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Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

THE *Times* is much disturbed by the attitude of the United States towards the Panama Canal. The PANAMA CANAL. claims of the States it says had not been generally understood in England until the communication made to the Senate the other day of a letter sent to Mr. Lowell last June, and in which Mr. Blaine had repeated with emphasis the declaration already made, on the first mention of the canal scheme, by the President, that the United States must have the control of any canal cut through the territory of Colombia. In 1846 a treaty had been made between the United States and the Republic of Colombia, guaranteeing the perfect neutrality of the canal, and now when the Republic wishes to terminate the treaty, and obtain from the European powers a joint guarantee of the neutrality of the isthmus and the sovereignty of the State, "Speaking in the name of the Executive of the United States, Mr. Blaine declares that there is no reason for any change. The treaty of 1846 is sufficient. That guarantee 'does not require reinforcement, accession, or assent from any other power;' and it is added that 'any movement in the sense of supplementing the guarantee contained therein would necessarily be regarded as an uncalled for intrusion into a field where the local and general interests of America must be considered before those of any other power save those of the United States and of Colombia alone.'" The claim made by the States refers only to the political control of the canal, and does not purpose to interfere with commercial enterprise. The *Times*, however, questions the right of the States to make any such claim, and cannot see why England and France should not be permitted to join in a guarantee. "One consideration strongly urged by Mr. Blaine in favour of his country is that its possessions on the Pacific coast 'would supply the larger part of the traffic which would seek the advantage of the canal.' This assumption is very questionable. Indeed, it scarcely admits of a doubt that the great bulk of the vessels which for some years to come would pass through the canal would be English. At all events, dues paid by the American mercantile marine in its present unhealthy state are not likely to form at an early date a considerable part of the shareholders' receipts. Great though the interests of America are in this matter, and necessary though it is for her that there should be free communication between her Atlantic and Pacific States, this does not efface the fact that England also is at once an Atlantic and Pacific Power, and that she is bound to have regard to the welfare of her subjects in British Colombia, and to think of securing free access to her Australian colonies."

THE following paragraph from the San Francisco A FREETHINKER correspondence of our contemporary the *Otago Daily Times* strikes us as of considerable importance. It requires no comment on our part: "At the head of American Freethinkers stands the Rev. Dr. Frothingham. He is, by long odds, the ablest exponent of the Gospel of Doubt. For many years the head of the Universalists, he drifted away from that exceedingly latitudinarian sect, and took up with Freelvism, Freethoughtism, eternal Nihilism, and, indeed, every other 'ism' opposed to creeds and Christianity. Yet his life has been a pure one all through. Like Colonel Ingersoll, he stands free from reproach among men—a saintly character, clothed in white raiment, compared with that sensual gossipier Henry Ward Beecher, and many others that could be mentioned. Well, this champion debater has published a card, addressed to the American people, in which he admits the failure of his mission and life. While recanting nothing, and regretting nothing, he is yet forced to admit that there is a subtle power in Christianity too strong for the combined assaults of pure reason. Every attempt to substitute something else for Christianity he admits has failed, and in presence of this fact he doubts the propriety of continuing the fight. He is filled with gloom. Faith he has not and cannot have himself; it is repugnant to his reason; but he doubts if he should continue to undermine the

faith of others. It may be said that this proves nothing. To my mind it proves a great deal. It proves that a conscientious Freethinker who stops to consider the merits of the whole question, and who realises the momentous issues of life and death which faith and no faith open up for mankind, is unable to preach the doctrine of cold negation with the moral and spiritual forces of Nature manifestly against him. Colonel Ingersoll has not ceased to lecture for coin. With him the lecture-field is his means of livelihood. The time may come when he, too, will be true to his better nature, and with the still greater doubter before mentioned exclaim in substance: 'I doubt the purpose and scope of my work. It has been a failure. Men cannot rest upon a mere negation of a future state of being as the end and outcome of life any more than they can sustain their bodies without food and air. Hope springs perennial in the human breast, and though I am without hope myself, I will live and die in gloom, but I shall refrain from casting the chilling shadow of doubt over the fair and brighter domain of simple faith.' Those who know Colonel Ingersoll best believe that he is a man capable of making as heroic a confession of the failure of the Gospel of Doubt as Mr. Frothingham has already done. The cause of religious truth would be promoted thereby."

GOOD WORKS.

We had lately occasion to refer to some of the good works performed by Catholic ecclesiastics in South America during past times, and we are happy to find that the successors of the devoted priests we chronicled are treading carefully in their footsteps, as the following paragraph, which we clip from the London *Tablet*, testifies:—"The Church by the ministry of the great religious Orders has ever been the pioneer of civilisation. While these have preached Christianity, they have at the same time taught their heathen converts the arts of civilised life. It was so in the middle ages—witness the Benedictines, the Cistercians, and other religious communities in various parts of the world; and the Jesuits in more recent times. It is so still; the propagation of the faith and reclamation from savagery go hand in hand. We learn that in Paraná, in South America, a Capuchin Friar, Frey Luis de Cimitilli, who arrived at the San Jeronymo settlement of Indians on July 26th, reports that along the banks of the Tibagy many Indians were beginning to hire themselves for farm work and to form a settlement. At San Jeronymo many Indians are employed in agriculture and in making sugar and rum. The same friar was, at the time of his writing, about to meet 2,000 wild Coroadas who had shown a desire to settle down into civilised life. At the Indian settlement of San Pedro de Alcantara, which was founded about 25 years ago by F. Timotheo de Castel Nuevo, there are now about 600 Indians, who are gradually being brought to lead a settled life."

MORE TESTIMONY.

YET another testimony to the good deeds of the religious Orders, and this time from a writer in a Protestant paper, published at Bolton. Referring to the lepers in Trinidad, he speaks as follows:—"They are attended in the most devoted and loving manner by French Catholic Sisters of Mercy, who have given up all—friends, home, pleasures, everything—and have come out to an almost deadly climate to attend these poor creatures afflicted with the most horrible disease that it is possible to conceive. I cannot speak too highly of the devotion of these truly saintly women. I feel it a duty and a pleasure to testify to the earnest, loving labour of the Roman Catholic Church in the island of Trinidad, and especially would I wish to say that more complete self-sacrifice, more total self-forgetfulness, more noble surrender to a painfully arduous duty cannot possibly be conceived than that shown by the Sisters of Mercy labouring in the leper hospital of Trinidad."

THE TURNING OF THE WORM.

THE worm, it appears, has turned, at last, and refuses any longer to be looked upon as the vilest and most insignificant of creatures. He claims, in fact, by the mouth of his advocate, Mr. Darwin, to be one of the most efficient fertilisers of the soil and most industrious agriculturists, if not the very chief of all. Mr Darwin speaks of him as follows:—"Worms have played a more important part in the history of the world than most persons would

at first suppose. In almost all humid countries they are extraordinarily numerous, and for their size possess great muscular power. In many parts of England a weight of more than ten tons of dry earth annually passes through their bodies, and is brought to the surface, on each acre of land; so that the whole superficial bed of vegetable mould passes through their bodies, in the course of every few years. From the collapsing of the old burrows the mould is in constant though slow movement, and the particles composing it are thus rubbed together. By these means fresh surfaces are continually exposed to the action of the carbonic acid in the soil, and of the humus-acids which appear to be still more efficient in the decomposition of rocks. The generation of the humus-acids is probably hastened during the digestion of the many half-decayed leaves which worms consume. Thus the particles of earth forming the superficial mould are subject to conditions eminently favourable for their decomposition and disintegration. Moreover, the particles of the softer rocks suffer some amount of mechanical trituration in the muscular gizzards of worms, in which small stones serve as mill-stones." But the worm is not only the fertiliser of the soil, and the destroyer of the rocks; he is also the source of beauty and enjoyment. "When we behold a wide, turf-covered expanse, we should remember that its smoothness, on which so much of its beauty depends, is mainly due to all the inequalities having been slowly levelled by worms. It is a marvellous reflection that the whole of the superficial mould over any such expanse has passed, and will again pass, every few years, through the bodies of worms." Before the plough was invented this ancient husbandman tilled the soil, and being of old-fashioned tastes he failed to adopt the implement in question when it was invented, and still continues to despise its use. "The plough is one of the most ancient and most valuable of man's inventions; but long before he existed the land was, in fact, regularly ploughed, and still continues to be thus ploughed, by earth-worms. It may be doubted whether there are many other animals which have played so important a part in the history of the world, as have these lowly-organised creatures." The *Spectator*, in an article on the work from which we quote, alludes as follows to its bearing upon the argument adduced to prove conscious Design in Nature:—"We call attention to the subject, however, not, of course, because we can add anything whatever to the evidence adduced by Mr Darwin, or to the physical inferences which he has so acutely adduced from that evidence, but because he has said nothing concerning what seems to us one of the most important of the aspects of the case,—the bearing of this discovery of his on what is ordinarily called the argument adduced to prove conscious Design in Nature. Hitherto, the tendency of Mr. Darwin's writings has been declared by the great school of Continental Atheism to be all in favour of their materialistic view of Nature. It has been shown, they think, that what was mistaken for anticipatory purposes by our old naturalists, was nothing but the selective tendency, necessarily resulting from the great conflict for existence, to favour such variations in organisation as help the individual to live, and to extinguish such variations in organisation as render the individual less fit for the great *mêlée*. It has often been pointed out that, though this criticism would have some weight as regards all those variations which benefit the individual even in their initial and immature state, it has no weight as regards those variations in organisation which do not benefit the individual at all until they are complete. The sensitiveness of a nerve, for instance, is supposed to be the rudimentary stage of a new perception; but though a new perception of the outside world, so soon as it is really complete, would constitute an immense advantage to the creature possessing it, a new sensitiveness which carried no new perception of external things, might well constitute one of the greatest conceivable disadvantages in the conflict for existence. This consideration, however, has not forced itself strongly upon the minds of materialistic Atheists, probably because we know too little of the history of the initial stages of those organs which, in their mature stage, are of the greatest advantage to the animal world, to bring its drift successively before the imagination. In the case, however, of the subject of Mr. Darwin's present study, it appears perfectly clear that the benefit conferred upon the individual by the work of the earth-worms, is almost in inverse proportion to the benefit conferred upon the individual by that work. In other words, the more earth passes through the worm in proportion to the nourishment which it receives, the more benefit is conferred on the world at large, the more ploughing is done by the earth-worm for the benefit of other creatures, and the more is the soil chemically improved by its agency. Yet, of course, the less work the worm has to do for its own adequate nourishment, the better would be its chance of obtaining that nourishment, and of multiplying its species. We gather, indeed, from what Mr. Darwin says, that part of the essential structure of earth-worms—the gizzards, in which the earth is powdered, by being crushed up with the little stones swallowed for this purpose—is provided solely for the execution of this extra work, and is not to be found at all in other varieties of the species which live in mud or water, and feed exclusively on dead or living vegetable matter, without taking the trouble

to grind down an enormous proportion of innutritious soil, for the sake of the very minute fragments of organic matter which it may happen to contain. The function of earth-worms in their ordinary state appears to be closely analogous to that of the miners who grind quartz for the sake of the grains of gold which they find scattered through it, but with this difference, that the miners do not know how to find the grains of gold in equally large supplies in any other way; while the earth-worms, but for the instinct which compels them, at certain parts of the year, to swallow so large a quantity of earth, would find a much richer supply of the nourishment most suitable to them on the surface of the ground, without passing so much of it, to them, is pure waste through the mill, for the sake of so minute a proportion of food. It seems perfectly clear, then, that the instinct of the earth-worm has its end, mainly, not in the good of the individual which does that work, but in the good of other and more highly organised beings, who did not even begin to exist on the earth for ages upon ages after the earth-worm had been preparing the surface of the planet for their appearance. These creatures pierce and grind down and bring to the surface the particles of the earth, not for their own good mainly—for they could obtain that good equally well, at far less expense of labour, if, like the mud and water worms, they fed on vegetable matter only—but for the ultimate good of Man. The earth-worms are the ploughs by which the surface of the globe was being prepared to yield man harvests long before either we or our harvests had been even conceived, except in the mind of that Eternal Wisdom to which the future is present, and the present contains the augury of the future."

EXETER HALL has received grounds for grievous A DISGRACEFUL lamentation, but all men of true liberality and TRAFFIC. breadth of mind may rejoice. The Archbishop of

Canterbury, in a word, the Earl of Shaftesbury with other leaders of the "Evangelical" world, and the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, have appeared together on a platform in London in advocacy of the same cause—that of the abolition of the opium trade. This trade, we need hardly say, has long been a deep blot upon the fame of England; we should, perhaps, say the deepest blot if the spectacle of oppression in Ireland were not so vividly before our eyes; and in the name of common humanity everyone is bound to detest it. Cardinal Manning in proposing the second resolution—i.e., "That in the opinion of this meeting the results of the sale of opium in British Burmah are a disgrace to our government of India, and demand the most thorough and immediate remedy"—thus described its effects:—"In British Burmah, to which his resolution referred, the population before we entered it were sober, industrious, and orderly, and both their religion and their law positively prohibited the use of opium. Now they found that, in consequence of the introduction of opium, the people had been involved in demoralisation, misery, and ruin, for which we were exclusively responsible. The population were entirely wrecked in body and soul, and there was a universal consensus of opinion among the natives that the traffic should be utterly and entirely extinguished." There cannot, we should think, be any difference of opinion among honest people with respect to the necessity that exists for putting an end to so abominable a trade, whatever may be the interests involved, and we find a double reason for gratification in noting the union against it of all sections of Christians.

THE land agitation in Scotland still continues, and THE SCOTCH Scotchmen, therefore, who condemn the Irish LAND QUESTION. National Land League condemn also an institution

under whose shadow their own fellow-countrymen are striking for what they regard to be their rights. It is evident that it was the persistency and ability with which the agitation in Ireland has been conducted that led to the movement among the farmers in England and Scotland. The following paragraph clipped from the weekly edition of the *Times* of October 28 shows how the matter is still being carried on:—"On Friday afternoon a public meeting of the East Lothian Agricultural Club was held in the Corn Exchange, Haddington, to consider the present agricultural depression. Mr. Harper Snowdon occupied the chair, and there was a large attendance. The Chairman, after referring to some of the causes of agricultural depression, said that mere temporary abatement of rent would not avail in the present crisis. There should be a revaluation of farms and a substantial reduction of rents. Were the land revalued and the reduction extended, say for five years, that would enable farmers to keep their lands clean and in good order and enable them to go on with spirit and in hope. But that must be done at once if it were to be of any benefit to the existing tenants. It would even be true and sound policy in the interests of the landlords themselves. Without some such measure, he had no hesitation in saying that a larger number of the present class of tenants would slowly but surely bleed to death, and be turned out of their holdings ruined men. The following resolutions were agreed to:—"That this meeting, believing that farms, taken for a considerable period back,

have been let greatly in excess of their present value, considers that a revaluation is absolutely necessary to meet the existing conditions of agriculture, and advises tenants to approach their landlords in order to carry the present principles of this resolution into effect. 'That we petition Government to introduce a Land Bill for Scotland in the ensuing session on the lines of that drawn up by the Scottish Chamber of Agriculture;' and 'That we resolve to support any future meeting of farmers held for the purpose of furthering the objects of this meeting.'

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOLS. AMONG the most successful schools in training their pupils for the late Intermediate Examinations held in Ireland may be reckoned those of the Christian Brothers at Waterford. We find in a local paper a long list of successful candidates, from which we take the following: John Carroll gained an exhibition of £20, passed with honour in ten subjects, and passed in three others; the subjects including, amongst the rest, natural philosophy, chemistry, French, Euclid, algebra, drawing and music. There were three other prizemen who passed with honour, each in several subjects, and a boy named Charles Burke was one of the three who secured the highest marks in drawing in all Ireland. In the middle grade there were six who passed with honour, each in various subjects, and in the junior grade forty-two passed with honour and two passed. French, music, drawing, and all the branches of an English education—science, history, geography, grammar, literature, book-keeping—were the subjects examined in with such excellent results. The system of intermediate examinations is not, indeed, such as it might be wished that it should be, and is capable of being vastly improved upon, as it is to be hoped it may be in process of time; but meanwhile it is well to find that the schools of the religious Orders make the most that can possibly be made of it, and among them those of the Christian Brothers hold, as it was to be expected, a high and honourable place.

AN INNOCENT ABROAD. WE are reminded by a letter, signed "Ah Ching," and which lately appeared in several of our contemporaries, pretending to be the translation of an epistle addressed by a Chinaman in New Zealand to his brother in Hong Kong, of a letter of somewhat the same description which, about eleven years ago, we might have come across, also in some paper occupied with Chinese correspondence. It might have been dated from Paris and run something to the following effect:—"Know, O Sham, that I am living at Paris, which is a city in Europe, and I write to tell you there is now a great religious excitement here. The people are barbarians and also savages. They are all of them Europeans; none of them Christians, but all Freethinkers. Their mottoes are 'Liberty, Fraternity, Equality,' and this, that some consider blasphemous,—*Jésus l'a dit, tous les hommes sont frères.*' Their chief religious ardour is shown in a hatred, even to gnashing of teeth, against the worship to which of old their fathers belonged, and we have but now seen how they combine this hatred with the practise of the brotherhood which they profess. As an instance of this, let me mention to you a case in which one of their noted leaders, having driven away with every mark of detestation and every brutal circumstance, the holy women devoted to the charge of a certain orphanage, converted the place into a harem, to the total destruction of the unhappy children of the people—many of whom have died, and whose survivors are now found in a condition too loathsome to describe—not even their childhood having proved a safeguard from the band of brothers, whose prey they became. Numerous other instances, which it is declared no pen dare describe, of a similar nature, are reported to have occurred at and around their chief temple, named the Hotel de Ville. One of their high priests, moreover, is a man named Fénoouillas, most energetic against the old faith and all its appurtenances, and who, at the commencement of this essentially Freethought movement, emerged from his position as patron of a house, that even the police speaking among themselves, for decency, name only by a number. Under such leaders, O my brother, you may picture to yourself with what ardour a sacrifice of the priests of the old rite has been offered, and how zealously many of them have been tortured."—(See for all these details M. Maxime du Camp's "History of the Commune.") To this we find our Chinaman may have added a postscript yesterday, somewhat as follows:—"Under the motto 'Liberty, Fraternity, Equality,' O my brother, the new, and yet a primeval, religion has continued to prosper famously. This town is now to its heart's core settled down systematically as the town *par excellence* of the high priest Fénoouillas, the Pacha of the Orphanage, and all the brotherhood. Orgies are bubbling up under that sacred motto of the old rite, blasphemously perverted, *Jésus l'a dit, tous les hommes sont frères.* Filth is thrust upon you in the streets, and your eyes hardly can open but to behold it. Crime thickens, and vice is everywhere rampant."—(See M. Othenin d'Haussonville's papers in the *Revue des Deux Mondes.*) We fancy, then, that Chinamen (?) who compare

Christianity with Freethought for the purpose of advancing the interests of the latter might also compare this latter with their native heathenism and find it wanting in nothing.

DOMINICAN CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL, DUNEDIN.

THE annual concert and distribution of prizes took place at this school on Friday last, the Rev. Father O'Malley, S.J., presiding. There were also present the Rev. Fathers Walsh, Adm., Newport, Burke, and Fitzgerald, Mr O'Neill, and several lady relatives and friends of the pupils. The concert and exhibition of work spoke very highly for the character of the school—more especially since, in order that the regular course of studies might not be interrupted, the time given to rehearsal was extremely limited, and the performances of the pupils might be taken as the results of solid acquirements, and by no means as those of "cramming" for a particular exhibition. The following programme was gone through with:—(1.) "Down in the Forest Glade," a chorus sung by the pupils of the junior school, in excellent time and tune. (2.) "*Deh con te*," a pianoforte duet, performed by two little ladies, who stood up to reach the key board of the instrument, but who went through their task with precision and good expression. (3.) "*Ich singe*," a vocal chorus sung in German by the junior pupils who seemed to find the foreign language familiar to their tongues. (4.) A scene from Racine's *Athalie*, given in the original French with fluency and intelligence. (5.) "Andantino and Polacca," by Kuhlan, a difficult duet, performed on three pianofortes by six young ladies, and given with correctness and taste; in this performance, as in all those executed simultaneously, the precision with which the time was kept was very remarkable, and it was difficult to perceive that more than one instrument was in use. (6.) "Swiftly from the mountain's brow," a glea, very prettily and correctly rendered. (7.) "The Bells," E. A. Pos's famous verses, recited simultaneously and with good understanding and expression by several young ladies. (8.) A duet from Beethoven played on four pianos by eight young ladies, and which was a brilliant performance. (9.) "Light and Laughing Summer Sky," a vocal trio, very sweetly sung. (10.) "La Belle Helene," "La Rondinelle," a pianoforte duet. (11.) "Down Among the Lilies," a vocal trio. (12.) Pianoforte solo, "L' Argentine." (13.) Duet, pianoforte, "Oberon." (14.) "The Master and Scholar," a vocal duet. (15.) "La Gaité," Rondo brillante, by Weber. (16.) Vocal chorus, "Let the Hills Resound." Amongst these last items, each of which was in its way admirably given, the most remarkable were the piano solos performed by Miss Watson and Miss Rehberg, and the duet of the Misses Irwin. Of these young ladies Miss Rehberg is the more advanced, but all of them promise to become musicians of a very high class. The exhibition of work contained a very large selection, seemingly of all possible descriptions, and executed with the utmost delicacy. The young ladies who appeared to have attained to the greatest degree of skill in both the ornamental and useful branches of the art (including plain sewing and darning) being the Misses George and Meenan, of the drawings shown Miss Meenan's were the most admired. The young lady who received the crown and the Bishop's prize for amiability, awarded by the votes of her school-fellows, was Miss George. We append the prize list:—

ENGLISH.

Class IV.—First prize, Misses Diamond; second prize, Hegarty. Composition: Diamond. Exercises: Meenan. Mapping: Hegarty; first certificate, Meenan; second certificate, George.

Class III.—First prize, Misses Neale; second prize, Conolly; third prize, Wall; third certificate, Pavelitch, Nicholson, and Rutherford. Composition: Neale. Exercises: Nicholson. Mapping: Nicholson; certificates, Conolly and Bremer.

Class II.—Second prize, Misses Watson; third prize, Waters. Composition: Waters; certificate, Ahern. Exercises: Waters. Mapping: E. Hales; certificates, Ahern and Waters.

Class I.—First Prize, Misses B. Mills; second prize, Roberts; second certificates, Perrin and Martin. Exercises: Martin.

ARITHMETIC.

Class IV.—Second certificates for attention, Misses Nantes and George.

Class III.—First prize, Misses Christie; second prize, Nicholson; second certificates, Conway, Rosbotham, and Rutherford; third certificates for attention, K. Lees, Norman, Hales, Woods, and Pavelitch.

Class II.—First prize, Misses Columb; certificates, Mills, Watson, Carroll, Waters, Grant, Hallinan, Stephenson, Bayley and Scanlan.

Class I.—Prize, Misses A. Hanning; certificates, Roberts and Perrin.

BOOKKEEPING.

First Prize, Misses Meenan; second prize, Lees; second certificates, Hales, Wall, Norman, Diamond, Pavelitch, George, Rutherford, Hegarty, Conway, Woods, O'Driscoll, Christie, Hill, Hanning, Grant, Rosbotham, Sherne, Neale.

FRENCH.

Class IV.—Prizes, Misses Diamond and Hughes.

Class III.—Attention to French: Miss George.

Class II.—Prize, Misses Nantes; certificate, Woods.

Class I.—Prize, Misses Hegarty; certificates, Nicholson, Rutherford, Conolly.

ITALIAN.

Prize, Miss Diamond.

WRITING.

First prize, Misses Wall; first certificate, Nicholson; second prize, Meenan; second certificates, Waters, George, Casey, E. Woods, Hill; third prize, A. Stephenson; third certificates, Watson, Martin.

DRAWING.

First prize, Misses M. George; first certificate, Meenan; second certificate for improvement, Hales.

THE NEW UNRIVALLED WERTHEIM SEWING MACHINE is the Wonder of the Age. Its automatic bobbin-winder is a marvel of perfection, filling the bobbins as regular as the reel, and putting on one-third more cotton than the old-fashioned winders, thereby saving time and producing better work. The treadle machines have patent castors, solid walnut tops, yard measure affixed to each machine, double-acting presser-foot, which releases the thread from the tension when removing the work, thereby avoiding the irritating accidents which occur on all other machines, such as thread-breaking. Appliances free.

The Wertheim "Perfecta" Hand Machine, with radial shuttle movement ... From £3 0 0
The Wertheim "Triumph" Hand Machine—the ladies' companion—noiseless, swift, light-running, automatic bobbin-winder, automatic tension, double-acting pressure-foot, foot measure on stand; all appliances free ... 5 0 0

With beautiful highly-finished walnut cover ... 6 0 0
We guarantee all our machines for ten years, and will keep them in good repair free of charge for three years.

No matter where you live, in any part of the Colony, you may have a WERTHEIM on time-payment.

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New cogs put in Singer's for 8s. 6d. The Wertheim cogs are unbreakable. Machines repaired by a first-class mechanic. Oils, duplicates, needles of all kinds kept in stock.

Family Kitting Machines (6in), 25s.

Time-payment terms, 20s. deposit and 5s. weekly.

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HOTEL VALUATOR,

(Carroll's Hotel),

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For Fringes, Gimps, Laces, Hosiery, Umbrellas, &c., theirs is acknowledged to be the CHEAPEST SHOP IN TOWN.

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BOOT AND SHOE DEPOT IN DUNEDIN.

The Arcade has now become celebrated as a rendezvous for the purchase of every description of Boots and Shoes, and it is admitted on all sides that the Dark Stout Man has largely contributed in making it so. Yes, competition is really the soul of trade, and thanks to this fact I am now in a position to submit to my patrons a Stock to select from, which always has the effect of securing for me a continuance of their support. This is as it should be. Being a tradesman, my stock is selected and made up under my own supervision, and this explains the fact that my Goods are always found to be of Excellent Quality, and at all times Sound.

Wanted visitors, one and all, at Neil McFadden's shop to call. At No. 13 Royal Arcade, you'll see his Boots and Shoes displayed. McFadden sells No Salvage Trash, but gives honest worth for ready Cash.

Then go to him, and your purchase make; but mind you don't th shop mistake.

The Dark Stout Man, you'll find him there, doing the thing that just and fair.

Remember! 13 Royal Arcade, where the best of Boots and Shoes are made.

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ALL THE LATEST FASHIONS in Hats and Bonnets, Children's Trimmed Hats and Bonnets in great variety

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(Copy of a Letter received from Bishop Redwood.)

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DAY-PUPILS—CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE.

First prize, Misses O'Driscoll; first certificates, Woods, Carroll, Mills, Diamond, Hagerty, Watt, Rutherford, Leary, Casey, Hill, Rosbotham, E. Woods, Drumm, Ahern; second prize, Williamson; second certificates, Morrison, Columb, K. Meenan, K. Daly, Scanlan, Griffin, K. Cantwell; third prize, S. Hall and M. Beasley.

CONDUCT.

First prize, Misses M. Hagerty; first certificates, George, Hughes, Diamond, Rutherford, Stephenson, Rosbotham; second prize, Bayley; second certificates, Watson, Hanning, Waters, Christie, Hallinan; third certificates, Meenan, Woods, Pavletich, Wall, Mills, E. Woods, Norman, Conway, Hill, Ahern, Hales, Grant, Scanlan, M. F. Wall, R. Mills, Roberts.

JUNIOR SCHOOL.

Class I.—Christian Doctrine and Geography: Misses Catherine Meenan. Fancywork: Anderson. Attention to Music and Arithmetic: Clark. Writing: L. Roberts. Second prize for Arithmetic: Annie Hall. Regular attendance: Frazer. Christian Doctrine and Needlework: Daly. Reading: Theo. Nantes. Second division—Prize for Christian Doctrine, Reading, and Spelling: Walburga Perrin. Third prize for Arithmetic: Esther Leary. Improvement in Arithmetic: Katie Stephenson.

Class II.—Christian Doctrine and General Improvement: Misses Katie Cantwell. Reading and Spelling: A. Griffin. Second for General Improvement: Mullin.

Class III.—Christian Doctrine, Arithmetic, and Tables: Misses Sophia Hall. Good Conduct: Fagan. Second division—Christian Doctrine, Reading, and Spelling: L. Beasley. Attention to Arithmetic and Writing: W. Duncan. Regular Attendance: A. Mills.

What a sight for the Protestant nervousness and the Reformation bigotry of England! The legal head of the legal Church of England standing side by side with the head of the Catholic Church in England—and only a Lord Mayor separating them—on the same platform, joining positively in the same prayer and advocating the same cause. This remarkable sight was realised a few days ago at the London Mansion House, and was witnessed, and seemingly highly approved, by an immense gathering of influential Londoners. The object of the meeting was the suppression of the opium trade—happily one object upon which even all the free-thinking and conveniently-believing sections of Christianity can agree. Remarkable sight, and no mistake—his Eminence of Westminster hand in hand with his Protestant Grace of Canterbury! All very well so far. But wait till the old women of both sexes come together. It will be a strange thing if the antiquated females of Exeter Hall notoriety do not, when they have an opportunity, make an attempt at bringing his Protestant Grace to account.—*Universo*.

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOL, DUNEDIN.

THE annual distribution of prizes took place at this school on Friday, the Rev. Father O'Malley, S.J., presiding. There were also present the Rev. Fathers Walsh (Adm.), Newport, Burke and Fitzgerald, Mr. O'Neil, and several of the gentlemen relatives and friends of the pupils. The following programme was gone through with:—(1) Prologue, J. Macedo; (2) overture—piano—"Guzza Ladra," A. Court; (3) reading, "Pork Steaks, or the Mistake," F. Walker; (4) recitation, "Jugurtha in Prison," R. Norman; (5) chorus, "Fair is the Morning"; (6) dialogue, Quarrel Scene from "Julius Caesar," W. Fitzpatrick and C. Meenan; (7) piano solo, "Grandfather's Clock," J. Scanlon; (8) reading, "Catholic Claims" (Lord Plunket), J. Hally; (9) chorus, "Bells of Freedom"; (10) recitation, "Arab's Farewell to his Steed," C. McMahon; (11) reading, "Razor Seller," J. Scanlon; (12) violin duet, "Si La Stanchezza M'Opprime," F. Walker and F. Norman; (13) recitation, "Rienzi to the Romans," J. Hally; (14) piano solo, "Gipsy's Warning," P. Smith; (15) debate, "Cato's Senate," J. Scanlan, R. Norman and F. Walker; (16) chorus, "The Harp that once"; (17) recitation, "The Alarm," C. Cuming; (18) piano solo, "Thy voice is near," A. Court; (19) recitation, "Muster of the North," W. Fitzpatrick; (20) recitation, "I Want to Fly," F. Walker; (21) scene from "The Heir at Law," J. Scanlan, C. McMahon, and C. Cuming; (22) piano solo, "Hark! the Goat Bells," P. Smith; (23) distribution of prizes; (24) "God bless our Pope."

The boys who appeared in this programme showed a thorough comprehension of the several parts allotted to them, and their recitations and readings were delivered with remarkable clearness, correct emphasis, and spirit. The violin duet played by Masters F. Walker and F. Norman was very prettily rendered. Master John Scanlan executed his pianoforte solo in remarkably good style, giving promise of high musical attainments, and Masters P. Smith and A. Court also did their parts on the instrument in question extremely creditably. The mapping, the exercises in book-keeping, grammar, arithmetic, drawing, and all the work done on paper generally were neat, exact, and such as could only be turned out in a school of the highest order. If anything, the results of the year's labours as thus testified to seem to have surpassed those of preceding years, and the Brothers may be allowed to have acted up to their well-earned reputation in every part of the world where they are known. The Rev. Father O'Malley, before distributing the prizes, took occasion to refer in feeling terms to the absence of the Bishop, who had always shown himself so deeply interested in the school. The Rev. speaker appealed to the children to take care and conduct themselves so as to gain his Lordship's commendation on his return. We append the prize list:—

Regular attendance.—Prize, H. Jew and John Pledger; hon mention, T. Cummins, D. Falkner, W. Fitzpatrick, James Ahern, and R. Norman.

Christian Doctrine.—First division: First class—Prize, C. Meenan; hon. mention, W. Fitzpatrick, J. M'Cormick, R. Norman. Second class—Prize G. Poppelwell; hon. mention, John Cousins, P. Drumm, R. Miller.

Reading.—First division: First class—Prize, John Scanlan; hon. mention, John Hally, Fred. Walker, C. Meenan. Second class—Prize, C. McMahon; hon. mention, H. McDonald, Frank Norman. Second division: First class—Prize, M. Curran; hon. mention, T. M'Namara, C. Meade, D. Falkner. Second class—Prize, E. Sullivan; hon. mention, H. Leary, James Carroll.

Recitation.—Prize, C. McMahon; hon. mention, J. Scanlan, J. Hally.

Writing.—First division: First class—Prize, W. Cassels; hon. mention, R. Norman, W. Fitzpatrick, A. Sullivan. Second class—Prize, S. Cronin; hon. mention, H. McDonald, G. Poppelwell, Frank Norman. Second division: First class—Prize, P. O'Brien; hon. mention, Thomas M'Namara, W. Rosbotham. Second class—Prize, C. Fottrell; hon. mention, A. M'Ilroy, C. Meade. Third class—Prize, M. Fleming; hon. mention, C. Cronin, W. Edmonds.

Arithmetic.—First division: First class—Prize, John O'Reilly; hon. mention, W. Fitzpatrick, O. Hayes, J. Ahern. Second class—Prize, J. O'Connor; hon. mention, G. Poppelwell, C. Diamond, W. Pearson. Second division: First class—Prize, P. O'Brien and C. Fottrell; hon. mention, F. Meenan, H. Kennedy. Second class—Prize, L. Pavletich; hon. mention, J. Deaker, W. M'Cormick. Third class—Prize, F. Meade; hon. mention, C. Meade, E. O'Reilly. Fourth class—Prize, W. Taylor; hon. mention, W. Edmonds, W. Rosbotham, E. Sullivan.

Home Lessons.—Second division: First class—Prize, A. O'Brien and D. Falkner; hon. mention, P. Kennedy, W. M'Cormick, E. O'Reilly. Second class—Prize, T. Cummins; hon. mention, G. Ahern, E. Sullivan. Third class—Prize, Joseph Pledger; hon. mention, James Carroll, T. O'Brien. Fourth class—Prize, W. Woods; hon. mention, J. Meenan, M. Fleming.

English Grammar and Analysis.—First class—Prize, W. Fitzpatrick; hon. mention, J. O'Reilly, R. Norman, Thomas Meade. Second class—Prize, S. Cronin; hon. mention, George Poppelwell, C. Diamond, J. Cousins.

Bookkeeping.—First class—Prize E. Hayes; hon. mention, J. M'Cormick, J. Ahern, J. O'Reilly. Second class—Prize, J. O'Connor; hon. mention, C. Diamond, J. Cousins, R. Miller.

Geography.—First class—Prize, W. Fitzpatrick; hon. mention, J. O'Reilly, J. Ahern, F. Hall. Second class—Prize, G. Poppelwell; hon. mention, John Pledger, S. Cronin, F. Norman.

English Composition.—First class: Prize, W. Fitzpatrick; hon. mention, T. Meade, J. Scanlan, J. Ahern. Second class—Prize F. Norman; hon. mention, S. Cronin, J. O'Connor, G. Poppelwell.

Geometry.—Prize, R. Norman; hon. mention, J. O'Reilly, W. Fitzpatrick, and James Ahern.

History.—Prize, John Scanlan; hon. mention, W. Fitzpatrick, Connor Meenan, John M'Cormick.

Latin.—First class—Prize, Connor Meenan. Second class—Prize, W. Fitzpatrick. Third class—Prize, J. Ahern.

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Drawing.—Freehand—Prize, John Cousins, hon. mention, J. O'Reilly, S. Cronin.

Mapping.—Prize, John O'Reilly; hon. mention, W. Fitzpatrick, Waiker, P. Drumm.

Special Prize for General Proficiency.—Senior division, second class; C. Diamond.

Dux of school.—Silver medal (gift of Dr. Murphy): W. Fitzpatrick.

Seniorscholarship, value £10, gift of Most Rev. Dr. Moran—awarded to W. Fitzpatrick, who received 90½ per cent. of total possible number of marks; J. O'Reilly received 90½ per cent.; C. Meenan 88 per cent.; T. Meade, 79 per cent.; J. Ahern and R. Norman, each 78½ per cent.; J. Scanlan and E. Hayes, each 72 per cent.; and John McCormick, 70 per cent. of the total possible number of marks.

Junior Scholarship, value £5, gift of Mr. F. Meenan—awarded to J. O'Connor, who obtained 84 per cent. of total possible number of marks; C. Diamond gained 81 per cent.; J. Cousins, 75 per cent. P. Keogh, 74 per cent.; S. Cronin, 72 per cent.; and John Pledger 71 per cent. of the total possible number of marks.

CERTIFICATES OF MERIT

Granted in the following subjects for 70 per cent. and over of total possible marks at examination for Senior Scholarship:—

Christian Doctrine.—J. O'Reilly, W. Fitzpatrick, F. Walker, E. Hayes, J. Ahern, A. Sullivan, T. Meade, T. Hally, C. Meenan, T. McCormick, T. Scanlan, W. Cassels, R. Norman, F. Hall.

Arithmetic.—W. Fitzpatrick, J. Ahern, E. Hayes, W. Cassels, C. Meenan, J. O'Reilly, T. Meade.

English Grammar.—R. Norman, C. Meenan, W. Fitzpatrick, J. O'Reilly, T. Scanlan, T. Meade, A. Sullivan.

Bookkeeping.—C. Meenan, T. Ahern, T. O'Reilly, J. Scanlan, T. McCormick, W. Fitzpatrick, E. Hayes.

Geometry.—C. Meenan, R. Norman, T. O'Reilly, J. Ahern, T. McCormick, A. Sullivan.

English Composition.—W. Fitzpatrick, C. Meenan, J. Scanlan, T. Meade, R. Norman, J. O'Reilly, E. Hayes, A. Sullivan, F. Walker, T. Ahern, T. Hally.

History.—T. Scanlan, W. Fitzpatrick, T. Ahern, T. Meade, C. Meenan, J. Hally, A. Sullivan, T. McCormick.

JUNIOR ROOM.

Class I.—Prize for General Improvement: W. McDonald.

Class II.—Prize for Reading and Arithmetic: S. Darragh.

Class III.—Prize for Home Lessons: W. O'Brien. Prize for Reading: John Beasley.

Class IV.—Prize for Home Lessons: F. O'Driscoll. Prize for Reading: John Geerin.

ENGLISH LAND WRONGS.

THE following letter from Sir George Bowyer has appeared in the *London Times*:—

"Lord R. Churchill has assented to the proposition that the laws regarding land require amendment; and he said very truly that no persons were more interested than landowners in rendering sales, mortgages, and all dealings with land as cheap and easy as possible. But what is the amendment required? None but ignorant or dishonest men say that the prohibition of entail and settlements would in the slightest degree benefit agriculture or cheapen dealings with land. Entails and settlements do not interfere with the due management of landed property. A great landowner and statesman lately said to me, 'My settlement allows me to do everything with my estates, except to rob my wife and children.'

"The reform truly required is to abolish trustees, trust estates, outstanding terms, mortgages by conveyance of the land subject to an equity of redemption, and trusts to secure jointures and provisions for young children. These things are unknown to the laws of other countries. They are the cause of the difficulties, complications of title, and the costliness of English conveyancing. People should be allowed to deal with their own business and interests without the intervention of trustees. Limitations should be direct to the persons entitled and interested, and not to strangers in trust for them, and no one ought to be asked to undertake the useless, onerous, troublesome and dangerous duties of a trustee.

"Under the present practice and law of conveyancing there are two titles to land—the legal estate and the equitable estate. Both these estates have to be traced in an abstract of title. Sometimes the title cannot be completed without obtaining a conveyance of the legal estate by a trustee, or the executor and administrator of a trustee, or the executor of an executor, or the administrator of an executor; and the person in whom this mythical, mystical estate is vested may be on the Continent, or in India, or a distant colony, or his whereabouts may be unknown. But he must be got to assign to another trustee. Strange complications occur. I remember a case where a settlement was made on a marriage which did not take place. The man was afterwards about to be married to another woman; but he was advised that he could not make a settlement, because the land was vested in the trustees of the former settlement. So, when the greatest noble and landed proprietor marries, his land is taken from him and vested in trustees, as if he were a lunatic, or an idiot, or a bankrupt. He cannot bring an ejectment unless by means of a trustee, because he has only an equity. I could mention a settlement by which terms for 500 years are vested in trustees merely for the purpose of securing a widow's jointure and raising certain sums for the children of the settler. All these things are profitable to no one but the legal profession, and they render a registry of deeds impossible, for it cannot exist without unity and simplicity of titles.

"This was clearly shown in the Committee of the House of Commons on Registration and Land Transfer, of which I was a member in the last Parliament. That committee decided against registration of title and in favour of the registration of deeds. A very able Scotch lawyer, Mr. Brodie, of the Registry Office, Edinburgh, explained the admirable system of registration of deeds which exists

in Scotland. For cheapness, simplicity, and usefulness it cannot be surpassed. But Mr. Brodie's evidence shows that it could not exist without the unity and simplicity of Scotch titles. The distinction between the legal and equitable estates, trusts, equities of redemption, and all the complications above referred to, render it impossible here without a thorough reform."

Noel's Corner.

A CHRISTMAS TALE.

LONG years ago, in an Italian town,
Our Saviour's picture hung there in a church.—
It was a picture by a master's hand;
The greatest work of one who ranked for great.
The world's Creator had been painted there,
As when he lay a babe within the cave;
Kings offered frankincense, and myrrh, and gold,
And in the outer air their star was seen,
The King of Kings appeared a wondrous child;
A light unearthly shone there through his face,
His ears seemed lent to choirs from earth removed,
In depth all mysteries his eyes contained,
The shrine was rich with offerings and gifts,
Treasures increased while ages passed away;
But, all beyond, this picture priceless seemed.
From foreign lands the rich and noble came,
To worship genius, in that work, and art.
More humble worshippers the country round
Sent daily up to worship God; and there
Was found as well the picture's devotee—
A peasant man of poor and lowly mien,
One all unskilled in genius or in art,
But most devout to that unfathomed face.
There as he knelt and prayed his eyes overflowed,
And the proud stranger, wond'ring or amused,
Would pause to mark th'unheeding worshipper.
But in his heart the peasant pleaded thus:
"O God, my God! 'tis not presumption, no,
'Tis not presumption vaunts in Thy dread face
The features of my child, if there they be,
E'en as the painter painted them, while yet
My child was with me, and I owned no grave.
But if in all Thy works most beautiful,
Thee do we see, and so to love Thee learn.
In that Thy work to me most beautiful,
My little child, I learned to love Thee best.
And here through him, still do I love Thee best,
And bear my load submissive to Thy will."
Thus prayed the peasant, coming day by day,
Before the picture, where art's cunning hand
That took his child for model had engraved
The infinite, revealed in those sweet traits.
And so the years went by, and so the man
(Grew old and bowed, and waited for his death,
And loving more the picture every year.
But then there came a day when the whole land
Was filled with soldiers and the din of war.
The towns were pillaged and the churches stripped,
The priceless works of art were carried off,
To grace rich palaces beyond the Alps,
In Paris made a while earth's capital.
This picture too was stolen, and in the Louvre,
Set up a wonder to the wond'ring world.
How fare! the countryman? A second time,
It seemed, his child had died; a second time,
Heav'n's minister had left his side. No more
Through love and beauty communed he with God.
The earth grew dark, for Heav'n seemed further off,
And then he said, "My time is nearly spent,
Or if I live, or if I die, who cares?
Nor do I care, but as it pleases God.
I'll, therefore, journey to that foreign town,
And see my darling ere I die once more,
And read the lesson written on that face,
I know not how or what—my darling's face,
Yet not his face, but something great and good
To lift the heart and soul above the earth,
And bring them near to Heav'n." Thus went he forth
On foot and slow; and as he climbed the Alps
The snow came down and wrapped him in his shroud.
'Twas Christmas-time; alike in death and life
The Infant Saviour marked him as His own.

* * * * *
But though for us no cunning hand has traced
With traits beloved, the Saviour's gracious face,
His face in every infant let us see
And love our God, and reverence the child.

The Princess de la Tour d'Auvergne, a French lady, who has for some years past lived in a villa where she had earned for herself on the western side of the Mount of Olives, has gone to England to seek among the Catholic ladies for one who will join her in making a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, to pray at the tomb of our Saviour for the conversion of all Atheists and all sinners who have fallen away from the faith in every country. The princess, while on the Mount of Olives, lived in complete solitude, doing good among the poor of Jerusalem, and helping to send their children to school.

TATTERSALL'S HOTEL AND TRAMWAY TERMINUS, CAMBRIDGE TERRACE, WELLINGTON.

MRS. HANNEY, late of Bay View Boarding House, and formerly of Greymouth, West Coast, wishes to intimate to her friends and the public generally that she has taken the above large and commodious premises, which have been recently erected, and contain all the accommodation of a first-class hotel. The Dining-room will be under her own special supervision. Tram cars leave every twenty minutes. Hot, cold and shower baths. One of Alcock's prize medal Billiard Tables. Private sitting-rooms and bed-rooms for travellers. Charges strictly moderate. Piano. The stabling is, without exception, the best in the colony, containing 34 stalls and six loose boxes; an efficient groom always in attendance.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

BRUNNER COAL,

Once used always used.

DUNEDIN OFFICE: OCTAGON.

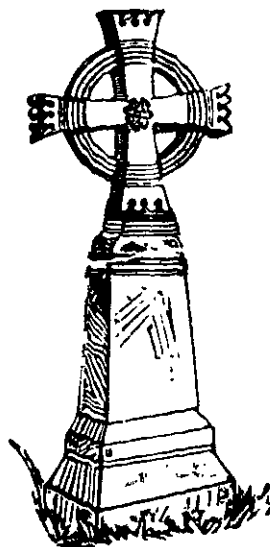
NOW OPEN!

Having completed the enlargement of my premises, I beg to intimate that I have now opened, in conjunction with the
TAILORING, CLOTHING & OUTFITTING DEPARTMENTS,
A general and well-selected stock of
DRAPERY, FANCY DRESS GOODS, HABERDASHERY, &c.
As the business will be conducted strictly on the CASH PRINCIPLE, goods will be sold at prices which must command a speedy sale.
AN EARLY CALL RESPECTFULLY INVITED.

J. JAMISON,
PROVINCIAL CLOTHING HALL & CASH
DRAPERY,
Corner Manse and Stafford Streets,
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MONUMENTAL MASON
CHRISTCHURCH,
[Established 1872.]

Ornaments. Works of all kinds executed, in stone, iron and timber



Monuments from 2 to £120, and a large stock of and other materials to select from.

Designs and Estimates forwarded on application.

MONUMENTAL WORKS,
MADRAS STREET, SOUTH,

UNIVERSAL HOTEL, MACLAGGAN STREET, DUNEDIN. MRS. ANN PAVLETICH - PROPRIETRESS.

The above Hotel, which is built on the site of the old one of the same name, is replete with every comfort of modern invention. The dining-room is spacious, and has a comfortable sitting-room attached. There are 30 bedrooms, many having sitting-rooms connected with them, thus affording excellent accommodation for families. There is a well-appointed Billiard-room fitted up with all requisites. All the rooms are lofty, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished. Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.

Room for Ladies.

The best brands of Wines and Spirits kept. One of Alcock's Billiard Tables in the Billiard-room.

Meals always ready. Visitors can rely on being called for Early Trains.

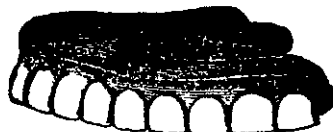
Good Stabling; loose-box accommodation. An experienced groom in attendance.

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MacLaggan Street,
MRS. ANN PAVLETICH, PROPRIETRESS.

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TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,
ALBERT BUILDINGS, PRINCES STREET
(Opposite Post-office),
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DENTISTRY.

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Painless extraction by the aid of nitrous oxide gas.

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CHEAPEST Boots and Shoes. Guaranteed our own make.

M'SWIGAN BROS. CHEAP Boots and Shoes at Prices Lower than any House in Town, at M'SWIGAN BROS.

CHEAP Boots and Shoes of Best Quality, and strongest kind made. Warranted to give satisfaction. Nonpareil, N. Z., at M'SWIGAN BROS.

CHEAP Boots and Shoes of M'Swigan Bros.' Own Make in Water-tights. All Styles from 14s 6d, at M'SWIGAN BROS.

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CHEAP Boots and Shoes of M'Swigan Bros.' own make of all kinds of Women's sewn on the premises at the U. B. D.

CHEAP Boots and Shoes. Support that which benefits yourselves. At the U. B. D.

COME TO THE U. B. D. Try the U. B. D.

STAVELY, AUSTIN AND CO., WINE, SPIRIT, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,

Are prepared to execute Orders for all descriptions of Wines and Spirits, in any quantities, from Two Gallons upwards

PRIVATE FAMILY TRADE.

We have added to our Wholesale Business a BOTTLE DEPARTMENT for Family requirements, where the Genuine Article can be obtained in Two-gallon Demijohns or One dozen Cases, at moderate cost, every line being guaranteed:—

PORTS.

Old Particular Tawny Special Quality
Graham's 6-Diamond

6-Grape " Full-bodied and Delicate
" " Rich in Flavour

3 " " Good Sound Genuine Port
" " " Light Dinner and Cheap Wine

SHERRIES.
Sandeman's Dry Amontillado

Very superior, pale, and delicate; 10 years old
6 Diamond

5 " " " " " Dry and Full
" " " " " Flavoured

4 " " " " " Fruity and
" " " " " Ladies' Wine

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" " " " " Dinner

Fine Old Sherries
Hocks Of every description

Champagnes All Qualities and Brands

Clarets, VD And other Brands

Old Brandy In case and Bulk

Whiskies Old Highland and other Brands

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.
Storekeepers and the Trade supplied in every requisite.

NEW SEASON'S TEAS:
Congous in Half-Chests, Boxes, and Quarter

Chests. Flavouring Teas.

SUGARS:
Company's and all Mauritius sorts.

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SPECIAL ATTENTION will be paid to this Department, where all the usual necessities can be obtained at the lowest market values.

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MERCHANTS,
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Dunedin, 30th November, 1880.

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E. MCCAFFREY,
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Monuments, Headstones, and Tablets, executed to any design on the shortest notice.

For building and ornamental purposes the Lake Wakatipu Stone cannot be surpassed, and in corroboration of this fact I can point to its having obtained First Awards at the Sydney and Melbourne Exhibitions, and the only First Award at Dunedin.

SCOTT'S HOTEL AND HORSE REPOSITORY,

Princes Street, Dunedin.

This Hotel has recently been rebuilt, and the Proprietor wishes to notify the public he is prepared to receive families and the travelling public.

The Hotel is furnished with Suites of Rooms provided with Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths for families, and his country friends in particular.

The HORSE REPOSITORY is fitted up with every appliance for the accommodation of country travellers, having numerous and a commodious Loose-boxes and good Ventilated Stables.

Grooms in attendance both day and night, Close and open carriages.

Buggies and Saddle-horses always on hire or for sale or exchange.

Wedding and Picnic Parties provided for.
H. SCOTT, Proprietor

MEMOIR OF THE LATE ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM.

(From the Dublin Freeman.)

His Grace was born on Sunday, 6th March, 1791, at Tubber (or Tobar) na-Vian, on the eastern side of the Hill of Nephin, in the county of Mayo. He was the fifth child of his parents, Patrick MacHale and Mary Mulhern. His birthplace is situated in the barony of Tyrrawley, and in the diocese of Killala. It is a somewhat wild, but not uninteresting district, and there are spots of much natural beauty and grandeur not a long way off. Writing of the spot long, long years after, when his pastoral duties brought him once again to the lovely place of his nativity, his Grace thus described it:—"Tobar-na-Vian has, like other ancient names, employed and divided skilful etymologists and antiquarians. Some have derived the name from the excellent quality of its waters, not inferior to the juice of the grape, whilst others, with more strict regard to the first rules of etymology, as well as the truth of history, have traced it to the old legends of the Fenian heroes. Its situation, as well as the tales connected with the scenery by which it is surrounded, gives additional force to this etymology. It is situated at the base of Nephin, the second of all the mountains of Connaught in elevation, and inferior to but few in Ireland. The south view is bounded by a portion of the Ox Mountains, stretching from the Atlantic in the form of an amphitheatre. Round the base of this circuitous range of hills is seen, as if to sleep, the peaceful surface of the beautiful lake of Lavalla, bordering on the woods of Massbrook. Directly to the east the large lake of Con stretches from the Pontoon to the north-west, a lofty hill intercepting the views of its surface, and again revealing to the eye, on the north side of the hill, another portion of the same sheet of waters. Beyond the extremity of the lake you can contemplate some of the most cultivated and picturesque portions of Tyrrawley stretching along in the distance as far as the Hill of Lacken, of which the view is animated by a fanciful tower of modern construction."

He was seven years old when the French landed in Killala Bay, under General Humbert, in their expedition from Rochelle, and began their march of invasion upon Ballina. Having captured Ballina, the French troops, to the number of over a thousand, pushed onwards towards Castlebar, and his Grace has often told how that he remembers gazing upon them with wonder, as they marched on their way to their town through Crosmolina, past his father's cottage door. The priest of his father's parish, with true Irish hospitality, gave a generous welcome to a couple of French officers who asked at his house for refreshment, and for this the kind-hearted soggarth was subsequently hanged in Castlebar, by order of Lord John Browne! It is not hard to imagine the character of the impression which such an atrocity would make upon the mind of the thoughtful and observant son of Patrick MacHale.

We need not remind our readers that at this time the inhuman—the sanguinary—penal code was still in partial though considerably relaxed vigour in Ireland, and that though "to educate" was not then a felony punishable by death or transportation to the Catholic teacher and the Catholic taught, yet the Catholic schoolmaster was still tracked with suspicion, jealousy, and dread. It was, therefore, only by stealth that the merest rudiments of knowledge could be acquired at home—under the shadow of a hedge, or in the most hidden nook of a cabin—with watchful eyes peering eagerly round, and sharp ears listening for the coming of a dreaded informer or official. And thus it was that John MacHale began his education, glad to get it in any way he could, and, child as he was, not unwilling to run a heavy risk for the sake of getting it. He continued a hedge schoolboy till his thirteenth year, when he was sent to learn classics in Castlebar, under the kindly and clever tuition of a classical teacher named Stanton, whose fame was wide-spread through all the kingdom of Connaught. He remained with Mr. Stanton till he was sixteen years of age, easily distancing all his school-fellows, and laying the foundation of that varied and intimate acquaintanceship with, and fondness for, classical literature that have only grown all the stronger with the progress of his life.

In the year 1807, being then in his sixteenth year, he entered Maynooth College as an ecclesiastical student. His course was an exceptionally brilliant one. He took the highest honours in his classes, and at the close of his collegiate career he was chosen to one of the prize places of the Dunboyne establishment. Whilst pursuing the advanced studies prescribed for that establishment, Dr. de la Hogue, a distinguished priest, who had to fly from his country during the brutalities of the Revolution, and had been appointed Professor of Dogmatic Theology in Maynooth, became seriously ill and unable to discharge his professorial duties. The young Dunboyne student was at once selected to be his deputy, and filled the chair with consummate ability and satisfaction. Dr. de la Hogue's illness proving fatal, the chair of dogmatic theology was declared to be vacant and the youthful deputy was unanimously chosen by the board of trustees to succeed to the position. Previously to this, in the year 1814, being then in his 23rd year, he had been called to the priesthood, and in June of that year, he received ordination from the hands of the Most Rev. Dr. Murray, who was then Coadjutor-Archbishop of Dublin, and Bishop of Hierapolis, *—in partibus infidelium.*

He acted as "lecturer" for Dr. de la Hogue for six years, and was professor for five. These eleven years were stirring times in the politico-ecclesiastical history of Ireland. They were the days of the Kildare-street Society Schools, of Archbishop Magee, of rampant Biblical agencies, of offensive intolerance of everything Catholic, of wilful misrepresentation of Catholic teachings, of unblushing perversions of Catholic morality, and, more than all, they were the days of the glorious struggle for Catholic Emancipation. They were the days of "J.K.L." and of O'Connell, and in saying this we say enough to indicate what manner of days they must have been. The spirit of the times made its way inside the gates of peaceful, tranquil Maynooth, and the Professor of Dogmatic Theology yielded himself a ready captive to its mighty influence.

One morning there came from out the College walls a letter that had about it a ring as of the truest metal. It bore the name of "Hierophilos" and was a brief but trenchant vindication of Catholicity against a scurrilous article that had been written about it in a Dublin Journal that has long since vanished from life and memory. Another letter followed, and yet another, and so on, until the "Hierophilos" became a familiar name in every Catholic household, and his letters were looked for day after day till the publication of a fresh one with eager expectancy. They were replied to in various periodicals of the time, but "Hierophilos" was more than a match for every antagonist, and came with increased renown out of every encounter. Peruse them now, after the lapse of more than half a century, and they will be found to have lost nothing of their wonderful fascination. Clear, eloquent, argumentative overflowing with theological and historical information—caustic when occasion required, incisive, bold, and outspoken—they will bear to be read and re-read a dozen times over and the oftener they are read the more highly they will be prized. As might naturally be expected, they created many enemies for their writer, and his named soon got noised abroad. They were openly attributed to Professor MacHale, of Maynooth, and Professor MacHale, of Maynooth, was not afraid or ashamed to plead guilty to the soft impeachment. It was endeavoured to use his avowal of the authorship of the letters as a means of doing an injury to his high reputation, on the ground that the statutes of the College forbade any official of the establishment to print or publish any document without having first submitted it to the President of the College, and obtained his permission to do so; and that, therefore, unless he had obtained such leave (which, it was surmised, he had not asked for), he had been guilty of a gross insubordination. More than once the charge was levelled against him, but it was not till some years afterwards, when he was summoned to give evidence before the Royal Commission on Education, in 1825, and was rather insolently questioned as to the violation of the College statutes, that Dr. MacHale condescended to notice the accusation, and finally disposed of it in the memorable explanation and vindication of his conduct delivered to the Commissioners.

It was instinctively felt throughout the Irish Church, that such a man as "Hierophilos" was destined for a more prominent place in the polemics and politics of the time than could be filled by him in his comparative retirement in Maynooth. Accordingly, when, early in 1825, the failing health of the Right Rev. Dr. Waldron, the Bishop of Killala, rendered it necessary that a coadjutor should be appointed to him, every finger pointed to "Hierophilos" as the person most fitted and most worthy to receive the great but responsible charge. And so, in that year Professor MacHale was brought forth from Maynooth, and under the title of Bishop of Maronia, was consecrated to the coadjutorship (with the right of succession) of the See of St. Murtagh. The date of the consecration was the 5th June.

Fresh energy and fresh zeal seem to have accompanied the new responsibility. "John, Bishop of Maronia," became even more famous than "Hierophilos" of Maynooth, and the Catholics of Ireland were rejoiced that one so qualified to sit amongst the venerable body had been added to the splendid roll of the prelates of their Church. His pen was a powerful adjunct to the labours of O'Connell in the work of the Catholic Association, and an affectionate friendship sprang up between them which held on fast and without a break through many long years, till the death of the Irish Tribune at Genoa in '47, dissolved it with its merciless blow.

In the autumn of 1831 his Lordship set out for Rome to pay his homage to the Sovereign Pontiff and to take that temporary rest from almost incessant labour which he had so well and so laboriously earned. But even then he was not idle. He wrote his impressions of the journey at every step he took, and he has given us in a series of letters written during his trip, a beautifully graphic narrative of his travels which cannot be read but with delight and which to those who may be travelling the way will more than serve the purpose of a most interesting and instructive guide-book.

But with the strong love of Fatherland that began with his birth and has never known change from that moment to the present, his native land was always the thought, which, next to that of religion, was uppermost in his mind. And hence, wherever he is—whether amidst the bright and bursting vineyards of France and the Rhine, climbing the rocky passes of Switzerland, or treading the hallowed dust of Rome, we find that Ireland is always closest to his heart. In the well-known language of a countryman who was not unfamiliar with most of the ground over which he was going, Dr. MacHale might have written of his dear native land:—

Where'er I roam, whatever realms I see,
My heart, untravelled, fondly turns to thee.

In 1834 the Bishop of Killala was appointed to the See of Tuam, and thenceforward we have the series of memorable and historical letters that have won such renown for the name of "John, Archbishop of Tuam." In a necessarily brief sketch it would be simply impossible that we could deal with anything approaching to reasonable accuracy, fulness, or justice with the momentous questions treated of in them or with the part taken by the Archbishop in the discussion of them. The utmost we can do is barely to indicate them. There were the questions of the Irish Poor Law, of National Education (against which from the first he took a decided, unflinching, and uncompromising part, and about which there were many bitter and painful controversies), the awful Famine of '47, the Endowment of Maynooth the Godless Colleges, the Charitable Bequests Act, the Repeal Movement, the differences and divisions in the National party subsequently to the death of the Liberator, the Tenant-right agitation, the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, and many other subjects of pressing importance at the time, but about which the national mind has not given itself much concern since then. In all these discussions the Archbishop of Tuam was always a prominent figure—next in importance to O'Connell himself whilst he lived, and second to none after the Liberator's death. During the monster Appeal meetings of '47 the name of John of Tuam was often on O'Connell's lips and it was at one of these marvellous demonstrations that he gave him his honoured, and now

NEW AGRICULTURAL SEEDS. NEW VEGETABLE SEEDS.

NEW FLOWER SEEDS.

NIMMO AND BLAIR,
Have pleasure in intimating to Florists that they can be supplied with NEW SEEDS of Best Stocks and Strains, they having imported an extensive assortment from a first-class house. N. & B. have no old stock, and have every confidence in recommending this new importation.

Seeing that purchasers can be found for FOUL SEEDS because low priced, Nimmo and Blair would draw attention to the fact that this is a very false economy, and that having added to their grass-seed cleaning plant they are prepared to clean parcels for Agriculturists at a very moderate rate. Something like 10d per bushel will clean and carry grass seed for say 100 miles to and from Dunedin.

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Mitchell's Broadcast Seed Sowing Machines. It is an acknowledged fact that these machines soon recoup the cost, through the wonderful saving of seed.

General Agents in Otago for Bowen's Californian Seeds.
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FOR SALE.—Rock Salt, Iron Tanks, Sheep Nets, Cornsacks, Eye, Rape, Tares, Phosphorus and Oil of Rhodium, Fencing Wire, Potato-digging machines, Fanners.

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UTHRIE AND LARNACH'S GEORGE STREET BRANCH.

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Dining-room Suites, from £15 15s.
Bedroom Suites (including wardrobe), £10 10s.
Overstrung Iron-back Pianos (guaranteed for 5 years), from £85 ;
Pianettes, from £25.

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86 PACKAGES OF FASHIONABLE GOODS JUST OPENED.

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SATEENS,

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An early inspection invited.

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SINGER SEWING MACHINES.

Late G. M. ALDRICH.

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THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY
have REMOVED to TEMPORARY PREMISES in PRINCES STREET (opposite Queen's Theatre, next to Masters', the latter), where Every Description of their WORLD-FAMED SEWING MACHINES may be had as formerly, that is, either on the TIME-PAYMENT SYSTEM (Small Deposit), or their usual 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT for CASH.

Duplicate Parts, Needles, Oils, Twists, and Thread of the Best Quality at Lowest Prices.

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PRINCES STREET

(Opposite Queen's Theatre),

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P. BURKE

PROPRIETOR.

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familiar title, of the "Lion of the Fold of Judah." When O'Connell went down to Connemara and held the famous meeting on one of the wild hills about Clifden, the Archbishop was by his side, and the faces of both have been perpetuated in a striking picture that was painted of the scene.

The history of the proceedings connected with the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill of Lord John Russell—Punch's little boy, who wrote "No Popery" on the walls, and ran away when he saw his work—is not very ancient, and most of us can remember the spirit-stirring Catholic manifestations which it evoked. Foremost amongst them was the magnificent meeting in the Rotundo, held under the presidency of the illustrious Cardinal Archbishop of Dub in, then, if we remember rightly, Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of All Ireland. There were few of the distinguished throng present on the occasion who were more eagerly gazed at than his Grace of Tuam, and when he rose to speak, the enthusiasm of the audience reached its height. He spoke in words of withering contempt of the projected legislation, and said that the bill if it passed, would be despised. When it did pass there was much speculation as to what course Dr. MacHale would adopt when signing his letters to the public. His Grace did not give much time for speculation, for almost at once a letter was written from St. Jarlath's, and it bore in full the accustomed signature, "John Archbishop of Tuam." It was hailed with universal delight throughout Ireland and it was felt that henceforward the worthlessness of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill was irrevocably fixed.

In the midst of all his extraordinary public work, it is needless for us to say that not one—even to the minutest—of the holy duties of his solemn and responsible charge was ever neglected by his Grace. He toiled like the youngest of his priests, and never refused to share with any amongst them the burden of his cares. He heard confessions, he preached, he administered sacraments, he attended the dying, and neither the severity of the weather, nor the distance of the place, nor its bleakness, nor its poverty, nor perils by sea, nor fatigue by land, were ever permitted by him to stand in the way of the fulfilment of a pastoral duty. And yet, with all, he found time for the lighter work of literature, and he translated Moore's Melodies into Irish, translated also a portion of Homer, revised catechisms and prayer-books, and devoted a good amount of time to the reading of valuable contemporary books. During the years of the famine his labours were almost super-human. There was scarcely a day during all that harrowing period that, besides his other occupations, he did not devote on the average ten hours per day to correspondence in connection with the awful distress attendant upon it. His touching appeals for his people were heard and answered from almost every part of the world, and, of course, every gift had to be acknowledged. It has been estimated that his Grace distributed through his own hands a sum of nearly £300 to each of the fifth-two parishes in his diocese, and a nearly equal sum to most of the parishes in the diocese of Killala.

Since his visit to Rome in '33 his Grace has gone there on several occasions. He was there on two memorable occasions. One was when Pius IX. proclaimed the dogma of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin, and the other was during the session of the Vatican Council. His Grace was one of the Irish prelates who spoke in the course of the deliberations, and when the decrees of the Council were solemnly confirmed and approved by the Vicar of Christ, he was one amongst the earliest of the prelates to announce them to their flocks.

One of the noblest features of his Grace's character is his more than Spartan independence of soul, and his abhorrence of anything like begging for public favour. Few of us can forget the incident of his appearance in the witness-box to give evidence in the court-house of Galway in reference to the famous election petition tried there a few years ago. It was a memorable display, and one of the most glorious incidents in his Grace's career. After so long a life—a life that had exercised such influence on public affairs—it was a proud thing for the venerable man to be able to say, in reply to an insolent taunt, that during the entire of it he had never, either directly or indirectly, asked a public favour, or the minutest portion of public patronage, for himself or for any one even the most remotely connected with him. Well might the man who could make such a boast be proudly consistent in his principles and his politics through every vicissitude and every event.

We feel how poorly we have accomplished our task of sketching briefly the life of the venerable and illustrious prelate. Happily, the interest that his countrymen have always had in him—the eagerness with which they have watched and followed his career—the fondness with which they cherish the memory of all he has done in their behalf, renders it comparatively unnecessary that we should present them with a more elaborate biography.

[The above interesting biography was written on the occasion of the great Archbishop's golden jubilee, celebrated on June 5, 1875. Since then, even in his extreme old age, almost to the day of his death, his faith and his nationality were as dear to him as ever. Reference is made above to his exertions during the dreadful famine visitation. Since the sketch was written, the good and great old man had to exert himself again, under similar trying circumstances, in 1879-80. His death, in the 91st year of his age, is a loss which will be severely felt in Ireland, both in religion and politics. His was a life of piety, purity, ardour, and zeal—an honour and a blessing to his people. May he rest in peace.]

Mr. S. T. Kerr, George street, Dunedin, is now offering to the public a very fine stock of men's and boy's clothing suitable to the season. Mr. Kerr's prices will be found extremely moderate, the quality of his goods excellent, and their make unexceptionable.

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CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own correspondent.)

December 19, 1881.

ANNIVERSARY DAY.

FRIDAY last was the anniversary of the foundation of Canterbury, and was as usual kept as a general holiday. The customary excursions took place, such as the picnics to Sumner, and a voyage to Akaroa in the Penguin, always a popular way of enjoying this holiday, as not only is Akaroa itself an extremely pretty place, but on these occasions it always girds itself up for unusual exertions and gives its visitors the varied charms of the Regatta, the Flower Show, and the Industrial exhibition to add to the pleasures of their voyage. Nearly 500 passengers thus spent their holiday, but their enjoyment of the voyage back to Lyttelton was keenly marred by a most unfortunate accident which occurred immediately after the vessel left the Akaroa wharf. One of the crew fell overboard, and although a buoy was thrown quite close to him, and three men jumped after him, all efforts to save him were fruitless, and he went down in sight of all on board. I cannot refrain from mentioning the fact that although a boat was lowered, *the row-locks could not be found*, and if this be the manner in which things are habitually managed on board the Union Company's boats, it is hardly reassuring for the very numerous passengers who daily trust their lives and safety to the tender mercies of the Company. The popular sports in Hagley Park were the greatest of all the many attractions, the glorious weather contributing to the great success of the arrangements. About 10,000 persons, it is estimated, were on the grounds. In the evening the Fire Brigade and torchlight procession took place, as also a grand display of fireworks.

HEROIC CONDUCT.

The sad case of drowning just mentioned is not the only one which has recently taken place. Another happened a week ago, which has caused general regret and sympathy. A young man named Campbell walked his horse into the river Heathcote, and by some mischance fell in. Unfortunately he could not swim—why will people risk themselves in rivers without having learnt this most necessary art?—and a cabman named Kerr, who was on the bank, jumped in, hoping to save him, but being himself only a poor swimmer, he was overpowered by Campbell's struggles. Another spectator named Smith risked his own life in unavailing efforts to save one or both, and himself had a very narrow escape. Campbell has left a mother (a widow with three children), whose bread-winner he was, while the noble and unselfish Kerr leaves a widow, I fear without means. Efforts are being made to get up a substantial collection for these poor sufferers, and the fact that Mr John Ollivier has (with others) consented to receive subscriptions, is almost a guarantee that the proceeds will be satisfactory. It is also hoped that the no less heroic man Smith, will be rewarded by the gift of the Royal Humane Society's medal; though, for my part, I should like to see also a substantial acknowledgment of his heroism, which stands out in strong and splendid contrast to the case of the "Fifty Curs," who recently allowed a little girl four years of age, to drown in two feet of water in the Serpentine, London; a cold-blooded act of barbarity which has been justly held up to the public execration of almost all the English and colonial newspapers.

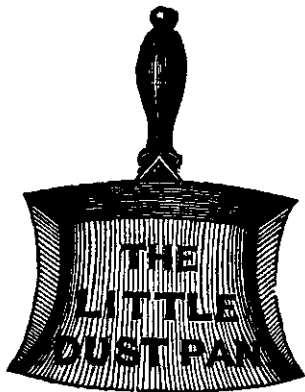
CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

I could not help being more than disappointed that my appeal on the subject of cruelty to animals awakened no response whatever from any of your readers. Scarcely a week passes without some painful example appearing in the papers. A few days ago a man was fined £3, and costs, for having ridden and severely beaten a horse suffering from incurable disease in the fore feet, and writhing as if in great pain. The magistrate said the case did not seem so extremely bad as some he had seen, as the owner had only recently bought the horse, and had had a particular kind of shoe made with the view of relieving its feet, but he ordered the poor beast to be destroyed. The owner admitted that he had only given 15s for it, thus corroborating my statement of the disgraceful way in which people commonly sell their poor worn-out drudges for a nominal sum. Is it their thoughtlessness, or is it the frightful craving for money which meets us at all points? Since this occurrence "A Lawyer" has written a long and able letter to one of your contemporaries on the necessity of exciting "public opinion in favour of greater consideration for animals, and for horses in particular, than now exists." He tells a story—which would be amusing were it not so painfully suggestive of the utter want of humanity which prevails—of having seen a young local preacher one Sunday evening cantering for a considerable distance on a very lame pony with both hind shoes off, and the front ones next door to it, on a very hard road. The "lawyer" ventured to hint these facts to the reverend rider, who, however, seemed too indifferent, and in too great a hurry to trouble himself about so trifling a matter. This pious young man arrived at his chapel, hitched up the pony to a fence while he "engaged" in prayer, which he had not finished at the end of two hours and a half, when our humane friend got tired of waiting for him, and having mercifully relieved the little beast by watering him at a neighbouring trough, he took his departure. He, however, intends to do a little more "practical piety" for a few Sunday evenings by looking out for similar cases, which he will bring before the public, and he justly censures the common practice of tying up horses "in the broiling sun on a hot Sunday morning against the sunny side of a fence; tormented by flies; some of the horses driven in from a distance, sweating in their harness; some with sore backs and shoulders, but none with a drop of water near them." He continues with a strong protest against the cruelty caused by clumsy and careless driving, and urges all owners to see their horses shod; and his concluding remark is in deprecation of the use of that "instrument of torture" the bearing-rein, which is not only entirely useless, but also dangerous, an opinion which has for a long time been adopted by the best authorities at home. Your readers will, I feel sure, sincerely wish that the kindly efforts of this very practical and

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benevolent "lawyer" will be crowned with the success they merit, and I venture, with much respect, to commend the whole subject to the favourable consideration, and active co-operation, of the Catholic Literary Society.

THE CONVENT SCHOOLS

The result of the examinations just held in the Convent schools—the Select School, St. Mary's, St. Joseph's, and the Angel Guardians, have been in every way most satisfactory. The Rev. Father Ginaty distributed the handsome prizes, the list of which is really quite formidable, and one is struck with the number and variety of the subjects in which the pupils receive instruction. So many young ladies distinguished themselves by obtaining a very large number of prizes that I hope I shall not be thought to make an invidious distinction by mentioning that the gold medal for exemplary conduct was gained by Miss Ellen Holley, who also secured prizes in drawing, French, and fancy work, and a special one for excellence in illuminating, ornamental writing, recitation, grammar, ancient and modern history, geography, mapping, use of the globes, composition, astronomy, and botany. Miss Holley deserves the greatest credit for the very great assiduity and perseverance she must have displayed to achieve such praiseworthy results, but were I in her place, I should be above all most proud of the reward for exemplary conduct, and such would I hope be the feeling of most Catholics, however ridiculous an old-fashioned sentiment of this kind would appear in the eyes of the pupils of the State Schools. Another young lady, Miss Crone, carried off no less than 13 prizes. In company with some ladies, I paid a visit to a large schoolroom which really presented almost the appearance of a well arranged bazaar, containing as it did a large collection of useful and ornamental articles, the work of the young ladies during the past year. The exercise books containing specimens of composition, analysis, book-keeping, &c., were really meritorious. There were also water-colour paintings, crayon and chalk drawings, maps, illuminations, and a wealth of needlework of all kinds, from artistic crewelwork to plain useful garments for the little ones, and my fair friends expressed much admiration for the beautiful specimen of crewel work which gained the first prize, also for some pretty brackets, mantelpiece borders, macramé lace, and—above all—some magnificent point lace, which must have taken months of patient and skilful labour. There was a nice useful knitted quilt, and I was informed that the plain needlework in all classes was most creditable—some pocket-handkerchiefs being exquisitely embroidered in satin-stitch, and that the Berlin work, some with beads, some without, was well executed; in fact, that the whole of the exhibits in needlework were of a superior character. Just one specimen of useful work I did not see, and that was darning. Does anyone know the miseries of a badly mended sock, to which the familiar and time-honoured penance of peas in one's boots, must be the veriest trifle? If so, I am sure, I shall meet with sympathy and approval when I venture to express the hope that the Sisters will see their way another year to offer a prize for excellence in this much needed accomplishment, or if they would accept one at the hands of an outsider, I shall have very great pleasure in thus testifying to a "fellow-feeling for a fellow-creature." In connection with this very useful if homely art, I am glad to learn that the Sisters propose to open in the new convent a room to be used as a laundry, where ironing is to be taught to their pupils, and that possibly other much needed lessons, such as instruction in cookery, may follow all in good time.

BAD BOOKS.

The latter portion of a recent letter was so hurriedly written that in mentioning the Catholic Book Depot, I now see that I omitted what ought to have been said as to its first starting. This was undoubtedly originated by the painful reflections suggested to him by the circulation of so many bad and infidel books, for which there then existed scarcely any antidote. These same bad and mischievous books have occupied a good many of my thoughts lately, from the fact that several times recently when I have had occasion to go to a certain shop in this city for the purpose of buying the *Field* the *Australasian* and other papers not always procurable in the principal shops, on returning home I have found that a list of the most immoral and infidel works has been slipped inside the newspapers. It seems of little avail to keep the most scrupulous watch over the contents of our booksellers' shops when such tactics are resorted to, and the curiosity of thoughtless young folks thus excited, nay, perhaps the ruin of many a soul effected. I could wish that the police had the ample powers they possess in England where such proceedings would not be tolerated; perhaps this power may be available here, but if so, I cannot think that it is ever exercised. People are not at liberty to kill their bodies, or more correctly, I should say that if they attempt suicide and fail, they undergo some punishment at the hands of the law, such also is the case with would-be-murderers; but as for murderers and suicides of the soul, who cares to punish them? I have just read some very admirable remarks from the pen of a distinguished writer, so pertinent to my present subject that I feel sure you will have pleasure in allowing me to add them. "A fire has blazed throughout Europe for more than half a century; and it threatens to set the whole world in flames before long. This fire arises in the minds and hearts of men; it spreads by words; it communicates itself to whole nations; it burns at the foundation of States, and at the roots of social order; it undermines thrones and altars, changes the earth into one immense volcano, and seems destined to destroy the universe at last in one universal conflagration. Is it from hell that the first sparks of this flame have come forth? Yes; most certainly. It is set on fire by hell. Have wicked men served as instruments to the powers of darkness, to diffuse and extend its ravages? Yes; most certainly. Have the seditions and the corrupting discourses of these men, their *furious* and *impious* declamations been, as it were, the torches and brands with which they have set all around them on fire? Yes; the universe is a witness of the fact; and they boast of it themselves; it is their tongue has set the whole world in a blaze. *Lingua ignis est*. If they had nothing else to produce such disastrous effects except the tongue and voice which they have received from Nature, the mischief

which they might cause would be very circumscribed, and of necessity limited to the narrow circle of hearers by whom they might be surrounded; they require another tongue which is far more powerful—a tongue which never tires—another voice much louder than their own—a voice which may be heard at the same time in every place—another mouth besides their own, which may be ever open to circulate and vomit afar off the burning and ever-succeeding waves of their calumnies and their blasphemy. This indefatigable tongue is their pen; this voice, which is everywhere heard, issues from their books; this mouth which continually vomits forth the fiery torrent with which it covers the whole earth, is the press, which at the present day is so prolific, so criminal, so formidable to Governments, to religion and morality. In plain language, bad books and their pernicious circulation are the fire which has come forth from the abyss—the fire which has caused such frightful devastation and wrapped the two hemispheres in one destructive blaze. Bad books multiplied almost to infinity—translated into every language—circulated with unlimited population throughout every country—filling every library—finding their way into every human habitation, from the rich man's palace and philosopher's closet, to the labourer's cottage, the tradesman's workshop, and the poor man's hut—corrupting every age, every sex, every condition, every people; this is the *world of iniquity* of which the Apostle speaks, and which it is impossible to mistake, *lingua universitas iniquitatis*. Bad books breathing revolution and war against the God of Heaven, and against all the lawful powers of the earth—disturbing the Church, the State, the private circle, and every other society of men—exciting and inflaming every violent and vindictive passion—provoking discord and wars, and the revolutions of empires; this is the *unquiet evil* which spreads universal agitation and terror, and no longer leaves any spot undisturbed throughout the world. Behold all the guilt which we see around us, and which we cannot too earnestly deplore—crimes the most unprecedented and enormous, becoming ordinary events which no longer occasion the least surprise—the most horrible catastrophes exhibited as daily spectacles to a cold curiosity which has now ceased to be excited by such atrocities—the eternal foundations of social order overturned—injustice converted into right—and licentiousness styled law—all that generations have revered as sacred for the last six thousand years consigned to ridicule and contempt—the most monstrous paradoxes of libertinism and infidelity converted into maxims and doctrines—morality abandoned, faith almost extinguished, and the ties of humanity itself forgotten; these are the fruits of bad books—the new poisoned branch which has sprung from the tree of knowledge, and which, as it were, produced the fruit of a second original sin, has once more perverted and degraded the human race. *Lingua maculat totum corpus*. How deeply seated this wound! how poisoned!"

VARIETIES.

School, together with other circumstances, the principal is to be cordially congratulated on the gratifying results of the late examination, which showed marked progress. No particulars have reached me, but I believe the same remark is substantially correct with reference to the examination of the boys' parish school. The children of Papanui and Halswell will be examined during the course of the present week. The parish priest yesterday announced that the Sacrament of Confirmation, which was to have been administered on the first Sunday in the new year, has been unavoidably postponed until the second Sunday, 8th January. I regret to hear that the subscriptions towards the new convent come in but slowly. Apart from the satisfaction which must be generally felt by those who have lately visited the noble building now rapidly approaching completion, one cannot but feel the importance of a work like this in a great and powerful centre such as Christchurch, the influence of which work must as it were radiate far and wide, without in the least detracting from the value of other and similar foundations, such as the one at Timaru. Undoubtedly the times are hard, and money far from abundant, still I feel sure it is only necessary to state that should the convent be unfit for occupation when the middle of February comes, the Sisters will suffer serious loss by being unable to receive a number of additional boarders already promised; and Catholics will eagerly come forward to avert the possibility of so unfortunate an event. The bazaar, it is understood, is hardly likely to be held before April. Gigantic preparations are going on for a magnificent picnic and regular parish outing on Boxing Day, to be held on the Racecourse, which has been kindly lent by the Jockey Club. All is under the supervision of Father O'Donnell. I say a regular parish outing, since not only the children, but the parents are invited, not only to grace the festivities by the charms of their presence, but also to have the comfort of easing their anxious hearts by ocular demonstration that their heart's treasures come to no harm. Every one in the parish will hope that wind and weather will be propitious on the eventful day.

Messrs. Smith and Smith, Octagon, Dunedin, have lately enlarged and improved their premises, in order to keep pace with the constant increase in their business as painters and paperhangers, and in all the other branches of the trade in question. Their establishment will be found to perform all commissions entrusted to it with the utmost satisfaction to its patrons.

The Port Chalmers Restaurant, Mount street, Port Chalmers, has been opened by Mrs. Coffey, who is a lady in every way calculated to conduct a hotel and boarding-house with respectability and comfort. The house is a convenient one, and offers excellent accommodation. Mrs. Coffey, it will be remembered, is the widow of Sergeant Coffey, whose sudden death occurred some little time ago at the Bluff—partly, as it is believed, in consequence of services required of him at a coroner's inquest. The lady in question, then, has a double claim to patronage, arising both from her own qualifications and the sympathy due to the family of a public officer, who to a certain extent must be regarded as having fallen a victim to his duties.

1850 ESTABLISHED 1850
G E O R G E M A T T H E W S,
 Seed Merchant and Nurseryman,
 Moray Place, Dunedin, has ON SALE superior quality Agricultural Seeds, including Clovers, Rye Grass, Italian Rye Grass, Cock-foot, Timothy, Rape Seed, Carrot, Mangold (long red and yellow), Flax, or Linseed, &c., &c. Garden Seeds of all kinds, including collections of choice, hardy annuals. Catalogues sent free on application.
 October 8th, 1881.

REMOVAL.
A L E X A N D E R S L I G O has removed to new premises—specially rected to meet his requirements—nearly opposite former shop; Fourth Door North from Royal George Hotel.
 Stationer, Bookseller, News Agent, Practical Bookbinder,
 42, GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

E C O N O M I C A L F U N E R A L
E S T A B L I S H M E N T,
G R E A T K I N G S T R E E T
 (Opposite the Museum).
HERON & SON are now prepared to CONDUCT FUNERALS at LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES, to suit the times.

S C A N L A N A N D C O.,
 MAIN ROAD, SOUTH DUNEDIN.
 We would direct attention to our prices which are the lowest in the City for good and cheap Groceries.

Try our new Teas, Pickles, Hams, Marmalades, Jams, &c.

Go to the Best House in Dunedin for Good Honest Home-made Goods.

Do not forget the place—MAIN ROAD SOUTH DUNEDIN.

A Good Stock of all kinds of Drapery. Come and see for yourself. Winceys, Linens, Worsteds Goods of every description, and the lowest possible price.

SCANLAN AND CO.,
 Main Road, South Dunedin.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

T H E undersigned have ON SALE a large stock of American Clear Pine Doors, from 6ft. 6in. x 2ft. 6in. to 7ft. x 3, 1½, 1½, and 2 inches. Also, American Shelving Lumber, Clear Pine, Spruce Deals, Scotch Flooring, and Baltic Deals.

Colonial Timber of every description.

G. O'DRISCOLL & CO.,
 Cumberland-street

M. BARDSLEY AND SON
FANCY TOILET SOAP MAKERS
 AND
P E R F U M E R S.

Sole Manufacturers of the Celebrated
P R I Z E P A L E S O A P
 Purest and Best.

Blue Mottled Soap
 Yellow Laundry Soap
 3-Crown Soap
 2-Crown Soap.

WORKS—
KING AND CUMBERLAND STREETS,
DUNEDIN.

O T A G O W O O L S T O R E S, Rattray and Castle streets,
 DUNEDIN.

THE NEW ZEALAND LOAN AND MERCANTILE AGENCY COMPANY (LIMITED)

Desire to call the attention of

WOOLGROWERS, FARMERS, AND OTHERS

To the facilities which they can offer for the disposal of Stock, Produce, &c., in the Dunedin Market by their

REGULAR AUCTION SALES, EXTENSIVE STORAGE ACCOMMODATION, AND CONVENIENT SHIPPING ARRANGEMENTS. FAT STOCK.

is sold by auction at the Burnside Yards, near Dunedin, on Wednesdays, from 10.45 a.m.

STORE STOCK.

Sales privately, or by auction, as may be arranged.

WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, RABBITSKINS, HIDES, TALLOW, &c. are disposed of by auction at their Warehouse on Mondays, at 2.15 p.m., and Wool during the Season on special days, the Bales being previously on show on a well-lighted wool floor, with ample convenience for proper inspection by buyers.

GRAIN.—Periodical Sales are held at the Company's Stores in addition to transactions by private contract.

LAND.—Arrangements can be made for Public Auction at any time to suit Vendors and Buyers' convenience.

In all cases the Produce is carefully inspected and valued by the Company's Representatives, and every endeavour made to protect Constituent's interests. In the event of wool not being sold when offered it can be shipped to the London Market at an expense for warehouse charge of only ONE SHILLING per Bale. The position of the Company as the largest Importers of Wool to the Home Market, and the personal attention given to every consignment, are sufficient guarantees that Shippers' Interests are studied and will not be sacrificed.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES

are made to Consignors, and every despatch observed in making up Account-sales and remitting proceeds. Advances are made also on Stations and Farm Properties, and on Growing Clips of Wool and Grain Crops.

MEMORANDUM FOR GUIDANCE OF COUNTRY CONSTITUENTS.

FAT STOCK for sale at Burnside should be consigned to that Station to the order of the Company.

WOOL, SKINS, GRAIN, &c. to be offered in the Dunedin Market should be consigned to the Company's Siding, Dunedin.

(A railway siding, running through the Store its entire length, gives unexcelled facilities for unloading and loading trucks, with complete protection from the weather.)

WOOL and OTHER PRODUCE not to be offered in the Local Market, but for Shipment to London, should be consigned to Port Chalmers to the Company's order.

In every case it is strongly recommended that Advice, with full particulars, be sent by Post to the Company, Dunedin, before or along with the goods, in order that no delay or error may occur in taking delivery.

Printed Waybills, Consignment Notes, or Sample Bags will be sent by return post on application.

WOOLPACKS and CORNSACKS supplied at Lowest Market Rates.

The New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company (Limited) act as Agents for Malden Island Guano—universally acknowledged to be a most Valuable Fertiliser.

Any further particulars will be furnished by

DONALD STRONACH, Manager, Dunedin.

Offices: Bond-street, Dunedin

JUST RECEIVED.

Another Shipment of the
C E L E B R A T E D G E R M A N T W E E D C L O T H I N G.
 The Best ever imported to the Colony!
 These are Perfect Fitting Garments, equal to Bespoke Goods, and at

HALF THE PRICE.

ALL BOUGHT FOR CASH.

Also, a splendid assortment of Geelong Tweeds, all New Patterns, and thoroughly well finished. Inspection invited
 The Best Value in Town.

N I C H O L A S S M I T H,

CASH DRAPER,

33, GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

C A L E D O N I A N S O C I E T Y O F O T A G O.
T W E N T I E T H A N N U A L G A T H E R I N G.

SOCIETY'S GROUNDS, KENSINGTON, DUNEDIN.

MONDAY, TUESDAY, AND WEDNESDAY,

2ND, 3RD AND 4TH JANUARY, 1882.

OVER £500 GIVEN IN PRIZES.

Also,

CHAMPION BELTS AND CHAMPION MEDALS

For "Border" Wrestling and "Cornish" Wrestling.

Gold Championship Medals will be given to winners for four consecutive years (counting from Gathering 1881), for Quoting, Vaulting, Dancing, Jumping, Putting Hammer, and Caber.

Entries for all events close at 5 p.m. on **THURSDAY, the 29th December, 1881.**

GEORGE WATSON,
 Secretary,
 148 Princes street.

NOTICE.

P E R S O N S desirous of obtaining Shares in the Colonial Land Settlement and Endowment Association of New Zealand, Limited, can do so by making application at this office.

NOTICE.

S H O U L D this come under the notice of a man named **KEAN**, who was working with me 23 years ago at Mr. Tiffen's Station, Waipawa, he will bear something to his advantage by writing immediately to
 "E.B., Waimate, South P.O. Canterbury.

CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS!! CHRISTMAS!!!

S. T. K E R R
Begg to inform his Customers that he is in receipt of very large consignments of Ready Made Clothing, which he is determined to sell at prices hitherto unheard of in Dunedin. The Stock is all new, well-selected, and capital value.

Men requiring suits can buy the same at KERR'S from 35s upwards.

Youths requiring suits can buy the same at KERR'S from 21s upwards.

Boys wanting a really good and durable suit can buy the same at KERR'S from 18s 6d upwards.

Boy's Knickerboker Suits can be bought at KERR'S from 6s 11d upwards.

Boy's Norfolk, Sailor, and Garibaldi Suits at equally low prices.

The Drapery Department is well stocked with Calicoes, Flannels, Sheetings, Shirtings, Blankets, and General Drapery, which will be sold for cash at a very small profit.

Note the Address—

KERR'S CLOTHING AND DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,
142, GEORGE STREET,
Corner of Hanover street.

H I B E R N I A N F E T E , 1 8 8 1 .

THE EIGHTH ANNUAL FETE,

Under the auspices of the

DUNEDIN BRANCH OF THE HIBERNIAN AUSTRALASIAN
CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY,

Will take place at the

CALEDONIAN SOCIETY'S GROUNDS,

ON

BOXING DAY,

All the leading Athletic Competitors are entered for the different events.

In addition to a first-class Brass Band, Mr Jas. Caughlan, the famous Irish Piper will be in attendance, and play a choice selection of National and Popular Music.

Admission to the Grounds, ONE SHILLING.

W. CUNNINGHAM,

Hon. Sec.

WANTED, for the Catholic School, Ashburton, a Teacher (female) to take charge of the school on the termination of the Christmas holidays. Salary, £90.

Applications to be sent to FATHER COFFEY.

WANTED, a Female Teacher, for the Catholic School, Cromwell. Salary, £80 per annum. Private tuition in music and singing allowed. Applications and certificates to be forwarded to

REV. F. O'LEARY, Cromwell.

WANTED—For St. Patrick's School, Greymouth, Head Teacher, with salary £200 a year. None but of steady habits and first-class attainments need apply.

Applications, with testimonials, to be sent in before 1st January 1882, addressed to

FATHER M'GUINNESS.

WANTED, a few copies of TABLET of issue of July 23rd, 1880. Subscribers holding same will oblige by forwarding them to this office.

WANTED, Certificated Female Teacher for St. Patrick's School, Arrow, to open 16th January. For particulars, apply to

REV. JOHN MACKAY.

CATHEDRAL FUND.

I BEG to acknowledge, on behalf of the Most Rev. Dr. Moran, the following subscriptions towards the Cathedral Fund:—

WEEKLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Per Rev. W. Burke	1	5	0	Per Mr. J. Griffen	0	15	6
" N. Fitzgerald	2	15	0	" J. Brennan	1	2	0
" Mr. W. J. Hall	4	15	0	" J. Dillon	0	10	0
" W. Cunningham	1	1	0	" J. Murray	0	9	0
" T. B. Conway	0	18	0	" R. A. Dunne	1	0	0
" N. Smith	0	12	0	" J. Daly	1	0	0
" J. T. Harris	0	12	0				

M. WALSH.

DEATH.

MCCARTHY.—On Sunday, the 18th inst., at Meadow Bank North East Valley, Patrick, third son of Phillip McCarthy, aged 15. R.I.P.

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1881.

A WORTHY UNDERTAKING.



OUR Christchurch correspondent returns this week to a very important subject, already ably touched upon in his correspondence: that is the frequent cases of cruelty to animals that are among the worst features of our colonial life. In the letter to which we refer there will be found the statement of one or two cases which seem exceedingly gross, and which cannot be heard of by any man of common humanity without causing him to feel both disgust and shame.

The matter is one which nearly concerns us all, for there is nothing that has a more brutalizing effect upon the human character than cruel treatment of the lower animals. If it be true, as the old proverb says, that the "merciful man is merciful to his beast," no less true will it be found that the man unmerciful to his beast has little tenderness towards his neighbour. But if the education of the school be influenced by that of the home, the education of the home is also influenced by that of the street, and the child who constantly witnesses a disregard for the sufferings of animals will, if he does not actually come to delight in them, at least learn to regard them with an indifference that must produce a hardening effect upon his nature, and counteract in some degree, more or less, the influences of the best home or the most carefully managed school.

We would, therefore, very earnestly second the proposal of our correspondent that some Catholic society already formed should adopt among its objects that of the prevention of cruelty to animals, or that some society with such a special object should be formed by Catholics, and extend its branches throughout the colony, and we feel the more anxious to advocate such a cause that it enters into our particular province, being intimately connected with a thorough Christian education, to the advocacy of which our columns are above and before all other things devoted.

We, therefore, appeal to our readers every where to take this matter into their serious consideration, and we further will remind them of how fitting a subject of consideration it will be at this holy time held in memory of that in which there was proclaimed by Heavenly voices—"Peace on earth to men of good will."

In our leader of last week we made one statement that, we are happy to say, bids fair to prove inaccurate; it was that his Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese could hardly be expected in Dunedin before February at the earliest. We now, however, learn by means of letters received *via* Suez from Rome, that in all probability the Bishop would have been prepared to leave Italy for New Zealand *via* Brindisi by the mail that left this month, so as to arrive in Dunedin in January. This intelligence will be of importance to the committees and gentlemen everywhere throughout the diocese now making preparations to welcome his Lordship, and will serve to show them the necessity that exists for energetic action, so that their plans may not be disarranged by the Bishop's arriving more speedily than had been expected.

THE Wellington *Evening Post* reports the following:—Bishop Redwood made a few remarks during the distribution of prizes at the Convent School yesterday, which will commend themselves to every parent in the community. After complimenting the pupils on their proficiency in all the branches of instruction in the school, he said he had to make a few observations which would, perhaps, run counter to their ideas of acquiring a knowledge of German, French, fancy needlework, and fine things of the kind; but the subject on which he desired to speak was, to his mind, of more importance than all the rest. He hoped the young ladies would complete their education at home, and perfect themselves in household work, for it was a thing which would last for a lifetime. This could not be taught in a con-

vent. There were thousands of things to be done at home which were necessary for domestic happiness, therefore he hoped when the young ladies were told to do household work they would be delighted to do so. It would stand them in good stead throughout a lifetime, and they would not only be able to bear themselves with propriety and elegance in society, but they would be able to render those with whom they would live through life comfortable, happy, and contented. This he defied them to do unless they had a proper knowledge of household work. Even if they became the highest ladies in the land, and never had to soil their fingers, it was still necessary that they should be able to see that those under them did their duty. Nothing could be more important than this in a colony like New Zealand, where it was so difficult to get good servants. Half of the mistresses had to teach their servants how to go about their work, and if a mistress was ignorant of it herself, what misery there would be in the house! Therefore, he hoped the pupils would learn to cook and do laundry work, etc. He warned them not to despise those who had such knowledge, and endeavoured to show that other accomplishments were enhanced by the possession of such acquirements. His Lordship concluded:—"Don't think what you acquire here is all the education necessary. The greater part must be learnt in your homes. If you hearken to what I say, and carry out in your lives what I recommend, you will be a credit to yourselves and a joy to the homes in which you live."

THE following paragraph is not without interest for settlers in this colony:—The London *Economist* says that while the advantages of New Zealand are, in point of climate and soil, incontestably superior to those of Canada, yet, as the former owes to England a debt involving an annual payment of 10dol. 50c. per head, while Canada has to pay but 12dol. 70c. per head annually to England, the verdict of the London Stock Exchange in putting Canada four per cents. ten per cent. higher than New Zealand fours is sound. The *Economist* considers Canada's power of borrowing far from exhausted.

ANOTHER resort to the time-honoured tactics of the English Government of Ireland has been had in a fresh issue of circulars offering rewards for secret information concerning persons guilty of sedition. This constantly recurring encouragement of the loathsome trade of the informer is one of the chief blots upon the English Government in Ireland, and one that justifies that country's deepest resentment.

FOUR children belonging to the same family lately died of diphtheria at Kumara.

THE gentlemen reported by the police for taking part in sweeps at the Hutt races are to be proceeded against immediately. Has the Hon. Mr. Dick's spirit been revived by his re-election so that he again rejoiceth like a giant to run his course? Is Mr. Dick meantime going to do anything towards the removal of the scandal in his own moral town of Dunedin to which we lately drew his attention? We shall put him in mind of it now and then, and perhaps he may wake up by-and-bye to a sense of his duty in this respect.

NEGOTIATIONS concerning the Panama Canal are still proceeding between the United States and England. Mr. Blaine refers to the growth of American interests in the Pacific: to the solicitude of England to control the Suez Canal, and asserts that the United States' control of the Isthmus would ensure neutrality for the canal.

WE would again recommend our readers who are desirous of spending a pleasant holiday without incurring the fatigue and expense of a long journey, to visit the Caledonian Society's Grounds on Boxing Day, on which occasion the Dunedin Branch of the H.A.C.B. Society offers a programme complete in every particular. We understand the leading professional athletic competitors are entered for the principal events, and close contests may, therefore, be looked forward to. In addition to a first-class Brass Band, Mr. Caughlan, the Irish piper, will play on his favourite instrument a choice selection of Irish music. We hope to see a large attendance, in order to assist the Hibernian Society in their laudable efforts to encourage manly exercises by holding—and giving liberal prizes in—these annual sports.

ST. JOSEPH'S School, Dunedin, will re-open on January 23rd, and the Dominican Convent High School on January 30th. If it is found possible to complete the arrangements in time the Dominican Sisters will also open their school at Invercargill on January 23rd.

THE Government of the United States have conferred upon Mrs. Garfield the privilege of a free postage for her letters.

THE agitation against the Jews is increasing in Russia and Germany. It is further considered likely to spread to other European countries—and yet the civilisation of the age is loudly boasted of!

MILITARY officers commanding in Ireland are about to be vested with magisterial powers. It will be no wonder if men in Ireland turn longing eyes towards the Panama Canal. They will, at all events, have some satisfaction in the assurance that whatever England may undertake in the way of diplomacy the Government of the States need only continue firm to obtain all they claim. With Ireland disturbed and disaffected England dare not go to war—and especially with America. Upon such a step would attend a second Fontenoy.

WE learn with regret of a severe accident which has befallen Mr. McCaughan in Victoria. The gentleman in question, it seems, was driving a spirited horse the other day, when it took fright and overturned the buggy, causing its driver's leg to be broken.

ON the 14th inst. a Chinaman was killed by a fall of earth in his claim at the Round Hill, near Riverton.

A MAN named Henry Boyce was crushed to death at Wairau, on the 15th inst., beneath some wool-bales that fell on him from an overturned dray.

AN undertaking is on foot in London for the purpose of raising a fund for the relief of some class or classes of Irishwomen unknown to it, by chance, in aid of starving landladies that her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen has contributed her £200? And why have the empty stomachs of the genteeler classes seemed more deserving of royal commiseration than those of the lower orders, among whom there has always been an abundance of hungry women left totally unprovided for, and even expected rather to enjoy their condition, or at least to sustain it without complaint? The "grand old gardener and his wife" might well make inquiry in some such tone as this.

REPORTS as to the Pope's intended departure from Rome still continue rife. We neither attribute any special importance to them nor wholly regard them as untrue. It seems not impossible the Holy Father may before long decide that the Vatican can no longer afford him a safe shelter, and seek a refuge elsewhere. But if he leaves Rome we shall most undoubtedly soon behold the spectacle of King Humbert tumbled head-foremost and without ceremony over the walls, to range the world among the ex-kings. It is, meanwhile, a strange anomaly to see the usurper of the Pope's throne capable only of maintaining his reign within the shadow of the monarch dethroned.

A LAD named Radcliffe wounded himself dangerously with a gun near Christchurch on Saturday.

THE Orange Slaughtering Company of New South Wales are about to make arrangements by which their frozen meat will be received in England in cooling chambers, and distributed through the larger towns.

MR. MANSON, an American tourist, ascended Tongariro on the 14th inst. He describes the volcano as a geyser that throws streams of boiling mud 500 feet high. The gentleman in question has been the first white man allowed by the Maoris to ascend their sacred mountain, and the concession is regarded as important.

AN old man named Andrew Burns was killed at Mahurangi, Auckland, by the fall of a burning tree, one day last week. On Sunday, at St. Joseph's church, Dunedin, the prayers of the congregation for the repose of his soul were asked for. *R.I.P.*

A CHILD was poisoned by eating matches at Auckland on Saturday.

THE forces in Ireland are about to be increased by a body of 1000 men, who have belonged to the army reserve. They are to be employed as night-patrols.

A MAN named Markland was killed at Ellerslie on the 15th by the bolting of a horse which he was harnessing.

WHO longs to be a fanatic? The opportunity now lies open to him—purchased at a considerable cost to the colony, and all the display at Parihaka. It was for this our Minister of war was appointed, and Te Whiti driven out. Mr Bryce, the other day, speaking after his expiatory dinner at Wanganui, and, no doubt, himself full of the inspiration of good cheer, is reported of as follows:—"Alluding to the cause of the trouble on the coast, he quoted Buckle as to the effect of scenery upon the character, and said he believed the scenery of the coast was the great cause of religious frenzy. He instanced Te Huia, author of Haubauism; Motu, the author of another superstition; and several others, together with Te Whiti, all living under the shadow of Mount Egmont." Here, then, we have a valuable tract of land thrown open to us with the gift of prophecy in its mountain shadows. Those of us who desire to leave a famous progeny behind us, the founders of sects hitherto unheard of, would do well to set up their tents there immediately. Who knows how their "uncouth, rude, names" might become renowned hereafter? The Government should certainly set a higher price upon the land. But was there, by the way, any suspicion of the mountain's influence over Mr Bryce himself while he sojourned within its shadows, when, for example, he posed so gallantly upon his white horse—became a beast of history? Something of frenzy there certainly was in his grand idea of destroying the crops—but that was a frenzy, we should say, most irreligious, and even somewhat immoral. In conclusion, have we at last discovered the means of producing the man who cannot be made, but, strange to say, must be born—that is the poet? For does not his eye also roll in a "fine frenzy?"—but a frenzy that, alas, often inclines as well to the irreligious side.

THE Hon. Mr. Oliver is dead bent on education, it seems, and pines to see it, in its highest degree, extended through the masses. He told the young ladies breaking up at the High School the other day that the best servants his wife and he had ever had between them had been menials with a taste of the "larnin'." And now in every genteel home in the city it is held for a gospel truth that a

knowledge of the parts of speech gives a housemaid a wonderful advantage over the dust, and the command of the rule of three makes a cook as well acquainted with the *timbre* of an iron pot as the Hon. Mr. Oliver is himself—and that is saying a good deal.

THE Hon. Mr. Oliver, however, said something else also that need not be quite so much bruited about just at present. He said the time was coming when secondary education was to be made free to the whole colony. This, nevertheless, cannot be done without enormous expense, and when the indebtedness of New Zealand is being availed of in England to turn the tide of desirable emigration towards other shores than ours, it is hardly prudent to keep proclaiming all the money we mean to spend presently on a system that can be very well dispensed with. A free system of secondary education would, moreover, give us a population for the most part possessed of a smattering of dozens of subjects of no possible use to them, but rather distracting to the mind, and injurious to the brain, as well as to settled habits of study. It seems, however, to be determined by many of our legislators that the colony is to be made the field for a trial of all sorts of experiments, and probably there is nothing for us to do but "grin and bear it."

DRILLING is reported to be going on at night among the people in various parts of Ireland in connection with the land agitation.

THE Imperial Government are about to send out an officer of the Royal Engineers to report as to the means of defending colonial harbours.

THE Chicago Convention have raised a fund of 250,000dols. for the purpose of assisting the Irish people to attain national independence—peaceably, we hope.

THE Irish Ladies' Land League has been suppressed and declared illegal, and we shall no doubt immediately hear of the arrests of allies. The organ of the League—*United Ireland*—has been seized, and all that remained of its staff arrested. Times are still evidently somewhat stirring in Ireland, and no one can say when they shall be anything else, but if the people could only be driven to insurrection all would speedily be arranged in a manner most satisfactory. Cannon against frieze and corduroy would be an admirable remedy.

THE *Cromwell Argus* reports of an expectation of valuable mineral discoveries near the Nevis head waters.

A YOUNG man named Robert Millar met his death at Mosgiel the other day by the accidental discharge of a rifle, which he was carrying.—A seaman named Gunn was drowned last week by falling into the sea from the steamer *Penguin* near Akaroa.

AT the meeting of the Otago Land Board on Wednesday the following applications were declined—that of Messrs. Manson & Aitcheson for the management of the recreation reserve in the township of Heriot; and that of Mr. Matthew Griffith for a yearly license to occupy portion of blocks V. and VI., in the township of Waipahi, and also the unsurveyed portions between Refford street and the river. The following applications were granted—that of Messrs. H. S. and E. Chapman to purchase 57 acres, block II., Gimmerburn (at 40s per acre); that of T. J. Pearce to purchase under agricultural lease, sections 7, 8, and 54, block I., Lower Hawea; that of John Stewart, to purchase on deferred payments section 24, block I., Crookston. Certificates of application for gold-mining leases were approved as follows—D. Duusmuir and others, section 1, block III., St. Bathans; H. S. Jones, executor of the late L. S. Busch, section 17, block I., Naseby; F. R. Manning, section 4, block IV., Waipori; H. Eckhold, section 72, block IV., Waipori. Transfers were sanctioned to licenses 105, 126, 135, 110, 99 and 88 to Messrs Guthrie and Larnach, subject to all rents due being paid up. On the application of Adam Landels, it was resolved to offer for sale as soon as the plans are sent in, that portion of section 8 and 9, block 12, Waipahi, not included in the peat reserve. Saw mill license was granted to Messrs Herbert. Howat & Co., for one year from January 1, 1882, over 100 acres block VIII., Glenkenich, at 4s per acre payable in advance. The application of Messrs Lamb, Drummond and Scott to have reserve at Mirie Creek, Pomahaka, section 1, block IX., subdivided into 20 acre allotments and sold by auction was referred to ranger for report. The application to absent themselves from their sections on Messrs Berthwick and Hertslett was granted.

MESSRS. MILLS, DICK AND Co.'s, Otago Almanac and Directory for 1882 is quite up to the mark of the former numbers of the work. Its reputation for furnishing exact and useful information is sufficiently established to make it unnecessary for us to enter upon any lengthened criticism of it.

THE Irish Australian Almanac, issued at the office of our excellent contemporary, the Melbourne *Advocate*, is to hand, and, as usual, contains an immense amount of useful and interesting information on Catholic and National subjects, as well as a good and indispensable calendar.

MESSRS. NIMMO AND BLAIR have issued a pretty sheet-almanac, with the picture of a child engaged on a hard sum.

THE CASE OF FATHER CONWAY.

THE following letter to the editor of the *Freeman* is from Father Conway, who was recently sentenced to two months' hard labour—which conviction was afterwards quashed—for striking a bailiff, will be read with interest:

Clonbur, 13th October.

Dear Sir,—Commenting on Monday's proceedings at Ballinrobe, you say in your issue of Tuesday, that Father Conway is involved in litigation which has nothing whatever to do with the present troubles; and several friends from different parts of the country having inquired whether the papers attempted to be served on me were not, as reported, for the purpose of recovering a private personal debt owing by me to Lord Ardilaun, you will oblige by allowing me to state that the only litigation I am involved in consists in my being served, at at his lordship's suit, with a writ from the Queen's Bench ordering, or compelling me to remove a certain causeway which "obstructed his right-of-way, flooded his mountain lands," &c; and that I owe Lord Ardilaun nothing except thanks for his kind invitations to dinner, &c., which I declined, and for the promise of a site, together with assistance to build a church, which promise he has not yet fulfilled.

The causeway, I may remark, consists of a pile of loose stones, heaped up according to the plans of the eminent engineer, Mr Nimmo, and intended as the foundation of a passage or bridge across a deep, dangerous ferry in a certain part of Lough Mask. This construction has been raised at an expense of over £100, supplied by my venerated Archbishop and the Land League Relief Committee. It gave employment without demoralising with charity during three or four weeks of last year to over one hundred families. It has not been objected to by any of the proprietors on either side of the ferry; one of them actually approved of and encouraged the work. And as to the alleged injuries sustained, I may remark that his Lordship, or any one in his employment, never passed that way, nor is ever likely to pass; while the inspector of drainage sent there last December by the Lough Mask Drainage Commissioners, to whom Lord Ardilaun first made his first complaint, declared in his report that there was no flooding whatever, "even at the lowest summer level of the water," caused to the adjacent low-lying lands, still less to Lord Ardilaun's mountain lands, which are six or seven miles distant. Even these lands were not owned by Lord Ardilaun at the time the causeway was constructed. The necessity and utility of the work may be judged from the facts that scarcely a year passes without one or more deaths being caused directly or indirectly by the want which was attempted to be supplied; that the 250 families who reside inside the ferry had, previous to its construction, no other means of crossing except by a small boat; and when bringing stock to fare or to market, even in the depth of winter, they had been obliged to swim them at very considerable risk and not infrequent loss. When passing there on Sundays and at other times to celebrate Mass, attend calls, &c., I, as well as my predecessors, were obliged to alight, take the saddle into the boat, and compel the horse, often covered with foam, to plunge into waters half frozen as they might be; while the sufferings of passengers who came there late at night, and who were unable to awake the boatmen on the other side, and who were, therefore, obliged to remain out all night, are as innumerable as they are heart-rending. The very first call I attended inside the ferry was to the mother of a large family whose sickness and death were caused by being thus obliged to stay out all night. In February, last year, a poor widow, who was detained here waiting for her dole of relief meal till late at night, proceeded as far as the ferry on her way home. She tried in vain to awake the ferryman, and was obliged to remain on the shore all night. Next morning she endeavoured to reach her little cabin, situated high up on a steep mountain side, but was unable to proceed farther than a neighbour's house at the foot, where she took ill and died in a few days, her death having been caused by fever brought on by hunger and exposure. Her son and daughter who attended her were also stricken down. The little boy got up to his cabin, lay upon a wretched pallet of straw for eight weeks, during which human being never crossed the threshold except his little brother, the medical doctor and myself. Some days after the little girl was taken ill. The van for conveying her to the workhouse came as far as the ferry. Two men conveyed her on a door to the shore of the lake half a mile distant; the door was put into a little boat and rowed over three miles of rough water. I helped to convey the patient to the boat, to steady the door during the passage, to put her into the poorhouse van, and I am not ashamed to admit that my feelings overcame me as I followed the van on its way. And I am proud to say that I then resolved, and have partially carried out my determination, to remedy the cause of so much suffering. For endeavouring to carry out this work, which would injure none and benefit thousands, I have been cited, at the suit, &c., to a court where I cannot appear—at the suit of one concerned. The citation was offered to a non-Catholic, and a fabulous amount promised for the service. None but a notorious low character, bound to keep the peace, and now known by the sobriquet of Shan-na-Soggarth, could be found to do the job. He dogged my steps to the deck of a public steamer (of course without directions to do so), and in the presence of a more than ordinary large multitude of passengers and bystanders, in the presence of Lord Ardilaun's agent and his wife, presented me with this document, whose purport even half a dozen of the lookers-on did not understand. The insult thus offered—not by the hireling, but by those who employed and directed him—I repelled in a manner which, I believe, has given offence to many whose esteem I value, but who may have formed their judgment in ignorance of the facts. Monday's proceedings show that I have not forfeited the regard of those who knew all the circumstances, and these proceedings may warn autocrats not to enter again into a prosecution or a persecution against a priest, however humble, who, while not neglecting his sacred duties, has endeavoured to temporarily serve his people.

TWIN VICES.

AN Italian savant has been at pains to compile statistics on the matter of suicide, a crime that like divorce is on the increase every year in countries that esteem themselves highly civilized. Of course suicide like divorce, may be the distinguishing feature of the coming civilization; but, like divorce, it has certainly neither part nor parcel in the civilization founded by Christ. Both are diametrically opposed to Christian doctrine and practice from the beginning. Both run very near each other. In countries calling themselves Christian, where divorce or civil marriage is most practiced, will be found a larger crop of suicides than in those where such practice is not allowed or is not common. We draw no inference from this, but simply note a fact which has not been stated by the Italian savant. If an inference is to be drawn, it would be this: that where there is decay of Christian faith there will be decay of public morals, on a large scale. People will live ostensibly within the law up to a certain point. They will not openly commit acts that would condemn and make them shunned of their fellows. They must live in and of the world; and the world being a social community demands and exacts certain laws of public observance for its own preservation. For to the mass as to the individual the wages of sin is death. The history of the decay of once mighty empires and peoples tell this one story. The rise by hardy virtue, courage, self sacrifice, ambition, faith: the fall by inches, corruption, enervation, sin. There is a long succession of deluges in this world. If God does not wipe out the race for their crimes as he did before Noah, they perform the work of self-annihilation themselves. Natural suicides may be slow, but they are effective in the end.

Statistics show that suicides are most numerous in countries where the Christian faith, and consequently the Christian laws have weakened their hold on the masses of the people. Germany heads the list, France, Austria, England, Italy follow in close order. Ireland stands very low down, within one or two of the last which is Croatia. The United States are pushing rapidly to the front, while in the matter of divorces we are still best in the world.

France, Austria, and Italy, which stand so high on this black list will of course be set down as Catholic countries. Well, we do not say that Catholic countries are exempt from vice any more than Protestant countries. But in France, Austria, and Italy from the last century down terrible blows have been struck at the Christian Church by the monarchs and statesmen of those lands. In France the Revolution destroyed the Church altogether for the time being, and the Napoleons only restored it with the view of making it a sort of appendage of their throne. In Austria Joseph II., tried to convert it into a Church of his own creation, a miserable, swaddled State affair. In Italy all the world has seen what befell the Church. So that while there are multitudes of Catholics and very good ones happily in all these nations, the tendency of the ruling power has been against the freedom and development of the Christian Church. Moreover, it is an acknowledged fact that suicide and divorce are equally rare among practical Catholics.

The suicide is a person who has lost practical faith in this world or the next. Things have gone badly with him. He has been living badly. He had a run of pleasure. The pleasure soon palled, and left him a wreck, with nothing more to whet his jaded appetite. Life was actually no longer worth living to him, so he took in his own hands, what he had so persistently abused, and cut the thread that bound it to living humanity. It appeared the easiest exit from a world in which he only saw a miserable future. Let the hereafter see to itself.

For it is not poverty and suffering for misfortune's sake alone that incite to suicide. It is chiefly loss of faith in a helping God and loss of the little sweetness that a man forgetting God finds in life. There is no greater general poverty and suffering in all the world than in Ireland; yet there the percentage of suicide is singularly small as compared with more prosperous countries and peoples. The reason is that the Irish have a strong and abiding faith in God, and having that, they have a strong and abiding faith in themselves and in their own future. So with them while there is life there is hope though they sit by an empty table and a fireless hearth.

The increasing number of suicides in this country is alarming. Misery cannot be assigned as a cause. It will be found in the greater number of cases to be that misery which is brought on by steady indulgence in vicious habits. These drain all that is good and noble in man and leave him among the husks of swine.

While our public press is congratulating the country as being on the whole a very superior country and the people a very superior people, it loses sight of these salient features of our advanced state. If money and an abundance of the good things of life are all that our ambition and hope care to attain, that we have already, as other peoples have had before us. But if we only use these materials to indulge sensuality of whatever kind the fruit garnered in our national barn will soon turn to ashes on our lips. Greater than all wealth or worth is humble faith in a Creator and Lord; in one above us all, who is at once a Saviour and a Judge. Judging by the signs of the times, public faith in Him is undergoing a rapid decay. Even the Churches that we build, saving the Catholic, partake more of a business enterprise than an act of divine worship. A good church and a good preacher pay, as does a good restaurant or a good theatre. But the faith that alone makes a nation steadfast and good is dwindling into an experiment. The result is apparent. We make ourselves the judges of what is good and evil. When we tire of wife or husband we leave them, the law of the land doing all in its power to help us. When we tire of life we take it, and people are not surprised.—*Catholic Review.*

Mr. Thomas James, of Westport, has sent in his resignation of the agency of the N.Z. TABLET Company.

The sum of £51 3s., subscribed at Addison's Flat in aid of the Land League, has been forwarded to the Archbishop of Cashel.

Commercial.

MR. DONALD STROBACH (on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited,) reports for the week ending 21st December as follows:—

Fat Cattle.—The supply was an average one, consisting of 229 head (of which about 70 were stores or half-fat), and with fair competition last week's decline was recovered. Bullocks fetched up to £10 2s 6d, and cows £7 7s 6d. We sold drafts on account of Mr. Andrew McLaren (fat bullocks) at from £7 17s 6d to £9 2s 6d, and on account of Messrs. Brugh Brothers 74 head of stores and half-fat cattle as reported below. We quote prime beef 22s 6d per 100lbs.

Fat Calves.—18 were offered and sold at up to 27s each.

Fat Sheep.—The supply was very small, consisting of only 908 head, 400 being merinos, the remainder cross-breds. Trade demand, though not very spirited, resulted in an improvement on last week's low prices to the extent of 1s 6d to 2s per head. Cross-breds ranged from 10s 6d to 13s, and merinos from 5s 6d to 8s 3d. We sold drafts as follows: On account of Messrs. J. and S. Wilson, 126 cross-breds at 10s 3d; and on account of Mr. James Mein, 20 at 10s 9d; on account of Messrs. Millington Bros., 193 merinos at 7s 6d per head. We quote cross-bred mutton fully 2d per lb.

Fat Lambs were in good supply, 662 being penned, which sold at from 5s to 9s 9d. We sold drafts on account of the following constituents:—Messrs. Ross Bros., 100 at 7s to 7s 6d; Mr. William Shand, 84 at 8s to 8s 6d; Messrs. J. and S. Wilson, 90 at 8s 9d to 9s 9d; Mr. Johnston, Kaihiku, 40 at 4s 3d to 5s; Mr. James Mein, 20 at 8s per head.

Fat Pigs.—190 were sold at from 5s to 41s per head.

Store Cattle continue in good demand. We sold on account of Messrs. Bright Bros. seventy-four head of store and half-fat cattle at from £4 15s to £8 12s 6d for bullocks, £2 7s to £3 17s 6d for cows, and 30s for yearlings.

Store Sheep.—Young sheep are still very scarce, while the demand continues very strong.

Wool.—We held our first regular wool sale for the present season at the Otago Wool Stores on Tuesday, the 19th inst. Competition for the better descriptions of cross-breds was fairly sustained, but for merinoes was not so brisk. Prices showed a slight decline on opening rates of last year, following the course of the London markets. We sold 342 bales and fourteen bags. Cross-bred realised as follows:—Greasy, 8½d to 10½d; scoured, 1s 2d; and merino (greasy), 9d to 11½d; washed, 12½d; and scoured, 1s 2d to 1s 10½d.

Sheepskins.—We offered a good catalogue on Monday before a representative attendance of buyers. Competition was, however, lacking in spirit, and we must report a decline of about 6d each on heavy skins. Butchers' cross-breds realised from 4s 9d to 5s 11d, and merinoes 4s to 5s 8d; lambskins, 1s to 1s 7d; and pelts, 6d to 1s 1d.

Rabbit-skins.—We did not offer any this week.

Hides.—We have placed all coming to hand at last quotations—say 4d to 4½d per lb for wet-salted, according to condition and weight.

Tallow.—Our sale on Monday showed a decided improvement in the market, biddings being active at an advance of 1s per cwt. We cleared all lots offered as follows:—Well-rendered tallow, 30s to 30½ 6d; fair, 28s 6d; low, 23s to 23s 6d per cwt. Butchers' rough fat: Fair to good, 19s to 21s 6d; inferior, 10s per cwt.

Grain.—There is no alteration to report in the grain market. Wheat is still in limited demand; prime samples would find buyers without difficulty, but are scarce. We repeat quotations: Prime milling, 4s 4d; medium, 3s 6d to 4s; inferior, 2s 3d to 3s 3d per bushel. Oats are dull at last prices, which are nominal—say, prime milling, 1s 11d to 2s; good bright feed, 1s 10d to 1s 10½d; inferior and discoloured, 1s 6d to 1s 8d. Barley: Nothing to report.

PRODUCE MARKET—DEC 14, 1881.

MR. F. MEENAN, Great King street, reports:—Wholesale prices: Oats, 1s 8d to 2s per bushel; milling wheat, 4s 3d to 4s 6d per bushel; fowls' feed, 2s to 3s; barley, malting, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; feed, 1s 6d to 2s 6d per bushel; hay, £4 per ton; chaff, £3 15s per ton; straw, £2 per ton; bran, £3 15s per ton; pollard, £4 10s per ton; flour, £10 to £10 10s per ton; oatmeal, £10 10s to £11 per ton; butter, fresh, 6d to 8d, salt, 6d to 7d; eggs, 10d; bacon, in rolls, 7d to 7½d; side, 7½d; hams, 10d; fresh pork, 4d per lb.; potatoes, old, £2 to £2 10s per ton; new, 9s per cwt.

MESSRS. MERCER AND McDONALD, Rattray street, report:—Fresh butter, best and favourite brands (in 1lb. and ½lb. prints), 8d to 9d; good ordinary butter, 6d; eggs, 9d per dozen; roll bacon, 7d per lb. Good salt butter, in kegs, no demand; cheese 4d per lb, new cheese 4½d per lb.

The Queen's Hotel, Oamaru, now opened by Mr. James Markham is a building that, of its kind, can hardly be surpassed in the colony. Travellers and visitors will find it, in every respect, a first-class establishment, and the enterprise of the proprietor deserves encouragement by obtaining a large share of public patronage.

Messrs. G. and T. Young, of Princes street, Dunedin, have just received from Europe a very fine selection of watches, jewellery, clocks, silver and plated goods, especially chosen with the view of offering to their patrons and the public generally a choice stock from which to select their Christmas and New Year's presents. The firm are able to offer their goods at exceptionally low prices.

Mr. L. Grimaldi invites inspection of his excellent stock of tea, sugar, and general groceries, of which he is engaged in disposing, at unprecedentedly low prices, at the Hillside Grocery Store, South Dunedin.

ST. ALOYSIUS' COLLEGE, WAIKARI.

ON Thursday, 15th inst., the annual distribution of prizes took place at the College of the Jesuit Fathers, Waikari, the Rev. Father Walsh, Adm., presided, and there were also present the Rev. Fathers Newport, Burke, and Fitzgerald, Mr. O'Neill and several of the parents and friends of the pupils. The results of the year's work exhibited spoke very highly for the progress made by the pupils, and the Rev. Father O'Malley, S.J., may be sincerely congratulated on the successful termination of his labors. The maps, drawings, and specimens of writing shown were remarkably neat, and obtained the warm commendation of the visitors. The following programme was gone through with: (1.) *La Secnda delle Stelle*, a duet for the cornet, performed very skillfully by D. McCarthy and J. McGuinness; (2.) Translation from the French of "Charles XII.," in which J. McBride, W. Perrin and M. Dwyer were required to translate portions of the book, in which they had had no previous preparation, the manner in which they acquitted themselves of their task displaying the result of diligent study as well as careful teaching. J. McIlroy translated with remarkable fluency a portion of the same work which had been prepared by him. (3.) "The Rath of Mullahmast," a recitation delivered by W. Haydon, a junior pupil, with much spirit and intelligence. (4.) "Caesar," translated unprepared by W. Perrin and M. Dwyer, and prepared by J. McBride. This was also remarkably well done. (5.) "Take me Home," a cornet solo, played with taste by D. McCarthy. (6.) "Travels of St. Paul," an exercise in geography and sacred history, by J. McBride, W. Perrin and M. Dwyer, who went through it with remarkable exactness. (7.) "Scenes from Catiline," by M. Dwyer, J. McBride, D. McCarthy, J. McGuinness, J. McIlroy, W. Haydon, G. Haydon, J. Macdonald. This scene was extremely well given, M. Dwyer and J. McBride sustaining the parts of Catiline and Cicero, respectively, with very good effect. W. and G. Haydon also performed their part of Lictors with unflinching courage and were by no means daunted by the aspect of their formidable and comparatively gigantic prisoners. (8.) "March in Rob Roy," very nicely played on the piano by W. Haydon. (9.) "Problems in arithmetic and algebra," worked with ease and accuracy on the black board by J. McBride and W. Perrin. (10.) *Per te d'immerso giubbilo and Tyrolienne*, a violin solo creditably executed by J. McIlroy. (11.) "Dates of all the Popes," by J. McGuinness, J. Macdonald and J. McBride. This was an exercise in the method of learning dates, in a great degree invented by the Rev. Father O'Malley, and the unhesitating manner in which the correct answers were given was the best proof of its efficacy. (12.) "Woodman Spare that Tree," a cornet solo, very well rendered by J. McGuinness. (13.) "Scene from the Honeymoon," by W. Perrin, J. McGuinness and D. McCarthy. This scene was most humorously given, and caused much amusement to the audience. (14.) "Irish History," a searching and well sustained examination of M. Dwyer and W. Perrin in the wars of James and William. (15.) "Duet—Violin," by J. McIlroy and W. Perrin. (16.) A lecture on music by an Italian Professor, Signor Macilrini (J. McIlroy), who went through his part with unflinching good temper, notwithstanding the awkwardness and unreasonable demands of some of his pupils. The "Bivacco," a sort of vocal and instrumental medley, was afterwards performed under the Professor's guidance, and terminated the programme very pleasantly—the effect of the whole being to show conclusively that the world-wide renown of the Jesuit Fathers as unrivalled teachers has not, and will lose, nothing by their college in New Zealand, which cannot be too highly recommended to the Catholics of the colony. We append the prize list:—

English.—Spelling: W. Haydon. Declamation: M. Dwyer, 1; W. Haydon, 2. Composition: M. Dwyer. History (Irish): J. McBride; English, J. McBride and M. Dwyer (equal). Dates: W. Perrin. Geography: J. McBride. Map-drawing: E. Cameron, 1; P. McCarthy, 2; J. McIlroy, 3. Arithmetic: J. McBride, 1; J. McGuinness, 2; W. Haydon, 3. Book-keeping: M. Dwyer. Algebra: M. Dwyer. Euclid: W. Perrin. Writing: Vertical, W. Perrin, 1; J. McGuinness, 2; slant M. Dwyer, 1; H. Diamond, 2; improved, J. McBride and G. McCarthy (equal), 1; J. McIlroy and James Fagan (equal), 2. Shorthand (Mr. Donnelly's prize): W. Perrin. Drawing: D. McCarthy. Music.—Singing (at sight): D. McCarthy; violin, J. McIlroy, 1; W. Perrin, 2; piano, W. Haydon. French.—Charles XII.: J. McBride, 1; M. Dwyer, 2; J. McIlroy, 3. Grammar: A. Macdonald, 1; D. McCarthy (great progress), 2. Latin.—Caesar, W. Perrin, 1; M. Dwyer, 2. Grammar J. McIlroy. Christian Doctrine.—J. McBride and M. Dwyer (equal), 1; W. Haydon, 2. Good Conduct.—(Awarded by vote of the pupils,) H. Diamond.

GREYMOUTH.

(From an occasional correspondent.)

December 13, 1881.

IN the early part of this year a project of considerable magnitude was set on foot, initiated by our late Reverend pastor, Father Eucyer, viz., to raise funds for the erection of a convent and schools in Greymouth, and to establish a community of Sisters of the Order of Mercy amongst us. It was at first calculated that the cost of importing six Sisters, with that of building and furnishing the convent and schools would amount to about £2500. Notwithstanding the many obstacles which have since marred the success of the movement, such as the departure of a large number of those who promised contributions, the heavy drain upon the means of the limited Catholic population of the town of keeping up our Catholic school in a state of efficiency, and the voluntary removal to Sydney of the Reverend promoter, subscriptions have been flowing in by quarterly instalments, which bring the fund now to the sum of £1000. The plans proposed by our local architect (Mr. Bissenhardt) having been submitted to the Sisters at Hokitika and to his Lordship the Bishop, have been fully approved of,

and the Committee, with Father McGuinness, have decided upon calling for tenders without further delay. It may be mentioned that the liberal contributions of Messrs. Kennedy, Sheedy, McDonnell, Griffen, Dupre, Campbell, O'Brien, Fathers Martin and Rolland, with the remission of the passage expenses of the Sisters by the Order in Hokitika, will tend to reduce the original amount very materially; while the proceeds of the bazaar and art union to be held at Christmas cannot but make up a reasonable sum. Under these circumstances Father McGuinness and the Committee will, it is to be hoped, be successful in their laudable efforts, and meet with the willing co-operation of the Catholics in the entire district to establish so noble an institution in the capital of the West Coast.

The jubilee has been in course of progress during the past fortnight, and thanks to the perfect arrangements made by Father McGuinness in obtaining the assistance of Father Rolland, of Abaura, and Father Devoy, of Kumara, the members of the Catholic community of the whole parish, may be said, with few exceptions, to have complied with the necessary conditions.

Many of your readers in the Grey Valley as well as in this district will hear with regret that Mr. C. O. McCarthy, Head Teacher of St. Patrick's School here, has resigned his appointment, and intends, I believe, leaving for a neighbouring colony. It is not too much to say that Mr. McCarthy has proved himself an excellent teacher and a respected citizen. In all movements relating to National affairs he has been an active, earnest, and indefatigable worker; his voice and pen were always at command when patriotic duty claimed his services. As Secretary to the "Irish Relief fund" and subsequently to the "Parnell Defence Fund," his untiring exertions and successful labours cannot be forgotten by those who were identified with him and who appreciated his singleminded zeal in the cause of National sympathy.

Mr. J. W. Walshe, the representative of the Irish National Land League, is, I understand, about to visit New Zealand, coming first to the West Coast in response to an invitation from the Paroa Branch. The patriotic spirit of the members of the Paroa Branch is certainly deserving of all praise. Should Mr. Walshe arrive before Christmas he will receive a *cead mille failte*, and the co-operation of the sterling sons of the Green Isle, who are to the number of 75 enrolled on the books of the Paroa Branch. Their esteemed president (Mr. C. O. McCarthy) having resigned, the Branch will have lost an earnest leader, and the cause a worthy supporter by his defection from the ranks. As there are several Branches throughout the Grey Valley, I would respectfully throw out the suggestion that a conference of delegates be held at Greymouth as early as possible, to determine the reception to be given to Mr. Walshe, and arrange his tour through the district with a view to facilitate his labors and to cement together in complete unity and in one accord all the Branches and their members, when success will be certain.

PIOUS VII. AND THE TAILOR.

WHILST Pius VII. was kept a prisoner in Savona by the Emperor Napoleon, he lived most simply, or rather poorly, for he had refused the princely household that was offered him, as also a yearly grant of two million francs. The venerable Pontiff bore his hard lot heroically; and suffered his privations with pious and dignified resignation.

The festival of Easter, 1810, was approaching, and the saintly Pontiff wished to celebrate it with the people, as they had petitioned him to do. His cassock being thread-bare and torn, he sent for a tailor to have it mended; the tailor came, received the orders of the Holy Father, and promised to do his best. When he reached home, his heart, deeply touched by the sight of the humiliations and poverty of the Pontiff, he broke out into lamentations to his friends; with deep grief he showed them the poor cassock of the Holy Father. They entered into his feelings, lamented the hard fate of the venerable prisoner, and the sad story was repeated everywhere. They began to make pilgrimages to the house of the pious tailor—pilgrimages which in number resembled those to the holy shrine at Loretto. Every one wanted to see the poor garment; every one, wanted a piece of it as a relic of the Holy Father, and at the same time each one made an offering towards the purchase of a new one for Easter. It was not long till the old cassock was cut up, and not a fragment of it remained; but instead, the table was literally covered with gold and silver. The tailor had the new cassock ready very soon, gathered up the spontaneous offerings of the faithful, and brought the garment and a well-filled purse to His Holiness.

"What is this, my son?" asked Pius VII., in surprise.

"This is sent by your loving people, with their sympathy," answered the tailor, and then he related what had passed at his house.

The holy old Pope accepted the garment with lively emotion, but he returned the purse, pleasure beaming on his countenance: "My son," he said, "the Almighty watches over his loyal servants, and makes use of the kindly dispositions of some to alleviate the sufferings of others; He overshadows all with His blessings. The garment, which you bring me will doubtless last for the balance of my sojourn in this world of trial; but the most urgent wish of my heart, as it is the first duty of my state, is to relieve the distressed. I am but a poor prisoner; you are free, and Providence, in sending me this money through your means, has been pleased to show me the faithful hand that is worthy to dispense it. Go, and relieve the sorrows of the most needy in Savona."

From that time the good tailor received many a donation for the Holy Father, and in his name distributed it to the poor. And thus the residence of the saintly Pontiff in Savona was a well-spring of beneficent deeds.—Exchange.

The wife of Colonel O'Callaghan was fined 50s. at Tulla for carrying a rifle without a license. The prosecution was undertaken on the information of John White, who had been fined £5 for shooting on Colonel O'Callaghan's land. The O'Callaghans are "Boy-cotted," and carry arms for self-protection.

ST. MARY'S HIGH SCHOOL, WELLINGTON.

THE Sisters of St. Mary's and their pupils afforded a very pleasurable three days enjoyment to the patrons, parents and friends of the Institute this week. It commenced on Monday evening with two plays, one in French "Charles II," and the other in English entitled the "Sleeping Beauty" with interludes of charming vocal and instrumental music. It would be invidious to select any of the performers for special praise, as all played their parts well. In "Charles II," the following ladies took parts, Misses Redwood, Grace, Worthington, Reeves, Archibald, Taylor, Hamerton, McGuire, Saunders, Scully, M. Grace and May Redwood. They enunciated the French with ease and precision, and their style of acting showed that their preceptors did not lay as much stress on the inculcation of vulgar demonstrativeness, as on the attainment of a natural, graceful, pleasing style of delivery and action, with just that sufficient vivacity which certain portions of the play required. The "properties" and scenery were admirable, and the objects of much pleasing criticism. The "Sleeping Beauty" was performed by the more juvenile pupils who played their parts remarkably well, and elicited great interest, one of them, Miss Rome, being only five years old, created quite a sensation.

The young ladies who took part in this play were:—Misses McGuire, Redwood M. Grace, N. Redwood, A. Grace, L. Scully, May Redwood, Bennett, McCaffrey, J. Worthington, Rome and Bradley. The Misses Chavannes, Hamerton, Reeves, Hare, McDonald, S. Reeves, N. Redwood, May Redwood, E. McCaffrey, and Hilda and Blanch Hamerton contributed some well selected pieces of vocal and instrumental music in admirable style. A German recitation was given by Miss Redwood, and one in Italian by Miss Scully.

The entertainment on Tuesday evening was even more successful; "Tyborne and who went there in the days of Queen Elizabeth" was the title of the play, and the following young ladies took characters. Misses Worthington, Reeves, Scully, M. Grace, Redwood, Grace, McDonald, Mary Redwood, J. Worthington, Hamerton, A. Waithington, Gardner, Hasell, A. Hasell, A. Saunders, O. Redwood, N. Redwood, M. Brown, and Ahern. The overture to "William Tell" arranged for two pianos was admirably executed by Misses Hare and Reeves. Amongst the audience were his Lordship the Bishop, Reverend Fathers McNamara, Herrigan, Ahern and Tracy, the Marist Brothers, Hon. Morgan, S. Grace, Messrs Hart, Hamerton, Reeves, Hasell, Madden, Maher, Sheridan, Meara, Brown, Bishop, and others whose names I did not ascertain.

The following is the *Evening Post's* report of the Convent Schools:—There was a large gathering of parents and friends of the young lady pupils at the Convent School yesterday to witness the distribution of prizes prior to the usual Christmas vacation. The proceedings were of the pleasantest character, and everyone present appeared delighted with the entertainment which preceded the distribution, and at the thorough manner in which the pupils have been grounded in all the branches of education, such as must tend to make them dutiful children, sterling housewives, and accomplished young ladies. Indeed, nothing seems to be omitted in the education of the children which may be found useful in after life. Well grounded in primary knowledge at the outset, they are subsequently taught something of languages, science, art, literature, and music, and so far as can be done in a public institution of the kind, they are well drilled in domestic duties. From the lowest form to the highest, needle-work (plain and fancy) is taught in all branches, and the samples exhibited yesterday displayed proficiency even in the youngest children that reflects the greatest credit on the skill, patience, and perseverance on the Mother Superior and the teachers under her. The examinations which have been conducted during the past few days have shown excellent results in all the departments of knowledge taught, and so pleased were some of the parents at the progress of their children that Mr. Reeves, at the conclusion of the proceedings, came forward and publicly thanked on his own behalf and on behalf of others, the Mother Superior and the sisters for the thorough manner in which they had instructed the children. Our space does not permit of as lengthened a notice of yesterday's proceedings as their merits and the merits of the school generally deserve. Of the concert therefore all we can say is that it was pleasing in every respect. Among other things an ode to the Bishop was read by Miss Grace, the words of which had an appropriate bearing on his Lordship's position in connection with the Convent School. Another interesting feature was the "Crowning of the most amiable" by the Bishop, the young ladies being the Misses Chavannes (1st), Hamerton (2nd), and Archibald (3rd). The following is the prize list.

FIRST CLASS.—Good Conduct—E. Chavannes; accessit, 1st, Reeves; 2nd, A. Worthington. Religious Knowledge (prize £1, gift of the Rev. Father McNamara)—Scully; do.—2nd prize, E. Grace; accessit, 1st, Connell; 2nd, E. Tabor. History, Geography, Grammar, and Composition—1st prize, £5, gift of his Lordship, Dr. Redwood, Reeves. History and Geography—Accessit, 1st, Scully; 2nd, Hare. Grammar and Composition—2nd prize, B. Redwood; accessit, 1st division, Hare; 2nd Carrick; accessit, 1st division, Archibald; 2nd, Reeves. Special Subjects—E. Grace; accessit, Reeves. Writing—E. Worthington; accessit, 1st E. Chavannes; 2nd, B. Redwood. Music—E. Chavannes; accessit, Hamerton. Recitation—E. Grace; accessit, 1st, Reeves; 2nd, Scully. French Language—M. Reeves; accessit, 1st, B. Redwood; 2nd, Grace. French Conversation—B. Redwood; accessit, E. Worthington. German Language—Reeves; accessit, B. Redwood. German and French Recitation—B. Redwood; accessit 1st, Reeves; 2nd, Scully. Italian Language—Scully; accessit, Hare. Needlework—E. Chavannes; accessit, Hare and Worthington. Drawing—1st, Hare; 2nd Chavannes. Singing—Reeves; accessit, 1st, E. Worthington; 2nd, A. Worthington.

SECOND CLASS.—Religious Knowledge—1st, Mary Redwood; 2nd, M. Grace; accessit, 1st, Chapman; 2nd, M. Skerrett; 3rd, B. Cimino. Arithmetic—M. Hasell; accessit, 1st, M. Skerrett; 2nd, Hamerton. Grammar—A. Hasell; accessit, 1st, M. Hasell; 2nd, Reeves, M. Ahern. History—H. Archibald; accessit, M. Grace, M.

A. McDonald, Special Subjects (Botany, Astronomy, Geology)—M. Grace; accessit, 1st, H. Archibald; 2nd, Gardner. Geography—H. Archibald; accessit, 1st, McDonald; 2nd, Koch. Writing—A. Connell; accessit, 1st, H. Archibald; 2nd, M. Skerrett. French Language—Hamerton; accessit, A. Saunders. Music, 1st Division (harmonium)—McDonald; accessit, S. Reeves. 2nd Division—E. Tabor. Application to Music—M. Hasell. German Language—E. Worthington; accessit, E. Grace. Needlework and Domestic Duties—A. Worthington; accessit, A. Brown. Application—N. Ahern. Memory Lessons—M. Skerrett.

THIRD CLASS.—Religious Knowledge—1st division, E. Bennett; 2nd division, E. Brown; accessit, May Redwood. Grammar—A. Truman; accessit, 1st, A. Brown; 2nd, May Redwood. History—Mary Redwood; accessit, M. Brown and M. Millner. Geography—F. Frankel; accessit, E. Redwood and A. Hare. Writing—M. Brown; accessit, M. Ross. Application—A. Horne; accessit, A. Hare. Needlework—E. Maguire; accessit, 1st, A. Horne; 2nd, J. Worthington. General Progress—A. Chapman. Recitation—May Redwood; accessit, E. Bennett. Drawing—K. Mulligan; accessit, Mary Redwood. Music—E. Maguire; accessit, J. Worthington. Arithmetic—A. Brown; accessit, Buckeridge and Millner.

FOURTH CLASS.—Writing—M. Bradley. Geography—M. Caffery. Grammar—F. Tabor. Regular Attendance—I. Maginuity. Application—E. Fitzgerald. Music—N. Redwood.

FIFTH CLASS.—Writing—L. Maguire. Good Conduct—L. Collins. Recitation—O. Redwood. Arithmetic—Casey. Spelling—M. O'Connor. Application—A. Grace.

His Lordship addressed the children after the distribution, and expressed the great pleasure it afforded him at being present to distribute the prizes which were the reward of their good conduct, their diligence, perseverance, and application. The most searching examination had been gone into, and the pupils had been found to have made the very best use of their time. They had shown their earnestness and determination to advance themselves, and to attain to the greatest perfection in their power. Not only had great progress been made in the ordinary branches of education, but they had become proficient in various domestic duties, and also to some extent in the fine arts. He thanked them for the beautiful address they had presented him with, and for the consideration they had always shown him, and said no sacrifice would be grudged on his part, in order that they might become an honour to themselves, to their parents, and to society. He strongly urged them to study in their homes those household duties which could not be taught in the school, but a knowledge of which, however high their rank, would never be derogatory to them, but would rather add to their scholastic accomplishments.

Mr. Reeves as we have already indicated, expressed his gratification at the manner in which his girls and the daughters of others had been instructed in the school. The proceedings were brought to a close by the children singing "God save the Pope."

CHINIQUEY IN CANADA.

WE have been ready at all times to give the Presbyterian Assembly any reasonable amount of credit for believing themselves to be in good faith, and to declare ourselves convinced that there are in it men, and many men, who think what they teach and practise to be the true doctrine. But we are forced to say that their admission of the unfortunate apostate Chiniquy to their platform damages their case very materially. They permitted this man to indulge in statements which must have appeared false even to themselves if they pretend to have even the modest amount of knowledge, which in their position, they should have, of the faith of the Catholic Church.

Chiniquy, at the Presbyterian Assembly, referred, in guarded terms, to his visit to Australia. He said he met there the storm which usually accompanies his preaching. He should have added that it came not from Catholic opposition or denunciation, but from the intelligent Protestant press of Sydney, which, disgusted by his scurrilous slanders, gave him such an exposure as he received from the Protestant press in this city a few years ago. The Australian papers (Protestant) denounced him as "a malevolent, and incoherent fanatic," and "could not imagine why Roman Catholics should be subjected to such gross outrages, to such intolerable insults, such grievous indignities as they have been compelled to submit to from the rabid out pourings of this feeble fanatic." Had Bro. Chiniquy read these, or many similar Protestant press opinion of his work in Australia, to the assembled brethren, he would have cast a goodly light on the "godly" work he accomplished there. He says he went to preach love of God and of his neighbour, but there were two points of his creed which he failed to explain to the natives, at least to their satisfaction. The first was, how he could reconcile the love of his neighbour with such malignant slander, and the second was whether the love of one's neighbour should be permitted to extend promiscuously to the female relatives of his family. He says he raised a storm, but it was a storm of indignation, and the sensible Protestants of Australia promptly flung overboard the stormy petrel, this Jonah of an evil cause.

We may remark, in conclusion, that when he had finished his addressed he was promptly and appropriately snuffed out by the Moderator of the Assembly, who testily remarked that that Board wanted its work carried on without such acrimony as this, a broad hint that the unfortunate man's slanders has been received at their proper discount.—*Toronto Tribune*.

The Protestant King of Holland has just decorated with the Order of the Lion of the Netherlands a Catholic priest named *Roos*, whose efforts during forty years in a little country village have converted the district from a nest of brigands into one of the most peaceable spots in the kingdom.

IRISH NATIONAL LAND LEAGUE.

THE following acknowledgment of the second instalment of the subscription sent from Greyouth in aid of the Land League Fund, and which amounted altogether to £157 2s 4d, has been received by Mr. T. Glennon, Hon. Treasurer of the Committee:—

"Normanby Hotel, Rue de l'Echelle, Paris,

"October 14, 1881.

"My dear sir,—

"Your much esteemed letter of 14th July arrived on 28th September with enclosed draft value £57 2s 4d, and I would have acknowledged it more promptly but that I was over in Ireland for some time. I have now the pleasure to hand you a voucher, and, on behalf of our countrymen at Home, I have to convey to you and your patriotic co-workers in the good cause, my very warmest thanks for your generous aid and your noble words of encouragement. Before you receive this you will have learned of the cowardly and treacherous action of our English rulers in arresting Charles Stewart Parnell, and of the attempts that are being made to drive our people into open revolt, but we are determined that our cowardly foe will not get the coveted opportunity. Our countrymen intend to maintain the attitude of firm and determined, but passive, resistance that has achieved so much during the past two years, and which, in a very short time, will uproot the present system. We are now passing through a terrible crisis, and we want the help and sympathy of every friend of right and liberty. Again thanking you and all our friends in your neighbourhood,—I remain, my dear sir,

"Yours faithfully,

"PATK. EGAN, Treasurer I. N. Land League.

"Tobias Glennon, Esq., Treasurer

"I. N. Land League, Greyouth, West Coast, N.Z."

JOHN DILLON'S REPLY TO GLADSTONE.

FRESH interest was imparted to the Land League meeting in Dublin on Tuesday, October 11th, by the presence of Mr. Dillon, M.P., and there was much curiosity to hear his response to the complimentary allusions made to him by the Prime Minister. He took the chair amid loud cheers. Among those present were Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P., J. Ferguson and Mr. P. Egan.

Mr. John Dillon said he had not expected to be among them for some time, nor would he, had it not been for the extraordinary and unexpected occurrence which took place the other day. He alluded, of course, to the speech delivered by Mr. Gladstone at Leeds. In reading that speech, his first impression was that he was already dead and buried (laughter), else, he asked himself, Why had he been elevated into the company of illustrious Irishmen who had been either dead for twenty years, or out of the country for twenty years? It was a strange fact that for many hundred years any Irishman who had secured the confidence or affection of his countrymen had been hated and vilified by English ministers so long as he was alive and able to serve his country, but when the grave had closed over him for twenty years the eyes of Englishmen were opened to his virtues, if he had any. He felt a strong impression that he had already passed into another world upon reading Mr. Gladstone's speech; but having, by a series of experiments, convinced himself that he was still in this "wicked world and vale of tears," his first feeling was that he owed an explanation to his countrymen of how it was that he came to be praised by an English minister (hear, hear). The explanation which he meant to give was by showing that the grounds upon which that praise was based were false grounds (hear, hear). Mr. Gladstone had grossly—he would not say deliberately—misrepresented him. Speaking to his audience in Leeds, he said: "If they had all the fine views which he attributed to Dillon, and if an alien Parliament had passed a measure granting, with a liberality unknown to history, the land legislation which now prevails in Ireland (admitting that, it would not say much for the measure), would they stand between their countrymen and the benefits of that Act? No, they would not." He would not say they were justified in intercepting the benefits of a measure like the Land Act, and that was what Mr. Dillon had done—he was sorry to say, alone, among his friends, had done (laughter). Diametrically opposite to that was what Mr. Dillon had sought to do, and the only trouble in which Mr. Dillon was immersed was this—that he had not succeeded in standing between his country and the Land Act (cheers). If he had had his way not only would he have stood between his country and the Land Act, but he would have thrown out Mr. Gladstone and his Government (hear, hear). He believed that the reason why he was imprisoned was because the Government considered the attitude which he adopted was endangering the Land Bill, and, with the Land Bill, the Government (hear, hear). It was notorious that when arrested he was on his way to London to protest against the acceptance of the Land Bill, and he intended to tell the Government he believed they were wasting their time and the time of the country in discussing a measure which, when passed, would not bring peace to Ireland. He thought it was due to them to have the fact stated frankly and honestly in the House of Commons, because then it could not be said they had spent six months toiling to give justice to Ireland. And now what was their reward? But the Government did not desire to hear the truth, and so adopted the method of locking him up until the Land Act was got safely through. The Government had locked him up for three months for opposing the Land Act and seeking to stand between his people and this Act. It was now too much that Mr. Gladstone should inform the audience at Leeds, and the wider audience reading his words over Europe and America, that Dillon was of opinion that the Act should be used. "To use it is what Dillon thinks," were the words of Mr. Gladstone. Why, he had not made a single speech since the 6th of April—the day on which the Bill first saw the light—in which he had not urged his countrymen not to use it. Mr. Gladstone had the reputation of being greater than he was, but able as he (Mr. Dillon) acknowledged him to be, he never knew

before that he had the ability of knowing what Dillon thought better than Dillon himself knew (laughter). Gladstone hated Parnell. Why? Because he had not the power to remove him from his path, either by argument or by wheedling. Gladstone and the English Press loved Shaw (hisses) and the "nominal Home Rulers," as Mr. Gladstone happily christened them. They loved them because they were easily managed (hear, hear). Having read Gladstone's speeches, he was distinctly of opinion they were dishonest public utterances. As an illustration of the dishonesty of the Government, and to bring home to the minds of the people that Mr. Gladstone had proved himself to be a dishonest politician, he read extracts from which he contended he had deceived the Boers. Gladstone's reputation in politics is, I believe, a false reputation, and based upon a most extraordinary gift—perhaps the most extraordinary possessed by any man in England—of, I will not say conscious, but deliberate, whether conscious or unconscious, skilful misrepresentation of facts (cheers). In conclusion, I will say we have heard a great deal—at least, I know I have since I was very young—of the good things which Mr. Gladstone had done for Ireland and the good things which he meant to do for Ireland; but, in my opinion, the best thing he ever did for Ireland was the delivery of the speech he made the other day in Leeds, because by that speech he has finally overthrown the idol named "Gladstone," which certain politicians, for their own purposes, have industriously for years endeavoured to keep before the eyes of the Irish people. By that speech he has administered the *coup de grace* to British legislation in Ireland, and in that speech he has openly challenged the Irish people to declare whether they will accept the leadership of his agent, Forster (hisses), or follow the leader whom they have deliberately selected to follow. And I may take this opportunity of observing that at the banquet in Leeds he has endorsed, with effusive enthusiasm, the whole policy and every act of his agent (Mr. Forster) in this country (hisses). Gentlemen, the issue now is that which he has set before the Irish people—whether they will accept the leadership of Mr. Forster, with a testimonial from Mr. Gladstone, or whether they will continue to follow the leader who has led them already through many a tough and stern fight—I mean Charles Stewart Parnell (cheers), the man whom Mr. Gladstone denounced as a preacher of public plunder. I am very glad that the issue has been so clearly put by so high an authority. The Irish people are perfectly prepared to face it, and I, for my part, have not the smallest doubt of the result. To those who have not been in England lately the full importance of that issue is not immediately apparent; but when you know that Mr. Gladstone's words are but the echo of the howls raised by the London Press for the past fortnight denouncing Mr. Parnell as the virtual ruler of this country (cries of "So he is!"), with his cabinet of the Land Leaguers around him, and announcing that Mr. Forster is walking up and down in Dublin Castle unable to control anybody and devoid of all public authority (laughter)—when Mr. Gladstone endorses that description, he has placed the issue before the Irish people whether they are going to obey Parnell or Forster. And let it go forth in the name of the Irish people that they for their part are determined, no matter what laws are made—I mean, coercion laws are made—no matter what buckshot, bayonets or force may be applied, to obey the leader whom the people have selected, as long as he has the confidence of the Irish people—to obey the freely-elected executive of the League, and leave Mr. Forster in his isolation in the Castle of Dublin (loud and continued cheering).

THE MAN WHO WAS MIXED.

"REALLY, but I hope you will excuse the intrusion," said the shabby-looking man as the insurance agent looked up.

"You are excusable, sir. What did you wish?"

"Well—you—see—I'm a bit mixed. Was it Napoleon or Washington who crossed the Alps?"

"Napoleon, of course."

"Just so—thanks. I was inclined that way myself, but yet I knew that General Washington was always scooting around, and he might have taken it into his head to cross the Alps. Good day, sir."

He passed down the hall thirty feet, and then returned and protested:

"Say, don't think ill of me, but I am still mixed up—dreadfully mixed. Will you answer me one more question?"

"Yes."

"Was it Nero who commanded the sun to stand still?"

"No; it was Joshua."

"I had an idea that it was Joshua, but I didn't dare put money on it. Nero was always fiddling around, you know, and I had a dim idea that he might have taken a whack at the sun. Very much obliged to you, sir."

This time he went half way down stairs and returned on tiptoe. The agent looked up and saw him in the door, and sharply queried: "Well?"

"Mixed again!" pleaded the stranger. "Say, I want to ask you just one more question."

"Yes."

"Did you ever lend a man a dollar to help him on his way to Columbus to see his dying wife?"

"Never! You are thinking of Old Diogenes. He used to shell out to every dead beat that came along."

"Mixed, again, by thunder!" muttered the man, as he passed down stairs.

Judge Davis, the *Springfield Republican* says, preserves his frugal habits. A young friend found him the other day counting a roll of greenbacks. "Young man," he said, "this is the true way to make money. Economy and saving. There is my stationary allowance. The senators are allowed 125 dols. for stationary. Too much, too much. I have used just 4 dols. worth, and am entitled to 121 dols. in cash, and here it is. Be economical and saving, young man."

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To be Incorporated under the "Joint Stock Companies' Act, 1860," and Amending Acts.

CAPITAL, £250,000, IN 100,000 SHARES OF £2 10s. EACH.
With power to increase.

Payable as follows:—2s 6d per share on Application; 2s 6d on Allotment; and 15s in Quarterly Payments of 2s 6d.

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The Objects of the Company are:

- 1st. To purchase, sell, hold, lease, and dispose of land and hereditaments thereunto belonging in various parts of New Zealand or elsewhere, and to give facilities to the Working Classes of purchase and settlement on easy terms of payment.
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- 5th. To provide for Catholic Educational purposes, an annual sum from the profits as an endowment, to be invested or otherwise dealt with as the Directors may deem advisable, such sum not to exceed fifty per cent. of profits, and to be apportioned *pro rata*, according to the number of shares held in each District, or as may be decided by the Directors.
- 6th. To establish Branches or Agencies, at the discretion of the Directors, at any place to promote the interests of the Association.
- 7th. To establish, when necessary, a Resident Director in Britain, to be appointed by the Colonial Directory for the time being, to promote the interests of the Association, and to send out Settlers to the Company's lands.

The difficulties with which the industrial classes have to contend in the acquisition of landed property in this colony, where large capitalists are allowed by the existing laws to acquire immense territories, and with whom it would be of no avail for men of small means to compete, makes it imperative on the people to acquire land by means of a combined effort, while there is any left which can be purchased, and enable every industrious individual, possessed of little capital, to have a chance of making a home for himself and family.

Educational and Church Committees will be relieved from the very grave anxiety which in many instances weighs heavily upon them, by knowing that there is a SPECIAL BANK which will give them assistance without having to pay the exorbitant interest which is the rule in these matters, and especially Educational Committees will be gradually relieved from all anxiety on pecuniary matters as the yearly endowment increases.

The advantages to the Catholic community cannot be over estimated when it is considered that by merely placing their savings in this Company instead of the Post Office or other Savings Banks they will get a higher rate of interest, and be the means of providing a first-class education for their children, while the security—being the land purchased and the uncalled capital—will be undoubted.

In many communities in the Australian Colonies Catholics have come forward with their money to relieve Church Committees, and have left their deposits without interest for a certain time. Such is not required in this case. Investors can dispose of their shares in the ordinary manner of public companies, which will bear the dividend rate of interest, which in similar institutions has been very high.

The promoters have under offer blocks of land from 10,000 to 200,000 acres, which can be acquired at very low rates.

The Promoters are prepared to show that although guided by philanthropic motives, they are assured from experience in landed property transactions that the Company, as a commercial one, is thoroughly sound, as it is well known that private individuals have amassed immense fortunes by the purchase and sale of landed property in the colony.

It is intended to register the Company and establish an office in Wellington so soon as 5,000 Shares have been taken up, and Branches or Agencies in Auckland, Dunedin, Christchurch, Wanganui, and at other centres of population, which will be guided by the number of Shares held by such Districts.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association may be seen in the hands of the Solicitors and Brokers of the Company.

Applications for Shares will be received by the Brokers and at the various Branches of the Union Bank of Australia, Limited.

UNEQUALLED IN THE SOUTHERN OR WESTERN
HEMISPHERES.

WANZER'S "WORLD-RENOVED

HAND AND TREADLE SEWING MACHINES.

AND

WANZER'S NEW KILTING AND PLAITING MACHINES.

Time Payments 2s 6d and 5s weekly.

A. B. SIDFORD

4 ROYAL ARCADE,

SOLE AGENT FOR NEW ZEALAND.

The Farm.

OUR SOILS.—Professor Huxley once wrote a capital lay sermon upon a lump of chalk. An equally good sermon might be preached upon a clod of earth, and this fact has been pressed upon us more strongly than ever by the appearance of Mr. Darwin's work upon earthworms. The great naturalist has added another side from which we may view the raw material of our fields, and exhibited to us yet another natural force which has tended towards the formation of fertile soils. Perhaps few farmers trouble themselves much as to the origin of the soils they till. It is enough for them that they can produce so many sacks of wheat or tons of roots. But the origin of anything is always a point of interest, and that of our soils especially so, as they lie close at the very foundations of life itself. As every living thing returns to the earth, so also is the earth in a secondary sense the mother of us all. If we wish to know how good and bad land, clays and sands, chalks and peats were formed, we must ask the geologist. That they were formed and had a beginning is certain, so that we must not for a moment think that soil has always existed. Far from it. We know how it came into existence, and from what sources it was derived.

If we examine a soil we find that it is composed of loose, dark-coloured material, interspersed with mineral fragments of greater and lesser size. The nature of the soil will be found to vary with the situation in which it is found and from whence it is taken. If it is removed from the slopes of a chalk hill it will be found chalky in its character; if from a district in which the underlying rock is red sandstone it will be found to be red, and to partake of the nature of the rock. Investigation clearly points to the fact that all soils have been derived from rocks, and that they are loose and crumbling because they are decayed and broken down rocks. The hard intractable mass, whether of granite or hard sandstone or softer chalk or clay, is the first stage. These rocks are acted upon through countless years by certain natural forces, under which they break down, and finally are converted to soil. Anyone who examines the loose matter which accumulates at the base of quarries and precipices will see examples of soils now forming. The way in which this important work of soil manufacture is carried out in nature's laboratory may be thus described.—A hard rock is exposed for years to the action of the air, of moisture and of changes of temperature. The air, being charged with a small proportion of carbonic acid gas, acts in conjunction with water. There is formed by this union a very weak solution of carbonic acid in water, which is a solvent under whose action the hardest rocks will at length give way. Minute as the effect may be, it gradually becomes manifest by the erosion of the surface and the effacement of tool marks or inscriptions. This effect is further increased by the action of alterations of temperature from frost to thaw. The expansive power of water when it changes from the liquid to the solid state is well known. It is the cause of many phenomena, and explains the beneficial action of frost to arable land. The same force is very destructive to building stones, to brickwork, and to drainage tiles. It is the cause of landslips, and to it is due the weathering of rocky surfaces and the crumbling of the faces of quarries. Another disintegrating force of even greater power is that of running water. Mountain streams wear through the hardest rocks and form gorges of terrific depth. If the question is asked, what has become of the vast quantity of matter worn away by tens of thousands of mountain and lowland streams? the answer is, that it has gone to form tracts of fertile soil in the valleys beneath. Ice is a great wearer of rocks when it is massed together in the form of glaciers, and grinds down the mountain gorges which hold it. The wearing and grinding action of ice is well known to all tourists. The action of these forces has, no doubt, resulted in the formation of soils. In some cases they have been applied in such a manner as to simply disintegrate the surface and yield a soil intimately related to and derived from the rock which underlies it. In other cases they have been so applied that the resulting soil has been transported as fast as formed to a distance. Running water is the agent by which this transportation is effected, and as a result we find deposits of rich soil in valleys, and along the banks and at the estuaries of rivers.—*Agricultural Gazette*.

THE GARDEN.

ON THE EFFICACY OF TRENCHING.—Before manuring and trenching vacant ground it is necessary to decide on the rotation of crops to be cultivated on it during the ensuing summer. This arrangement should be made, not for one year only, but for three or four years. One of the first principles to be attended to is that no annual crop be grown for two successive years in the same plot of ground. Another thing should be attended to, and that is, that crops should not be allowed to follow each other which are liable to be preyed upon by the same kind of insects, as the increase of these pests are encouraged, to a great extent, by putting into their way the very food which they are most fond of. It is important that both the manuring and the depth of the trenching be regulated by the requirements of the crops, and the rotation should be so arranged that the ground be not trenched to the same depth for two successive seasons, but so that different portions of the soil be brought to the surface in turns. The perennial or permanent crops, such as asparagus, sea-kale, rhubarb, &c., will, of course, form a class by themselves, as they do not require a change of situation for many years; but when a change is necessary with any portion of them, the ground from which they are removed will fall into the ordinary rotation in the way of a regular exchange. The working and turning over which the celery soil undergoes acts admirably in preparing the ground for deep-rooted plants, such as parsnips, carrots, turnips, and onions, and in the following year the same ground may be devoted to the cultivation of cabbages, cauliflowers, broccoli, &c., whose roots are confined much

nearer to the surface. Should the vegetable garden be large enough to allow the cultivation of a portion of the potato crop, it will form a fourth course in the rotation, and will come in after the cabbage tribe. Acting on this system, cabbages have been planted during the autumn on ground which has been occupied by early summer turnips; and the ground which now requires trenching is that from which the late turnips, carrots, beetroot, &c., have been removed, and which will next spring be planted with cauliflowers, cabbage, &c. Preparations for these should be made by trenching in a heavy dressing of manure, which will serve for that and the succeeding crop. The trenching of the ground should be carefully done. We will briefly describe our system of performing the work. On the plot of ground to be trenched we cart a sufficient quantity of manure, which should be left in heaps to be used as required. Then commence at the lowest end of the ground by opening a trench two and a half feet wide and the same in depth. This earth should be carted to the opposite side, where the work is to finish. Mark off with the garden line two and a half feet of the top spit, which, together with all loose soil, should be turned into the bottom of the trench. Over this place a good covering of manure, then another good spit of earth, which will deepen the trench to the required depth of two and a half feet. The soil carted out of the first opening will fill up the last trench. Avoid trenching in severe frost, as the digging in of frozen earth will chill the ground and keep it cold for a long time, and retard the sowing of vegetable seeds. It has been often maintained that if the subsoil of a garden is hungry poor stuff it ought not to be brought to the top by trenching, but few greater mistakes are made than that of leaving a bad subsoil undisturbed. It is, perhaps, the worst possible advice to give in some cases, if by trenching the gardener will only understand the ordinary process of putting the top spit of good soil at the bottom, and bringing up the bottom spit of bad soil to the top; but the quality of the top and bottom soil ought to decide how the trenching is to be performed. For example, let us take the worst possible state of ground for trenching operations—bad, poor, sour subsoil, which in its present state will grow nothing well. A little of it might be brought to the top every time the earth is dug, because, exposing even bad soil to the atmosphere will improve it, and, if good earth reached only ten or twelve inches down, this top soil, when we begin to dig, must be removed one trench wide for the first operation, for the purpose, as already stated, of filling in the last trench left. The soil of the first trench being removed for a start in ordinary digging, the next spit dug all along will fill it up, and the ground would be merely turned over; but before we go at the second spit it would be wise to loosen the subsoils with a steel digging-fork, for next to bringing it to the top loosening it at the bottom is best; but taking out about two inches to put on top of the good soil will be found an excellent mode of improving the ground permanently. Then dig the second spit along the space to be trenched and throw it into the trench, loosen the bottom again, and throw two inches of the earth on the top of the good soil. Continue this all through, one trench after another, until it is all finished, and the result will be that a small quantity of worthless stuff will become by exposure to the atmosphere a valuable and useful soil.—*Dublin Freeman*.

CHESTER A ARTHUR AS PRESIDENT.

THE New York *Sun* thus outlines the policy of the new President:

"During more than half a century after the organization of our national Government no President died in office; and there came to prevail among the common people a semi-superstitious belief that any one holding that office bore a sort of charmed life, as many also believed of Gen. Washington, on account of his many marvellous narrow escapes during the Revolution.

The sudden death of Gen. Harrison, in 1841, just one month after his inauguration, broke this spell. But though Harrison's death was followed by the death of Gen. Taylor, sixteen months after his inauguration, and, later, by the assassination of Lincoln, the American people have not yet become sufficiently familiarised with the idea of a President's dying in office to give much effect to it in nominating and electing candidates for Vice-President.

Here is Gen. Arthur; though his title of General, amid the thousand of soldiers of the present day who have seen real service, is little more than a purely ornamental prefix to his name; a gentleman amiable and sensible enough, but whom probably not one man in America ever thought of for President; now, through the terrible crime of Guiteau placed in that high office with almost an entire term of four years in prospect, should he himself live so long.

While Mr. Arthur is not a man who would have entered anybody's mind as a direct candidate for the office, it is not at all certain that he will not make a successful administration. He is a gentleman in his manners, neither obsequious nor arrogant. His bearing is manly and such as to prepossess in his favour all whom he meets. Truth in speech and fidelity to his friends and his engagements form a part of his character. He has tact and common sense. Of the three former Vice-Presidents who have succeeded through the death of the incumbent to the Presidency, he bears much more resemblance to Millard Fillmore than to Tyler or Johnson.

The greatest objection, by far, that can be brought against Mr. Arthur, is the fact that he was a warm and earnest supporter of Gen. Grant for a third term.

This, however, in the nature of things, may now be expected to work its own cure. The possession of the Presidency will remove the scales from his eyes, and he will soon perceive the folly of running Gen. Grant for a third term, and the superior wisdom and expediency of running instead a certain man named Arthur for a second.

Mr. Parnell's mother has said that her son's imprisonment was in her opinion almost the consummation of his labours and aims, and would materially benefit the Irish cause. She intends going to Ireland to visit her son daily in his confinement.

CRAIG AND GILLIES,
FURNITURE, BEDDING,
FLOORCLOTH, CARPET, AND RUG
WAREHOUSE.
GENERAL UNDERTAKERS,
Beg to inform the Public that they have
added to their Funeral Department a new
Hearse of modern design, built by Messrs.
Robin and Co., and are now prepared to con-
duct Funerals, plainly or fully furnished,
required, either in Town or Country.
Charges in all cases will be strictly moderate.
Orders by letter or telegram will be at-
tended to at once.

CRAIG AND GILLIES,
No. 18 GEORGE STREET (near Octagon).

OCEAN VIEW HOTEL
South Dunedin.
N. MOLONEY ... PROPRIETOR

The Proprietor desires to draw attention to
his new Hand-ball Alley now opened, to
which lovers of that manly game are invited

GLACIER HOTEL,
BEALEY,
Hokitika and Christchurch Road.

JAMES O'MALLEY, ... PROPRIETOR,
(Late of Ahaui).

Desires to intimate to Tourists and the
Travelling Public that he has taken the
above Hotel, and hopes by attention to
business to obtain a large share of support.

ALBION HOTEL,
MACLAGGAN STREET, DUNEDIN.
MR. DAVIES ... PROPRIETOR

Reduction in rate of Board and Lodging.
Per week, 18s.
Good Accommodation for Families.

WINTON,
FISHMONGER & POULTERER,
GEORGE STREET
(Opposite Samson's Auction Rooms).
HOT SUPPERS.

Oyster Stew, Fried Fish, Tea and Coffee, at
all hours.

MUNSTER ARMS HOTEL,
Corner of Walker and Princes streets,
Dunedin.—The proprietor desires to thank
his friends and the public generally for their
patronage during the last 14 years; and
would now take the opportunity of remind-
ing them that he is still prepared to offer
first-class accommodation on the most
reasonable terms. Single and double bed-
rooms, private sitting-rooms, plunge and
shower baths. P. O'BRIEN, Proprietor.

OLD CLUB LIVERY
AND LETTING STABLES
MACLAGGAN STREET, DUNEDIN.
THOMAS POWER ... PROPRIETOR.

Lady and Gentlemen's Hacks for hire.

We bring Carriages on shortest notice.
Carriages, Buggies, and Waggonettes, single
or double, ready on the shortest notice.
First-class accommodation for Livery Horses

B. S. CARLTON,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL

FAMILY GROCER, WINE AND SPIRIT
MERCHANT,

186, PRINCES STREET

(Between Stafford and Walker streets,
DUNEDIN.

FAMILIES WAITED UPON FOR ORDERS.

Goods delivered in Town and Suburbs,
Shipping Supplied.

DUNEDIN BREWERY,
Filloul-street.
KEAST AND MCCARTHY,
BREWERS, ALE AND PORTER BOTTLERS.

LISTON'S ROBERT BURNS
HOTEL,
GEORGE STREET NORTH, DUNEDIN.
(Late of Hokitika, and North-Western Hotel,
Palmerston, Otago.)

First-class Accommodation for Boarders and
Travellers.

One of Alcock's Prize Billiard Tables, also
a first-class Hand Ball Court, where the
lovers of the game will find everything
necessary to the sport. The cellars stocked
with the best of Ales and Liquors.

A good table kept and terms moderate.
J. LISTON, Proprietor.

V.  R.
GOURLEY AND LEWIS
UNDERTAKERS,
GEORGE AND MACLAGGAN-STREETS.

Funerals attended to and supplied at most
reasonable prices.

Undertakers to the General and Provincia
governments.

TO BUILDERS, CONTRAC-
TORS, &c.

FURTHER REDUCTION in the Price of
all Building Material. Special quotations for
Red and White Pines direct from the South-
land Sawmills.

BALTIC DEALS.—2500 best Baltic Deals,
11x4, 11x3, 9x3, 9x4, and 7x2½, to arrive
ex Pizarro and Peter Stuart, now due from
London.

CEMENT.—2750 casks Cement, Knight,
Bevan's, and other brands, now landing, ex
Charles Worsley and Waitangi.

GALVANISED IRON.—110 cases Lysaght's,
Orb, and other known brands, now landing
ex Crusader, Charles Worsley, and Lyttelton.

OREGON TIMBER AND PLASTERERS'
LATHS.—Shipment of 525,000ft Oregon Tim-
ber and 1,000,000 4ft 6in Laths to arrive
shortly.

IRON-BARK PILES AND SQUARED
TIMBER on hand. Prices given for Special
Orders.

BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY of every
description in stock, including Kitchen
Ranges, Register Grates, &c., &c.

DOORS AND SASHES.—A large assort-
ment of stock sizes on hand. Special orders
attended to with despatch.

Illustrated Catalogues showing Plans of
Cottages, &c., &c., on application.

FINDLAY AND CO.,
Cumberland, Stuart, and Castle streets,
DUNEDIN.

BOTANICAL GARDEN HOTEL,
NORTH-EAST VALLEY,
DUNEDIN.

EDWARD KIRK, Proprietor.

The Botanical Gardens Hotel now being
finished, the Proprietor begs to inform his
friends and the public generally that he is
prepared to receive Boarders and resident
Families. The Hotel is easy of access (being
in close proximity to the Gardens), overlooks
the grounds, and in one of the healthiest parts
of the town. The cars stop at the door every
six minutes. Large and well ventilated Bed-
rooms, Parlours, Sitting-rooms, &c.

E. KIRK, Proprietor.

FIRST PRIZE, MELBOURNE EX-
HIBITION.

WANTED KNOWN—That Thom-
son and Co., Cordial and Liqueur
Manufacturers, are the only firm in New
Zealand who were awarded First Prize
Ginger Wine.

WANTED KNOWN—That Thom-
son and Co. were awarded First Prize
for Raspberry Vinegar at Melbourne Ex-
hibition.

WANTED KNOWN—That Thom-
son and Co. have received Six
Awards at Melbourne Exhibition for their
Manufactures.

EXPIRY OF LEASE.
REMOVED TO 76 PRINCES STREET
(Opposite).

FERGUSON & MITCHELL,

MERCANTILE STATIONERS,
Manufacturers of Account Books, Bookbinders,
Paper Rulers, Engravers, Lithographers, and
Printers. Rubber Stamp Makers. All the
newest novelties in stationery kept in stock.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED GRO-
CERY BUSINESS IN DUNEDIN.

MERCER AND McDONALD

Having secured a large parcel of first-class
Colonial Ale and Porter, are prepared to sell
for Cash at prices hitherto never attempted
in the City. Consumers will find it cheaper
and better than buying in bulk.

Colonial Ale... 7s per doz.

Stout ...

Every "cription of Goods at Lowest Prices
for Cash.

Boxes of Tea at 17s 6d are pleasing
everybody.

MERCER & McDONALD,
Rattray street.

MARTIN & WATSON
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
COAL, WOOD, AND PRODUCE
MERCHANTS,

STUART-STREET,

Deliver to all parts of the city and suburbs
Newcastle, Kaitangata, and Green Island
Coals; Coke, Firewood (cut and uncut),
Potatoes, Flour, Oatmeal, Oats, &c., and all
kinds of produce

Sole Agents for the famous Shag Point
Coal.

VICTORIA FOUNDRY.

BARNINGHAM & CO.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of

ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS

For Balconies, Verandahs, and Palisading,
Tomb Railings, Columns of all kinds,

Register Grates, &c., &c.,

GREAT KING STREET NORTH,

(Opposite the Hospital, Dunedin.)

ALLEN AND COMPY,

Late Allen and Neilson,

STAFFORD STREET, DUNEDIN,

Manufacturers of British Wines, Cordials,

Bitters, Liqueurs, Ferated and

Mineral Waters, &c., &c.

In soliciting a continuance of the large
amount of support accorded us throughout
New Zealand, we desire to draw attention to
the fact of our having obtained Prize Medals
for our Manufactures at the Dunedin Indus-
trial Exhibition. Customers can rely upon
their orders receiving prompt attention.

Always in stock and for sale, in bulk or
case, matured

Ginger Wine Quinine Champagne

Ginger Brandy Peppermint Cordial

Raspberry Vinegar Clove Cordial

Orange Bitters Tonic Orange Wine

Duke's Bitters Curaçoa

Gooseberry Wine Maraschino

Sarsaparilla, &c., &c.

Store and Manufactory

STAFFORD STREET, DUNEDIN.

JAMES DEANE, late Sergeant of
Police, North Dunedin Station, begs
respectfully to inform his friends and the
public generally that, having retired from the
police force, he has taken that commodious
and well-known hostelry, the MAITLAND
HOTEL, corner Maitland and Walker streets,
which he has stocked with a supply of the
best Wines, Ale and Spirits, and trusts, by
strict attention to business, to merit a fair
share of patronage

AN APPEAL.

THE CATHOLICS of Lyttelton have unanimously resolved to perpetuate the memory of their beloved Priest, the Rev. Father Donovan, by the erection of a monument over his remains, and as considerable expense will be incurred in raising something worthy to mark the hallowed spot of him whose life of self sacrifices and toils, the devotion of whose talents and energies in the cause of our holy religion, and whose unostentatious benevolence, and numerous acts of kindness are already well known all over the Australian Colonies, and which will be as enduring as that of the noblest hero, the Committee, in carrying out their delegated trust, confidently appeal to Catholics throughout the Colonies to aid by their contributions in bringing to a successful consummation a work which is at once an honour and an obligation.

Subscriptions will be thankfully received and acknowledged by our respected Parish Priest, the Rev. Father Walsh; or by Mr. P. S. Garvey, Hon. Secretary.

E. SHEEDY AND SON,

HAM AND BACON CURERS

AND
GENERAL PROVISION MERCHANTS,
WALKER STREET, DUNEDIN.

SHEEDY'S Smoked Hams and Bacon are equal to the best Limerick or Belfast imported.

SHEEDY'S Plain Hams (sugar cured) are superior to any in Dunedin
SHEEDY'S Side Bacon (plain and smoked) can be had from all Grocers.

ASK for SHEEDY'S Hams and Bacon, and be sure you get them.
NONE GENUINE unless branded SHEEDY & SON, DUNEDIN

LAW, SOMNER & CO.,

SEED MERCHANTS AND NURSEBYMEN
OCTAGON, DUNEDIN



L., S. & Co are in receipt of Monthly Shipments of Agricultural and Garden Seeds of all such varieties as cannot be procured of colonial growth selected personally by their agent Mr. Edward Somner, from the most reliable English and Continental Stocks. See our Illustrated Catalogue, sent post free on application.

SHAMROCK HOTEL

SPEY STREET,
INVERCARGILL.

THOMAS SCULLY ... PROPRIETOR.

The above hotel is centrally located in the principal business part of the town, and within five minutes' walk of the Railway Station. It has undergone thorough renovation. The Bed Rooms are lofty and well ventilated. The accommodation is second to none in Southland. Nothing but the best Liquors sold on the premises.

Note the Address:—
SHAMROCK HOTEL, SPEY STREET.

WELLINGTON COACH FACTORY

Manners-street and Taranaki Place,
WELLINGTON.

MICHAEL BOHAN . . . PROPRIETOR

COACHSMITH, WHEELWRIGHT, FARRIER, AND GENERAL
BLACKSMITH,

And Manufacturer of all kinds of Landaus, Broughams, Hansom Cabs, Buggies, Waggonettes, Phaetons, Dog Carts, and all other Spring Traps at greatly reduced prices.

Good Workmanship Guaranteed. Estimates given.

Orders from any part of the colony will receive prompt attention.

J. A. MACEDO,

PRINCES STREET SOUTH,
DUNEDIN.

A large and well-selected stock of Catholic Books, Irish Histories, Fiction and Other Works, Magazines, &c., &c.

NEWS AGENT.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—IN TIMARU.

STOCK IN TRADE of a GROCERY STORE, doing a good business, in Town of Timaru, with $\frac{1}{2}$ -acre garden House contains shop and three rooms, with every other convenience. Lease has $5\frac{1}{2}$ years to run. Apply Office of this paper.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

G. ROBERTSON, Sauchie House, 93 George street, (late of Port Chalmers,) having bought a

BANKRUPT STOCK of Drapery and Clothing at less than half the usual cost, intends to give

THE Public the full benefit of his fortunate speculation. This will be without doubt the

CHEAPEST SALE OF DRAPERY ever offered in Dunedin or elsewhere. The Sale will commence Saturday, November 26.

FOR List of Prices see Handbills.—Note the address G. Robertson, Sauchie House, 93, George street.

TO STOREKEEPERS, &c.—Situation wanted, in any capacity, by Young Man; not afraid of work.

"J. C.," TABLET Office.

D. R. COLLIN'S

RHEUMATIC EMBROCATION.

An Infallible Remedy for

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, AND NEURALGIA.

Prepared only by

DR. WYBERT COLLIN,

19 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, U.S.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:

SAINSBURY, ELLISDON & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists,

DUNEDIN NZ

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL

(Late Swan),
[ESTABLISHED 1865]

WHARF AND REVELL STREETS, HOKITIKA

This magnificent Hotel, having been enlarged to nearly double its former size, thoroughly repaired, painted, decorated, re-furnished, and improved in every respect, is now by far the

LARGEST COMMERCIAL HOTEL IN WESTLAND.

It commands a splendid view of the harbour, shipping, and roadstead. The house contains public and private bars, dining-room to seat 60 persons, and

GRAND BILLIARD ROOM,

With one of Alcock's Prize Tables.

THE SAMPLE AND SHOW ROOMS

Are admitted to be the best in New Zealand, and are kept for the use of Commercial Travellers, free of charge.

There are likewise six parlours, including two large, well-furnished Commercial Rooms, suites of rooms for private parties and families, bathroom, and thirty-three comfortable bedrooms, under the careful superintendence of the landlady.

The Proprietor, in returning thanks to the public for their patronage for the last sixteen years, begs to announce that while the Comforts are Largely Increased, the Tariff is Greatly Reduced.

WINES, ALES, AND SPIRITS,

Only of the First Brands, will be kept in Stock.

TABLE D'HOTE AT 6 P.M.

Coaches for Kumara and Ross leave the Hotel daily, and for Christchurch on Tuesdays and Fridays. Passengers certain to be called in time for all coaches and steamers.

D. LYNCH, Proprietor

B R O W N , E W I N G A N D C O . ,

Are now showing a very large assortment of goods in each department, the whole of which have been most carefully selected by their Home Buyers, and upon inspection will be found without equal for value in the colony.

LADIES' ULSTERS
CHILDREN'S ULSTERS
FEATHERS
LADIES' HOSIERY
PARISIAN MILLINERY
FRINGES
HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

FANCY DRESS MATERIALS
SKIRTS
FANCY RIBBONS
WOVE WRAPS
CALICOES
MATTINGS
FLOORCLOTHS
CARPETS

MEN'S CLOTHING:

KAIAPOI TWEED TROUSERS AND VESTS,

VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT, TWENTY-FIVE SHILLINGS,
Splendid Value.

PRINCES AND MANSE STREETS.

JAMES COUSTON,
PLUMBER, GASFITTER, ZINC-WORKER,
&c., &c.,
WALKER STREET.

CARRIERS' ARMS HOTEL,
DEE-STREET, INVERCARGILL.
John Hughes - Proprietor.

Good Accommodation for Boarders. Private Rooms for Families. Good Stabling, with Loose Box accommodation.

WHITE HART HOTEL,
THAMES-STREET, OAMARU.

The above Hotel is within five minutes' walk of the Railway station, has first-class accommodation for travellers, lofty and well-ventilated bedrooms, and numerous private sitting rooms and suites of apartments for families. It commands a beautiful view of the sea and Cape Wanbrow. Water and gas laid on throughout the house.

BILLIARDS. BILLIARDS.
A new and magnificent Table has just arrived. A SPLENDID HAND-BALL COURT IS NOW COMPLETED.
Wines, Spirits, and Ales of the finest quality
THOS. HANNON, Proprietor.

HOU-HOU TANNERY, ARAHURA,
HOKITIKA.

HAVING TAKEN the TANNERY
and FELLMONGERY BUSINESS of Mr. John Dowling, at the Little Hou-Hou Creek, I am now prepared to PURCHASE HIDES, SKINS, and TALLOW from the trade, at current prices.

Every description of Leather and Grindery in stock.

All Correspondence or Orders will require to be addressed to me at Hokitika; and Accounts against me must be rendered prior to the 1st of each month.

January 12, 1881.

JOHN MAHER.

TELEGRAPH Line of Royal Mail
Coaches from Christchurch to Hokitika, Kumara, Greymouth, Reefton, Westport, and Ross, leave Springfield for the above places every Tuesday and Friday, on arrival of the first train from Christchurch, returning to Christchurch on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Special to Tourists.—Dunedin to Hokitika in 3 days.

Passengers, parcels, and luggage, to be booked at Cobb and Co.'s office, Christchurch, not later than 7 p.m. on Monday and Thursday Nights.

Luggage at reduced rates.

A. BINNIE & CO.,

Proprietors.

C. A. ULRICH, Agent,

Cobb and Co.'s Booking office Christchurch

WANTED KNOWN

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.
Drain Pipes of all descriptions; Flower Pots, Vases, Chimney Pots, Butter Crocks, Flooring Tiles, Bricks, &c.

LAMBERT'S
North East Valley Works.

MARK SINCLAIR
(Late Sinclair and Marton),
GREAT KING STREET, DUNEDIN,
COACHBUILDERS AND IMPORTERS OF
CARRIAGE MATERIAL.

Carriages constructed from the latest and most approved designs. The finest finish, the best material and workmanship guaranteed. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.

Received First Prizes at Dunedin and Taieri Shows, 1879, and awarded Special Prize for Largest Prize-taker in New Zealand manufactures at Dunedin Show, 1880, and Three First Prizes at Taieri Show, 1880.

CALEDONIAN HOTEL

JOHN OGG ... PROPRIETOR.
The Proprietor, in opening the above Hotel, begs to inform his friends and public generally that he has had the above Hotel fitted up regardless of expense, and by attention and civility to his patrons hopes to make this Hotel one of the most popular in the suburbs of Dunedin.
CALEDONIAN GROUNDS, ANDERSON'S BAY ROAD.

THE OTAGO FOUNDRY,
Cumberland-street, Dunedin.
(Established 1859.)

DAVIDSON AND CONYERS,
Engineers, Boiler-makers, Iron and Brass Founders, &c., Flourmill, Quartz-crushing, Hoisting, Dredging, and Sawmill Machinery Made and Repaired, Makers of high-class Stationary and Locomotive Engines.
All kinds of Multitubular and Lancashire Boilers, Tramway and Railway Machinery and Appliances made and repaired.

[CARD.]

WM. CONYERS (late of the N.Z. Railways), Assoc. Mem. Inst. C.E., Mem. Inst. M.E., is prepared to act as Consulting Engineer to Railway and Tramway Companies. The preparations of Drawings and Specifications undertaken.

GRIDIRON HOTEL,
Princes street south, Dunedin.
M. FAGAN (late of Palmerston),
Proprietor.

Good Accommodation for Travellers and Country Visitors.—Charges Moderate.
Hot and Cold Baths.
Parties can rely on being called for early Trains.

WANTED KNOWN, that JAMES RUSSELL has REMOVED to 76 GEORGE STREET, 4 doors from St. Andrew street, where all kinds of Saddlery, Harness-making, &c., can be done at the shortest notice, and at reasonable rates.

J. RUSSELL.

V.  R.

WALTER G. GEDDES,
Undertaker to the General Government, the Hospital, and Charitable Institutions,

OCTAGON, DUNEDIN.

Adults' Funerals ... from £5.
Children's Funerals ... from £3.

Established in Dunedin 1863.

N.B.—Catholic Furniture of the Best Design

SOUTH END MONUMENTAL WORKS,
Established - 1865.

H. PALMER,
STONE MASON & SCULPTOR,
Princes Street South, Dunedin.

Monuments and Tombstones Erected; Stone Sinks, Window Sills, Chimney Pieces, and Hearth Stones fixed. Estimates given.

Town and Country Orders promptly attended to.

ARGYLE HOTEL,
KAIKORAI VALLEY,
DUNEDIN.

D. HEFFERNAN ... PROPRIETOR.
The above Hotel is at present undergoing a thorough renovation, and will shortly offer first-class accommodation to the general public. None but the best brands of liquor kept in stock.

J. FLEMING
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
PRODUCE MERCHANT
PRINCES-STREET DUNEDIN.

Cash buyer of Oats, Wheat, Barley, Potatoes &c. &c.

A. LEVY & CO.

Beg to inform their Friends and the Public generally they have commenced business as
TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS,
141, GEORGE ST., DUNEDIN.
Suits made to order from £3 5s and upwards. Trousers from 13s 6d. Raw goods thoroughly skunk.

All goods made in good style, and by first-class workmen. Fit guaranteed.

SARNEY BROTHERS,
SEEDSMEN, FLORISTS, FRUITERS,
NURSEYMEN & CONFECTIONERS.

VICTORIA SEED STORE,
95 GEORGE STREET,
DUNEDIN.

Rustic Work of all kinds Made to Order.

Ferns Collected.

Fern Books Mounted.

N O T I C E.

MR. J. P. ARMSTRONG,
Dental Surgeon,

Has returned to Dunedin, after a lengthened absence, and has resumed practice at his new premises,

PRINCES STREET DUNEDIN
(Opposite the Criterion Hotel).

Private Address—
STUART STREET.

THE COMMERCIAL PRO-

PERTY AND FINANCE COMPANY

[LIMITED],

MORAY PLACE,

Lends Money on Land (freehold and leasehold), and House Properties; also on approved Bills, Shares, Script, and other eligible securities, and allows interest on deposits for fixed periods and at call.

D. E. BLACKIE,
Manager.

CALEDONIA HOTEL,

Great King street, Dunedin.

D. BOYD ... PROPRIETOR
(Late of Maitland and Waikanae).

The Proprietor wishes to notify the public and friends generally this well-known and old-established Hotel has been re-built, and nothing has been omitted to make it one of the most comfortable hotels in the City. Trams pass the door every five minutes, and being just within the City limits, is specially adapted to business men.

Baths, Private Sitting and Dining Rooms.

Wines &c., of the finest vintages.

D. BOYD,

Proprietor.

OTAUTAU COMMERCIAL HOTEL.

THOS. LEAHY ... Proprietor,

Desires to intimate to the general public that he has taken the above Hotel, and he hopes by attending to the interests and comforts of his patrons, to merit a large share of public support. Wines, Beer, and Spirits of the best Brands. Comfortable Bedrooms. Large Commercial Room. Good Stabling, &c.

PROPERTY EXCHANGE,
Manse street.

FOR SALE, Building Sections, Freehold and Leasehold Properties in all parts of Dunedin and Suburbs. Bank and Insurance Shares at Current Rates.

J. T. ROBERTS,
Estate & Commission Agent, Sharebroker, etc.,
MANSE STREET.

[A CARD.]

DR. MURPHY may be consulted at his DISPENSARY, Corner of George street and Octagon, from this date.

Dunedin, 28th May, 1881

JONES AND PETERS
TIMARU,
BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS & MONUMENTAL MASONS.

Designs, with prices, for all classes of Monuments in Marble, Granite, and other stones. Enrichments and Engraving accurately done.

FRANK W. PETRE.
Engineer and Architect,
LIVERPOOL STREET, DUNEDIN.

Complete designs for Catholic Churches furnished under special arrangements.

ALLIANCE HOTEL,

THAMES STREET, OAMARU.

MATHEW GRANT ... PROPRIETOR

Good Accommodation for Boarders at Moderate Charges.
The Miners' and Mechanics' Home.
Good Stabling.

G. G. O. W.

(Late Watson and Gow)
Begs respectfully to inform his numerous friends and the public generally that he has Commenced Business as

GENERAL BLACKSMITH AND WHEEL-
WRIGHT,

In the premises adjoining those occupied by the late Firm, and trusts, by attention, and making none but First-Class Articles, to merit a share of public patronage.

Town and Country Orders punctually attended to.

PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

BLESS ME, Mistress Laird, hae ye got yer auld Sawing Machine to work at last? Ay, weel may ye say that, lassie. Ye ken mony a braw shilling o' our John's siller aye I spent over it wi' the pretendet machinists o' Dunedin. But it ne'er gaed richt till I ta'en ta Dobbie's, 154, George street. He charged me twa half-crowns, and made it a perfect blessing till me. Send him yours, and let yer neebors ken that his machine oil, at 1s. per bottle, is unequalled this side o' the Line.

TO THE POOR & OPPRESSED.

As times are hard, and Wertheim cog wheels so soft that they are continually breaking, T. Dobbie, 154, George street, has resolved to fit cogs in any Wertheim Sewing Machine for 4s. 6d. each.

T. B. CAMERON,
ARCHITECT,
DOWLING STREET,
DUNEDIN.

Plans and Specifications for all descriptions of Buildings at shortest notice, with or without superintendence.

HARE'S FAMILY HOTEL,
HILLSIDE ROAD,
SOUTH DUNEDIN.

Good Accommodation for Boarders.
First-class Stabling, with loose-box and paddock accommodation.

COALS DELIVERED IN TOWN AND SUBURBS.

Also,
CHAFF, OATS, BEANS, WHEAT, FLOUR,
BRAN, SHARPS, HAY, STRAW, &c.
JOSEPH B. SHEATH,
City Coal Depot, Tuam street,
CHRISTCHURCH.

WATT AND COMPANY,

ENGINEERS AND ELECTRICIANS,
(Opposite St. Paul's Church)
Stuart-st., Dunedin.

First Five Awards Dunedin Industrial Exhibition for Water Engines, Tide Gauges, Electric Belts, Medical Coils, and one for general exhibits, including Engineering and Electrical work.

Sole Manufacturers of Smith's Patent Automatic Expanding Brick Separator.

WALTHAM WATCHES.

T. B. L. A. C. K.,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,
Princes street (next Criterion Hotel).

T. B. having just received a consignment of these justly celebrated Watches, is now prepared to supply them to the public at prices ranging from the low figure of £3 10s.

A guarantee of eighteen months given with each Watch.

Also, a choice assortment of Jewellery of all kinds, in Silver and Gold, at moderate prices.

PEACOCK HOTEL,

Princes-street south, Dunedin.

PATRICK SHEEHAN ... PROPRIETOR.

The above new and commodious Hotel offers first-class Accommodation to the general public. Private Suites of Rooms for Families. Single and Double Bed-rooms. Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths. None but the very best brands of Liquor kept.

FRANCIS MEENAN

Wholesale and Retail

PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANT

GREAT KING-STREET, DUNEDIN

(Opposite Hospital.)

WOOL WOOL WOOL.

To Wool Growers, Farmers and Others.

WE have much pleasure in again announcing that we shall hold Auction Sales of Wool every Week throughout the season. Account sales will be rendered, and proceeds paid over promptly within Six Days of the Sale.

We act as Selling Brokers only, and make careful valuations of every lot, large or small, prior to the sale, and as every department of the business is conducted under our personal supervision, the best guarantee is afforded to consignors that no lot will be sold below its full market value, and that their interests generally will be thoroughly protected.

Our stores offer advantages for the display of the wools, which must ensure the highest values being obtained.

The charges on Wool offered for sale and not sold are nominal, being One Shilling per Bale only, which includes receiving, warehousing, and delivering. No storage charged on lots held over, and no commission charged on lots unsold. All produce is held fully covered by insurance during the time it is in store.

Our arrangements are such that all goods consigned to us at Dunedin will be forwarded at once to our stores, whether advised or not, and will receive our utmost attention upon arrival.

We are prepared to make liberal cash advances at the lowest possible rates on growing clips, or on Wool consigned to us for sale either in Dunedin or to our Agents in London.

Wool Packs, Corn Sacks, and Station Stores supplied at the lowest rates.

DONALD REID & CO.,

Auctioneers, Stock and Station Agents, and Wool Brokers,
HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY,
7th September, we will show our recent very extensive and complete shipments of 93 CASES OF NEW SPRING GOODS, Consisting of the latest French and English Millinery, Chip, Tuscan, and Fancy Feather Straw Hats.

New Mantles in plain and brocaded silk and cashmere; Jackets, Dolmans, Mother Hubbards, Visites, etc.

Dress Materials in all the latest shades and fabrics.

Prints in Sateen, French Crepe, Zephyr Cord, and Cambrics, from the plainest and cheapest to the most elaborate and latest aesthetic designs.

A very choice assortment of Kid Gloves, from one fastening to the latest corset fastenings; all shades.

Fabric Gloves in Silk, Taffeta, Lisle, etc.; all sizes and shades.

Indian Muslin, Net, and Silk Scarves and Squares, etc.

Hosiery in all sizes, and the newest colourings in Cotton, Lisle, Silk, etc.; plain, ribbed, and embroidered.

Latest novelties by every Orient and Mail Steamer

SAUNDERS, McBEATH, & CO.,

Princes street,

DUNEDIN

CHAS. BEGG & CO.

CHEAPEST AND BEST
PIANOS IN THE COLONY

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY
INSTRUMENTS TO CHOOSE
FROM.

ALL GUARANTEED.

PIANOS ON DEFERRED PAYMENTS
FROM 30s. PER MONTH.

Timaru Agents: P. W. HUTTON & Co.
Oamaru: C. G. MOORE.



LATEST NOVELTIES

SHEET MUSIC

N

BY

EVERY MAIL

BRASS AND WIND INSTRUMENTS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Agents for Smith's American Organs.

„ Rinsman's Prize Medal Piano

COSMOPOLITAN BREWERY, NORTH-EAST VALLEY, DUNEDIN.

HOULIHAN & FRASER,
ALE AND PORTER BREWERS AND BOTTLERS.
Houlihan & Fraser desire to intimate to the Trade and public generally that they have commenced business as above. They hope by making the best article in the market, and by strict attention to business, to obtain a fair share of public support. Orders left at the Brewery, or sent through post, will receive immediate attention.



THE GREATEST
WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

LONG experience has proved these famous remedies to be most effectual in curing either the dangerous maladies or the slighter complaints which are more particularly incidental to the life of a miser, 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.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

is the most effectual remedy for old sores, warts, ulcers, rheumatism, and all skin diseases; in fact, when used according to the printed directions, it never fails to cure alike, deep and superficial ailments.

The Pills and Ointment are Manufactured only at
533, OX-FORD STREET, LONDON,

And are sold by all Vendors of Medicines throughout the Civilized World: with directions for use in almost every language.

Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the United States. Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 533, Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

WHITE HORSE HOTEL,

GEORGE AND FREDERICK STREETS,
Dunedin,
JAMES DALY, Proprietor.

The above Hotel has been thoroughly renovated by the present Proprietor, and can now offer First-class Accommodation.

Stabling for 40 Horses, and experienced Groom always in attendance.

Prize Medal Billiard Table,

Persons called in time for early trains.

GLOBE HOTEL, PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

MRS. DIAMOND ... Proprietress.
First-class Accommodation for Families and Boarders.
One of Alcock's Prize Medal Billiard Tables.
Good Stabling with loose boxes.

VENETIAN BLINDS!

VENETIAN BLINDS

At Moderate Prices.

PATTERSON, BURKE & CO.,
MacLaggan Street.

TIBBITS AND GAWNE

(Successors to Carew & Coy.),
GREAT KING STREET,
DUNEDIN.
AERATED WATER AND CORDIAL
MANUFACTURERS.

Agents for Carew & Coy's Worcestershire and Tomato Sauce.

HALL OF COMMERCE,

D. TOOHEY.
DRAPER, CLOTHIER, & OUTFITTER,
Oamaru.

N.B.—Millinery and Dressmaking on the Premises.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

JAMES MOWAT, TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,

1, PRINCES STREET,
(Next Wilkinson's Medical Hall.)
J. M. has always on hand a large and well-selected Stock of Woollen Goods suitable for a First-class Tailoring Establishment. Prices strictly moderate. Inspection respectfully solicited.

M. AND J. MEENAN,

Wholesale and Retail
PRODUCE AND PROVISION
MERCHANTS,
Corner of George Street and Moray Place
Dunedin.

SOUTHERN HOTEL

PRINCES STREET SOUTH
DUNEDIN.

THOS. HEFFERNAN, PROPRIETOR
Desires to inform his friends and the public that he has purchased the above Hotel, and hopes by strict attention, &c., to the wants of his patrons to obtain a fair share of public support.

Good Stabling, with Loose Box

JOHN HISLOP, (LATE A. BEVELY), CHRONOMETER, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,

Exactly opposite the Bank of Otago, Princes-street.
Every description of Jewellery made to order
Ships' Chronometers Cleaned and Rated by Transit Observations.
N.B.—J. H. being a thorough Practical Watchmaker, all work entrusted to his care will receive his utmost attention.

HARP OF ERIN HOTEL QUEENSTOWN.

MRS. M'BRIDE ... Proprietress.

The above commodious and comfortable Hotel offers first-class accommodation to Tourists and others visiting the Lake scenery.

WILLIAM BROAD, SADDLE, COLLAR, AND HARNESS MAKER,

(Opposite Robert Burns Hotel),
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN,
Begs respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Dunedin and surrounding districts, that he has Removed to more central and commodious premises (opposite the Robert Burns Hotel), where he will be prepared to make and supply everything in the above lines at Greatly Reduced Prices.

W. B. being a Practical Collar Maker, those favouring him with their support may depend upon their horses being properly fitted. Repairs promptly attended to.

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