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Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

IF our statesmen and philosophers were not so bent on trying experiments as they appear to be, and if they were sufficiently diffident to distrust what may perhaps prove to be crude judgments of their own, and to look abroad for instruction, a more prosperous future might probably lie before the colony, and systems that have caused harm elsewhere, instead of being eagerly advocated here, might be estimated at their true worth. The Hon. Mr. Oliver, for example, the other day in an address made by him at the Dunedin High School, and to which we have already briefly alluded, extolled the advantages of education, as if they were without alloy, and invoked with longing the advent of an hour at which secondary schools would be thrown open free of charge to all the country. If the Hon. Mr. Oliver, nevertheless, had cast his eyes somewhat more widely around him, and not generalized excessively from the scrupulous dustings of his wife's intelligent maids-of-all-work, or from the orderly plodding of his own well-instructed porters and errand boys, on whose admirable parts he seemed in a large degree to base his knowledge of high class learning, he would have found that even education among the masses is admitted to have its drawbacks, and that an excess of the secondary education, he so desires to make free to all the colony, in particular is loudly called in question as to its beneficial results. We do not venture to quote for Mr. Oliver the authority of Lord Denbigh, who, being a nobleman of a somewhat old-fashioned type, and of the ultra-aristocratic school, can perhaps hardly claim an attentive hearing among our newer conditions of life—not that we should dream of questioning the Hon. Mr. Oliver's right also to rank with an aristocracy, but it would be an aristocracy of a different class, and such as they now propose to confer upon these colonies, founded rather on the pride of the purse than on high descent, on intellectual, or martial merit, or any of the foundations on which the *vieille noblesse* or its associate classes are based in England. Lord Denbigh, however, when speaking at an educational meeting a little time ago, did make mention of one of the ill effects of education that we now find also enumerated by a very different kind of man, that is Professor Goldwin Smith; he describes the country-people as being taught by their new-fashioned schooling to despise the rougher pursuits of the country, and hasten to the towns in search of lighter work. And a like state of things we find is also noticed in America, where, moreover, the secondary education so yearned after among ourselves, seems looked upon with reasonable suspicion. The following paragraph, which we take from Professor Goldwin Smith's opening address to the Social Science Congress, is sufficiently clear as to the matters to which we have alluded:—"Public education is politically the sheet-anchor of the democracy, and as to the necessity of maintaining it there is, I believe, no serious difference of opinion on the Continent. Yet even this, like other good things, has its attendant shadow of evil. At least, the general impression is that the system of education in the public schools has something to do with the growing tendency of country people to leave the farms and to flock into the cities in quest of the lighter callings and the social pleasures of city life. Certain it is that the tendency exists, and that callings of the lighter kind are greatly overcrowded, almost as much overcrowded as they are in England. If you advertise for a clerk or secretary, or even for a shopman in New York, you will get nearly as many applications as you would get here. It is a fact which men of education who think of emigrating to America are earnestly recommended to lay to heart. The result, as there seems reason to fear, will in time be an educated proletariat of a very miserable and, perhaps, dangerous kind. Nothing can be more wretched or more explosive than destitution, with the social humiliation which attends it, in men whose sensibilities have been quickened and whose ambition has been aroused. People are being led to the conviction that, at all events, the education given in the public schools and at the expense of the community ought to be of

a strictly practical character, and that the door should be closed against ambitious programmes, which engender a false conceit of knowledge and of superiority to common work. There are, also, some who think that the multiplication of universities and of facilities for taking degrees without any special aptitude for learning or science has already gone far enough. We have not an unlimited market for graduates, any more than there is for shopmen, or mechanics; and the pleasant idea that a youth, after receiving a university education and taking a degree, will go back to common callings and elevate them by his culture has not as yet been borne out by the facts." Among ourselves, nevertheless, "ambitious programmes" are much in favour, and our statesmen and philosophers are ardent in their desire to promote all that Professor Goldwin Smith utters his warning to restrain.

OF the efforts, meantime, that American Catholics are making in the cause of Catholic education we find some interesting particulars quoted in an AMERICAN CATHOLICS, article written by Bishop McQuaid in a recent number of the *North American Review*:—"To

understand the amount of education work," he says, "accomplished by the Catholics of the United States, a few statistics will be useful. According to 'Sadlier's Directory' for 1881, there were in Christian free schools, of a grade corresponding with the common or State schools, 423,383 children, whose education in State schools would have required 6,164,456 dols. 16 cents, computing the cost at the average per scholar estimated by the Commissioner of Education for 1878,—a large annual saving in favour of non-Catholic taxpayers. New York State had 270 Christian free schools, attended by 80,429 pupils. In New York City there are fifty-seven Catholic Churches under the care of resident pastors. Of these parishes thirty-two have Christian free schools. Special reports for 1880 have been received from twenty-three of these parishes. They had an average attendance of 21,550 scholars. The great majority of the teachers were Brothers and Sisters of different religious orders. The amount paid for tuition alone was 100,928 dols. 16 cents; for books, 8,638 dols. 93 cents; for janitors, 8,397 dols; for expenses, coal repairs, etc., 27,147 dols 50 cents. The estimated value of these twenty-three school-buildings, including ground and furniture, is placed at 1,501,300 dols., omitting the cost of residences for teachers. As tax-payers in New York City pay for tuition at the rate of 20 dols. 30 cents for each child in its grammar and primary schools, they are saved 437,465 dols. annually by these twenty-three Christian free schools. In a few years the parishes whose school-buildings are insufficient to receive all children, whose spiritual care is on the conscience of the pastor, will have erected larger ones; and the other parishes not yet provided with these necessary school-churches for children. . . . will also have joined their sister parishes in a noble rivalry to work with whole-heartedness, as the syllabus and the Church teach, in gathering into Christian schools, from which the great thought of the life to come is not excluded, all the children of the flock. Priests and people who do not believe as the Church teaches have lost their faith. Priests and people who fail to live up to their faith because of heavy sacrifices to be made are unworthy of membership in a Church that demands of her disciples heroic sacrifices to preserve the faith. It is then only a question of time when there will be ample schoolroom in every Catholic parish of New York City for all children having a right to a Christian education. As the above figures (continues the Bishop) refer to schools in the great metropolis, others relating to a much smaller city and in the rural districts may be of interest. In Rochester there are eleven parishes, ten of which have Christian schools. In these there was, in 1880, an average attendance of 4391 scholars. To teachers the amount paid was 14,152 dols. 39 cents. As it cost the taxpayers of Rochester, in 1879, 117,387 dols. 57 cents to pay teachers for 8017 children, or at the rate of 14 dols. 64 cents per scholar, simple arithmetic tells us that the 4391 scholars in Christian free schools saved non-Catholic tax-payers 64,284 dols. 24 cents for teachers, not to speak of additional expenses for buildings, coal, repairs, etc. Catholic school-houses in Rochester are valued at 250,000 dols. It is a costly price to pay for religion's sake, but it is well worth this and more."

WITH the question of the Bible-in-schools Bishop McQuaid deals as follows:—"We turn now to our non-Catholic friends, believers in Christianity, and ask, What have you done for the religious and moral education of your young? It is well known that educational establishments for the wealthier members of your flocks, in which religious and secular education are combined, are worthy of all praise, and bespeak the zeal of ministers and the liberality of laymen; but what have you accomplished for the poor children of your denomination, in view of the utter failure of the public schools? How have your congregations responded to the admonitions and entreaties of the General Assembly and the Protestant Episcopal Convention? The weakest suggestion of a reform is the demand to replace the Bible in the public schools. The uselessness of the Bible as a mere reading book was demonstrated long ago. As a teacher of morals and religion, it needed the living voice of a competent instructor to explain its meaning and enforce its authority and precepts, thus turning the school into a church. As a sign of antagonism to Catholics, it has ceased to play a part, for Catholics are no longer there to note the intended insult, or to heed the fumbling and crumpling of its pages by irreverent scholars. Bible-reading that teaches no dogma to children's minds is like trying to feed their bodies with dry husks. Theology without dogma may be adapted to the 'Church of the Future,' of which the agnostics are preparing to be the high-priests, but it is now an unknown quantity. It is profound reverence for the Bible which induces Catholics to object to it in schools as an ordinary reading-book. Yet more do they object to its use in the hearing of their children when the teacher is one whose sympathies and belief are opposed to their faith. The school-master may never speak a word abusive to the Catholic doctrine, and yet exercise a pernicious influence over the minds and hearts of Catholic children. The power of personality in the teacher is strongly placed before his hearers by the Rev. Dr. Hall, Presbyterian minister in New York City. In a Sunday sermon, he says: 'You cannot detach absolutely the person of the teacher from the thing taught. One may ask, What can religion have to do with algebra? Now, if you could get teaching without personal interests, that might be true. But you cannot,' &c. Earnest and devout Christians see that much of the growing contempt for the sacred Scriptures is due to unwise and indiscriminate reading by young school children whose attention is called to passages suggestive of evil by perverted companions; or to its cold, hesitating, half-hearted, mechanical reading by skeptical masters. Personal influence is often more active and seductive on the play-ground than in the school-room. Catholics desire the exclusion of the Bible and of religion from schools to which, for the time being, they are compelled to send their children, in default of schools of their own. They grieve to see the exultation of secularists and infidels over the easy victory evangelicals have permitted them to win. The Secularists not Catholics, wave aloft the banner of triumph."

As to how the secular system has fulfilled its promises in the States, the Bishop informs us as OF SECULARISM, follows:—"When the people of New York State were enjoined into the free-school system, with its denial of parental control, the promise was held out to the anxious tax-payers that increased taxation for schools would be followed by lessened taxation for almshouses, prisons, and lunatic asylums. The former will cost less, so said partisans of the new system. Has the promise been kept? Our educated rogues are shrewder, and escape with greater facility from the meshes and restraints of the law, but our houses of correction are multiplying out of all proportion to increase of population; and lunatic asylums, State and county, cannot keep pace in number and accommodation with the demand made on them by victims of shattered brains and morals. The increase of crimes, not alone of crimes which send their perpetrators to jail, but of crimes which destroy the fountain of life, and the startlingly progressive multiplication of divorces destroying all hope of Christian families, the prop and mainstay of a republic, alarm ministers and laymen, and justify the verdict of 'failure.' Schools that won sympathy on the plea of providing a plain education for plain people have spread out into high schools, academies, colleges, and universities. Normal schools give a professional training to young men and women who, for the most part, have no thought of following a teacher's career, for the compensation usually given is not commensurate with their expectations. Notwithstanding unlimited expenditures of public money, complaint is heard that instruction in the elementary branches of learning falls short of what the people have a right to expect, and 'failure' is written again."

THE FAILURE CROWNED. THE failure, however, becomes still more glaring when it is seen that the secular system fails even to make a pretence of educating various classes of children, and among them, especially, those in whose particular interests it was proposed to be established—a result

indeed, already apparent also in New Zealand, and to become more and more marked according as "ambitious programmes" obtain here, and the free secondary education of the masses is aspired to. "But when in large cities," continues the Bishop, "such as New York and Rochester, a third of the children turn from the open door of the public schools, on conscientious grounds, and seek schooling in other buildings, put up and paid for by citizens the least able to open their pockets to a second tax-gathering, it becomes a duty to proclaim the existing system a 'failure,' and a cruel wrong. The 'failure' is the more evident when separate schools are needed for coloured children, banned for the accident of colour. It is yet more marked when the system requires poor schools, under the Children's Aid Society, to make room for those who suffer from the misfortune of poverty. But when a system of free schools, that seventy-five years ago began an assault on private and church schools for the alleged reason that there were some few children uncared for, and monopolised the teacher's work and profession by the power of the General Treasury, to-day has to admit that there are adrift and untaught in the streets of one city from ten to twenty thousand children of the very class in whose behalf State charity finds its justification, acknowledgment of 'failure' becomes more than a necessity." The "glory of America," then, has resulted, according to Professor Goldwin Smith, in spreading abroad throughout the masses a distaste for labour, a hankering after "the lighter callings and the social pleasures of city life;" and has caused a reasonable fear that there will arise in time "an educated proletariat of a very miserable and, perhaps, dangerous kind." According to Bishop McQuaid, it leaves adrift in the streets thousands of the children of the very classes for which it especially professed to make provision. Can those who hail the system as the "glory of New Zealand"—and particularly Sir George Grey, who proclaimed it once more as such the other day at Auckland—show any reason why it should not produce similar results in our own Colony? We see cause to believe, on the contrary, that whatever has failed in America must prove an exaggerated failure in New Zealand. But this is the land of experiments, and experience teaches.

MORE LOVING "BROTHERHOOD"

It is not a little suggestive to find that among the most virulent enemies the Jews have at present are to be numbered the men to whom there attaches the least suspicion of a Christian fanaticism, but who, on the contrary, are the extreme outcome of the much-vaunted "brotherhood" of the period, and show a full development of all the theories we find put forward with such pretentious magniloquence—that is, the Nihilists of Russia. In one of their late manifestos, then, they call upon the peasants of the Ukraine to rise against the unhappy people in question, and appeal to their hatred of them as an incentive to rebellion against the Czar. The Czar, they say, has protected the Jews; and his soldiers, at certain towns noted for the late outrages committed there upon them, defended them against the just rage of the peasants—at the cost of "Christian blood."—And here let us note, moreover, how ready these people of progress and advanced ideas are to avail themselves, when it suits them, of what they otherwise stigmatise as the fanaticism of superstition.—It is, however, on the contrary, stated that the Czar's troops connived at the attacks made upon the Jews, and abstained from rendering them any aid, until their property had been destroyed and their persons maltreated: and the reason put forth for this is that the Czar hoped in such a way to allay the growing dissatisfaction, and give scope in another direction to the violence that threatens to be turned against himself. We find, however, and it is most interesting in many points to find, that the most advanced thinkers of the day are as anxious to attack the Jews, and as fierce in endeavouring to stir up a persecution against them as the wildest mediæval mob—supposed to be actuated by Catholic fanaticism—or the most zealous Crusader.—And how does this fall in with the pretensions of "modern thought"?

THE CRUSADERS DEFENDED.

PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH, nevertheless, in an article contributed by him to the *Nineteenth Century* for October, defends the mediæval persecutions of the Jews from the exclusively religious character generally ascribed to them. "The Christian States," he writes, "of the Middle Ages, in which the Jews underwent maltreatment, were in an early stage of civilisation, and their religion was bound up, as that of primitive communities generally is, with their polity, their morality, and the whole life of the people. They could no more help this than a child can help not being a man. Historical philosophy has taught us to distinguish the inevitable shortcomings of nations from their crimes. The common faith of the States of Christendom formed among other things the bond of their indispensable and effective, though loosely knit, confederation against Islam. Into nations of this character the Jew intruded himself, well knowing their prejudices, which, in fact, were merely the counterparts of his own, but willing to run all risks in

pursuit of gain. If English adventurers had in the same way intruded themselves into China and Japan before those countries were opened, it is doubtful whether the Foreign Office would have felt itself bound to protect them in case of a riot (and, for our own part, we may add, as, nevertheless, Popes and saints protected the Jews). Had it appeared that they had been plying trades oppressive and naturally hateful to the people, their misfortune, though it might have excited pity, would have created little surprise. Their case would have been still weaker if they had been acting as instruments of extortion in the service of a tyrant, and had been sharing with him the spoils of the people, as the Jews did under mediæval kings, and as it appears they did also in Egypt under the Ptolemies. Jewish writers, in their natural exasperation (he continues), are heaping contumely on the memory of the Crusaders. By David or Isaiah a Crusader might have been understood: it is impossible that he should be understood by a Jew of the Talmud and the Stock Exchange. The Crusades, like their sequel the struggle against the Ottoman, were in truth a defensive war waged by Christendom against Islam, which, organised for conquest, came victoriously rolling on, with fatalism, despotism, polygamy, slavery, and all the other Eastern vices in its train, till on the plains of Tours it had almost achieved the subjugation of the West. The Holy Sepulchre was the Carroccio of Christendom, though its position, far in advance of the natural line of defence, placed the Christians at a military disadvantage. It is true that in Godfrey and his brethren-in-arms there was a strain of savagery which sometimes totally overpowered the nobler parts of their character; that they carried on their holy war with the ferocity which marked wars generally in those times; and that with their devotion were largely mingled the unextinguished propensity to nomadism, the love of military adventure and the lust of booty. Still they were the half-conscious champions of that which has been incontestably proved by experience to be the higher civilisation, and for the hope that was in them they gave up their lands, their pastimes, and the bowers of their ladies, and went to die on Syrian fields. So long as Christianity is preferred to Islam, we must look with gratitude on the stately tombs of the Crusaders. The world will have become materialist, indeed, when any child of western civilisation can rejoice in abuse of St. Louis or Edward I."

THE JEW'S
RELATIONSHIP
TO THE
MEDIÆVAL
CHRISTIAN.

"Now the Jew was a religious alien (continues the writer) and what his own law, if the parts had been changed, would have called a blasphemer, in a religious camp at a crisis of intense excitement and mortal peril. Not only so, but he was not a very distant kinsman, and probably at heart a friend of the enemy, occasionally perhaps even a

confederate, grotesque as some of the mediæval stories of Jewish complicity with the Saracens are. (The writer then quotes passages from a Jewish historian, acknowledging and explaining the sympathy of the Jews with Mahomedanism.) It is not necessary (he continues) here to discuss the by-question whether the reign of Islam is that of liberty of conscience, and whether centuries of cruelty to the Jews had really preceded the year 710. As to the main point, the passage quoted is correct. History can cast no blame upon the Jew for feeling and obeying his natural affinity; but on the other hand we must acquit the Christian of anything that with reference to people in that stage of civilisation can reasonably be called demonic, and pronounce that his rage against the Jew, even when most detestable and sanguinary, falls within the measure of human crime. It is probably conjectured, if it cannot be said to have been proved, that at the time of the crusades, when all men were hastily raising money to equip themselves for the holy war, the Jewish usurer took cruel advantage of his opportunity, and thereby made himself more than usually obnoxious at the moment when he was most in peril. Nor is it by any means certain that he used all possible care to avoid irritating popular feeling. He has always been . . . somewhat apt to presume upon his wealth. . . . The bloodiest and most disgraceful of all the outbreaks of popular violence in England was provoked by the disastrous indiscretion of some wealthy Hebrews who, in defiance of a warning proclamation, as well as of popular sentiment, had intruded themselves upon the coronation of a Crusader king. Even on this occasion, however, behind the religious fanaticism which is set down as the sole incentive to the outburst, there is discernible that which I suspect to have been generally the deeper and more potent cause of popular antipathy. At York, the rioters made for the place where the Jews had deposited their bonds. So, in French history, M. Martin, though he generally treats the outrages against the Jews as religious, and descants on them in the ordinary strain, sometimes lets us see that other causes of animosity were at work. 'Never,' he says in relation to the rising of 1380, 'had the Jews been more hateful to the people than since they had been protected with so much solicitude by the Crown. They abused the need which men had of their capital to suck to the very marrow both the spendthrift nobleman and the necessitous citizen.' The money trade is not more oppressive or odious than any other trade, provided it is not pursued in an

illiberal and grasping spirit; but there are money-lenders of different kinds; there is usury which is fair lending, and there is usury which is extortion; there are mortgagees who do not want to foreclose, and there are mortgagees who do. A tyranny not less grinding or hateful than that of an armed conqueror or a political despot may be exercised by a confederacy of crafty operators, which has got the money of a country into its hands and makes a ruthless use of its power. In the chronicle of Jocelyn de Brakelond we find an example of the prodigious usance by which a debt to a Hebrew money-lender grew; and we are not surprised or much scandalised on learning from a subsequent page of the Chronicle, that the worthy Abbot Samson procured letters from the King empowering him to compel all Jews to quit St. Edmondsbury, on the condition, however, that they should be allowed to take with them their chattels and the price of their houses and lands. It was the period of the Crusades, and Samson was an enthusiast, it was true; yet we cannot doubt, looking to what had preceded, that his main object was to save his people from the bloodsuckers. The Jews had a strong tendency to congregate at Oxford, a large portion of which is said at one time to have been in their hands. We may believe that they were partly, perhaps chiefly, drawn to it as a seat of learning and science; but a university city also affords special opportunities for usury, and as the Universities in the Middle Ages were distinctly liberal, it seems probable that here again the conflict which took place had a social and economical rather than a theological cause."

THE JEWS
IN
ENGLAND.

"INTO England," says Professor Goldwin Smith again, "the Jews streamed after the Conquest, as they follow in the train of modern wars; and we may be sure that their presence was not the least part of the calamity which befell the hapless people.

Through them the Norman and Angevin Kings were enabled to organise vicarious extortion, and though the King squeezed the sponge when it had sucked up the money of the people, this process while it filled his coffers did not restore the popularity of the unfortunate [Jews]. Nor does it seem that the Jew, to make up for his exactions, when he had amassed wealth, bore himself meekly towards the natives. Our highest authority on Mediæval history, Mr. Freeman, says:—"In the wake of the Conqueror the Jews of Rouen found their way to London, and before long we find settlements of the Hebrew race in the chief cities and boroughs of England—at York, Winchester, Lincoln, Bristol, Oxford, and even at the gate of the Abbot of St. Edmonds and St. Albans. They came as the King's special men, or more truly as his special chattels, strangers alike to the Church and the commonwealth, but strong in the protection of a master who commonly found it his interest to protect them against all others. Hated, feared, and loathed, but far too deeply feared to be scorned or oppressed, they stalked defiantly among the people of the land, on whose waists they throve, safe from harm or insult, save now and then, when popular wrath burst all bounds, when their proud mansions and fortified quarters could shelter them no longer from raging crowds, who were eager to wash out their debts in the blood of their creditors. The romantic picture of the despised, trembling Jew, cringing before every Christian whom he meets, is, in any age of English history, simply a romantic picture.' The suppleness of the Oriental, which made him willing to be the chattel for the sake of the royal protection in his trade, might diminish the respect of the people for him, but would not diminish their hatred or their fear. Like the expulsion of the Jews from St. Edmondsbury by Abbot Samson, the banishment of the whole race from England by Edward I. was unquestionably intended by the King and welcomed by the nation as a measure of social reform and relief to the people. The execution of the measure was marked by savage outbursts of popular passion against the objects of general hatred; and Jewish writers may be easily forgiven for denouncing Edward as one of a set of 'insolent, rapacious, and unprincipled tyrants whose virtues, if they happened to possess any, were overshadowed by their crimes.' But this is not history. Edward was as great, as noble-minded, and as beneficent a King as ever sat upon the English throne; and he must have made no small fiscal sacrifice in sending away the luckless race whose craft had filled his coffers and those of his predecessors. The situation was throughout miserable; its consequences while it lasted were deplorable; its termination was hideous and heart-rending: but the English people had never invited the Jews to England."

THE JEW
FALSELY
ACCREDITED.

"AGAIN (continues the Professor) it is constantly asserted that the Jews, during the Middle Ages, were rendering some brilliant services to civilisation when their beneficent efforts were arrested by the intolerance and folly of Christianity. Christendom, it is said, was wasting itself in the pursuit of a spiritual ideal, in crusades, in religious art, and scholastic philosophy, while the Jew was promoting the real welfare of mankind, by founding medicine and developing trade. Scholastic philosophy need hardly shrink from comparison in point of practical utility with the Talmud."

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Cabala. If the Jew founded medicine, what became of the medicine which he founded? The Middle Ages bequeathed none, it is believed, worthy the name of science. Trade was developed not by the Jew, but by the merchants and mariners of the great Italian, German, Flemish, and English cities. Its progress in England did not in any appreciable way suffer by the absence of the Jews from the time of Edward I. to that of Charles II. It may be doubted whether even the money trade which was the special province of the Jew, did not owe at the least as much to the bankers of Florence and Augsburg as to the Jewish houses. Rossieu St. Hilaire, in his history of Spain, while he shows abundant sympathy for Jewish wrongs, finds himself compelled to contrast the narrowness and rapacity of their commerce with the boldness and grandeur of Arab enterprise. In the early Middle Ages Jews were the great slave-dealers. This was not the reproach in those times which it would be in ours; but slave-dealing was never the noblest or the most beneficent part of commerce."

A STANDARD ARGUMENT.

AN argument that we have sometimes heard advanced in New Zealand also, is answered as follows by Bishop McQuaid:—"Should Catholics at any time, and in any part of the country, grow to be

the majority, they will take delight in placing the minority on a footing of equality with themselves, even as the French Canadians, forty years ago, being then a large majority of the inhabitants of Lower Canada, settled this question of schools, in its moral and religious aspect, by conceding to the Protestant minority every privilege and claim asked for. It is an unfortunate suggestion to offer that to keep Catholics from practising intolerance towards a Protestant minority, it is advisable for a Protestant majority to be intolerant towards a Catholic minority."

ARCHBISHOP MACCABE'S PASTORAL.

ARCHBISHOP MACCABE, of Dublin, delivered an important pastoral on Sunday last, Oct. 30th. The following is an extract referring to the present crisis:—"The condition of our dear country calls for our bitterest tears. Only a little while ago our own city presented scenes of lawlessness which might disgrace an un-Christian rabble. It is true the evil-doers were but a handful of misguided youths, but it is nevertheless true that evil-doers are in our midst, and that the youthful culprit of to-day may become the hardened profligate if society fails in its duties to the rising generation. We feel ourselves, very reverend Fathers, imperatively called on to enter our most solemn protest against another indignity which has been offered to the moral sense of our own people in this city, the centre of Catholic Ireland. Only a few days ago over-confiding men were startled from their dream of security by the publication of a manifesto which at once assailed the eternal law of good and struck at the foundations on which society rests. Passing over all other cases in which these rights are threatened, let us confine ourselves to one particular class of the community. There are hundreds of honest, industrious men among us who, trusting to their faith in the public conscience and calculating on the security which a duly constituted Government is expected to give, have invested the fruits of their years of toil and self-sacrifice in property from which they hoped they and theirs might draw the means of an honorable subsistence.

"But all this must swept away by the breath of a handful of men, the bulk of whom have neither stake nor interest in the country. We disregarded the warnings which cautioned us against the danger that lurked in the specious programmes pretending to aim at nought save the redress of the wrongs of oppressed people. But now God's Providence has forced from the lips of the unsafe guides an avowal of their aims, and if the notice to pay no rents be not the teaching of communism, communism is yet to be defined. Let no one suppose, very reverend Fathers, that we have a word to say in defence of the oppressors of the poor. We feel as keenly as the most outspoken of our brethren inspired by the ministrations of cruel injuries worked by bad laws on the defenceless tenants of Ireland, but we must not allow our abhorrence of injustice to betray us into a repudiation of the claims of justice. If to-day the landlord's claim to his just rent be questioned, who will guarantee the tenant's right to his outlay of money and toil to-morrow? Injustice will repay injustice, and in the day of retribution the wrong-doer will be laughed at when he seeks for sympathy in his troubles. The issue is now plainly put to our people which of two paths they will follow—whether they will follow the men who have marked out the road that must lead to anger with God and disgrace before the Christian world, or the bishops of Ireland, who through a glorious and unbroken succession of fourteen centuries are the heirs of those who encountered poverty and exile and dared death in its most terrible forms for the people with whom their lives are irrevocably bound up."

Dublin Oct. 30.—The pastoral of Archbishop MacCabe was read in all the Catholic churches of the Dublin diocese to-day and created considerable sensation. Passages from the pastoral were printed late last night, and demonstrations against, to be made to-day, were at once organised. At the Pro-Cathedral, in Marlboro' street, hundreds of men rose at the moment when the priest began his references to the Land League and left the building. At Arran Quay Chapel and other churches similar incidents occurred.

The *New York Herald*, while commenting on that part of the pastoral which condemns the manifesto of the League, is amazed that an Irish prelate could shut his eyes and be silent as to the significance of English outrages in Ireland. The *Herald* says:—

So far, therefore, the pastoral address of the Archbishop is to be commended. The question, however, which now excites thinking men is not the platform of the Land League or the declaration of the agitators. Common sense will settle that. What the world sees is that in free England—the England of Magna Charta—liberty, free press, free speech and the right of petition—it is possible to employ the forms of government made familiar by Russian Czars and Louis Napoleon. The world sees a liberal government violate every right consecrated to freeman. Members of Parliament are imprisoned, women are arrested, priests taken from the altar, meetings are suppressed, the press is silenced, the right to bear arms is denied, the *habeas corpus* is suspended, martial law is proclaimed, trial by jury is denied to men charged with violations of law. Grant that the teachings of Parnell and the Land League are pernicious. In a free country the law permits the promulgation of any doctrines that do not offend decency. It is well enough to censure the wild teachings of the Land League. But why imprison men for opinion's sake? If Parnell and his followers have committed a crime let them be tried and punished. It is no crime to declaim against property in land. We censure such doctrines, but we do not send a man to prison for holding them.

This is what Mr. Gladstone has done. This is what we mean when we say that his Ministry has applied to freemen the methods of Louis Napoleon. The fact that Archbishop MacCabe does not see in this extraordinary perversion of the powers of government a cause for regret takes from his pastoral address that respect and approval which otherwise would have been commanded by the utterance of so eminent a prelate.

WHAT VOLCANOES ARE NOT.

"WHAT is a volcano?" This is a familiar question, often addressed to us in our youth, which "Catechisms of Universal Knowledge" and similar school manuals have taught us to reply to in some such terms as the following: "A volcano is a burning mountain, from the summit of which issue smoke and flames." This description, says Professor Judd, is not merely incomplete and inadequate as a whole, but each individual proposition of which it is made up is grossly inadequate and, what is worse, perversely misleading. In the first place, the action which takes place at volcanoes is, not "burning," or combustion, and bears, indeed, no relation whatever to that well-known process. Nor are volcanoes necessarily "mountains" at all; essentially, they are just the reverse—namely, holes in the earth's crust, or outer portion, by means of which a communication is kept up between the surface and the interior of the globe. When mountains do exist at centres of volcanic activity, they are simply the heaps of materials thrown out of these holes, and must, therefore, be regarded not as the causes but as the consequences of volcanic action. Neither does this action always take place at the "summits" of volcanic mountains when such exist, for eruptions occur quite as frequently on their sides or at their base. That, too, which popular fancy regards as "smoke" is really condensing steam or watery vapor, and the supposed raging "flames" are nothing more than the glowing light of a mass of molten material reflected from these vapor-clouds. The name of the volcano has been borrowed from the mountain Vulcano, in the Lipari Islands, where the ancients believed that Hephæstus, or Vulcan, had his forge. Volcanic phenomena have been at all times regarded with a superstitious awe, which has resulted in the generation of such myths as the one just mentioned, or of that in which Etna was said to have been formed by the mountains under which an angry god had buried the rebellious Typhon. These stories changed their form, but not their essence, under a Christian dispensation, and Vulcano became regarded as the place of punishment of the Arian Emperor Theodosius, and Etna as that of Anne Boleyn, who had sinned by perverting the faith of King Henry VIII.—From "Volcanoes, their Action and Distribution," in *Popular Science Monthly* for November.

REDPATH INTERVIEWED.

"THIS policy of no rent," said Mr. Redpath, "was discussed at the recent convention of the Land League in Dublin. It was urged by a certain class of the Land League, and I thought that if its advocates in the convention had had a skillful parliamentary leader, and could have forced a vote at one time, the policy would have prevailed. I was totally opposed to it because I knew it would divide the League, and that numbers of priests could not sustain it in their parishes. In Ulster, especially where they have tenant right, I hold that it would ruin thousands of small farmers, because under the Land bill the farmer who has not paid his rent gets no benefit whatever from the law. He can be evicted. As to the action of the League I cannot judge at this distance, but it seems to be the result of passion, and very unwise. Such men as Archbishop Croke could not possibly support such a policy."

"Then you do not believe in the policy at all?"

"I do believe in the policy as soon as the whole people of Ireland can be brought to adopt it. Then as the English government could not evict a whole nation, it would be bound to compel a settlement satisfactory to the tenants. But a partial strike, in my judgment, will bring disaster instead of victory. Still, on the other hand, these onsets may have so exasperated the people that the strike will be general. We cannot judge of that here. A universal refusal to pay rent would be a strike—a trades union strike—and they are now legal in England."

"Does that law apply in Ireland?"

"There is no law in Ireland; the will of Gladstone is the supreme law."

"What do you think the object of these wholesale arrests is?"

"To prevent Gladstone's trickery from being exposed, Gladstone is statesman enough to see that Irish landlordism could not endure

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without some mortifications, and his bill is an ingenious device to withdraw the well-to-do farmer from the poor tenants. They are enabled to buy their farms by making a small advance, the Government aiding them whenever the landlords are willing to sell. But this feature, which has been proclaimed as a benefit to Ireland, only adds insult to injury to the vast masses of the peasantry. These people are living on a diet that costs about two and a half cents a day, and they are grateful when they have that. This represents the situation of the majority of the peasantry of the West of Ireland, and of the mountainous regions of the east, and also of the middle class. It would be seen at once, if test cases were brought before the courts, that the bill was thoroughly dishonest, and Gladstone was exasperated when he saw that the Land League intended to prepare test cases. This led to the arrests. Gladstone understands that with the establishment of peasant proprietary in Ireland, the same must follow in England and Scotland, and as the English throne is founded on the landed interest that curse would have to go too. Gladstone himself and the leading members of his Cabinet are large land-owners."

"What is the object of the Land League—entire separation from England?"

"No. The policy of the Land League is very clearly stated in the platform it adopted in Dublin recently. That demands the legislative independence of Ireland. Ireland had a Parliament for generations and it was only abolished in 1800; England has granted legislative independence to all of her great colonies and the English Parliament is confessedly incompetent to deal with Irish local affairs. They go from blunder to crimes whenever a great crisis arises. At the same time I don't know any Irish patriot who does not wish that Ireland were not entirely separated from England, and I confess that I have as little respect for the character of any Irishmen who does not entertain that hope as I have for the judgment of any man who thinks it can be seized by force at the present time."

"What is the character of the men who have been recently arrested?"

"I personally know a majority of all the men who have been arrested from the beginning. They are all educated men, of unsullied character, highly respected by their neighbours, and the natural leaders of the people. At first the Government arrested men like Davitt, Brennan and Kettle, who may be called the radicals or stalwarts of the movement, and left the more conservative leaders, chiefly the parliamentary leaders, unmolested. But now they are making men so very moderate and conservative that to my personal knowledge I know that they incurred the dislike and almost the suspicion of the Stalwarts. Mr. Sexton, for example, is an exceedingly moderate man—so courtly in his language that he would be entirely out of place in one of our elections; but he was the Secretary of the Land League, and he had to follow the radical Brennan. They have even taken a young clerk in the office, Mr. Quinn, who never did and never could make a speech. It shows the determination of the Government not to allow the peasantry to go into this new Land Court on equal terms with the landlord, who will have able counsel. The court is composed exclusively of men in their interest, and it was only through the agency of the League that the poor tenants could have had equal legal ability to represent them. It is all of a piece with the rest of the British Government, it is a fraud from beginning to end."

REMARKABLE CONVERSION.

THE Protestant Society for the Propagation of the Gospel will perhaps not be gratified to hear, says the *London Tablet*, that their friend and leading missionary, Mr. Amine Nassif, who came to England on the 25th of June, partly for the sake of a little relaxation and partly for the purpose of collecting funds for the extension of the English missions in Egypt, was received into the Church by Prior Vaughan at St. Benedict's College and Monastery, Fort Augustus, on the Feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross.

Mr. Amine Nassif is a Syrian by birth, a native of Lebanon, and when a child, was baptized a Catholic, but losing his mother when quite young, was brought up as a Protestant. Polished in manner, agreeable in conversation, intelligent and observant, a finished Arabic scholar and an eloquent and fluent speaker, he was selected as a fitting person to superintend the English missions in Cairo, and in cases where he found it impossible to make proselytes to his own Church was active in decrying the Catholic Church and in dissuading persons from entering its fold. On visiting Egypt in 1878 the Marquis of Bute made the acquaintance of Mr. Nassif, and the zealous missionary resolved to turn his friendship to good account and endeavor to persuade him to return to the Church he had abandoned. Finding, however, that Lord Bute's faith was firm and immovable, Mr. Nassif now began to feel somewhat uneasy about his own position, and turned his mind to the study of polemics.

On arriving in London last June, he devoted his time to questions of religion, attended "divine worship" in more than a score of churches belonging to various sects and denominations, and in many cases at the conclusion of the service boldly called upon the minister and probed the reasons of the faith that was in him. The result, as may be imagined, was highly unsatisfactory, and at the end of two or three months, Mr. Nassif found himself more anxious and perplexed than ever. It was evident that he had not yet discovered the one and only true faith of Jesus Christ, and turning away from the Church of England he next had recourse to the Scottish Kirk. He found here confusion still more confounded, and after visiting Edinburgh, Perth, Aberdeen, and Inverness, he at length arrived at the door of the Monastery of Fort Augustus, where he fortunately fell in with the Hon. and Rt. Rev. Mgr. Talbot, Sir Charles Wolseley, Mr. Manley, of Spofforth, and Mr. Middleton, of Leamington, who happened to be on a visit to the College at the time, and were soon interested in his conversion. Mr. Nassif, who had intended to have left next morning, was induced to prolong his visit, and at the end of

a fortnight, touched by the grace of God, had the happiness of being reconciled to the Church. The interesting ceremony took place in the Collegiate Chapel before the conventual Mass, and in the presence of the whole establishment. As soon as the fervent neophyte had made his profession of faith in a loud clear voice, the monks and choristers sang forth the *Te Deum*, the strains of the organ were sounded during the Mass, and immediately after the *Domine non sum dignus*, when the new convert had received the Blessed Sacrament as a loving child of the Church, the choir again rose and sang out the psalm *Laudate Pueri Dominum*. About ten o'clock Mr. Nassif, accompanied by the Prior and Prefect of Studies, entered the study hall and delivered a touching address to the students—now nearly sixty in number. He spoke on the store they should set on the gift of the faith, the courage with which they should ever be ready to defend it, and eloquently commended himself to their prayers. In conclusion he announced that the Prior wished the whole house to share in the joy of this day—the greatest and happiest of his life—and had accordingly given them a holiday. Next morning Mr. Nassif left for the western coast on a visit to Lord Howard, accompanied with the best wishes and fervent prayers of the Community of St. Benedict's.

THE LATE MR. FITZPATRICK.

(*Sydney Express*, Dec. 24.)

DR. COLETTI celebrated a Requiem Mass, and afterwards read the burial service at the grave of the above deceased gentleman in the cemetery, Petersham, on last Thursday. The reason why this had not been done on the day of the funeral will be understood from the following correspondence:—

"Villa Maria, December 14, 1881.

"Dear Dr. Coletti,—Is there any truth in the rumour, which has just reached me, that the late Mr. M. Fitzpatrick visited you some fourteen days ago and approached the tribunal of penance, and asked for the sacraments and indulgences of the present Jubilee? To you alone am I able to apply for official and reliable information respecting this matter.

"Believe me, yours sincerely,

"J. F. SHERIDAN, V.G."

"P.S.—I had better say at once that, if what rumour says you know to be true, you will be good enough to do what is necessary under the painful circumstances of the case.

"J. F. S."

"Petersham, December 15, 1881.

"Dear Vicar-General,—I received your letter of the 14th inst., and in reply to it I have to tell you that what rumour says is quite correct: that the late Mr. M. Fitzpatrick did come to me about three weeks ago and approached the holy tribunal of penance, and petitioned for the sacraments of the Church and the indulgence of the present Jubilee; and I should have acted upon it and been present and read the service at the grave but for the interference of some over-zealous, though no doubt conscientious persons.

"Yours faithfully,

"V. COLETTI, D.D.

"P.S.—In compliance with your directions, I will at once set about making arrangements for doing what may be considered necessary.

V. C.

"The Very Rev. Dean Sheridan, V.G."

It will be seen from the above that immediately it became known to the Vicar-General that the late Mr. Fitzpatrick had, some short time before his death, petitioned for the rites and sacraments of the Church, he, actuated by the same spirit of charity which has always been the great characteristic of God's Church, directed the above services to be performed, and we are sure the Catholic community will be rejoiced to hear such good news regarding one who had so long, and so creditably, held such a prominent position in this country.

The credulous souls who thought President Arthur would keep right along on the lines marked out by Garfield are beginning to see their mistake. Arthur's advisers now are those who were his associates when the fight with Garfield was going on. Grant, Logan, Cameron, and the other active Stalwarts, are the men, with whom he takes counsel, and nearly all his appointments thus far bear the Stalwart stamp. This might have been expected, for men don't change their nature with a new suit of clothes.—*Pilot*.

Funny things are still going on in Prussia under the régime of the May laws. For some time past a priest—Father Zielinski—has had to pass from one criminal court to another to answer some frightful charges that had been brought against him, and which he had all the work cut out to clear himself of. In the criminal information laid against him it was said: "The prisoner at the bar is charged with having repeatedly celebrated Mass in the church at Ilgen, which, being done in public, other persons were afforded an opportunity of joining in the worship by prayer, and deriving edification therefrom." Surely, such hideous offences could not go unpunished. In point of fact, the indictment specified sixty-six counts, all of them for "sacerdotal actions" contrary to the May laws, the delinquent not being duly licensed by the Government to carry on the calling of a minister of religion. The first judge before whom he appeared found him guilty of all the horrors imputed to him; but, taking a lenient view of the case, only fined him £33, or sixty-six days under lock and key. The culprit had the coolness to appeal, and the second court reduced the punishment to £3 10s., or seven days, and this judgment has been finally confirmed by the Supreme Court of Prussia. But they cautioned him that next time he would be locked up without the option of a fine. The culprit had the hardihood to say that he did not care.—*Universe*.

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.

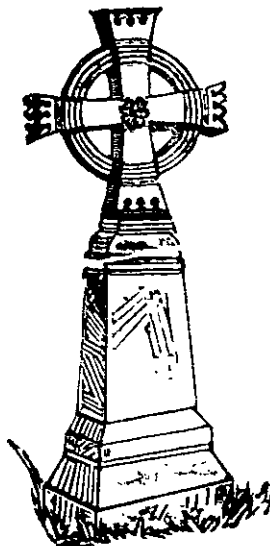
DUNEDIN OFFICE: OCTAGON.

N O W O P E N !

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 Mause 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.

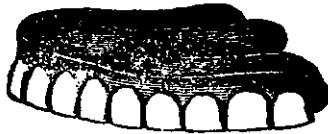
Room for Ladies.
The best brands of Wines and Spirits kept. One of Alcock's Billiard Tables in the Billiard-room.
Meals always ready. Visitors can rely on being called for Early Trains.
Good Stabling; loose-box accommodation. An experienced groom in attendance.

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ALBERT BUILDINGS, PRINCES STREET
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DENTISTRY.

H. ROBINSON
SURGEON DENTIST,



No charge for advice.
Painless extraction by the aid of nitrous oxide gas.

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ULSTER BOOT DEPOT.
M'SWIGAN BROS. have opened those well-known premises in **HIGH AND LICHFIELD STREETS,** Christchurch, (Opposite the Borough Hotel.) **U. B. D.**

M'SWIGAN BROS., High Street, Christchurch, have the Cheapest Boots and Shoes in town. All kinds guaranteed.

CHEAPEST Boots and Shoes. Guaranteed our own make.

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**

CHEAP Boots and Shoes of M'Swigan Bros.' Own Make in Men's Elastic Sides, in all styles, and of the latest fashions, from 14s.

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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
5 " " Rich in Flavour
3 " " Good Sound Genuine Port
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SHERRIES.
Sandeman's Dry Amontillado
Very superior, pale, and delicate; 10 years old
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◆◆◆◆◆ Dry and Full
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5 " ◆◆◆◆◆ Fruity and
4 " ◆◆◆◆◆ Ladies' Wine
3 " ◆◆◆◆◆ Medium

◆◆◆◆◆ Dinner
◆◆◆◆◆ Moderate Cost

Fine Old Sherries
Hocks Of every description
Champagnes All Qualities and Brands
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Old Brandy In case and Bulk
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WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.
Storekeepers and the Trade supplied in every requisite.

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

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Company's and all Mauritius sorts.
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SPECIAL ATTENTION will be paid to this Department, where all the usual necessaries can be obtained at the lowest market values.

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

Bond and Jetty streets,
Dunedin, 30th November, 1880.

LAKE WAKATIPU STONE AND MONUMENTAL WORKS.

E. McCAFFREY,
Corner of Bond and Police streets,
(Behind Gridiron Hotel),
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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

DR. HAUGHTON ON IRISH MANUFACTURES.

ON Thursday, 6th October, the Rev. Dr. Haughton, F.R.S., delivered a lecture on "Irish Manufactures" to a crowded meeting of the City of Dublin Working Men's Club, held at their rooms, Christ Church-place.

The chair was taken by Mr. Thomas Dowling, J.P., who said that, notwithstanding Dr. Haughton's high attainments, nothing distinguished him more than the thoroughly-Irish heart which he possessed (cheers.)

The Rev. Dr. Haughton said he felt very grateful to them for the manner in which they had received him by anticipation. He would have had no right to accept their invitation if he were not a hard-working man himself. For forty years he had worked as honestly and as hardy with his brains in the city of Dublin as any of them had worked with their hands. He had first to call their attention to the natural sources of power of which it was possible for them to avail themselves. These were sunshine, rainfall and man's work in tilling the surface of the ground. All that they could do in the way of industrial results depended on the sun. He could only say with respect to agriculture that it was the primary source of all our power. In addition to sun heat scientific thinkers concluded that they had other resources independent of their own industry and brains, namely, coal, compounds of sulphur, water-falls, and the tides and winds. It was a popular fallacy to suppose that Ireland was as well off as other countries with respect to coal. On the contrary, she was terribly handicapped in the manufacturing race by her want of coal. He had calculated that the burning of a ton of coal when used for steam engines in manufactures, was equivalent to the labouring force of ten men, women, and children for a whole year. England, Scotland, and Wales were at present producing 100,000,000 of tons of coal per annum. The greater part of that was burned for the purpose of manufacture. Therefore, the 100,000,000 tons represented the annual labours of a 1,000,000,000 of men, women, and children—which was nearly the whole population of the earth. Three-fourths of all the coal of Europe and Asia happened by mere accident to be stored up under the feet of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Welshmen, while Irishmen were left in the cold. But Providence had given them more brains than the English and Scotch. (Applause.) And they might find some comfort in the reflection that there were lying untouched under the soil of the United States of America thirty times as much coal as England and Scotland had. (Applause.) It was not un-patriotic for him as an Irishman and English subject to say that in a not far distant future the sceptre of the world would pass quietly, and without bloodshed, from the country that had coal to the country that had thirty times as much coal. (Applause.) There were fifteen millions of Irish in America waiting to receive their children and grand-children who should go there to govern the world from that side of the Atlantic. That would be a noble revenge to take on England. (Applause.) And it would be greater than they thought, because the honest potato-eating Irish race produced more children per family than any other race. (Laughter.) He now asked their attention to three questions—namely, what Ireland had done in the way of manufactures under her great disadvantages; what Ireland had not done—for he would deal honestly with them in the matter—and what Ireland had now to do. He asked them to join him in a tribute of admiration of what Irishmen did a thousand years ago. Their skilful brains and delicate hands produced the wonderful gold filagree work of the cross of Cong, which they could see in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, and which was the envy and despair of modern jewellers. They also executed the Book of Kells, which might be seen in Trinity College, the tracery of the letters and delicacy of outline of the pictures of which were almost wonderful beyond conception. All the artists of Dublin and England had tried in vain to imitate this work, with the exception of one Dublin lady. It was well known that Irishmen scattered through Switzerland, France, and Italy, executed similar work there. What Irishmen did a thousand years ago he called on them to do again. (Hear.) He would not go into question of the selfish conduct of England in stopping their woollen manufactures, but would only quote the words of King William III. on the subject. It appeared to him that his "glorious, pious, and immortal memory" had been hardly dealt with on the subject. When the English Houses of Lords and Commons petitioned him to discourage the woollen manufactures of Ireland, his reply was, "I shall do all that in me lies to discourage the woollen manufacture in Ireland, and to encourage the linen manufacture there." That looked as if he wished to divide the manufactures between the two countries. Whatever his intentions were it was certain that the linen manufacture had since thriven enormously in Ulster; and from what he heard stated at a meeting of the Social Science Congress—(laughter)—so called from their capacity of eating and drinking—he believed Munster and Leinster were quite as capable of growing flax as Ulster. In the year 1864 ten millions' worth of linen were exported from Ulster. No country in the world, except France, produced so much linen as Ireland. A great deal of nonsense was talked about the manufacture of porter and whiskey. He admired the tectotaller, but he admired the temperate man more. (Hear, hear.) He believed the manufacture of those articles to be useful to the country, and their use in moderation calculated to promote cheerfulness and the enjoyment of life. (Hear, hear.) Ireland was at present manufacturing porter and whiskey to such an extent that her only competitors were Scotland and Burton-on-Trent. He now came to what Ireland had not done. She had not worked her marble and granite quarries on the west coast of Donegal. Twenty years ago he discovered a stone at Carlingford which he declared to be the best in the world for paving. He reported to the Corporation that the stone found in Mayo, Ballintoy, and Carlingford were better than the setts from Penmanmaur; but when contractors were asked could they undertake to lay down a certain number of Irish paving stones in a week, they could not do it. There was great fault there. Again, Ireland was able to produce the best butter, but was in danger of

losing the trade, because the farmers would not make it up in the way required. The farmers said their fathers, and grandfathers, and aunts made it up into certain firkins, and they would do the same. (Laughter.) His friend Canon Bagot, however, was successfully educating the people as to the way in which they should make up their butter; and there was no doubt that, if it were sent to London made up in the way in which the people in London wanted it, they would buy it in preference to French or Danish butter. Another point he would like to mention was about ducks. Live ducks were sent from this country at 1s. 4d. a pair to Cardiff, where they were fattened in three weeks, and sold again at 5s. a pair. Why was not that done in Ireland? Everyone knew that while small prices were paid to fishermen here, a guinea was paid for a turbot. Still, one of the most promising of Irish industries was their fisheries. During the misfortunes of 1879 a large donation was received from Canada, with a request that any surplus remaining over should be spent in developing Irish fisheries. The result has been most satisfactory. In one instance £200 was supplied to some deserving fishermen, who afterwards caught £1200 worth of mackerel, which was divided amongst fifty men. The most gratifying feature was that the money lent was afterwards honestly and faithfully repaid. (Applause.) That there was a mine of wealth in Irish fisheries might be judged from the fact that whilst 792 Irish boats were employed in the herring fishery, the boats from other countries, including France, employed on our coast in the same fishery numbered 893. He was informed that it was the highest feat of skill on the part of a carpenter to make a coffin. What were the Americans doing? They were sending over apples to Bristol in coffins. (Laughter.) The Irish artisans would have to meet that by producing better coffins than those made in America. The learned lecturer concluded by saying that henceforward every man, woman, or child in the country must work with all their might to advance the prosperity of Ireland by her industries. But they must do it on the principal of producing an article that would compete with the whole world. They must give honest work and produce nothing in the shape of shoddy. The other day he saw a toy in a shop which he would not mention. It was the most monstrously ugly rocking horse he had ever seen, and it was labelled in large gilt letters, "Irish Manufacture." They must avoid such products as that. To say that the Irish workman squandered all his earnings in drink was a calumny. He had found that, taking a unit to represent all sorts of drink, the Irish people drank 100 units in the year, the Scotch 143, and the English 200. Dr. Haughton resumed his seat amid hearty applause.

On the motion of Mr. Condon, seconded by Mr. Roe, thanks were voted to Dr. Haughton.

Mr. Killen was then called to the chair, and thanks having been voted to Mr. Dowling, the proceedings concluded.

LETTER FROM THE ARCHBISHOP OF CASHEL.

The following letter from Archbishop Croke was published on Thursday morning, protesting against the Land League manifesto:

The Palace, Thurles, Oct. 19.

My dear Sir,—I have just read, with the utmost pain, and, indeed with absolute dismay, the manifesto issued yesterday by the leading incarcerated patriots of Kilmainham Gaol, and publicly proclaimed to the country at large on their behalf from the Land League offices in Sackville Street. Against the committal of the people of this country—even under still more exciting and critical circumstances than the present—to the doctrine of the nonpayment of rent—though but for a certain specified time—I must, and hereby do enter my solemn protest. At no time an enrolled member of the Irish National Land, I have been, nevertheless, a steadfast and uncompromising supporter of its public policy as a whole, believing the same to be thoroughly legal and constitutional, and calculated to lead to great national results. I am of precisely the same opinion still; but I have invariably, both in my published utterances and in private discourse in Ireland and out of it, before lay folk and ecclesiastical men, whether of high or low degree, here at home on Tipperary soil as well as in lands beyond the seas, unequivocally stated that I stood out for fair rents and nothing more—for the safe foothold of our agricultural classes upon Irish soil—that they should be wholesomely fed, fairly clothed, and suitably lodged, and that the absolute repudiation of rent, should it ever find public expression in Ireland, would meet with no sympathy whatever from me. Such are, substantially, my views, frequently expressed, and not unknown to more than one of the signatories of yesterday's manifesto. I shall say no more just now. I need not do so. I regret, indeed, to have been obliged to say so much. I hold to the original platform of the Irish Land League. There is no more reason for abandoning it now than there was when Davitt took possession of a cell in Portland, or when Dillon, with his two hundred compatriots, was committed to Kilmainham Gaol. It was a sufficiently elastic policy. It was a righteous policy tested by experience and result. It was a successful policy as well. It welded bishops, priests, and laymen into one loving brotherhood of national work. It pains me, then, sorely to think that any attempt should now be made to displace the old lines, especially by the very men by whom they were so judiciously laid down. Anyhow, I thoroughly believe in the policy of the past in all its substantial branches, and I quite as firmly believe that the policy now so impetuously recommended to the country instead, besides being condemned on the grounds of principle and inexpediency can lead to nothing but disintegration and defeat,—I am, my dear sir, your very faithful servant,

✠ T. W. CROKE, Archbishop of Cashel.

The great Catholic bank established a little over three years ago as the Union Generale, in order to draw together the financial strength of Catholics, has been the greatest success of the age. The original capital of one million has now gone up to six millions, and the shares are quoted at 1630 per cent. premium. The deposits are being invested all over Europe in developing natural resources.

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.

NIMMO AND BLAIR are Agents for—
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.

Drummond's Seed Cleaning Machines.

Sonntag's Brookville Nursery. Forsyth's best Manilla Rope.

Nicholson's Reapers.

FOR SALE.—Rock Salt, Iron Tanks, Sheep Nets, Cornsacks, Rye, Rape, Tares, Phosphorus and Oil of Rhodium, Fencing Wire, Potato-digging machines, Fanners.

NIMMO AND BLAIR,

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, DUNEDIN

**THE CHEAPEST AND BEST FURNITURE
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UTHRIE AND LARNACH'S GEORGE STREET BRANCH.

Drawing-rooms Suites, from £21.

Dining-room Suites, from £15 15s.

Bedroom Suites (including wardrobe), £10 10s.

Overstrung Iron-back Pianos (guaranteed for 5 years), from £35;
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Liberal Terms may be arranged.

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CRATES OF FASHIONABLE GOODS JUST OPENED.

HERBERT, HAYNES and CO.,

Are showing an Unrivalled Assortment of

NEW PRINTS,

SATEENS,

GALATEAS,

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THE NEW GOLD STRIPED SATEENS

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&c.,

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&c.

These goods have been selected with the greatest care from the latest patterns made, and forwarded by the the R.M.S. Malwa.

An early inspection invited.

HERBERT HAYNES & CO.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES.

Late G. M ALDRICH.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

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.

N.B.—The S. M. Co. would call the attention of Bootmakers and others to their NEW BOOT ARM MACHINE, which for its particular class of work is acknowledged to be without equal.

Note the Address:

RINCES STREET

(Opposite Queen's Theatre),
DUNEDIN.

VICTORIA HOTEL,
COLOMBO-STREET, CHRISTCHURCH.

P. BURKE PROPRIETOR.

Good Accommodation for Boarders and Travellers. Persons from the country visiting Christchurch will find it to their interest to enquire for the above Hotel. One of A'cock's Prize Medal Billiard Tables.

Good Stabling, with loose-box accommodation.

WHITAKE BROS.,

Catholic Depot,

LAMBTON QUAY, WELLINGTON.

Under the special Patronage of the Right Rev. Dr. Redwood, Bishop

[of Wellington, and the Clergy of the Diocese.

JUST RECEIVED,

A large and varied assortment of Prayer Books, suitable for Birthday, Wedding, or Christmas Gifts.

Catholic Lamp, illustrated, vol. 20, 6s 6d; by post, 7s 11d

Haverty's History of Ireland, Ancient and Modern, 9s 6d; by post, 11s 6d.

Manual of the Children of Mary, 2s; by post, 2s 4d.

Mass of St. Joseph, with Organ Accompaniment, by Mr. J. Short, of Birmingham, post free, 3s.

The Catholic Crusade, Adventures of Owen Evans, 6s 6d; by post, 7s 6d.

Margaret Danvers; or, The Bayadere, 6s 6d; by post, 7s 6d.

Devotion for the Ecclesiastical Year, 6s 6d; by post, 7s 6d.

Life of the Blessed Virgin Mary, illustrated, 4s 6d by post, 5s 6d.

The Story of Ireland, by A. M. Sullivan, 4s; by post, 5s.

Tales of the Crusaders, 1s 9d; by post, 2s.

Life of St. Philip Neri, 2s 6d by post, 2s 10d.

Preston Hall, a Catholic House in 1580 and 1855, 2s; by post, 2s 4d

The Catholic Keepsake, 6s.

The Catholic Souvenir, 7s; by post, 7s 9d.

Martyrs to the Catholic Faith in England, 1577-1684, by Bishop

Challoner, 40s by post, 43s.

Life and Times of Daniel O'Connell, by Luby, 6s; by post, 7s.

Women's Work in Modern Society, 9s 6d; by post, 10s 6d.

To arrive per Virginia (now unloading at Dunedin), Sixteen Hundred (1,600) Cheap Catholic Books.

We shall offer them at very low prices, so as to be within the reach of all. Our New Catalogue is now being printed, and will be ready in about a fortnight. We respectfully inform the clergy and laity that we have to arrive in a few weeks, a splendid selection of Devotional Objects and Books from France, Belgium, America and London. As we get our goods direct from the manufacturers we can sell cheaper than any other house either in New Zealand or Australian colonies.

Catalogues promptly forwarded to any part of colony Free on application.

CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own correspondent.)

January 2, 1882.

EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

In connection with the Social Science Congress recently held in Dublin, I take the following from an English Protestant paper:—"The largest attendance was secured in the Educational Department, when two ladies, Mrs. Byers and Miss Blackburn, read papers on the Higher Education of Women; and a paper was read by Miss Cusack (the Nun of Kenmare) on Education as a Preparation for Emigration. The general enthusiasm on behalf of female higher education was not shared by Professor O'Ryan, of Cork, who was altogether sceptical as to the value of a technical college education for ladies. The ladies, however, found a champion in the Provost of Trinity College, whose argument, unfolded amid loud cheers, substantially was, that what was intellectually sauce for the gander was also sauce for the goose. Miss Cusack's paper 'A Plea for Educating People as to the requirements of Countries to which they were bound to emigrate, and for the Protection of Young Girls abroad, by founding Establishments for their reception and guidance,' was favourably discussed. Mr. Connolly, a gentleman who has entertained several sections with experiences of his travels abroad, related in rich brogue, and with a naïve self-approbation how he had dined with rich men abroad, who had educated themselves, after mere schooling at Home, in the fundamental attainments, reading writing, and religion. His version of the three R's commended itself particularly to the Roman Catholics, who largely attended this section. The Nun of Kenmare, who is not unknown to the world, was one who took part in the proceedings." Probably a portion of the above is meant as a sneer at the supposed voluntary ignorance of "Roman Catholics," but we will let that pass. I think we must all feel grateful to our venerated Bishop for his wise words lately addressed to the pupils of the Wellington Convent Schools, as reported by you in a former issue. Without such an authority and support to fall back upon, I should hardly have dared to express some of the thoughts which have been for years in my mind, and which the experience of daily life only suffices to confirm. I am quite aware that in the present rage for education so-called, it is impossible for Catholics to permit themselves to be left in the background, and that they are bound to provide at least equal advantages with those offered in the Government Schools; and yet I would respectfully inquire of what practical use in the future life of the vast majority of the pupils are the multifarious accomplishments, sciences, ologies, &c., to which so much of their time and attention is devoted? At Home it is a common complaint, even in the case of girls occupying a high social position, that on their marriage all the expensive "knowledge" they have studied so long and diligently to acquire, is quietly laid by for ever. The pianoforte is closed, the pencil and brush discarded, the French, German, and Italian books never opened, and so on through the whole list. It cannot be denied that while there are exceptional cases in which great talent or even genius exists, and which will never run the risk of being overlooked or discouraged; still the greater number of students never attain more than a respectable mediocrity—oftentimes far less than that. Would it not be far wiser and better for such as these to cultivate with diligence the one talent or more they are conscious of possessing, and perfect themselves in all those homely and domestic duties which play so important a part in the lives of each one of us? No doubt to some extent a highly cultivated mind and a very high degree of education are sources of pleasure and enjoyment to their possessors, still, especially in the colonies, where things seem often upside down, and ladies and gentlemen are, by the will of God, placed in positions for which their birth and education totally unfits them, it is not difficult to guess that very frequently their cultivation and refinement must rather be a source of discontent and repining, and thus become a strong temptation. For those born in less exalted positions I should fear there must often be danger lest the "smattering" of accomplishments they acquire should lead them to be ashamed of the position in which God has placed them, perhaps even of the good parents who have made such sacrifices to obtain for their children the advantages they themselves never possessed. Such at least is too often the case amongst the young folks who attend the State schools.

THE RULING PASSION STRONG IN DEATH. The Right Hon. Sir William Heathcote, Bart., of Hursley Park, County of Southampton, has lately died. He was a very High Churchman, squire of the parish of Hursley, where stands the beautiful church built from the proceeds of the "Christian

year." Some of your readers will not be familiar with the name of the author of this work—John Keble,—the intimate friend through life of the two great Cardinals, Henry Edward Manning and John Henry Newman. John Keble hovered on the borders of the Catholic faith, but less happy than his illustrious friends, lacked either the light or the courage to embrace it. Whether the Catholic "taint" was unbearable to Sir William Heathcote, or whether any of his near or dear ones actually "went over" does not appear, but his will, just proved, contains fresh evidence of the undying prejudice and hatred of Protestants against our holy faith. It stipulates that "if any person made tenant for life of his said estates, or tenant in tail before he comes into possession, shall join the Society of Jesus, or any order of monks or community in communion with the Church of Rome, he is to forfeit his interest in the said estates as if he were dead, and they are to go to the next person entitled."

This happy season was celebrated with great joy and devotion in the Church of the Most Blessed Christmas-Tide. The first Mass was said at a very early hour, and was followed by four others, large congregations being present at each; and another Mass was said at Halswell by the parish priest, the Rev. Father Ginaty. The church was suitably decorated, in a light but effective manner, the pillar and arches being wreathed with garlands, as also the pulpit and altar rails. The side

altars were covered with lovely flowers, that of the Sacred Heart in particular, which was a mass of glorious scarlet and white blooms. The church was likewise largely attended at Vespers, when the high altar was more than usually grand from the tasteful display of flowers, candles, etc., the large and handsome standards adding to the air of devotion. The sermon was on the text "I bring you tidings of great joy," etc. (St. Luke ii., 10 and 11). The object of the preacher's discourse was to instruct his hearers in the wonderful blessings which have come to mankind through the mystery of the Incarnation, and thereby to make them raise their hearts to heaven in gratitude for such favors, and consequently pay their fitting tribute of welcome to the crib of Bethlehem. The Rev. Father also enlarged on the state of the world at the time of the birth of Christ, and showed the lamentable condition of mankind when its Deliverer appeared. One is glad that at the Hospital and Asylum efforts were made to make this happy time one of joy to the poor patients. In the Hospital the corridor and wards were prettily decorated, and plenty of mottoes, wreaths, stars and crosses were to be seen. At the Asylum efforts were made for the enjoyment of as many of the patients as possible in the grounds, some of the wards were decorated, and extra tobacco was distributed. But by far the most original, and, let us hope, unparalleled way of celebrating this joyful season, took place at Pungarehu, where "the men" not only had a holiday, decorated and illuminated their tents, but also, to the number of 200, went out and destroyed about 150 acres of Maori crops, intending moreover to repeat their scandalous pastime.

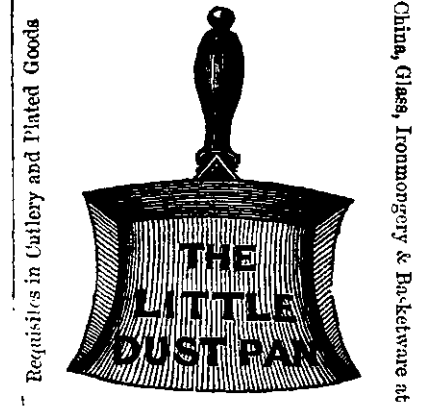
SCHOOL TREAT. The school treat was certainly a very great success. About 700 children, and almost as many adults, were present, and a very lengthy programme of amusements was provided, all of which passed off with great éclat, under the direction of the Rev. Father O'Donnell, assisted by several gentlemen. The parish priest visited the scene of enjoyment during the day; the Rev. Father Chataigner, of Timaru, and the Rev. Father Walsh, of Lyttelton, were also present. The children, with their parents and friends, had assembled in church at 9.30 a.m. to assist at Holy Mass, and they returned in the evening about 6 o'clock for Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament. At Mass the parish priest exhorted this favoured portion of his flock to pass the day innocently and happily, urging them to put away during Mass all thoughts of the coming sports; and in the evening he asked them to return thanks for having been preserved from all dangers whilst engaged in their innocent pastimes. Thus terminated a day full of joy and pleasant recollections for the children and their parents, and of sincere gratification to Father O'Donnell, who was unwearied in his exertions to promote the comfort and pleasure of all present.

DANGERS OF MIXED MARRIAGES.

On many occasions during the past few years Catholics have heard the parish priest dwell on the terrible evils of "Mixed Marriages," and although to persons ignorant of these evils, his condemnatory remarks might appear somewhat severe, yet facts so glaring as those frequently brought forward to strengthen his arguments cannot fail to banish from our minds any misgivings—if such we could have—as to the dangers of these marriages. It is not long since the Rev. Father mentioned the cases of two families, the children of which—ten or eleven in number—are now being reared in open hostility to the Church, in the tenets of Wesleyanism; their pious mothers having died whilst the children were young. But a more cruel outrage offered to the memory of a deceased Catholic can hardly be recollected than that to which the parish priest alluded last evening at vespers. The tale could not be better told than in his own unvarnished words, which I will therefore give as nearly as possible. Having, according to a fixed and pious custom, prayed for persons ill in the parish, the Rev. Father requested prayers for the repose of the soul of a Mrs. Fisher, whose remains were yesterday interred in the Church of England Cemetery, and thus continued, "lest it should seem strange to you that I should ask prayers for one whose remains were borne to the Church of England Cemetery, I must state that Mrs. Fisher was born a Catholic, and died a Catholic. About 11 o'clock on Christmas night, two Protestant ladies called at the Presbytery and requested me to come and see the dying person. Knowing the obstacles I paced in her way as regarded the practice of her religion, I inquired if her husband wished that I should see his wife; the ladies answered in the affirmative, adding that it was at his special request they had come for me. When I reached the house, he met me at the door, and immediately conducted me to his wife's room. I requested all present to withdraw for a few moments, and after about three to five minutes had elapsed, I asked Mr. Fisher and one of the ladies who had come for me to return to the sick room. Willingly and eagerly they gave me every facility to administer the Sacrament of Extreme Unction, and give the Apostolic Benediction. The following night I met with the same polite reception, and, with the husband, remained a good while at the bedside of the dying lady. Her death took place on Thursday morning, and in the evening of the same day, the husband called to request me to consent to her burial in the Church of England cemetery. Having explained to him the doctrine of the Catholic Church on the matter, and having pointed out his own unaccountable inconsistency, he retired, promising to reconsider the subject. However, he persevered in his first intention and buried her accordingly. Whilst," continued the parish priest, "I ask you to pray for the repose of her soul, I protest against such cruel tyranny, and such an outrage offered to the memory of a Catholic; I protest not only in the name of every Catholic of the city, but I also protest in the name of every Catholic of Christendom, whose feelings are outraged by having a Catholic buried without rites which she held sacred, and which some-time previously in a solemn profession of faith, she promised before the altar to revere as sacred, with God's assistance, to the end of her life." Such is the sad tale I chronicle with mingled feelings of pain, regret, and disgust, and with a firm hope that for the future the wisdom of the One True Church will be ever recognised and revered by her children in the matter of those sad and dangerous evils, "Mixed Marriages."

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GOY AND HOUGHTON,
 Corner Hanover and Cumberland Streets,
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 PAINTERS, SIGN WRITERS,
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 House Painting and Paperhanging Done.
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 MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS.
 Direct Shipments Just Opened of SUPERIOR
 Boots, made to their own order by leading
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 choice assortment, style, durability and strictly
 Moderate Prices, they confidently invite com-
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COLONIAL MADE BOOTS
 at prices not excelled by any in the Trade
 Men's Balmorals (own make) from 11s 9d ;
 elastic sides from 10s 9d ; bluchers, 7s 6d ;
 ladies' leather elastic sides from 8s 6d ; shoes,
 6s 9d. Boys' and girls' equally moderate.
 Every description of Boots, Shoes, Fancy
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 Children. Send Post Office Order for sample
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 the Best Household Coal in the Mar-
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 (FIRE AND MARINE.)
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 With Unlimited Liability of Shareholders.
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 With Sub-Offices in every Country Town
 throughout the Province:
FIRE INSURANCES
 Are granted upon every description of Build-
 ings, including Mills, Breweries, &c.,
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 Corn Stacks, and all Farm Produce,
 at lowest current Rates.
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Oamaru ...	George Sumpter
Kakanui ...	James Matheson
Otokia ...	Henry Palmer
Naseby ...	J. & R. Bremner
Queenstown ...	T. F. Roskrige
Otepopo ...	Chas. Beckingsale
Cromwell ...	Chas. Colclough
St. Bathans ...	Wm. M'Connochie
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 patronage of New Zealand Colonists, as it was
 the first Insurance Company established in
 New Zealand; and being a Local Institution,
 the whole of its funds are retained and
 invested in the Colony. The public, therefore
 derive a positive benefit by supporting this
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 Wheeler and Wilson Machines. W. Melville,
 agent, George street.

AMERICAN Institute, 1877, the
 highest authority in the United States,
 declared the new straight-needle

WHEELER and WILSON Ma-
 chines the best in the world. Send
 for illustrated Price List.

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WHEELER & WILSON Sewing
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MELBOURNE EXHIBITION,
 1881.—Two first prizes awarded
 Wheeler and Wilson Machines. W. Melville,
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SEWING Machines Repaired by W.
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 street. Dunedin, and at moderate terms.

CORBETT AND KNOX,
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 (Next Messrs. J. Robin & Co.'s Factory),
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 Gas and Water laid on. Estimates given.

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 All kinds of Engineering and Blacksmith's
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 " " " " " Pipe Pack-
 ing
 " " " " " Spun yarn
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 " " " " " Hay Lashing
 " " " " " Leather "
 " " " " " Wool "
 " " " " " Russ. Hemp Plough Lines
 " " " " " Tarred Houseline
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PORTRAITS—Admirable in quality; won-
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Instantaneous Pictures of Children.

Views of all parts of the Colony in many
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CLARENDON HOTEL, Maclag-
 gan street, December 27, 1881.

MRS. WISHART (late of Royal
 Exchange) desires to thank the
 public of Dunedin for the liberal patronage
 bestowed on her during the past two years,

RESPECTFULLY requesting a
 continuance of that patronage in her
 new house. Customers will be supplied with

WINES, Spirits, Liquors, and Eng-
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JAS. WILSON and CO. for the
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FOR BODY AND STRENGTH.
 To suit the wants of the artisan, the
 Beer will be retailed at 4d a pint and 3d a
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LUNCH will be placed on the
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ROCKBOTTOM PRICES, unex-
 celled quality, civility, and prompt
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BE the lines on which the Clarendon
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OLD FRIENDS and New Faces
 cordially invited and heartily wel-
 comed at the Clarendon Hotel, Maclaggan
 street.

VARIETIES. The second annual exhibition of the Canterbury Society of Arts was opened a week ago in the Boys' High School. It is quite impossible for me to enter into any detailed account of the pictures, though I should have liked to make a few remarks on some of them. But the Society is to be congratulated on the successful nature of its second venture, as not only in numbers, but also in quality, the exhibits show marked progress. In addition to the original pictures by New Zealand artists, there is also an excellent collection of works by well-known painters. The new Art School, nearly if not quite completed, will have great influence on the successful study of art in this province; a pursuit which has hitherto been carried on under many and almost insuperable difficulties.—A curious marriage took place a few weeks ago in a small village in England. The bridegroom was in his 77th year, and the bride in her 81st. His Christian name is Thomas, and hers is Mary. This is said to be the third Mary that Thomas has chosen as his partner, and the third Thomas to whom Mary has been married. Their worldly means are not as inexhaustible as the purse of Fortunatus, as they only receive parish relief to the extent of 2s and a loaf each per week.—Much regret is felt and expressed at the death of Mr. G. L. Mellish, our greatly-respected Resident Magistrate, which took place on the 29th inst. The deceased gentleman was but 47 years of age. He was educated at Exeter and Pembroke Colleges, Oxford, and was one of the celebrated "Varsity eights" in 1854. He served in the Crimean War, soon after which he came to New Zealand. He had been Resident Magistrate in Christchurch since 1874, but for the last 18 months had suffered much from the disease which has now proved fatal, and which had for some time incapacitated him from public work, though quite recently he had resumed his place on the Bench. To most people his death has seemed very sudden, and his loss is not only felt by his personal friends, but by the community in general.—"Mother Shipton's Prophecy" has signally failed this time, for "the end of the world has (not) come in 1881." From what I can gather, her date is, however, a moveable, and therefore convenient one, the original time having been fixed for 1821, and having been regularly "brought forward" every successive ten years; we may therefore look forward with considerable confidence to any number of reprieves for the time to come. In conclusion may I be permitted to offer you and your readers my hearty good wishes for the happiest of all "Happy New Years."

MEANEE COLLEGE.

(Daily Telegraph, December 17.)

THURSDAY and Friday have been two busy days at the above college. The annual examination commenced early on Thursday morning, and continued till after 4 o'clock in the afternoon. During the day every pupil, whether boarder or day scholar, was carefully examined as to his or her individual attainments by the Rev. Father Sauzeau. The young ladies' day school, which is under the special charge of Miss Hameling, was first visited, where neatness, system, and order seemed to rule supreme. All the pupils were examined in reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, composition, dictation, geography, recitations, and singing. Several displayed very great ability at the piano. The specimens of plain and fancy needlework, also tatting, embroidery, crochet, knitting, and Berlin wool work exhibited ample proof that very great care and attention had been devoted to this most important and tasteful subject. The boys were next examined in the following subjects:—Reading, writing, geography, grammar, history, drill, ornamental penmanship, ciphering, etc. At the termination of the examination the Rev. Father Sauzeau addressed the boys, congratulating them and their teachers on the efficiency displayed throughout the examination, and exhorting them to be regular in attendance, obedient and respectful to their teachers, and obliging and kind to each other.

Yesterday morning J. H. Pope, Esq., the Inspector of Native Schools, paid his usual half-yearly visit to the college for the purpose of examining the Maori and half-caste boys. Each boy was very carefully examined and classified according to the various standards of the Education Code.

As had been advertised, the distribution of prizes commenced at 1 o'clock in the presence of a large number of ladies and gentlemen, some of whom had travelled a considerable distance in order to be present. P. Dolbel, Esq., took the chair, and having addressed the pupils on the benefits to be derived from receiving a good education, proceeded at once to distribute the prizes to the young ladies who distinguished themselves in the following subjects:—

Music.—M. A. Stevens and Louisa Gebbie.

Needlework.—Emily Stevens, handsome writing desk presented by Mrs. Bunting; Lizzie Hawkins, an album presented by Mr. St. Clair; Annie Cleary, workbook.

Good conduct.—M. A. Stevens, handsome book presented by proprietor of *Daily Telegraph*.

Arithmetic.—M. Birss, K. Reilly, and M. J. Lorigan.

Reading.—E. Brown, A. Cullow, and A. Hawkins.

Writing.—E. Stevens, K. McHugh, M. Hawkins, R. Hackett, and Amy Stevens.

Geography.—K. Lynch, L. Gebbie, and K. McHugh.

Grammar.—K. McHugh and A. Cullow.

Recitation.—A. Cullow.

Regular attendance.—Alice McKeown.

After the distribution of the above prizes the fancy needlework, etc., were handed round to the company, and elicited the highest praises from all present. The chairman then proceeded to distribute prizes to the undermentioned for proficiency in the following subjects:

Ruclid.—S. M'Greevy and Wm. Ramsay.

Arithmetic.—H. Gebbie, J. A. Elliott, J. Connor, G. Davies, H. Dennett, and R. Neagle.

Reading.—H. Gebbie, S. M'Greevy, R. Dolbel, M. M'Hugh, J. Bradley, and W. Ramsay.

Writing.—J. A. Elliott, J. Connor, H. Dennett, T. Spence, J. M. Gres, and P. O'Dowd.

Cyphering.—S. M'Greevy, W. Ramsay, R. Neagle, P. O'Dowd, J. A. Elliott, and R. Dolbel.

Grammar.—G. Davies, S. M'Greevy, W. Flint, J. Connor, J. Bradley, and H. Dennett.

Geography.—J. A. Elliott, 1st prize, John Connor, 2nd prize, presented by Dr. Caro; R. Neagle, 3rd prize, presented by Mr. S. Carnell; H. Dennett, 4th prize, presented by Mr. W. A. Dugleby.

Music.—W. H. B. Flint, 1st prize, presented by S. Locke, Esq.; S. M'Greevy, 2nd prize, presented by R. R. Curtis, Esq.

Drawing.—G. Davies, 1st prize, presented by D. D. Berry, Esq.

Good conduct.—J. Towers, 1st prize, presented by the Rev. Father Reignier; A. Wood, 2nd prize, presented by the Rev. Father Sauzeau; O. Jonsen, 3rd prize, presented by the Rev. Father Ahearn.

Mr. Rearden having offered four special prizes for ornamental penmanship, the following ladies and gentlemen: Mrs. Dolbel, Mrs. Robinson, Rev. F. Sauzeau, Mr. Pope, and Mr. G. Rymer, consented to select which of fifteen competitors should obtain them, the result being:—M. Karauria, 1st prize; Wm. Lewis, 2nd; P. Mita, 3rd; and W. Ramsay, 4th.

After the distribution of the above prizes, Mr. Rearden said there were two boys who had recently to remain at home, but who were fairly entitled to prizes, and that he had not forgotten them. He consequently retained one for each—Thomas Ramsay and William Lord. He would also avail himself of this opportunity of heartily thanking those kind ladies and gentlemen who had so very generously contributed towards the prize fund. He also hoped each one would take very great care of those very handsome books, and show by their good conduct they were deserving of them. To the many ladies and gentlemen present he felt much indebted for their presence that day, and concluded by requesting the pupils to give three hearty cheers for Mr. Dolbel, who so kindly distributed the prizes. Three cheers were also given for Father Sauzeau and the clergy of the Mission, and to the ladies and gentlemen present.

The Chairman, the Rev. Father Sauzeau, and Mr. Rymer, having briefly responded, the Rev. Father Sauzeau proposed three cheers for Mr. and Mrs. Rearden, Miss Hameling, and Mr. Taylor, and the proceedings concluded by the pupils singing the National Anthem.

Commercial.

MR. DONALD STRONACH (on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited) reports for the week ending January 4, as follows:—

Fat Cattle.—The smallest number forward for some time were yarded to-day, there being only 75 head, most of which, however, were of good quality. The attendance was small, and prices ruled about the same as last week. Bullocks realised from £7 2s 6d to £11; cows, £5 15s to £8 10s. Beef may be quoted at 20s to 22s 6d per 100lb.

Fat Calves.—Seventeen were yarded and sold at fair prices, from 15s to 27s each.

Fat Sheep.—The moderate supply of 1472 head were penned, but these quite filled all requirements; the bidding was devoid of animation, and prices showed no quotable change since last report. The highest price for crossbreds was 11s 3d each. We sold drafts for Messrs. J. and S. Wilson, Oamaru, at 9s 7d each; for Messrs. Ross Bros., at 8s 9d, Mr. W. S. Morrisby at 8s 9d; for Mr. J. Meix at 8s 9d, and for Messrs. Samson and Little, at 11s. Mutton is worth 2d per lb.

Fat Lambs.—335 were penned, and prices were slightly easier than last week. We sold 298 on account of Mr. William Shand, Messrs. J. and S. Wilson, Ross Bros., Mr. James Gibson, and W. S. Morrisby, at 6s to 7s 9d each.

Fat Pigs.—The number to hand proved more than enough to supply all wants, and some were turned out unsold. Stores realised 5s 6d each, and good porkers up to 39s.

Store Cattle.—In consequence of the holidays there have been no transactions. We have a few nice lots for sale.

Store Sheep.—The demand is still more active, especially for young merinos, both ewes, wethers, and crossbreds. Since our last report we have disposed of 4,000 ewes and wethers.

Sheepskins.—Our weekly sale was, in consequence of the holiday, held last Thursday, December 29, when we offered a full catalogue. The attendance of the trade was good, and prices about equal to last quotations, say, butchers' green crossbreds, 5s to 6s; dry skins, 3s to 5s 3d; green merinos, 4s 5d to 5s 5d; dry, 1s 9d to 3s 2d; pelts, 6d to 1s 1d; lamb-skins, 1s to 1s 6d; skins in bales, 5½d to 6½d per lb.

Rabbit-skins.—We disposed of a few lots at the following prices:—7½d per lb for suckers and pips, to 15½d for well-grown winter skins.

Hides.—The demand is good, and all coming forward are being cleared off at 4d to 4½d per lb. for wet salted.

Tallow is in good request at prices equal to last ruling rates. We sold rough fat at 17s 6d to 19s 6d, and quote best mutton at 30s; ordinary to good, 27s 6d to 28s 6d; medium and inferior, 20s to 25s.

Grain.—Wheat: At the present season so little is in first hands that we can report no business of importance. We have sold a few small parcels of medium to good quality at 3s 9d to 4s, and 4s 3d might be obtained for first-class lots. Oats: There have been several inquiries for shipment, but little business has ensued, holders not being inclined to accept the ruling rates. Bright feed is worth 1s 10d to 1s 11d; medium and inferior, 1s 6d to 1s 9d per bushel. Barley: No transactions.

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, Cockfoot, 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 erected 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,
 GREAT KING STREET
 (Opposite the Museum).

H E R O N & S O N 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, 1¼, 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
 PERFUMERS.

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.

T H E N E W Z E A L A N D L O A N A N D M E R C A N T I L E A G E N C Y C O M P A N Y (L I M I T E D)

Desire to call the attention of

W O O L G R O W E R S , F A R M E R S , A N D O T H E R S

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

R E G U L A R A U C T I O N S A L E S , E X T E N S I V E S T O R A G E A C C O M M O D A T I O N , A N D C O N V E N I E N T S H I P P I N G A R R A N G E M E N T S . F A T S T O C K .

as 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.

W O O L , S H E E P S K I N S , R A B B I T S K I N S , H I D E S , T A L L O W , & 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.

G R A I N .—Periodical Sales are held at the Company's Stores in addition to transactions by private contract.

L A N D .—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.

F A T S T O C K for sale at Burnside should be consigned to that Station to the order of the Company.

W O O L , S K I N S , G R A I N . &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.)

W O O L and **O T H E R P R O D U C E** 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.

W O O L P A C K S and **C O R N S A C K S** 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

D O N A L D S T R O N A C H . M a n a g e r , D u n e d i n .

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.

A L L B O U G H T F O R C A S H .

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 DRAPEE,

33, GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

C H R I S T M A S ! C H R I S T M A S ! ! C H R I S T M A S ! ! !

S . T . K E R R R
 Begs 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—

K E R R ' S C L O T H I N G A N D D R A P E R Y E S T A B L I S H M E N T ,

142, GEORGE STREET,

Corner of Hanover 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 **K E A N**, who was working with me 23 years ago at Mr. Tiffen's Station, Waipawa, he will hear something to his advantage by writing immediately to
 "E.B.," Waimate, South P.O. Canterbury.

GRAND INTERCOLONIAL ART - UNION

(Promoted by the Victorian Central Committee of the Irish National Land League), in Aid of the Funds of the **IRISH NATIONAL LAND LEAGUE**, and the **IRISH LADIES' LAND LEAGUE**, To be drawn for on the **CENTENARY of the DECLARATION of IRELAND'S INDEPENDENCE, MONDAY, 17th APRIL, 1882.**

"We want the Land that bore us,
We'll make that cry our chorus;
We'll have it yet—though hard to get—
By the Heavens bending o'er us."

PRIZES VALUED AT £200.

Special Gift prizes from Miss Anna Parnell and the Ladies' Land League, and from Mr. Davitt, Mr. Egan, Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P., Mr. T. M. Healy, M.P., and Mr. J. W. Walshe

TICKETS, ONE SHILLING EACH.

Persons desirous of assisting by selling books will be supplied by applying to D. J. Denehy, *Advocate Office*, Melbourne.

CONVENT OF SACRED HEART, WANGANUI.

The Sisters of St. Joseph will have Accommodation for a few more Boarders early in January, when the two new wings just being added to the Convent will be finished.

Terms: Plain Education, Board and Washing, £28 per year. Music, Drawing, Flower-making, &c., are extra.

For further particulars, Address

REV. SUPERIORESS,
Convent of the Sacred Heart, Wanganui.

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.

NOTICE.

MR. TIMOTHY MURPHY has been appointed Canvasser and Collector of the N. Z. TABLET Company for the country. Mr. Murphy will visit Invercargill and Southland next week, where we bespeak for him the kindly countenance of our friends and supporters.

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. N. Fitzgerald	4	14	0	Per Mr. J. Dillon	0	14	0
" W. Burke	2	15	0	" " R. A. Dunne	1	0	0
" W. J. Hall	2	2	6	" " W. Cunningham	1	12	0
" J. T. Harris	0	10	0	" " J. Murray	0	13	0
" J. Griffin	0	12	0	" " McGirr	0	15	0
" Fitzpatrick	0	17	0				

M. WALSH.

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1882.

A DETESTABLE PROCEEDING.



THE arrest of members of the Ladies' Land League forms a new feature in the Irish movement—a feature, moreover, which we may look upon as especially intended to goad the people still more towards the outbreak that it has long been suspected Government would not be unwilling to see and utilise for the summary suppression of the whole agitation.

For what can be imagined more calculated to provoke to uncontrollable indignation than the proceeding that has now been commenced? What man is there capable of the feelings of a man who can with any degree of calmness see his wife or sister, or daughter laid violent hands on, and taken away to be subjected to the insults and indignities of a common prison? No man's home in Ireland is any longer safe; no man's hearth is sacred, but ruthless brutality steps in with all the will to break down the modesty which has ever formed the Irish woman's principal charm, and to see her crowned with which, above all other women, it has been the Irishman's chief pride. The very quick of the nation's heart is probed, and it will be beyond all heroism if they can bear it unflinchingly, or without being driven at last to some desperate undertaking.

And what fills up the measure to overflowing is the nature of the men into whose hands the pure women of Ireland are thus delivered without defence. They are men degraded by the services that they have now for long been accustomed to perform; men who have turned upon the companions of their childhood and youth, and shot them down, or otherwise ill-treated them, without paying regard to either their age or sex. Men who have gone up to the dwellings of the countrymen, dwellings the counterpart of those that they themselves were brought up in, and with every display of malevolence wrecked them, and cast out upon the roads the inmates in whom they might well have seen the image of those who had been near and dear to themselves, had the better feelings of humanity a place any longer in their hearts. They are such men as those who have lately gone at night and made young girls rise up in their presence from their beds, all undressed as they were, and still undressed render them the services they required. We have heard of women suffering ill-treatment in barbarous times, and amongst barbarous people at all times, in revenge for the offence that men have given; but now England, who boasts that she stands in the van of civilisation, goes down among the barbarians and revenges herself on Irishmen by means of their women.

But is this the way to suppress a great movement that may, indeed, have its chief battlefield in Ireland—and well it is for those who are opposed to it that its battlefield is placed where the feebler host must combat without arms; but whose branches extend throughout the world, and which we are told by some who have a mind to think and a clarion voice to make known their thoughts, is a great movement of humanity itself? If brute force can oppose with success the power of the mind, it is so. If unrelenting tyranny can conquer the force of freedom, if rottenness is to prevail and darkness shut out the light, it is so. But if not, it is an attempt as vain as it is brutal, and which must advance the cause it seeks to overthrow among all people of true enlightenment.

Meantime, if there are among our readers any Irishmen whose interest in the national movement has begun to flag; if there are any whose sympathy for the Land League and the cause of their far-off country has begun to grow cold, we call upon them to rouse themselves from such a state, to renew their patriotism, and to give all the moral support at least they can to their kindred, now subjected to so gross and detestable an insult and provocation.

THE correspondent of the *London Tablet* writes from Rome under date Nov. 12th as follows:—On Thursday, the 10th, his Holiness received in private audience Dr. Patrick Moran, Bishop of Dunedin New Zealand, and Monsignor Kirby, Bishop of Lita. Dr. Moran presented to the Holy Father the sum of £100, being Peter Pence from the bishop, clergy, and faithful of Dunedin. Leo XIII. conversed for a considerable time with Bishop Moran, asking details concerning the progress of religion in New Zealand. Bishop Moran also presented to the Pope an address from the bishops of New Zealand, manifesting their sorrow for the scandalous occurrences of the 13th of July, and offering to the Holy Father their condolences and sympathy.

A NEW Catholic Church has been opened at Carlyle, his Lordship the Bishop of Wellington acting as celebrant, with the Rev. Fathers Chaastagnon and Grogan as assistant priests. The collection made on the occasion amounted to £110.

THE diocese of Brisbane has been divided in two; the northern portion forming the diocese of Rockhampton, and the southern portion continuing as that of Brisbane. The Very Rev. Dr. Cani, an Italian priest long connected with the Brisbane mission, and of high repute for his learning and ability as well as for his zeal as a missionary has been appointed to the see of Rockhampton. The Very Rev. Dr. Robert Dunne becomes Bishop of Brisbane, and if his career in the episcopate attain to an equal measure with that he has spent

as a priest, as we may confidently expect that it will, abundant blessings must result to all the members of his flock. Father Dunne has laboured long and ardently in Queensland, and had many years ago secured the love and respect of the people whose bishop he is now to be. Like the Rev. Dr. Cani, he is a learned and able ecclesiastic.

The *Lake Wakatip Mail* reports favourably of the Upper Shot-over reefs. The Mount Aurum Company are busy crushing some rich stone.

THE *Ararat Advertiser* pronounces the state of things in Melbourne to be such that it must soon be necessary for people, in order to avoid murder or robbery, to remain indoors at night, or if obliged to go abroad they must carry firearms. Yet we were told nine years ago that secularism in Victoria would assuredly bring in the golden age!

A MADMAN made a "sudden and awful appearance" in Christ's Church, at Nelson, a Sunday or two ago, as the congregation were attending at the morning service, and mounting up behind the clergyman in the reading-desk, gesticulated and made grimaces, peeping over the shoulders of a much suffering and most patient ecclesiastic, until the people, led by the ladies, fled from the building in alarm. The police were then called for and the unfortunate man given into custody. He proved to be a storeman of good repute who about a year ago lost his wife and was left with a family of six little children to look after.

WHAT is the meaning of the name Te Koburu? It can hardly mean much that is good, for, according to a correspondent of the *Wellington Evening Post*, it was a name given in 1868 to Mr. Bryce by the Natives, and most probably they gave him his deserts. The letter in which we find the name mentioned pretends to be from that wicked special who proposed that a certain revolver should be put to a "noble use," by shooting the Minister of War with it. He wants to know why they don't put him in gaol for his word of advice—and that they do not does seem rather a remarkable bit of clemency everything considered.

THE prison at Grange Gorman, a suburb of Dublin, we are informed is being prepared for the reception of "suspects" of the Ladies' Land League. Is the gentle Forster, indeed, busying himself about the fitting up of bowers and bondoirs? and will he study æsthetic effects by admitting rose-colour, or insist upon drab being the only wear among the hangings and cushions of the apartments in question? This is a tint that henceforth will hardly recommend itself very highly to the Irish eye—and yet that is unfortunate, too, for the Quakers had always hitherto been of good repute, and deservedly so, among the people of Ireland.

ALL the Mayors in England are called upon to take part in the defence of property in Ireland. Thirty thousand soldiers, then, and police unlimited, are insufficient to hold in awe the totally unarmed country!

NEGOTIATIONS as to the commercial treaty between England and France seem to be broken off without much hope of renewal.

AN American paper reports that a diamond has been found in South Africa that beats the Koh-i-noor all to sticks. A gentleman named Porter Rhodes, who owns it, is willing to take £300,000 for it, but not in a hurry to sell.

THE gallant English tar has been asserting his patriotism in New Orleans by kicking up a row at an Irish Land League meeting where some doubts seem to have been thrown upon the national cant-cry "Rule Britannia." The gallant British tar, on the other hand, in Melbourne the other day displayed his patriotism by deserting from the Squadron, whenever he could find an opportunity. We, therefore, are in some degree justified in concluding that love of a row strongly influenced the patriotism in the case alluded to.

A YOUNG man named Barclay, who followed the trade of a boot-maker in Dunedin, was drowned while bathing in the Silverstream on Tuesday.

THE English papers have been much interested of late in matters connected with New Zealand. The *Daily News*, for example, hopes that "diplomacy will do something to keep the (Maori) difficulty from becoming one of bloodshed." The *Daily News* may be further interested to learn that diplomacy did nothing in the matter, but that the patience of the Maoris prevented the bloodshed that Mr. Bryce has not scrupled to own would have taken place had these unfortunate people dared so much as to wag a finger in their own defence. But that Maori blood must have been the only blood shed is evident from the total want of offensive arms displayed by the ransacked whares.

A LITTLE girl named Ayton was killed near Waimate on Sunday by a fall from a buggy which came in contact with a post.

REPORTS of discoveries of arms and arrests of intending wholesale murderers in Ireland continue to be made. We must of necessity receive all Irish reports on the part of the telegraph and the anti-Irish Press with some degree of suspicion, but still wherever outrages in truth occur they are deeply to be deplored and deprecated. Let us not believe, however, that they are peculiar to the Irish move-

ment, or that any popular movement has ever taken place without their occurrence. Trades Unionism, for example, has been accountable for many outrages, and yet we find Professor Goldwin Smith now hailing its establishment as an acknowledged benefit, and speaking as follows:—"Trade Unionism is not Communism. It aims at insuring justice to the workman in the bargain between him and the capitalist who employs him, and at elevating his character and social condition. Those who pleaded its cause in earlier days may, I think, now have the satisfaction of saying that, in spite of errors and faults, it has really served both these purposes, and that notwithstanding occasional outrages it has, on the whole, rendered trade disputes more legal and less violent in their character than they used to be in former times." Whatever, then, may be the crimes committed by turbulent spirits, under the excitement that now obtains in Ireland, we cannot but believe them to be insignificant when compared with the great and lasting crime of a country's degradation, and the enforced misery of its people, nor are we able to receive their commission as a sufficient reason for the condemnation of the general movement necessary to place things on a better footing. The justice of such a view will be freely acknowledged when the popular cause has gained the day.

It is impossible for us to understand how the Land Act can be looked upon as a perfect measure, and one that should command the unbounded gratitude of the Irish people, and at once put an end to all their clamour, when we find that, notwithstanding its operation, the worst feature in Irish landlordism—eviction—still continues in full force. It seems, moreover, that it does so even in an aggravated form, for now a Government proclamation is reported to declare that notices to quit need no longer be served, but will suffice if they are posted. The Land Act that permits all this certainly savours a little of the sham.

MR. R. D. LOCKE, otherwise known as Petroleum v. Nasby, is an American journalist of some repute. He was, moreover, deservedly reputed as extremely anti-Irish, and, filled with anti-Irish prejudice, he went over lately to Ireland, where he encountered Mr. James Redpath, whom he ridiculed for his advocacy of the Irish cause. Mr. Redpath, however, persuaded him to accompany him on a tour of the Galtees, and his conversion was complete and immediate. "Why, he cried and swore alternately," says Mr. Redpath, "at every step of the way, and before he left he had distributed more than fifty dollars among the wretched children of the district." It only needs their eyesight to convert many men as much prejudiced as was Mr. Locke, and make them ashamed of their present opinions on Irish affairs.

ALTHOUGH Archbishop Croke condemned the no-rent manifesto of the Land League as a rash and unjust measure, it is by no means to be supposed that his Grace intended to express any change of opinion with regard to the League itself. If any such notion has been entertained it has received a sufficient contradiction in the Archbishop's address made the other day to the Ballingarry branch of the League, and in which he said that although the organisation in question was supposed to have been annihilated it would rise again like the Phoenix from its ashes, and prove to be not dead but sleeping. He added that his own views as well as the spirit of the people had undergone no change, and called upon them to be united, faithful to their truest friends the clergy, and just in their dealings. "Give to Caesar what belongs to Caesar," but keep yourself what if right belongs to you. Tender a fair rent to them to whom it is due. If accepted well and good; if not, you have in so far done your duty. Offer no resistance to the constituted authorities. Discourage violence." The Archbishop concluded by recommending them to put their trust in God, and predicting the people's triumph. The *London Times* considers this a qualification of Dr. Croke's denunciation of the no-rent policy; it is, however, merely the adherence of a brave and just man to his deliberately formed opinion.

It will be seen from a correspondence to be found in another column that the unfortunate events attendant on the burial of Mr. Fitzpatrick were the result of some accident or faulty information, and that on this being set right the funeral service was at once performed at the dead man's grave. Meantime, the protestations and wild declamations that the anti-Catholic world are making concerning the matter might reasonably lead to the belief that many of them were looking forward themselves with delight to the privilege of Catholic burial, and were filled with terror at the thought of being deprived of it. Anti-Catholic fury commonly carries with it its own punishment in the stupidity it makes those affected by it accountable for.

ON Friday a horse caught by the cowcatcher of the 4.40 train from Balclutha to Clinton, threw the engine off the line and down an embankment of some ten feet deep. The stoker, a young man named Joseph Woodcock, was found lying dead under the tender, and a man named James Blackwood had his leg broken. Much sympathy is felt for Woodcock's mother, and a subscription has been set on foot in her aid.

OUR contemporary, the *Dunedin Evening Star*, in reviewing the events of the past year alludes to the sympathy felt in England con-

cerning the President's death as follows: "England mourned with her separated sister as for a common father." By what process, we want to know, does a rebellious daughter turn into a "separated sister." May it always be done by the dropping of a tear in common? But success, to be sure, can do anything. We are anxious to learn what it will effect in the case of Ireland.

AMONG certain journalistic changes announced in Canterbury we find the appointment of Mr. M. Donnelly as sub-editor on the *Christchurch Press*. Mr. J. M. Twomey, we learn, has purchased the *Temuka Leader*, which we expect to find prosper under his skilful management.

THE Registrar is reported to have uttered an important truth by a slip of the tongue at the opening of the Irish Land Commission Court. He said "I now declare the Court of the Land League open." It was all very well for those who were present, including the Judicial Commissioner, to laugh, but they must have known at the same time that the Court was in fact a result of the Land League, without which it would never have come into existence. There will be more to laugh at as reasonably, perhaps, before the Land League has been stamped out, which as yet it by no means is—by no means.

THE utterances reported of a certain member of the Parliament of New South Wales named Dillon, and who it seems passes for a Catholic, respecting Mr. Fitzpatrick's burial, remind us again of how the Church is a great net filled with good and bad fish. We all know what the nature of the bad fish is, and how its presence salutes the nostrils from afar.

MR. PARNELL has not been removed from Kilmainham as reported.

GUITEAU declares himself to have been insane when he shot the President. The hunger for his execution, however, seems too strong to allow of a reprieve, even were he proved to be a madman. Its strength and extent is hardly honourable to the people of the States; it would become them more to feel an anxiety that the wretch might be found not accountable for his action.

THE s.s. *Penguin* was brought up to Dunedin through the newly dredged channel on Friday, giving a sufficient proof of the success of the deepening of the harbour.

THE Government have declined the request of the Otago members that the re-leasing of the Otago runs should be deferred until the Land Act had been altered and the question of the pastoral lands further considered. The pastoral monopolists are well aware that possession is nine tenths of the law, and they are evidently determined to maintain it. We admit, however, that any interference with the squatters which would dispossess them before settlers fit to replace them could be found, or in any way injure the production of wool, would be a serious matter, and the whole affair requires careful handling, and cool and moderate consideration—more, we fear, than it may perhaps receive from legislators desirous of cutting a good figure before the populace, or otherwise astride of a hobby.

A BOY named Binden has been fatally hurt at Masterton by the fall of a tree which he had been invited by his uncle to see him fell.

THE preparations at Grange-Gorman have apparently been made none too soon. Seven members of the Ladies' Land League have been arrested, and, we conclude, sent to the prison in question. The Irish landlords, meantime, are denouncing the reductions of rent made by the Land Court as confiscation, but as they hold out the hat to Government, and beg for compensation, they will hardly be looked upon as inclined to rebel. Poor fellows, they are to be pitied for being able to obtain only the worth of their acres.

AN accident occurred at the Bluff regatta on Tuesday, by which Mr. A. Robinson was drowned.

WE clip the following paragraph from one of our daily contemporaries; it furnishes another illustration of the advantages of secularism:—"Great barbarities, rivalling those of Dotheboys Hall, have been discovered through the exertions of Mr. Surr, a member of the London School Board, in St. Paul's Industrial Schools, an establishment placed under the jurisdiction of the School Board. Disclosures since made point to the existence of an official ring among the members of the Board, who did their utmost to stifle inquiry into the present case. The Home Secretary has closed the school, and written a letter strongly censuring the School Board, public confidence in which is much shaken."

THE Caledonian sports held, as usual, on the three first days of the week, at the society's ground South Dunedin, were again this year highly successful. The number of visitors was very large and everything went off with the utmost satisfaction to all who were present.

AT the meeting of the Otago Land Board held on Wednesday, Messrs John Duncan and Robert Stout who have been recently appointed, sat for the first time. The following applications were granted: that of Edward McCaffrey for a 21 years' lease of sections 8, 9, and 16, block V. Mid-Wakatip; those to purchase agricultural leases of John Galbraith, sections 31, 32, 33, block V., and 49, block VI., Tuapeka West; F. S. Marrayatt, section 15, block IV., Tuapeka West; George Matheon, section 24, block VI., Tuapeka East; Alex-

ander Fraser, section 73, block V., Tuapeka East; John McHattie, section 39, block XVIII., Tuapeka East; Jane Meiklejohn, sections 16 and 35, block XIII., Mid-Wakatip; Daniel McClusky, section 33, block X., Tuapeka East; that of William Hodgson (exchanged for deferred payment license), section 97, block II., Table Hill; that of Robert Wilson, to transfer license to James McKenzie to Quarry Stone, from block IV., Oamaru; that of George Adams to purchase a deferred payment lease of section 15, block X., Maerewhenua; that of J. F. Kitching, for renewal of sawmill license in the Rankleburn and Glenkenich districts (at 4s per acre over 250 acres.) The following were referred to the Warden to report: (1) A petition from Hyde to have sections 41 and 42, block VII., Rock and Pillar district, used as a racecourse and recreation reserve, withheld from sale as a permanent reserve, there being promise of the need of a township and school, owing to settlement on the east of the Taieri River; (2) the application of D. J. Smyth to purchase one acre of section 21, block XI., Chatton. The application of John McRae to purchase sections 3, 4, 5, 14, 15, and 16, block I., Tarras, was recommended for the Governor's approval. On the application of Thomas Dalziel it was resolved that the Governor be recommended to group sections 2 and 3, block XI., Tuapeka West, under the 6th section of the Land Act. On the request of Mr. John Hall it was referred to the District Land Office to report generally on unsold land within block XI., Tuapeka West as to its suitability for deferred payment. A letter from the Minister of Lands on the subject of the interior runs was postponed for discussion to the next meeting.

THE Rev. W. B. Purton, O.S.B., intends visiting the Peninsula district within the next few weeks, and has kindly promised to collect on behalf of the presentation to his Lordship the Bishop in that neighbourhood. The Rev. Father has promised to do this on account of the scattered nature of the locality and recognising the difficulties which the general committee would be subjected to in visiting the district. The hon. secretary has received a letter from the Rev. T. Kehoe, wherein he states the willingness of the Riverton people to do their utmost in the matter of the presentation.

LETTERS received in Dunedin by the Suez mail from his Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese announce that the Bishop, at the desire of the Holy Father, had determined to remain in Rome for the canonisation which was to take place in the Sistine chapel on December 8th, the Feast of the Immaculate Conception. His Lordship, in that case, could hardly be prepared to leave Rome as early as he expected, and can not reach Dunedin before the end of February, at the earliest.

THE new year was well commenced in Nelson by the laying of the foundation stone of St. Mary's Church, which is to replace the building lately destroyed by fire. The stone was laid by his Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese, who was assisted by the Rev. Fathers Garin, Mahoney, and O'Malley, S.J. We shall give further particulars in an early issue.

The *Nation* heavily condemns certain cases of malicious injury to cattle, which, though at rare intervals, continue to be reported in the Irish Press. He truly says:—"They are mean, base, and cruel; any man or boy capable of putting his hand to such a piece of barbarity must be very low down in the scale of civilisation, and must have very much that is evil in his nature." "The cattle-houger," he continues, "is, in fact, an ally of Irish landlordism. By his misdeeds the case of the Irish landlords is materially helped in Parliament, on the platforms, and in the Press, and the case of the labourers and tenant farmers is grievously injured."

His Lordship the Bishop of Dunedin, we learn from the *London Tablet*, was for some days in the beginning of November the guest of the Redemptorist Fathers at Clapham.

The Clarendon Hotel, Maclaggan street, Dunedin, has been taken by Mrs. Wishart, late of the Royal Exchange. Mrs. Wishart's well founded reputation as a hostess requires no further commendation from us, and is in itself the best possible guarantee of the manner in which her establishment will be conducted. Under her management the Clarendon will certainly rank among the first hotels in the city.

MR. E. O'CONNOR, of the Catholic Book Depot, Christchurch, advertises in another column sundry valuable additions to his excellent stock of Catholic and Irish national literature.

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, £2 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, 4s to 6s 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, 10d per dozen; roll bacon, 7d per lb. Good salt butter, in kegs, no demand; cheese 4d per lb, new cheese 4½d per lb.

PROSPECTUS

OF

K EAST AND M'CARTHY'S (LIMITED)DUNEDIN BREWERY,
Filleul and London Streets, Dunedin.To be Incorporated under the Companies Act; Liability Limited
to the Amount of the Shares.CAPITAL £50,000.
Divided into 50,000 Shares of £1 each.The present Proprietors retain 10,000 Shares, or any number not less
than 6000, at the option of the Provisional Directors.

It is proposed to call up 9s. per Share, payable as follows:—

- 1s. per Share on application
- 2s. per Share on allotment
- 2s. four months after allotment
- 2s. eight months after allotment
- 2s. twelve months after allotment.

No further call for five years, when, if necessary, 3s. per Share
may be called up.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS (with power to add):

- Mr. WM. GREGG (Messrs. Wm. Gregg and Co.)
- Mr. GEO. DENNISTON (Denniston and Co.)
- Mr. W. G. NEILL (Neill Bros.)
- Mr. WM. WATSON (Martin and Watson)
- Mr. GEO. ESTHER (Esther and Low)
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- Mr. WM. WRIGHT (Director Commercial Property and Finance
Company, Limited)
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- Mr. FRANCIS MEENAN, Produce Merchant
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- Mr. JOHN GOLDR (President Licensed Victuallers' Associa-
tion)
- Mr. JOHN DONALDSON, Glasgow Pie House
- Mr. N. MOLONEY, Ocean View Hotel
- Mr. J. D. HUTTON, St. Kilda Hotel
- Mr. JOHN CARROLL, European Hotel
- Mr. HUGH ROSS, Anderson's Bay
- Mr. FRANCIS PORTER, Caversham
- Mr. PATK. KELIGHER, Crown Hotel
- Mr. CORNELIUS BUNBURY, Grange Hotel
- Mr. JAMES DALY, White Horse
- Mr. FRANCIS M'GRATH, Harp of Erin Hotel
- Mr. HENRY SCOTT, Scott's Hotel
- Mr. JAMES LISTON, Robert Burns Hotel
- Mr. JOHN HARDIE, North Dunedin Hotel
- Mr. THOS. OLIVER, Sussex Hotel
- Mr. EDWARD HOLMES, Bowling Green Hotel
- Mr. THOMAS DODSON, Provincial Hotel, Port Chalmers
- Mr. GEORGE CHICK, Chick's Hotel, Port Chalmers
- Mr. JAMES MORKANE, Royal Hotel, Port Chalmers
- Mr. ROBERT NEILL (Keast and McCarthy)
- Mr. JOHN BOYD (Keast and McCarthy).

BANKERS:

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.

SOLICITORS:

MACASSEY, MACDERMOTT, AND KETTLE.

MANAGING DIRECTOR:

MR. JOHN BOYD.

BROKERS:

MR. W. L. SIMPSON, of Trust and Executors Company (late Resi-
dent Magistrate), Princes street; Messrs. R. and A. J. PARK,
High street.This Company is formed to purchase and carry on the old and
well-established Brewery and Malting Business of "Keast and
M'Carthy," Dunedin.The property consists of the Brewery Premises (freehold), com-
prising upwards of three-quarters of an acre, situate across the head
of Hanover street, and near the junction of London and Filleul
streets, with long frontages to the two latter, on which are erected
Brewery, Malthouse, Stores, Offices, Dwelling-houses, etc.; together
with the extensive Plant, Stock-in-trade, Book Debts, Rolling-stock,
and also certain freehold and leasehold Hotel Properties and Mort-
gages on other Hotels, etc., in Canterbury and Otago; valuable
Water-right, and the Goodwill and Trade Name of the Firm.The firm of "Keast and M'Carthy" has been established for
upwards of 12 years, and their success has been such as strongly con-
firms general repute as to the profitable nature of a brewery business.
At the outset of their career the capital of the firm was very small,
and, when a few months ago, after the decease of Mr. M'Carthy, the
books were placed in the hands of two auditors, with instructions to
ascertain the absolute minimum value of the Estate, owing to legal
necessity to dispose of it, they certified that, after having had special
reduced valuations made of the real and leasehold properties, and
making all allowances for open accounts and bills on hand or under
discount, a liberal discount off the stock on hand, and a large provi-
sion for contingencies, the surplus available for division—after
discharging all liabilities—was £20,128. That this was a very safe
minimum figure is patent from the fact that the balance-sheet at the
same period, as carefully prepared by Mr. Eskdale, the manager, in
view of an impending change in the firm, represented a surplus of
assets over liabilities (after setting aside absolutely all knownbad and doubtful debts) of £25,463; the value of the good-
will, trade, name, connection of the firm, or private assets of the
partners not having been taken into account either by Mr. Eskdale or
the auditors. In addition to this it must be mentioned that when
stock was taken in July, immediately after the agreement for pur-
chase by the present proprietors, it was found that, notwithstanding
the unsettled state of affairs consequent on the death of Mr.
M'Carthy, the net assets had increased by £1435. This profit was of
course so much of an advantage to the purchasers, and is now in-
cluded in the property which the Company takes.The whole of the property, business, and interests of the retiring
firm are taken over for the sum of £23,000, but £9000 of this amount
is at present held on mortgage at 7 per cent. per annum, and will not
be payable by the Company for five years.Since the present owners took possession the trade of the concern
has gradually increased, and there are now on the books the
names of 400 customers, 17 of whom draw no other Colonial Ale or
Porter.From the facts already stated, it is manifest that the enterprise
is quite above the sphere of ordinary speculation which characterises
new ventures. The Company enters at once on an established and
profitable business, which has been well proved, and which offers a
first-class field for the co-operation of numbers and capital.THE OBJECT OF FORMING THE BUSINESS INTO A COMPANY
IS TO SECURE THE INTRODUCTION OF SUCH AN AMOUNT OF
CAPITAL AS WILL AT LEAST EQUAL THE RESOURCES EMPLOYED
BY MESSRS. KEAST AND M'CARTHY, AND THAT THE BUSINESS
SHALL BE MADE MORE PERMANENTLY PROFITABLE BY INCLUD-
ING IN THE PROPRIETORY A NUMBER OF HOTELKEEPERS AND THE
GENERAL PUBLIC, ALL OF WHOM WILL HAVE AN INTEREST IN
PROMOTING, DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY, THE PROSPERITY OF THE
CONCERN.As illustrating the success likely to attend the enterprise, it
may be mentioned that a firm in Christchurch (Ward and Co.) dis-
posed of their brewery business to a limited liability company, and so
high does this company stand in the estimation of the public, that
its shares, with £6 paid up, are now selling at £9 and £9 10s.Many of the largest breweries in Europe, America, and Australia,
and the largest one in the world (Bass) are carried on by limited
companies, and with great success.The 9s. per share to be called up within twelve months after
allotment will give the Company an ample working capital, which
will place it in a position to avail itself of additional steady business
as eligible opportunities may arise, and in the meantime will be
employed in saving Bank discount. The articles of association will
limit the amount which the Directors can call up to 15s. per share,
but no more is required or intended to be called up than as above
specified.The present proprietors retain 10,000 shares in the Company, or
any number not being less than 6000, at the option of the Provisional
Directors, and will be on the same footing respecting them as other
shareholders.The present proprietors—Messrs Robert Neill and John Boyd—
will be members of the first board of Directors, and they, together
with not more than five others, to be selected by the Provisional
Directors, will constitute the full Board. By Articles of Association
all of them, excepting the Managing Director, will go out of office at
the first general meeting of the Company, when the election of their
successors will be made by the shareholders.One of the present firm, Mr. John Boyd, will act as Managing
Director, on terms to be agreed upon, and the services of Mr. Robert
Neill will also, if the Directors desire, be at the disposal of the
Company.If further or more detailed information be required, apply at
the Office of the Brewery, or at the Brokers of the Company.Every application for shares will be duly considered, but if no
allotment be made the deposit will be returned without deduction,
and if a less number be allotted than applied for, the surplus portion
of the deposit will go in reduction of the amount to be paid on allot-
ment.Application for shares will be received up to 15th February,
1882. Copies of the prospectus and forms of application can be
obtained from the Provisional Directors, the Brokers of the Company,
or at the Brewery.The *American Catholic Quarterly Review* for October publishes
an article on "Gladstone's Latest Blunder," by Mr. George D. Wolff,
from which we take this paragraph:—"Reflection and a perception
of consequences that, it is almost certain, will quickly ensue, will con-
vince them (the English people) that the act was ill-advised and
rash, and instead of it being, as Mr. Gladstone, in his speech at
Guildhall to the citizens of London, asserted, 'the first step towards
the vindication of law and order, of the rights of property, of the first
elements of freedom, of political life, and of civilisation,' it will prove
to be the climax of the tyrannical and imprudent movement of the
English Government in needlessly intensifying hatred and passionate
opposition and resistance to its authority among the people of Ireland,
while professedly endeavouring to calm those feelings."Dr. Joseph Kenny, of Lower Gardiner street, Dublin, was arrested
on Monday morning, October 24, under the Coercion Act, and lodged
in Kilmainham Gaol. This is about the most astonishing step which
the Government have taken since they began their wild administra-
tion of the Coercion Act. Dr. Kenny was connected with the Land
League as one of its honorary treasurers, but he hardly ever made a
speech in public, and the line of conduct which would be most
foreign to his character is that with which he is charged—namely,
intimidation and interference with the maintenance of law and
order. But it is palpable that his real offence lay in the fact that he
was private physician to most of the "suspects," and that as such he
never allowed any ill-treatment of his patients by their gaolers to
pass without publicly exposing it. The only friend who stood be-
tween the suspects and the tender mercies of their gaolers is now a
silent suspect himself. The philanthropic Government is progress-
ing.—*Tipperary*.

THE REIGN OF TERROR.

Mrs. PARNELL has received in New York the following message of sympathy: "Mrs. Parnell,—I congratulate you. Your noble son is in gaol because he loved God's poor and holy Ireland. Have courage. —Sister M. FRANCIS CLARE, Kenmare."

On Saturday at Belfast John Burns was charged with using seditious language in the streets on the previous night. The evidence showed that he cursed Mr. Gladstone and his Government, and also "Buckshot Forster," and condemned the arrest of Mr. Parnell. He was sent for a month to gaol without the option of a fine. James Cosgrove was charged with shouting that he was a Land Leaguer that he did not "care for Forster or his detectives," and that the Royal Irish Constabulary was an illegal combination. He received a similar sentence as the previous prisoner.

Robert Quaile, poor law guardian, and president of the Drumkeeran branch of the Land League, has been arrested under the coercion Act, and lodged in Galway Gaol, charged with treasonable practices.

Messrs. J. J. Cantwell and M. P. Kenny, hon. secretary of the Castlecomer branch of the Land League, made good their escape from Castlecomer and from Ireland, *via* Waterford, last week. More than 100 police guarded the outlets from the town, and several houses were searched. They got away through the fields and drove to Kilkenny, and thence went by train to Waterford.

It is stated that all the Ladies Land Leagues through Ireland are to be suppressed at once, whether carried on under their ordinary title or as "children's" branches.

A young lad named O'Connor, son of a respectable farmer resident near Feenagh, county Limerick, was arrested on Saturday evening, charged with whistling "Harvey Duff" at the police.

Mr. E. D. Gray, M. P., has resigned his position as a member of the Dublin Corporation.

Mr. J. J. O'Kelly, M. P., steadily refuses to see all visitors, as he will not submit to the indignity of being put into a wire cage to be seen by them.

In a recent interview which a correspondent had with Mr. James Stephens in Paris a flat denial was given to the stories recently circulated with regard to a Fenian plot.

The Rev. Father M'Hale, curate of Lahardano, Crossmolina, near Swinford, was arrested on Saturday under the Coercion Act, for disobeying the warning of the authorities by holding a Land League meeting in his chapel. He was conveyed to Dublin by train. His arrest caused great excitement in the district, and a large crowd, collected by the ringing of the chapel's bell, assembled, but were dispersed by the police.

A man named John Moran has been arrested at Mohill on the charge of attempting to murder a lad named John M'Geon, son of a bailiff. There being no evidence, he was discharged.

Mr. John T. Heffernan, late Land League organiser of county Kildare, was arrested on Monday at his residence, Kildare, and conveyed to prison under a strong escort of police. Messrs. Causwell, Athy, and Hoare, Castledermott, have also arrived. The first arrest in the county Kildare was effected at a late hour on Saturday night when Sub-inspector Somerville with an escort of ten police, drove to Ballymore-Eustace, and took Mr. P. Driver into custody, and removed him to the prison at Naas. Mr. Driver has been for many years a prominent member of the Naas Board of Guardians, and took an active part generally in county affairs.

A. Gallagher and P. Gallagher, Land League secretaries, who had been imprisoned in Maryborough Gaol for the past fortnight on a charge of being implicated in the shooting of six men, were discharged from custody for want of sufficient evidence. They were immediately re-arrested under the Coercion Act, and forwarded to Naas prison under a police escort.

Armagh Prison is being got ready for forty suspects, and it is believed Mr. Parnell will be removed there.

On Sunday, at midday, Daniel Leonard, jun., farmer, Denis O'Connor, jun., farmer, James M'Carthy, cooper, and Daniel O'Connell, tailor, were arrested by a body of police, under the command of Mr. C. Lloyd, R.M., at Milford, and conveyed to gaol.

Daniel Curtin, President of the Newmarket Land League was arrested on Monday under the Coercion Act, charged with intimidation.

That the Mormons had a genuine fear of President Garfield's avowed hostility to polygamy is proved by their actions and utterances at the time of his death. A private letter from Salt Lake City recently received reports that upon the night of September 19, when the entire Gentile community was plunged into the deepest grief, Mormons openly expressed their joy upon the street. The writer says that in the ward in which he lives every house inhabited by Gentiles was heavily draped, while not a single dwelling of Mormons displayed a badge of mourning. He adds: "Yet, while there is not the smallest doubt that the Mormons rejoice over the death of Garfield, and while in private they express their real sentiments freely, Cannon, who is the controlling spirit among them now, is far too wily to permit any public demonstrations of joy. There were memorial services in the Tabernacle as well as in the Gentile churches. Two female Mormon missionaries, one of them a plural wife of ex-Mayor Wells, the other a Mormon doctress, are now travelling in the States. Since the death of President Garfield they have written home to the Mormon papers here, "We are compelled to believe that President Arthur will not be any more kindly disposed toward the Saints than Garfield was; so now nothing remains for us but to trust in God for help." In the Tabernacle services held directly after the shooting, the speakers, while pretending to deplore the fact, called attention to Garfield's Mormon policy, as defined in his inaugural and added that all who thus attempted to persecute the Saints were sooner or later destroyed.

MURDER OF EIGHT MONKS.

The Monastery of Brany-Selo has recently been the scene of a truly appalling tragedy. Inhabited by a small community of eight aged monks, it proved an easy prey to a strong band of robbers, who, having made themselves masters of the building, were plundering its treasures at their ease, when a party of Russian soldiers, the officer in command of which had received an anonymous letter disclosing the brigands' plan of attack, made their appearance at the monastery gates, and demanded entrance. To this summons the robbers replied by a brisk discharge of musketry, which they kept up for more than an hour—presumably until their ammunition was exhausted—when, the fire slackening, the soldiers made a determined assault upon the place, and broke in the church door by sheer force. Upon entering the sacred building they found the monks lying on the altar steps, bound hand and foot, but no trace of the robbers. The monks, promptly released from their bonds, informed their liberators that the sacrilegious miscreants had probably effected their escape through a subterranean passage leading from one of the convent cellars to a neighbouring wood. While the soldiers were searching for the passage in question the reverend fathers, on the pretext of de-iring to offer up thanks for their providential deliverance in a small chapel attached to the monastery, withdrew. Presently the soldiers, having failed to discover the secret issue, sent up two of their number to request that one of the fathers would condescend to serve them as a guide. But the monks had vanished, so the messengers proceeded to look for them, when, chancing to open the sacristy door, they were terror-stricken by the spectacle of eight corpses, stripped naked, and lying pell-mell in a bloodstained heap. These proved to be the bodies of the genuine monks, ruthlessly slaughtered by the brigands, when the latter, perceiving capture to be imminent, had audaciously resolved to attempt the personation of their victims. Complete success attended their inhuman expedient, as above narrated, and the efforts made by the baffled soldiery to follow them up proved entirely fruitless.

THE NUN OF KENMARE ON MR. PARNELL'S ARREST.

Miss M. F. Cusack, the "Nun of Kenmare," writes to the *Newcastle Chronicle*:

The arrest of Parnell is the most fatal mistake ever made by any Government, and has once and for ever ruined the Liberal cause in Ireland. But see how this unhappy country is governed. Always on party politics. Next general election, when a Parnellite cannot be got in, if there is a close contest between a Liberal and Conservative, the Irish vote will turn the balance, and put in the Conservative. Then, when the Liberals are out, there will be no limit to their professions of what they will do for Ireland. It is time there was a third party, whose motto would be justice to all, and who would unite in protecting the interests of the whole empire. The man who got the Land Act for Ireland is put in gaol. What folly! His persistent agitation obtained a small portion of justice for Ireland. If it was wrong to agitate for this act of justice, it was wrong to grant it, and, if it was wrong to grant it, every member of Parliament who voted for it should be in gaol. Such are the marvellous inconsistencies of English government of Ireland. Is it any wonder that our love of the crown and constitution in Ireland is not very ardent? We never see the crown. Imagine the state of any country where nearly five millions of people have never set their eyes on their Sovereign though she is within a few hours' distance. There may be an excuse for this at times of political excitement but such times are not always. As to the constitution, we know it only because we are constantly reminded of its existence by being deprived of its rights. And yet we are reproached with not being devotedly loyal. One thing at least is very remarkable in the English government of Ireland; it is this—Whenever any measure of relief is formed, or for other causes is brought forward, it goes through the Circumlocution Office, and is sure to be put into active service when the need has quite passed away. For example, the Canadian Government voted £20,000 during the late famine, and I suppose by way of consoling England for helping Ireland under any circumstances, and of satisfying the few Irishmen of Canada who care for the old country, the grant was to be applied to fisheries. That was safe anyway. It neither denied nor admitted that money was needed for food. Certainly the money was not used for fisheries or any other public work at the time when any employment would have been an incalculable boon; whether it has ever been used, or if used, where used, the present writer has failed to ascertain. But look at the other side of the picture. If there is question of evicting an unfortunate widow, or imprisoning a man for having a useless pistol, a cheerful alacrity is exhibited in the dispatch of troops and buckshot worthy of a better cause. Now, Mr. Parnell is in prison—for what? If the *Pneeman's Journal* report is correct, it is because Mr. Parnell is said to have prevented the people from availing themselves of the Land Act. The fact is that Mr. Parnell simply asked to have it tried first, other acts of Parliament having proved deceptive to our unhappy people. A little common sense would suggest that to imprison the man who obtained the passing of the act was not exactly the way to make it popular. But let that pass. The fact is that at this present moment one-half the farmers of Ireland do not know what the Land Bill is all about, nor have they as yet even the faintest notion of how they are to proceed to get their rents brought down to common fairness.

Italy is capable of becoming half atheist; Italy is capable of becoming more than half heathenish; but if Italy ceases to be Catholic, it will certainly not become Protestant.—Father Curci.

CONVENT SCHOOLS, WANGANUI.

(Wanganui Herald, Dec. 19, 1881.)

In common with other schools of the town Friday witnessed the breaking up of the schools connected with the Sacred Heart Convent. His Lordship Bishop Redwood happened to be in town (on his way to Patea where he opens a new Church to-morrow) and the advantage was taken of the occasion to give an entertainment in the evening, by the young lady scholars, in the schoolroom at the rear of the Convent. The Bishop was present and seemed greatly pleased at the highly creditable manner in which the following programme was gone through:—Prologue (composed by the Sisters), Miss Lottie Wixey; glee, "Home again," School; chorus, choir; recitation, "The philosopher's scales," Miss Mary McGrath; duett (2 pianos), "Canary bird quadrilles," Misses M. Cronin, K. Shennan, M. Price, and M. O'Reilly; song, "Come where the moonbeams linger," Misses N. Mullins, S. Hartnett, G. Holcroft, and G. Eddie; pianoforte duet, "Polaski's banner," Misses M. Kreger and L. Wixey; pianoforte solo, "Lucretia Borgia," Misses K. Shennan and M. Cronin; recitation, "The Leper," Miss Julia Roache; glee, "See our oars," choir; duet (pianos), "Woodland whispers waltzes," Miss K. Fox, M. Nathan, M. O'Reilly, and J. Shortall; song, "Remember or forget," Miss Maude and Nettie Nathan; recitation, "Downfall of Poland," Master D. Roland; pianoforte solo (2 pianos), "War expedition," Misses M. Price and M. Nathan; song, "The flower girl," Miss Effie Gerse; duet (on pianos), "Morning star waltz," Misses L. Cameron, N. Mullins, C. Ballam, and J. Roache; recitation, "The Sister of Mercy," Miss Julia Donovan; song, "Ould Ireland," Miss Mary O'Reilly; recitation, "Boyhood's years," Master R. Keen; play, "Martyrdom of St. Cecilia," by the children; epilogue (composed by the Sisters), Miss Gertrude Holcroft; the New Zealand Anthem. Every item in the programme was greatly applauded, especially the song "Ould Ireland," which was encored. The elocutionary and musical powers which have been developed in the girls by the good Sisters is perfectly surprising. Both the prologue and epilogue were well spoken, and whoever may be their author or authors, possessed much literary merit. Inside the Convent was displayed a collection of work executed by the pupils, consisting of cushions, slippers, wrappers, articles of clothing, water colour drawings, flower paintings and so forth. These articles received much and close inspection, and were well worthy of it. Some point lace, worked by Miss Effie Gerse, and Limerick lace by Miss Lizzie Cameron, were excellent specimens of the art. A water colour by Miss Kate Shennan, in which the delicate and subdued tints of the flowers are capitally blended and arranged, was one of the gems of a very interesting collection. Crewel work, embroidery, and in fact almost every kind of occupation to which busy female fingers devote themselves, were well represented. The Sisters are greatly to be complimented on the marked progress made by the girls during the short term they have been under their tuition. We may add that the total number of girls attending the school is 38, of whom fourteen are boarders. The Bishop examined all the schools on Friday in the principal classes, and expressed himself thoroughly satisfied in every respect with the state of education and the work done by the pupils. The Bishop very much desired to bestow the prizes, but it was found impossible to prepare the list in time, as his Lordship left for Patea by the train on the following morning.

The prizes gained by the children attending the various schools held in connection with the Catholic Church were distributed yesterday by the Rev. Father Kirk. We subjoin the prize list:—

SACRED HEART SUPERIOR SCHOOL.

Fifth Class.—Conduct, Kate Shennan and Mary O'Reilly; Christian Doctrine, Anastasia Malone; reading, Mary Buckley and Ellen Cullum; composition, Kate Shennan, Mary Buckley, and Julia Roache; penmanship, Julia Roache, M. O'Reilly, Jane Shortall; arithmetic, Mary Cronin; mental do., E. Cullum; geography, K. Shennan, Mary Bowden, and M. Buckley; grammar, Mary Connery, Kate Shennan, M. Cronin; spelling, Amelia Neill and Mary Connery; general application, Mary O'Reilly, Mary Price, and Jane Shortall; dictation, Lizzie Cameron and Jane Shortall; history, Mary Bowden, A. Neill, M. Price; fancy work, Lizzie Cameron (for lace), Kate Fox; music—instrumental, M. Cronin, M. O'Reilly, Maude Nathan; vocal, Mary Cronin and Julia Roache; drawing and painting, (water colours), Kate Shennan, M. O'Reilly, and J. Roache.

Fourth Class.—Christian Doctrine, Mary Dais; reading, Norah Mullins and Theresa Hartnett; spelling, M. Nathan and Maggie Edwards; letter writing, M. Nathan and Norah Mullins; grammar, M. Edwards and Effie Gerse; geography, M. Nathan and Lizzie Brown; arithmetic, Effie Gerse and Lizzie Brown; penmanship, N. Mullins and Mary Dais; composition, Theresa Hartnett and M. Edwards; dictation, Theresa Hartnett and M. Dais; fancy work, Maggie Edwards (plain work), E. Gerse (lace); regularity and music, N. Mullins; regularity, E. Gerse.

Third Class.—Christian Doctrine, Agnes Turner; regularity, Gertrude Holcroft; reading, A. Turner and Mary Cooper; spelling, Constance Ballam and G. Holcroft; grammar, G. Holcroft; arithmetic, Mary Cooper and C. Ballam; writing and dictation, A. Turner, G. Holcroft, and C. Ballam; instrumental music, C. Ballam; vocal, G. Holcroft.

Second Class.—Christian Doctrine, Lottie Wixey; conduct, K. Mahoney; reading, K. Mahoney and M. Kreger; spelling, L. Wixey and M. Kreger; geography, M. Kreger and G. Eddie; writing, K. Mahoney and L. Wixey; recitation and singing, L. Wixey; pianoforte, M. Kreger and L. Wixey.

First Class.—Conduct, Clara Eddie; reading, Mary McCulloch and Maude Holcroft; spellings, M. McCulloch and M. Holcroft; writing, Maude Holcroft and Clara Eddie; tables, Mary McCulloch and C. Eddie; sewing, G. Eddie; Christian Doctrine, Mary McCulloch.

ST. JOSEPH'S SCHOOL.

Fourth Class.—J. Henry, Maggie Carmody, and Lizzie Fox are the best in all subjects.

Third Class.—Needlework, M. Carmody; conduct and Christian Doctrine, M. McGrath, B. Farrell; reading, J. Ryan, M. McGrath; spelling, M. McGrath, J. Ryan, A. O'Hara; writing, Phoebe Fox, A. O'Hara, M. Farr; geography, H. O'Leary, M. Brown; composition, B. Farrell, M. J. Whelan P. Fox; plain needlework, B. Farrell; Application, A. O'Hara, H. O'Leary; fancy work, M. Farr, P. Fox; arithmetic, A. O'Hara, J. Ryan, M. Farr; conduct, J. Henry, H. O'Leary, M. Farr; regularity, M. McGrath. All the junior classes receive prizes from the Christmas Tree.

ST. MARY'S BOYS' SCHOOL.

The junior boys received prizes from the Christmas Tree.

In the senior classes the prizes are not yet distributed. However, the following are the names of the prizetakers:—

Fifth Class.—W. Connery, W. Wixey, M. McGrath, D. Ryan, T. Bowden.

Fourth Class.—R. Keen, Henry O'Hara, G. Hartnett, John Durong, M. O'Connor, G. Carroll, T. Turner, Fred. Oliver.

Third Class.—J. McVahon, John Kershaw, W. Lee, F. Oliver. Next in merit: W. Durong, P. Purcell, M. O'Hanlan, P. O'Hara, G. Kershaw, T. Lee, J. Maher.

MARIST BROTHERS' SCHOOLS, WELLINGTON.

(Evening Post, December 23.)

THE pupils attending the Marist Brothers' Schools, Boulcott street, celebrated the advent of the Christmas vacation by a musical, literary, and dramatic entertainment, which came off at the school last evening, in the presence of an audience which tested the holding capabilities of the building to the utmost. The principal feature of the programme consisted of the scriptural drama in three acts, entitled "Joseph and his Brethren," the cast being as follows:—Joseph, Master George Clifford; Utobal, Master Hugh Kelly; Officer of Joseph's Household, Master George Gardner; Jacob, Master John Morrissey; Simeon, Master Sam Ross; Reuben, Master M. Hodgins; Benjamin, Master J. Sheridan; and Naphthali, Master H. M'Manaway. The drama was performed in a manner that reflected the highest credit on the performers, and evoked frequent and enthusiastic applause. The special prize for the best actor was won by Master George Clifford. Numerous recitations, songs and duets (instrumental and vocal) were also contributed with excellent effect, and the members of the Hibernian Band lent invaluable assistance by playing appropriate selections of music at regular intervals. On the conclusion of the drama, his Lordship Bishop Redwood ascended the stage, and supported by the Revs. Fathers Kerrigan, Yardin, and M'Namara, the Hons. Dr. Grace and W. Gisborne, and other gentlemen, distributed a number of prizes, concluding with a brief address appropriate to the occasion. The Brothers of the Marist School superintended the whole of the arrangements, which were carried out in a most satisfactory manner.

The following is the list of prizetakers:—

Fifth Class.—The Bishop's prize, value £5, for proficiency in English history, English grammar and composition, geography, and Euclid was awarded to J. Morrissey. Messrs. Whittaker Bros. prize for good conduct and diligence, was awarded to S. Ross. Other prizetakers, according to the number of good marks obtained during the year and the result of the Christmas examinations:—J. Allan, H. O'Shea, H. Reid, J. Sheridan, M. Hodgins, H. Kelly, and G. Gardner.

Fourth Class.—B. Hodgins, J. Murray, G. Brown, C. Secombe, J. Gagan, J. Gamble, W. Scanlon, R. Burke, J. M'Manaway.

French Class.—G. Gardner.

Drawing Class.—J. Morrissey and C. Colgan.

Third Class.—First Division: Mrs. Sharp's prize, for good conduct and attendance, was obtained by B. Finnane, and the prize presented by the Rev. Father M'Namara to the best competitor was awarded to H. Brown. Other prizetakers, according to their number of good marks, as follows:—J. Ross, P. O'Shea, L. Parrant, J. Lessington, M. Ryan, J. O'Driscoll, M. Raines, F. Brown, F. Boss, E. Scanlon, T. Murphy, S. Saunders, F. M'Carthy, M. Tier, R. Harding, T. Hodgins, M. Murry, T. Monahan, E. Seager, M. Cook, R. Allen, W. Reid, Richard Williams, Samuel Sandbrook, D. Burns, Thomas Twist, J. M'Menamin. Second Division: J. Burke, T. Dixon, C. Swan, B. Tier, S. Swan, W. Marshall, R. Harding, J. Boonstra, E. M'Namara, P. M'Namara, W. Gamble, J. Kearsley, T. Prowse, A. Morgan, R. Kearney, H. Lichtscheidl, M. M'Carthy, F. Meyers, H. Saunders, and A. Curry.

Second Class.—First Division: The prize presented by Mrs. Sharp for good conduct and attendance was received by W. Tabor, and the prize presented by the Rev. Father Kerrigan to the best competitor was gained by D. Knight. Other prize-takers, according to their number of good marks—H. Kemble, D. Ryan, B. Mahoney, T. Dawson, E. Ward, D. M'Carthy, J. Hickey, J. Dawson, W. Dixon, J. M'Ginley, E. Mills, and J. Diver. Second Division: J. Kelly, F. Morgan, E. M'Mahon, V. Meech, E. Wyatt, A. Marshall, P. Mahoney, W. Doran, W. Olliver, J. Long, F. Dunes, J. Coleman, J. Hancock, J. M'Laughlin, L. Sievers, F. Marshall, H. Bennett, J. Doran, T. Welsh, F. Moore, T. Swain, and M. Cluney.

First Class.—First Division: F. Worth, M. Egan, M. Coogan, J. Coogan, D. Tobin, T. Tracey, T. O'Brien, A. Murray, J. Brown, H. Trueman, G. M'Carthy, W. M'Carthy, C. Doyle, W. Driscoll, W. Nidd, and C. Allen. Second Division: W. Coogan, H. Liardet, F. Scanlan, J. Flanagan, J. Rains, C. Gore, C. Twist, H. M'Breathy, S. Ennis, E. Toohill, C. Morgan, G. Walden, J. Fitzgibbon, A. Luigi, W. Keegan, and J. M'Menamin. Third Division: G. Budge, J. Brett, A. Dawson, J. Doyle, T. Finnane, F. Walker, F. Sandbrook, P. Keegan, H. Allen, E. Ward, P. Allen, J. Welsh, and M. Ash.

LUTHER and Calvin were names in the family of Guitau, the assassin, for several generations past. Hence why Guitau has such a prejudice against Catholics.

THE REAL AIM OF IRELAND.

(From the *Pilot*.)

It is time for Irishmen to take their attention off the Land Act and the "No Rent" policy, and let it return to the point it held before those temporary measures diverted it from the chief end in view—Home Rule, or local self-government.

For good or ill, the Land Act is in operation. We trust it will be largely for good; and that every atom of its benefit will be used by the tenant farmers of Ireland.

But even were the Land Act all that the Land League desired, it would be only a step toward the end.

The end of Irish agitation is Home Rule. The end of Irish revolution is Separate Independence. Against which of these will England prefer to work?

It is time to change the Land League organization, root and branch, into something larger. The outside world will sympathise far more with an open demand for Home Rule than with an organised war on landlords. The latter was necessary. It has achieved much for the tenants. It is unwise to continue it too far, to the loss of progress on the national line.

Ireland must have a government; she cannot exist as a prisoner, chained on throat and limb, in the sight of civilization. The sight outrages and disquiets the world. It is England's interest now to have a settlement. Ireland is the weak spot, the dangerous spot of the Empire. Until she is satisfied, England dare not quarrel with any power stronger than the Zulus or Boers. She cannot safely keep up the strain.

Ireland, ninety-nine years ago, was oppressed and enslaved as she was to-day. But one year later, in 1782, she demanded and obtained Home Rule. It is time to bend the entire organized force of her people to make the centennial of the Irish Parliament witness its renewal in College Green.

Mr. Parnell was preparing for this movement. Irishmen must take it up where he laid it down. Ireland has a tremendous interest in the British Empire. Its colonies are filled with her children. Its traditions, glories, riches have been worked out and won largely by Irishmen. But beyond this is the practical argument: her position on the Atlantic seaboard gives her an incalculable advantage over both England and Scotland.

With a home government even like that incomplete one which ruled her from 1782 to 1801, the prosperity of Ireland would be almost limitless. The commerce that now is compelled to traverse the dangerous English Channel to Bristol, Southampton, and Liverpool, would enter the great safe ports of the South and West of Ireland. The unrivalled water power of the country would be utilized for mills. The industry of the people would be trained to lucrative manufactures instead of depending on rackrented agriculture.

The certainty of such a demand being granted depends on its necessity; and this is patent to every Englishman of intelligence. It was fully admitted by Mr. Gladstone in his speech at the London Guildhall, on Oct. 13, at which he announced Mr. Parnell's arrest. He said:—"With regard to self-government in Ireland, he should rejoice and hail with satisfaction the passage of any measure for such an end, always provided that there was one condition attached to it—that it should not break down or impair the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament."

Give Ireland a home government and it will be her interest even more than it is Scotland's, to become a quiet part of the Empire. As Hungary entered into the life of Austria, and grew at a bound to be the most important part of the Empire, so Ireland, with a home government and a proper representation in an imperial council or parliament, can hold her own and grow rich and respected.

Ireland has convinced England that she will not, cannot be ruled, except by her own people. England sees to-day the advantage of having Ireland at peace. She fears entire separation, and will coerce and lie and murder to oppose it. But a firm and intelligent demand for a federal union between the countries will now win its way with unprecedented speed among all classes of Englishmen, and will be supported by the public opinion of the world.

THE KING IS DEAD?

AN Irish priest writing to the *Pilot* from Granard, Co. Longford, Ireland, tells the following instances of sorrow in Ireland for the death of President Garfield:—

"I visited a cottage the other day, and I remarked on the door-posts some mourning trappings, and expected to find inside the dead. But no! In answer to 'Who is dead?' a chubby lad said 'The King.' I said 'What king?' 'Why Garfield,' he replied. And then he added 'My father is in America, and supports me, my sisters, and brothers here with aunt; so Mary and I are sorry for the King.'"

"Touching as this was, it was not confined to one house. Garfield is a household word in every cabin and mansion. But one scene is deeply felt here, when poor Mollie and her father had the last sad interview. Mention but her name here, and sorrow's emblem gushes into every eye. I visited some time since, a mansion of the good old style, but was somewhat astonished that one of the young ladies who happened to be in, did not receive me with that hearty good will and welcome peculiar to her class. Here was a something—an absent-mindedness that boded some calamity. All was easily told—admiration, aye, love for your late President; but oh I could she but clasp Mollie Garfield to her bosom, there would be tear for tear."

A terrible and destructive storm occurred in Ireland, October 14, which caused considerable damage throughout the country, and which as a companion remembrance to "the night of the big wind" may be called "the day of the big wind." Besides, it having taken place the day after Mr. Parnell's arrest, and the same day that Buckshot Forster issued his proclamation against the Land League, the date will have a significance.

THE GREEK BIBLE OF THE VATICAN.

(Special Correspondence of the *Pilot*.)

THE Rome correspondent of the *Pilot* writes: Amongst the treasures of the Vatican is a Codex of the Greek Bible, which, in the opinion of the learned, surpasses in antiquity and value all the other codices of the Sacred Scriptures which are known. It was written in Alexandria, in Egypt, probably in the 4th century, and was destined for public use in the Liturgy of the Church. It is believed that it is one of the copies which Constantine the Great, with royal munificence, caused to be made in Alexandria upon choice parchment by the best calligraphers, and which he presented to the principal churches of the East. The writing in this Codex has a resemblance to that in the papyri of Herculaneum, now in the Museum of Naples. All the letters are capitals, and very few words are abbreviated, but for purity and simplicity of the characters employed, the Vatican Codex is greatly superior to the Herculaneum papyri. The material on which it is written is the skin of the antelope, which abounds in Egypt and Lybia. These exceedingly fine skins have been prepared with exquisite perfection, and the entire skin of the animal forms two folios of the Codex.

It comprehends the Old and the New Testaments, mutilated, however, here and there, especially at the beginning, in the middle and at the end. The missing parts are supplied in vulgar characters, by a hand certainly of ancient date, but much later than the 4th century. The Codex, on account of its authority, was consulted in every age by the learned, who frequently manifested their wish that it should be printed. And this desire has been fulfilled in the late tempestuous years of the Pontificate of Pius IX., and in those likewise of Leo XIII.

In former years Pope Leo XII. had urged the celebrated Cardinal Angelo Mai to undertake this heavy task, and in 1828 the Cardinal took the work in hand and completed it in ten years. Nevertheless he would not publish the five large volumes compiled by him, because he desired to collate and diligently compare them with the Codex, leaf by leaf, and he continued this labour until his death in 1854. The Barnabite Carlo Vercellone was then charged with this task, and began it in 1857, and finally published the volume of the New Testament, which was printed in Rome, and shortly after republished in London, Leipzig, Hamburg, and Berlin. But Pius IX. desired that the whole Codex should be published, and entrusted the task to Father Vercellone and Giuseppe Cozza, monk of Grottaferrata. The first volume of the Codex appeared in 1868, and on the 25th of July of that year Pius IX. took occasion to pass encomiums on the work of these two priests. But Father Vercellone died in 1867, and his place was filled by Father Gaetano Sergio, one of the most learned members of the Barnabite Congregation. In 1869 another volume of the Vatican Codex was published, and then from time to time the other four, until the last, published under the direction of the learned Canon Enrico Fabiani and the Abbot Giuseppe Cozza, of Grottaferrata, which completes the new Roman edition of the Greek Codex. Leo XIII. has addressed a laudatory Latin letter to the two learned men who have carried out this great task to its completion, remarking that "it is proper to the Holy Roman See to favour all that which can serve to promote the study of true wisdom and Catholic science." The work is published at the polyglot printing office of Propaganda Fide, and reflects high honour on that institution.

"NO RENT."

EVERYONE who wants to misrepresent Ireland, from personal dislike or to please England, pretends to believe that the "No Rent" manifesto signed by the imprisoned leaders is a communistic expression and an ultimatum.

They say: "It denies the right of property;" "it is a doctrine that the common sense of civilisation rejects." Archbishop MacCabe, of Dublin, goes farther, and in his last Sunday's pastoral says the manifesto "assailed the eternal law of good, and struck at the foundations on which society rests."

These charges against the manifesto are unjust and scandalous. The "No Rent" doctrine is not communistic, because it is not meant to be permanent. It is the temporary resource of a people lawlessly attacked, muzzled and manacled by a brutal Government.

Here are the words of the manifesto:—

"The Executive of the National Land League, forced to abandon its policy of testing the Land Act, feels bound to advise the tenant-farmers of Ireland from this day forth to pay no rent under any circumstances to their landlords until the Government relinquishes the existing system of terrorism and restores the constitutional rights of the people."

This is not communistic doctrine. The lawlessness is on the side of the Government. A peaceful people have been driven from their public rights by bludgeons and bayonets. Lawful agitation has been declared a crime. The "law of good" is clearly on the side of the outraged people; and their leaders advised them to submit to but not to support the power that wronged them, till it returned to some sort of reason and justice.

It was Gladstone and Forster and not the Land Leaguers who "struck at the foundation on which society rests."—*Pilot*.

London, Oct. 25.—The *Times* has the following from Berlin:—"The police authorities having informed the promoters of the procession at Breslau on the occasion of the removal of the remains of Bishop Forster that the ceremony must be confined to the cathedral, the Catholics of Breslau appealed to the Emperor, who replied approving the action of the police, but at the eleventh hour the Emperor reconsidered the request, and telegraphed his permission for them to carry out the ceremonies as they proposed."

PROSPECTUS.

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James Cook, J.P., Wellington

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.
- 2nd. To lend money at interest to Educational or Church Committees.
- 3rd. To receive money on Deposit at Interest.
- 4th. To grant Loans on the security of Sheep, Wool, Cattle, Flax, Agricultural Produce, and Personal Property, and on Mortgage of Freehold and other approved securities in sums of not less than £25 on the terms of such loan with, interest, repayable as may be agreed upon.
- 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.

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WANZER'S "WORLD-RENOWNED"

HAND AND TREADLE SEWING MACHINES

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Time Payments 2s 6d and 5s weekly

A. B. SIDFORD

4 ROYAL ARCADE,

SOLE AGENT FOR NEW ZEALAND.

The Farm.

AUTUMN PLOUGHING.—We all know the old proverb, "a stitch in time saves nine," and to nothing would it be more applicable than to autumn cultivation. In the good old times, as they are called by many (though, as far as Ireland is concerned, for the last 900 years, we think that the good in them was far exceeded by the bad), people did not begin to prepare the land for crops till far into the spring. Weeds were let establish themselves all through autumn, winter, and early spring, and then a kind of ploughing, which only deserves the name of scratching, was given. Everything was done in a hurry, as all the work came on at once, and everything was done in a slovenly manner, from necessity. During the summer and the winter there was a fierce competition between the weeds and the crop, in which the former frequently got the advantage. The winter was a lazy time, devoted to courting, shooting, story telling round the fire, and now and then, for variety's sake, a bit of a row. The cattle, when spring opened, were all skin and bone; the horses not much better; and it took a deal of feeding to get them again into fair condition. What was gained in one season was lost in another, so like the boy who in frosty weather, from slipping backwards, could only get to school by turning his back on it, for one step forwards two steps were made backwards. Young says "Procrastination is the thief of time," and we all know that time is money. Under the above circumstances money was accordingly scarce, improvements scarcer, but spare time was plentiful. The landlords, to be sure, were as easy-going as the tenants, and did not expect high rents, though, like the soldier in the song, they spent half-a-crown out of sixpence a day. But adversity has its uses. Among other things it has taught farmers "to take time by the forelock," and not to wait till spring to do their stubble ploughing. There are, however, a few of the old school who stick to the old ways, and who are being gradually pushed to the wall. The old ways, though in some few respects good, will not enable them to hold their own against modern innovations, however shrewd and hard-fisted they may be. We desire on this occasion to show them, if they are willing to hear a little reason, the great advantages of early autumn or winter ploughing, and of deep ploughing, in comparison with the disadvantages of shallow spring ploughing, and we shall endeavour to state our reasons in as plain and simple words as possible. There are some parts of the country where the soil, that is, the top or surface soil, is deep, while in others it is shallow. In some parts, too, the soil is rich and in good heart, in others it is poor, or perhaps, though not naturally poor, it has been exhausted by heavy cropping. But whether it is deep or shallow, rich or poor, there is no ordinary tilled land in Ireland that will not bear a depth of furrow of from seven to nine inches. Three and four inches used to be a very common depth in many places. Now, if a deep furrow is ploughed before winter sets in, such a furrow will give during that season a better surface drainage than a shallow one, leaving the soil drier on the approach of spring, and we all know how much this is required in our climate. Besides, the earth being opened up to a greater depth, the air penetrates further down into it, and along with the air the frost. As soon, then, as a thaw comes all the earth that had been frozen is broken up into fine powder, at least this happens after a few alternate frosts and thaws. This reducing to powder is done better than by a hundred spades at work at once, for the spades, while they might break up the lumps, would not take the sourness out of them which often exists when the season has been damp. But the air and frost does this and a good deal more besides. The soil is so broken up that very little work remains for the spring, no obstacle is left for the roots of the coming crop to find in their search through it for food, annual weeds are killed by the frost, and so are many grubs and other larvae of injurious insects that thought to escape the winter by burying themselves in the hard earth. As scientific men express it, the soil is improved mechanically and chemically, that is to say, it is powdered and it is unsoured, or freshened, in ordinary language. There is, therefore, no doubt as to the advantages of a good deep autumn ploughing, and the earlier the better; for if it is put off too long the soil becomes sodden with the winter rains, and does not get sun enough during that season to dry it sufficiently, and of course it is better to have it as dry as circumstances will permit for ploughing. So much for the ploughing of the top-soil. Whether the sub-soil is to be stirred or any of it mixed with the top-soil is quite another matter, and deserves, before attempting it, careful consideration. When it is merely loosened, without bringing any of it up and mixing it with the top-soil, the operation is called sub-soil ploughing. When it is brought up and mixed it is called trench ploughing. Now, the latter operation is seldom quite safe, and when not performed judiciously is apt to injure the surface soil. But sub-soil ploughing, in conjunction with drainage and liming, is almost always good, and if properly managed facilitates, after a few years, partial trench ploughing, by which means the available soil can be considerably deepened and improved. Cross-ploughing should never be attempted before spring, because it prevents the drainage use of the furrows, and if the soil is in the least stiff leaves it in hard clods, which have to be broken up in spring. If the soil is what is usually called kind and in fairly good heart it would not be advisable in spring to bury the rich pulverised surface by cross-ploughing. In this case the grubber would do the work the better at that season. The land having been deeply ploughed, say in the beginning of November, and having been well powdered down during winter by alternate frosts, thaws, rains, snows, and winds, a few turns of the grubber during the first dry weather in February will reduce it to a level and even surface without burying any of the good soil. Then rollers, harrows, weed-gathering and burning will soon finish the tillage earlier, more easily, and more

completely by far than if the first ploughing had been put off till February or March. There will also be more time and a better opportunity for applying dressings of clay to sandy land, of sand to clayey or boggy land, of lime to land requiring it, of farmyard and artificial manures for the succeeding crop, and of salt, ashes, soot, compost, and such like where these come useful and handy. If the ploughing be put off till spring everything must be done in a hurry, and consequently done badly. Besides, on well-ploughed land, powdered before spring, manure goes farther and dressings of all kinds are more easily mixed in a uniform manner in the soil. So that there is every inducement for autumn ploughing and every reason against putting off preliminary tillage till spring. We trust our farmers, even those wedded to the old ways, will take the above plain facts into consideration and proceed from reflection to practice.—*Dublin Freeman*.

BEE-KEEPING.—Beekeepers of the old school are not at a loss for objections to urge against the modern and intelligent system of beekeeping commonly called the moveable comb system. Not a particle of reason can be adduced in support of the objections, as we shall endeavour to show. Some few weeks ago a beekeeper of the "brimstone" school stated in the course of a discussion on the old and new systems that he objected to the latter on the grounds that—

1. The bar-frame hive and necessary comb production are far more costly than the old straw skep.
2. The sectional supers (*i.e.*, the supers in which the bees fill the section frames with one, two or more pounds of honey-comb, according to size) are troublesome to make, and the sections, which are sold with the honeycomb, are expensive.
3. Artificial swarming, as generally practised by advanced beekeepers is much more troublesome than allowing the bees to swarm naturally; and
4. The expense of feeding the bees through the winter, which is of course avoided when they are smothered at the end of the season. Not to speak of sentimental considerations such as the cruel and unnecessary destruction of the industrious insects, it can be clearly shown that the "humane" system of beekeeping is by far the most profitable, and that not one of the above-mentioned objections will bear examination. On the ground of expense, it might seem at first sight that a comparison between a straw skep, costing about 1s 6d, and a bar-frame hive at 8s to 12s was all in favour of the skep; but it should be borne in mind that the skep is, as a rule, sold and weighed with the honeycomb, and that if the original proprietor wants it back he must pay for it; consequently it may be said to last only for a single season. On the other hand, the wooden hive, if well painted every other year, will last a lifetime, not to speak of its greater convenience. To understand the advantage and economy in using comb foundation, it should be known that to enable the bees to secrete a single pound of wax for comb building, they must consume 20lb of honey, and as it takes about 1½lb. of wax to fill the hive with comb, it follows that to make that quantity the bees have consumed 30lbs of honey; if available for the beekeeper, it would be value for 30s. The beekeeper who uses frame hives avoids said loss by giving his bees a full sheet of comb foundation in each frame. The cost of doing this in an ordinary hive, containing 11 Woodbury frames, is about 3s 9d, taking the foundation at 2s 6d per lb. In this way he not only saves the difference between 3s 9d and 30s, but, in addition, his hive is filled with comb in about half the time it would take had he not supplied this aid, and consequently, the bees are free to gather honey. Practically speaking, it may be said that the use of sheets of comb foundation lengthens the honey gathering season by a couple of weeks, no inconsiderable addition when it is remembered that the season in most districts only lasts a month or six weeks altogether. There are several other advantages to be gained by the use of comb foundation, such as ensuring straight combs for use in the extractor, &c., &c., but enough has been said to demonstrate the advantage which the beekeeper who uses it has over his old-fashioned brethren. The objection to the use of sectional supers, on the grounds of their being troublesome, is the only one which has the slightest foundation to excuse it, but the high price at which section honey sells amply repays the beekeeper for the extra trouble. This will be best understood by a comparison between the two systems. A straw skep in a good season will have about 50lbs of honey, &c., stored in it. If the stock has been a strong one, and the queen prolific, nearly all the comb will be dark in colour, owing to its having been used for breeding, and such a skep will not bring more than 3½d per lb, gross weight—14s 8d, and this small sum represents the entire value of skep, honey, comb, and bees, the latter being destroyed by the sulphur fumes. Now, take the case of the moveable combhive, with sectional supers, the frames being filled with sheets of foundation. In a good honey district, and in good weather, the bees will have worked the sheets of foundation out into comb, and the hive will be ready for supering in a fortnight or three weeks. Suppose a crate holding 21 sections of 11b each now put on, it should be filled in less than a fortnight. At the end of this time the sections, at least some of them, can be removed, and empty ones put in their places. In this way, perhaps, 50 or 60 sections can be taken from the same stock, and these can be sold in any large town to the shopkeepers at 1s per lb, say £2 10s, from which must be deducted 2s 6d, the cost of 50 sections. At the end of the season four or five of the combs can be removed and the honey taken from them by means of a machine called an extractor, which will leave the combs uninjured for use next season. In this way about 16lb of extracted honey can be obtained, which is worth 10d per lb, 13s 4d, which with £2 7s 6d for section money, makes a grand total of £3 0s 10d. The produce from after-swarms has not been taken into account in either case, as it would not affect the calculation. To show that the estimate of money taken from the moveable comb hive is not an exaggerated one, it may be mentioned that at the late Bee Show in Salt-hill, county Dublin, Brother Joseph, of Loughrea, stated that he had taken 180lbs (over £9 worth) of extracted honey from a single stock this year, besides leaving sufficient to keep the bees for the winter. After this there can be no doubt in the mind of any beekeeper, as to the relative advantages of the two systems.—*Dublin Freeman*.

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patronage during the last 14 years; and
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WANTED KNOWN—That Thom-
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HOTEL, corner Maitland and Walker streets,
which he has stocked with a supply of the
best Wines, Ale and Spirits, and trusts, by
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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.

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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

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

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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.

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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.

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Are now showing their Annual Importation of Articles suitable for Christmas and New Year's Presents ;
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Amongst the goods ranging in value from one shilling to fifty-five shillings there will be found very many of a most useful description.

The more elaborate articles, varying from fifty-five shillings to ten guineas, comprise all the newest designs from the Continental markets.

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A new and magnificent Table has just arrived.
A SPLENDID HAND-BALL COURT IS NOW COMPLETED.
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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.

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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.

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,
NURSERYMEN & 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 lease-
 hold), 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 Mataura and Waikaiti).
 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, Free-
 hold 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 ac-
 curately done.

FRANK W. PETRE.
 Engineer and Architect,
LIVERPOOL STREET, DUNEDIN.
 Complete designs for Catholic Churches
 finished 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 at-
 tended 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 ower 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 with-
 out superintendance.

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

Good Accommodation for Boarders.
 First-class Stabling, with loose-box and pad-
 dock 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 Ex-
 hibition for Water Engines, Tide Gauges,
 Electric Bells, Medical Coils, and one for
 general exhibits, including Engineering and
 Electrical work.
 Sole Manufacturers of Smith's Patent Auto-
 matic 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 of-
 fers first-class Accommodation to the general
 public. Private Suites of Rooms for Fam-
 ilies. 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.)

W O O L W O O L W O O L.
 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 depart-
 ment 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 Hub-
 bards, 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 fasten-
 ings; 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 colour-
 ings in Cotton, Lisle, Silk, etc.; plain, ribbed,
 and embroidered.

Latest novelties by every Orient and Mail
 Steamer

SAUNDERS, M'BEATH, & 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

BY
EVERY MAIL

BRASS AND WIND INSTRUMENTS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Agents for Smith's American Organs.

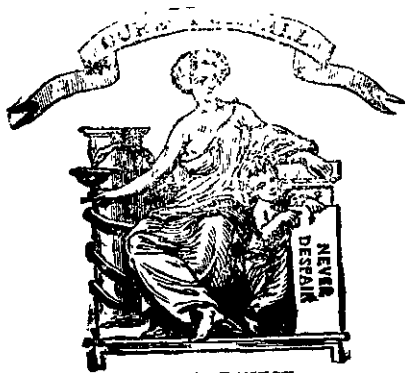
„ Rrinsmead's Prize Medal Piau

COSMOPOLITAN BREWERY,

NORTH-EAST VALLEY,
DUNEDIN.

HOULIHAN & FRASER,

ALE AND PORTER BREWERS AND BOTTLEERS.
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 miner, 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, wounds, 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, OXFORD 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.

PATTEBSON, 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

MEBOHANTS,

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 HARNESSE 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.

Printed for the NEW ZEALAND TABLET COMPANY (Limited), by JOLLY, CONNOR & Co., at their Registered Atmospheric Printing Works, Octagon Dunedin, this 6th day of January 1882, and published by the said Company.