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Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

PRIEST AND
POET.

A WRITER signing himself Eliot Ryder, and who writes in our contemporary the *Ave Maria*, makes us acquainted with a bi-linguous poet in whose

French verses Barthelemy has recognised "an

abundant facility, and a lofty religious philosophy;" and concerning whom Sainte-Beuve said, "I have taken pleasure in respiring in *Les Savanes* all sorts of perfumes full of truth and of freedom," whom Brownson, moreover, hailed as one of the first, if not the very first, of American poets, and whose "Wild Flowers" he described as "marked by a delicacy of sentiment, a truth and vividness of colouring that Bryant might envy." This poet is a French Creole belonging to a distinguished family of Louisiana, and besides the high gifts that Nature has bestowed upon him a liberal education has supplied him with abundant learning. He spent many years in study in his native country, and many more likewise so engaged at the Royal College of Nantes where he took out the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Following this he studied men and manners in Paris, and was an eager and intelligent listener to the sacred eloquence of Lacordaire and the secular oratory of Berryer and Dupont. He returned to America determined to adopt the law as his profession, and well fitted to run in it a brilliant and profitable career. But do we find his name among those of the judges of his country, or those renowned for their forensic triumphs? His highest title, and that which he glories to bear, is on the contrary, a barbarous one and of strange sound to civilized ears—it is *Chahta-Ima*, or "He who resembles a Choctaw." His long life, with all its talents, and all its gifts has been spent as that of a Catholic Missionary to the Indians. "*Chahta-Ima* (says a critic writing in the *Southern Quarterly Review*) is a man of special attributes. He is a poet, springing out of a thoughtful childhood into a holy priesthood. He is a priest rising, purified by his sanctity, into an inspired poet. Such a combination is of the aloe family, although such an aloe has three times the life of other aloes. It has been found in him, who is recognised far and wide,—in the crowded city as in the lonely forests—by the men who shape civilization, as by those who, through him, are learning the better part of civilization, religion, as '*Chahta-Ima*.' There are some *noms de plume* that, like '*Elia*,' make a writer loved. There are others that, like *Chahta-Ima*, make him revered in the proportion that he is beloved." Such a man is the Abbé Adrian Rouquette, Priest and Poet.

MR. JAMES DUNCAN, who writes to our contemporary the *Dunedin Evening Star* from New Caledonia, has apparently found in those unfamiliar

latitudes some most strange branches, whose fruit

he admires but by no means understands. He has found there, in fact, portion of an enormous briar bearing very grateful grapes, or, it may be, of a gigantic thistle of which men gather wholesome figs. The plant in question, moreover, seems additionally strange because on the highest of all authorities we have been told that no such thing can possibly exist. But still the facts are there, and it is not for us to dispute them. Here is what Mr. Duncan has to say concerning the matter—and in reference to a visit paid by him to the Hospital:—"I was delighted with the kindness and courtesy we received when passing through. It is exceedingly well regulated. What I admired most—and I could not help watching them—was the tenderness and care with which the Sisters of Mercy attended to the patients. I thought 'You have come a long and weary road to do good, and whatever your religion may be, your actions are noble.'" But these noble actions are the very fruits of that doubtful religion. Must not the tree be judged by its fruits?—and, we fancy, there is also some authority for stating that thus it must be.

THE
NEW FRANCE
MINISTRY.

AMONG the comments that we have occasionally found made as to men of Irish birth who have distinguished themselves, it has not been uncommon to find one to the effect that they were not Irishmen properly speaking, but belonged of right to either of the sister Kingdoms, whence their families had at one time or

another emigrated. Sometimes such a remark has been made with the intention of branding with a want of genuineness the patriotism of some champion of the Irish people; sometimes for the purpose of robbing Ireland of the credit to be gained to her by her sons' distinction. We have, however, failed to perceive that any of the faults with which the Irish people are commonly accredited have been excused on the plea of mixed blood, and, nevertheless, if this line of argument holds good in the one case, it should also do as much in the other. Meantime, it is interesting to remark that the leading patriot of France at the present time is only French by the accident of birth, his father, Gambetta *Père*, being a Genoese, which, nevertheless has not prevented the *sou-furieux*, from meriting, on the part of the German Press the title of "Dauphin of the Republic." It is further noted that M. Gambetta's Under-Secretary in the Foreign Office, M. Spuller, is the son of a native of Baden,—but at the same time a virulent enemy of Germany, where his appointment is looked upon with suspicion and supposed to furnish a probable illustration of the disposition of Gambetta towards the Empire. In Germany also the whole new French Cabinet is regarded with contempt, and indeed, it is composed of mere non-entities, some of whose names have never been heard of before; its only member of any notoriety being M. Paul Bert, Minister of Public Instruction, notable principally for his ribald attacks upon religion. Of the rest Targé and Proust are journalists on the staff of the *Republique Française*; Gougeard a navy captain of no fame whatever; Campeon a rough soldier, and all the others of no consequence—perhaps we may go further than this in relation to M. Rouvier, Minister of Commerce and the Colonies, with whom the Police Courts are said to be not altogether unacquainted. The whole Cabinet in fact has been chosen so as to form a complete dependency on their chief, and make him absolute. It may be that we shall see the jealousy of foreigners, often exemplified in the course of French history, justified in the Genoese Gambetta, before many years have elapsed; but, if so, the apathy of the French Catholic electors will be in great part to blame—it is amongst the mysteries, and is one of the most provoking mysteries, of the times.

ACCORDING to the *London Times* it would appear THE LAPSED NEGOTIATIONS, the commercial treaty with France has been the result of M. Gambetta's fear to risk his popularity. The *Times* lately announced that the only hope for the success of the negotiations in question lay in M. Gambetta's choosing as his colleagues in the Ministry men who, like himself, would look with favour on the treaty. The men chosen, however, were M. Gambetta's creatures, and their decision is sure to have been that which he imposed upon them as his will. The *Times* described the Protectionists of France as a strong body whose favour could only be won by a Ministry decided to show no kindness to English cotton and woollen goods, and whom consequently M. Gambetta must oppose if he were resolved to promote what he believed to be the true interests of France, rather than consult for his own popularity—for his principles are those of freetrade. "There is no doubt on which side the interests of France lie," says the *Times*. "They are identical with the interests of England. If we wish to obtain concessions for our exports to France, it is because we know that on no other terms can our trade with France be carried on. If France refuses to admit our exports, she must be prepared to find our effective demand for her goods correspondingly lessened. If France is not aware of this; if her masses are neither alive to the advantage of purchasing in a cheap rather than in an artificially dear market, nor sufficiently acquainted with the most elementary laws of trade to know that it is only by admitting foreign goods that they can hope to increase their own exports to foreign countries; and if M. Gambetta does not venture to make them act wisely, however, foolishly they may think, the prospects of the commercial treaty are hopeless. England can offer no such bargains as the French mind seems to love, nor can she hold out threats which have any terror in them. Our delegates will not say that only if France will take our woollen and cotton goods can we consent to put ourselves at the disadvantage of purchasing wines and silks from her on better and easier terms than we can obtain them on in any other quarter. We have nothing to offer and nothing to withdraw

and we are negotiating, therefore, under difficulties. Our appeal is to common-sense, so that in a country where common-sense does not commonly prevail our one weapon breaks uselessly in our hands." The writer goes on to compare the situation in 1860 with that in 1881. Then the Emperor and M. Rouher alone decided for the French nation and decided for their advantage; now the matter lay in the hands of M. Gambetta and his colleagues—or rather, as we have seen, of M. Gambetta alone, who, it would seem, has decided in the interests of his own popularity and power. The *Times* concludes by pronouncing the importance of the treaty to be light so far as English trade generally is concerned, although the immediate trade prospects of some manufacturers depended upon it. Less goods would be sent to France, but more elsewhere. The laws of trade would take their course and do their work effectually, as England already knew and France would by-and-by find out to her cost.

It is not without interest to find the British Government in India extending protection to the Hindoo idols. Even Juggernaut appears to be sacred in their estimation, and they cannot permit the image, under the wheels of whose car so many human victims have perished, to suffer the touch of rude hands without putting forth the power of the law in its defence. It appears, then, that Hindooism, like other false religions, has its dissenters, and that these, also, like more enlightened sects, thirst for the conversion of their neighbours to the opinions they look upon as needful for salvation. A party of them, accordingly, the other day, consisting of twelve men and three women made a charge, surpassing, as far as the charge of the Light Brigade surpassed the manoeuvres at a sham fight, anything that the Salvation Army of the West has as yet accomplished or even undertaken, in upon a throng of over one thousands pilgrims engaged in worship at the shrine of Poree, for the purpose of destroying before their eyes the famous idol worshipped there, and giving them a convincing proof that, although there still exist the three hundred million gods of the Hindoo mythology, not one of them can be represented by an image—a doctrine which the sect declare to have been taught them by Alekhsamy, or the Lord,—a god incarnate who gave instructions to 64 favoured persons in 1864. The attack on Juggernaut, however, we need hardly say, did not prove successful; the assailants were repulsed after a sharp struggle in which one of them was trampled to death beneath the feet of the crowd, and the rest of them have been condemned by the British authorities to prison for three months,—so tender is the Government as to whatever concerns the creed of the masses. We may, nevertheless, remark that this is a tenderness displayed on the part of the British Government with some partiality, being excessive in India, but unknown in Ireland, and protecting Heathenism while it neglects Christianity.

HERE is a strange predicament—we find ourselves in the middle of our "friends the enemy!" the Rev. Professor Salmond it seems has said something or another that a remnant of the "Wilds" in Southland have been able to interpret into a condoning of "Popery," but, on their complaint the Southland Presbytery determines that the Rev. Professor, although he may have staggered just a little, is still firm on his feet and worthy to wear his champion's belt; and we have no doubt the Presbytery are justified in their decision. That the Rev. Professor Salmond should hold just views as to the nature and position of the Catholic Church would be, we admit a very important matter for himself, but it would mean nothing more or less than the Rev. Professor's conversion to Catholicism, for which we have only so much reason to look, as we have for believing that the grace of God can accomplish anything, but still may not be made manifest in any particular case, and, otherwise, there is assuredly nothing to lead us to a belief that Professor Salmond inclines in the slightest degree towards Rome. That the Professor should, however, admit so much as that a man who has been instructed in Christianity by the Church, and continues a member of the Church, may still be what members of the "Evangelical" sects term a "true Christian," we find in nothing remarkable, and we should say this is all that, in fact, the Professor has admitted; although we have not read the statements to which his accusers allude. Such an admission has commonly been made, and it was notably made by the Calvinist ministers consulted as to his submission to the Church by king Henry IV of France. To deny it requires a pitch of bigotry and a degree of stupidity that it is somewhat surprising to find even among a knot of silly people at the "back of God-speed," and there is nothing for us to congratulate ourselves as Catholics on in the refusal of the Presbytery to attribute any weight to it. Such men as Mr. William Robertson and his colleagues, were they indeed fortunate enough to find themselves within the gates of Heaven, would emulate Lucifer and his companions, as represented by Milton, in tearing up the working pavement, for the purpose of finding missiles to pelt at the head of St. Peter himself if they saw him about to turn the keys in favour of a "Papist." We hope, however, that there is nothing in

the atmosphere of Southland that tends to thicken the skulls and harden the hearts of its Presbyterian inhabitants, but that the knot of gentlemen alluded to may be an exception to the general rule that prevails there. This common humanity demands of us to hope.

THE ANTI-JEWISH MOVEMENT.

THE Russian correspondent of the *Times* still continues to write concerning the anti-Jewish movement in a tone clearly unfriendly to the people maltreated. He now furnishes a catalogue of the classes of Jews whom the Government licenses to reside in Kief; these being persons qualified for residence by following some specified profession or trade, and according to the degrees of their qualification appointed to reside in particular quarters of the city; nor will they be permitted to shelter any of their people beyond the members of their own immediate families. The correspondent, however, does not consider that the regulations in question will bind the Jews very tightly, as, he says, they are well skilled in O'Connell's feat of driving a coach and six through any act of Parliament—or in this instance any ukase. The Jews, moreover, he finds addicted to other Irish-like pursuits:—they marry early like the Irish peasants, and, like them, make improvident marriages, from which arise wretchedness and poverty;—a further result of such marriages he gives as commonly seen in divorces—this, however, cannot be compared to anything in Ireland where it is unknown. As to the regulations concerning residence at Kief, he considers them rather useful than otherwise since the richer Jews will be obliged to pay a fairer share of tribute to the First Guild of merchants than that hitherto paid by them. The city, moreover, will be freed from a certain portion of its most abject and non-producing population—a result which even the better-to-do Jews will hail with as much satisfaction as that the Christianity of the place experiences from it. As to what is to become of the abject and non-producing that is a question which we may take as quite beneath the consideration of a correspondent of the *Times*—but if his attention were, by chance, directed to the subject, he would perhaps find a sufficient answer to all in the magic word—emigration. Meantime, among the Jews who have arrived from Kief, as well as elsewhere, in America there are many men who were neither abject nor non-producing but business men of high respectability, ruined in the riots. The American Press speaks well of their appearance generally;—but as to the English Press, there is a good deal that sympathises with tyranny still in the atmosphere which surrounds it.

THE Duchess of Athol, we learn, has written to the NO CATHOLIC. Press denying that she is, or ever has been, a Catholic. She says the report of her conversion was contradicted, at her request, when it was first made twenty years ago, and she now appears a good deal annoyed, and we admit very excusably annoyed, to find her name entered on that rather questionable list entitled "Rome's Recruits." The Duchess says she has no Catholic friends, no Catholic surroundings, attends no Catholic ceremonies even when abroad in Catholic countries, and in fact knows nothing whatever about the Catholic Church—and under such circumstances she is doubly excusable when she objects to have her name published as that of a convert. But as to the list called "Rome's Recruits"; it had a snobbish origin, that in the *Whitehall Review*, where it was put forward to show how highly honoured the Catholic Church had been by all the fine and respectable folk who had condescended to join her ranks, and, if for that alone, we have never looked upon it with favour. We hold with Dr. Spalding, the Bishop of Peoria, that the Church's true strength does not lie in converts of high rank but in the Catholic masses, and, with him, it is there we look with anxiety to see religion obeyed and duly upheld and honoured. But, again, although no man who is a sincere convert to the Catholic Church will fail to profess himself as such when the occasion demands it of him, or can feel anything but full of joy and thankful for God's mercy towards him, there is no reason why he should, otherwise, care to have his private life invaded, and its particulars—its most intimate particulars, those connected with religion—posted up in the sight of all the world. No man surely joins the Church, as men become Good Templars, and other total abstainers, because they believe—and if private individuals believe perhaps with some conceit—that it is incumbent upon them to show a good example. Though all the dukes and duchesses in England were to become Catholics there would still be no reason, in that alone, for the conversion of even the humblest labourer, and though the dukes and duchesses remain unconverted there will be no excuse for the hesitation of any labourer who may hear the call of God. We do not see, therefore, that, even if the Duchess of Athol had been a convert, there could have been any great cause for the publication of her name on such a list as that alluded to, nor do we see that its withdrawal need occasion any feeling except that demanded by the common courtesies of life—one of regret because an unwarranted liberty has been taken. We may add that her Grace is also entitled to the pity with which Catholics must always regard those who are

without the pale of the Church, and, in common with all the non-Catholic world, to the prayers of Catholics for her conversion.

THE PROSPECTS OF AGRICULTURE IN GREAT BRITAIN. MR. JAMES CAIRD, President of the Statistical Society, delivered an address the other day at the opening of the Society's session, in which he gave an able account of the present condition of agriculture in Great Britain, with some review of its past and calculations respecting its future. His conclusions, however, although he concealed nothing of the gravity of the situation, were on the

whole far from dispiriting, and English farmers seem, on his showing, to have less cause for alarm than it has been commonly asserted. The President, then, accepted as correct Mr. Gladstone's statement that farming capital had suffered from calamitous seasons a loss of 120 millions, or nearly one-third of its total sum—the loss being general, but greater in the corn districts, where the bad seasons had told most. Nevertheless, although there has been a great increase in imports, the prices of everything, except salted provisions, wool and wheat, have advanced. Barley and oats especially, which the British Islands yield in perfection, have both increased in value, and would have still more increased but for the imports of Indian corn. And the increased imports have been necessary for the maintenance of the increasing population, who would have severely felt any preventive measures taken, owing to the rise of prices. 828,000 acres of corn and 228,000 acres of green crops have been converted into pastures, causing a loss of an annual return of eight millions sterling; for, although two acres of grass have been substituted for one of arable land, the decrease in live stock has resulted in a loss of £18,000,000. This proves the injury done to the grazing value of the finer grass lands, especially by fluke disease in sheep, in addition to the loss of crops, from low temperature, excessive moisture, and bad seasons generally since 1874. It also proves the loss of capital by farmers who have been obliged to sell their live stock in order to meet engagements. A question of importance to the Home producer in competing with foreigners is that of the transport of weights from great distances: a ton of meat or provisions, six times the value of a ton of corn, and the produce of six acres, the rate of carriage being the same, could be transported as cheaply as the produce of one acre of corn. The rate of carriage of provisions is, however, as yet higher, but ingenuity will reduce it in time, and what can be packed in least bulk must eventually be preferred for carriage over vast distances. The general principle of British agriculture may, then, be still maintained, and mixed husbandry, corn and cattle, will hold their ground. The surface of England need not be converted into an immense grass-field. Little more than a century ago, certain British agriculturists sought to defend themselves from a competition somewhat akin to that which now more widely exists. Adam Smith, for instance, mentions a case in which some of the counties in the neighbourhood of London petitioned Parliament against the extension of turnpike roads, lest remote counties, owing to cheaper land and cheaper labour, might be able to bring down the London markets. In some such spirit as this it has lately been proposed to re-impose a protection duty of 5s. on imported corn, but there is in existence a much higher natural protection. The cost of transport from the Western prairies imposes a protective duty of 12s. per quarter on wheat, and something more on barley and oats, and should this rate of protection be reduced even by one-third, it would still be equal to the average rent of English corn land. But to grow the wheat imported, and whose value is £40,000,000, it would require five million additional acres; to produce at home the imported butter, in value £12,000,000, it would need upwards of two million additional acres; to grow the imported barley and oats, worth £9,800,000, it would require an additional one and a half million acres; to produce the live cattle, sheep, and cheese imported, estimated at £15,000,000, it would need three million acres; and in all these particulars there is ample room for home competition, if every man turns his attention to that which best suits his surroundings. In producing corn the farmer obtains straw, a marketable article with which the foreigner cannot compete, or valuable as fodder. In milk there is no foreign competition; and the produce of butter factories would compete successfully with that imported. "When the landed interests of this country," added the speaker, "shall be placed on all points in the most favourable conditions for mutual co-operation, we should be wanting of faith in the enterprise and capacity of our own people if, with the immense advantage of the best market at our doors, we should be afraid to compete with the foreigner in the production of any article suited to our climate and soil.

PROTECTION FEEBLY ADVOCATED. IN connection with the advocacy of protection a good deal of stress has of late, in various quarters, been laid upon the fact that English imports have within the last fifteen years enormously increased, while on the other hand America has shown a great increase in exports. And this has been set down severally to the

account of free trade in England and of protection in America. Mr. Goschen, however, in speaking recently at a meeting of the Watford Liberal Association, while he acknowledged the enormous increase in English imports, repudiated the inference that it showed any falling off in the prosperity of the country. On the contrary, he took the imports as a proof of the country's prosperous condition, and asserted that they had added to its comforts and welfare. The total amount of the excess of imports over exports for the last fifteen years he said had been £1,300,000,000, or at the rate of £85,000,000 a year, but these imports had been paid for out of the profits England had earned by means of her shipping, her insurance offices, and the interest on her accumulated capital. The annual sum might be considered as a debt due to England, and it had been paid in the way most to be desired, in commodities needful to feed or clothe the growing population. In the last 10 years the population had been increased by four million souls, and, as it went on increasing, it was to be hoped that the imports would also increase; their remaining stationary would show that there were fewer commodities for each man, woman, and child. Meantime the decline in exports which some people ascribe to the want of protection has almost come to an end. Exports have increased during the past two years in almost every department of trade, and now all the English industries display a most healthy life. Competition is doing its natural work and British products are in full demand. So far Mr. Goschen as to the plea for protection derived from the excess of English imports over exports. But as to the argument derived from American exports, the *London Times* furnishes us with some useful particulars. In 1870, then, these exports amounted to £78,554,000, but in 1880 had reached the sum of £167,128,000, a far higher percentage than that shown by the English increase. If, however, the exports per head of the population be taken, those of the United Kingdom will be found in 1880 £6 9s 5d, while those of the United States, showing moreover an abnormal growth owing to the recovery going on from the effects of the war, were only £3 8s 1d per head. Exports, again, are valued at the port of exit, and the additional value derived to them, when sold, from freight charges, must be set down to the account of the country that supplies the shipping. "Now it so happens that while the foreign trade of America has been growing, her mercantile marine has been doing just the reverse. In 1860, out of 5,000,184 tons of shipping entering American ports, 3,301,903 tons were credited to American owners. In 1880 the entries have grown to 15,239,534 tons, but the American share in them has sunk to 3,128,374 tons." The loss thus accruing to America may be roughly set down at not less than £16,000,000 a year, or, in other words, America, owing to protection, pays yearly the sum named for carriage which, with free trade, she might have herself supplied. Her exports are naturally large, then, since the sum of her indebtedness is large,—exports representing the discharge of a nation's indebtedness to foreign countries, as imports, according to what we have learned from Mr. Goschen, represent the payment of the debt due to a country by foreigners. It is clear, then, that the argument in favour of protection derived from the increase in English imports, and in American exports is of little weight.

A PLEA FOR HOME RULE. M. GOSCHEN, also at Watford, made a claim that forms, in our opinion, once more a striking illustration of how necessary it is that Ireland should

obtain a separate legislature, in which her affairs may be attended to by representatives wholly occupied with the interests of their constituents, and not for the most part anxious to dispose of Irish affairs in any way so that they may be got rid of. He claimed that both England and Scotland had made "great sacrifices of Parliamentary time to the Irish question." The two first sessions of the present Parliament, he added, had been altogether taken up with the consideration of Irish matters. The "working will" of Parliament for carrying through great measures had been impeded, and, in particular, the Liberals had sacrificed two years of the limited period during which they could only hope to command the services and powers of their distinguished chief. But, surely, if it is hard that England and Scotland should be called upon to make sacrifices in order that the affairs of Ireland should obtain the consideration they require, no less hard is it that Ireland in turn should suffer loss in order to permit of due attention being given to English or Scotch affairs. It is, nevertheless, what has been the common run of things, and if now so much consternation has been caused by the place accorded to Irish affairs, it is caused in a great degree by the novelty of the situation. The Irish members took the House by storm, and held their noses to the grindstone, or, otherwise, Irish affairs, as they had so many times before, might have gone to the wall once more. But it is manifest that a legislature is required so constituted that the affairs of the three kingdoms may be attended to for each kindom most fully and exhaustively without demanding sacrifices from any one of the three. Not one of them should be called upon to stand by and see its own interests neglected while the affairs of either of the other two are being dealt with; and that it cannot be so, as it evidently can not, is the best possible argument in favour of Home Rule.

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The Stock is so extensive and varied as to prevent particularising, but the proprietor guarantees to supply the Clergy, Laity, and Catholic Schools with any line, either in books, devotional objects, or school requisites required, cheaper than any other house in the trade.

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A variety of Irish Ballads and Song Books, from 6d to 1s

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Knock Medal, also other Medals, Pictures, Crosses, Crucifixes
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Prayer-books, Bibles, Testaments, &c., &c.
Special allowance made to Clergymen, School Committees, and those in the trade.

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Christian Brothers' Reading Books always in Stock.

E O'CONNOR.

DYNAMITE AGAIN HOLY WRIT has told us how Samson made use of foxes to kindle up into flames the harvest fields of his enemies. Jules Verne has made known to us the expedient of a certain African city in letting loose against an adventurous balloon, pigeons with squibs tied to their tails. We have also very often, a good deal too often in short, heard of the Kilkenny cats and how they totally demolished one another. But it remained for an American editor, as, indeed, any one might naturally have predicted, to invent the most marvellous and effective use for the dumb animal as a belligerent that ever was imagined. Here is what he tells us occurred recently at the village of Xenophon in Ohio:—"There is a vacant field near the village in question which for the last two years has been tenanted by a large goat of unusual powers. Last Monday a local negro—one Cicero Hampton—was induced by two Irishmen, whose names for the present are withheld, but who are understood to have been present as delegates at the Chicago Dynamite Convention, to cross this field at about half-past 6 in the evening. A boy—the youngest son of Esquire Wickham—was watching a watermelon patch in the neighbourhood, with a view, as it is feared, to a raid later in the evening, and saw the coloured man when he was half way across the field. The goat was close behind him, with his head lowered for a charge. As he struck the unhappy Cicero, a tremendous report was heard, and when the dust cleared away not the slightest trace of negro or goat was visible. None has yet been found, but one of the Irishmen, after swearing the editor of a local paper to profound secrecy, gave him for publication a statement to the effect that a dynamite torpedo had been fitted to the goat's forehead, and that the experiment with the coloured man had been so successful that it was the intention of the Irish skirmishers to blow up the English empire by letting loose on the soil of England hundreds of American goats with dynamite torpedoes attached to their heads." so speaks the *New York Times* inspired no doubt to propose this sinister use of the Yankee goat by the sight of so many Cockney donkeys as we have all of late seen with their heads chock-full of dynamite—they however could explode nobody, hardly even themselves.

HOW PROTESTANT PREACHERS PROPAGATE THE GOSPEL.

(From the *San Francisco Monitor*.)

WE have frequently called attention in these columns to the fact that Protestant missionaries worked more for their own material benefit than for the advancement of the Christianity they were supposed to represent. This has been proved to be the rule in nearly every land into which Protestant missionaries have penetrated, under the plea of Christianizing pagans, but, in reality, for the purpose of filling up their own capacious pockets and living on the fat of the land. It was so in India, in Australia and Africa, and now we have recent developments which prove the Protestant missionaries of the Sandwich Islands to have been the most relentless, cruel and corrupt body that ever bellowed about the Bible. American Protestant missions have now been in existence in the Sandwich Islands for more than sixty years, and their continuance has entailed a bodily curse upon the people which is rapidly depopulating the Islands. As early as 1844 there were seventy-nine Protestant propagandists among the Kanakas, and what has been the result? Rich missionaries and a poor, oppressed people who have been robbed of their lands, robbed of their virtue, robbed of their liberties, and then left to die by the road side or doomed to a lingering death as lepers. And all this has been the work of so-called Christian ministers who were reported to their respective societies to be "advancing the cause of Christ among the Sandwich Island savages." Let us see how these wretched whitened sepulchres disgraced the names of Christian and American by their blasphemous use of the name of God under which to work out their iniquity. Here is an extract from a city contemporary, based on information furnished by a gentleman who was for many years a resident of the Islands, and who knows whereof he speaks:

"One sugar plantation where this slavery is now established in its most repulsive form is what is called Papala, in the Kau district of Hawaii. This is the plantation of the Hawaiian Agricultural Company, and the leading members of the company and of the owners of the plantation are leading "missionaries" of the Island. "Missionaries," as used on the Islands, means not only people whose exclusive mission it is to carry the word and the grace of God to the pagan and the benighted, but also conspicuous lay members of the false church as established in Honolulu by the missionary, pure and simple, and whose principle mission it is to make money out of the pagan and the benighted. Among these owners are Father Damon, called Father, though a scrupulous Presbyterian, and P. C. Jones of the firm of Brewster & Co., H. A. P. Carter, John Thos. Waterhouse, and Bishop of the firm of Bishop & Co. These are all distinguished members of the Honolulu Fort street church, which is the vanguard and the buttress of true religion in the kingdom of Kalakaua. To simple-minded labourers coming from the uncivilized South Sea Islands, "where every prospect pleases and only man is vile," to other islands where dwell kindly Christians like Damon, Jones, Carter, Waterhouse, and Bishop, must, by a parity of reasoning, be an even more pleasant prospect than the topography of the country. Honolulu and Hilo ought to be havens of rest. But they are not—not to any great extent. At the Papala plantation the enforced labourers are housed as at other plantations. Rude one-story houses fifty feet long by twelve wide have been

erected and divided each into five rooms, each ten by twelve feet. If a labourer is accompanied by a wife and children, even of nearly grown sons and daughters, all are compelled to live by day and sleep by night promiscuously in this one room. Where labourers are unaccompanied, each room is filled with them. Each plantation has a manager, whose chief duty appears to be to do nothing except receive his wages. Under him is the head *luna*, or overseer, who has charge of his labourers as a mass. Next are the under *lunas*, each having charge of a gang of about twenty men. The *lunas* correspond very exactly in the duties discharged by them as well as in their characteristics to the whilom slave-drivers and the "Simon Legrees" of the Southern States. The labourers are compelled to work day in and day out, when not raining too hard to make the work unprofitable from 6 o'clock in the morning till 5 at night, with cessation at mid-day long enough to devour their rations, if they are equal to the task. Only sickness sufficient to make the sufferer incapable of work is accepted as a reason of remission. The *luna* is the sole judge of the sufficiency of the sickness, and at the eminently Christian plantation of Papala Mr. Jameson says he has seen sickness which was not considered by the *luna* sufficient excuse, but which was so severe that the sufferer had to be carried and laid in the six-by-four-foot cell in which those who will not work are kept in solitary confinement. And he has seen these same unfortunates, after days of imprisonment have assisted them to the doors of death, again carried to their hovels, little better than the dark cell, there to die or to convalesce into a worse fate, as chance might decree."

It makes us blush with shame when we reflect that the shocking slavery and cruelty described have been perpetrated by hollow-hearted wretches who went to these innocent people under the pretext of preaching the gospel of Christ! Yet this is the Protestant programme in nearly every land where it has representatives, and it serves to show what a sham the whole scheme of Protestantism is, because the iniquities are not confined to any particular sect, inasmuch as "they all do it," and religious ventures in foreign lands have long been looked upon as merely legitimate commercial enterprise to put money into the pockets of the preachers. That this has been the object of Protestant missionaries in the Sandwich Islands is attested by numerous writers as well as by the facts furnished by a contemporary. In 1845 Mr. Meville visited the Islands of the Pacific, and, in his work subsequently published, he thus alludes to the cruelty of the Protestant missionaries over the enslaved people: "Not until I visited Honolulu," says this Protestant writer, "was I aware of the fact that the small remnant of the natives had been civilized into draught horses and evangelized into beasts of burden. But so it is!" Sir George Simpson, Rev. Gustavus Hines, and numerous other writers allude to the debased state to which Protestant preachers had reduced the Sandwich Islanders in the same vein, and this latest development is only the sequel to the many chapters of cruelty that have hitherto been written concerning Protestant propagandism of slavery and sickness among the pagans, who, if not Christians, were at least purer and better in the sight of God than some of the sectarian scoundwags who went there to rob them of their lands and liberties, and to inflict upon them cruelties that would bring the blush of shame to the cheeks of the greatest barbarian that ever lived. Protestantism, therefore, is the great persecutor of poor helpless pagans in these modern days.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CASHEL AND THE IRISH WORLD.

THE following letter has appeared in the *Dublin Freeman*:—
The Palace, Thurles, Nov. 14.

My dear sir,—On looking over this day's *Freeman* I was not a little surprised to read therein a statement, taken from the *London Standard*, to the effect that "Archbishop Croke had telegraphed a denial of the *Irish World's* allegation that his present attitude is inconsistent with the advice he gave to the tenants to 'hold the harvest' in 1880."

Allow me to assure all those who may take any interest in the matter that I never sent any such cablegram to the *Irish World*.

It is quite true, indeed, that in reply to a long article in reference to me which appeared in the *Irish World* of the 5th November, and of the tone of which, on the whole, I have no great reason to complain, I thought it necessary, in self-defence, to make a statement or two. I did so by cable. Here is the exact message which I sent:—

"From Archbishop Croke, Thurles,
"To Patrick Ford, *Irish World* Office,
New York City.

"Never wrote or spoke 'hold the harvest.' I challenge contradiction. All other quotations correct, and I accept legitimate conclusions. I am wholly unchanged. 'No-Rent' manifesto was inexpedient, besides being objectionable on higher grounds. It will be a signal failure. I speak only for myself, and do not quarrel with those who think differently."

In place, then, of denying the allegation that my present attitude is inconsistent with the advice said to have been given by me to the tenants to "hold the harvest" in 1880, I have simply, but emphatically, denied that I ever made use of the words in question. Can it be that the *Irish World* has incorrectly received, or deliberately perverted, my message?—I remain, my dear sir, your very faithful servant,

✠ T. W. CROKE, Archbishop of Cashel.

The Roman correspondent of the *London Daily Chronicle* writes: "General Garibaldi has written a wild letter to the *Patria* of Florence, in which he says that the Italian flag must be cleansed of the mud with which it was befouled in the streets of Marseilles. He adds that Bismarck must be left alone to cajole the Pope, and that the treaty with the Bey must be torn up."

LOFT AND CO.,
DUNEDIN BOOT EMPORIUM,
10, & 11, ROYAL ARCADE,
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Have landed this week, ex Sorato, a Superior and well-assorted Stock of

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Elastic Sides.

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STANDARD INSURANCE COMPANY.

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FIRE, MARINE, AND FIDELITY
GUARANTEE RISKS TAKEN AT
LOWEST CURRENT RATES.
CHARLES BRID Manager.

SPECIAL NOTICE

To Architects, Builders, Contractors, and Others.

HAVING LET THE WORKING
of our Invercargill and Owake Mills by Contract, we are now in a position to supply
TOTARA, BLACK, RED, AND WHITE PINE

At greatly reduced rates, both in wholesale and retail parcels. We have the following shipments landing, viz:—

Ex Pizarro and Peter Stuart,
90,000 BEST BAL TIC DEALS, 9 x 3, 9 x 4,
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Ex Virginia,
20,000ft. CLEAR PINE, 1½ in. to 4 in.;
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Ex Padishah,
50,000ft. 6 x ¾, 6 x 1, and 6 x 1½, T. and G.
RED BAL TIC.

Shelving, Kauri, Ironbark, Blue Gum and Palings, always in stock. Rough, Sawn, and Dressed Timber in any quantities always on hand. A large assortment of Builders' Ironmongery. Sole Agents in New Zealand for one of the largest Cement Manufactures in the world. Packing Cases a speciality.

NOTE.—Tenders given for all kinds of Joinery, and work guaranteed. All Timber subjected to a thorough process of seasoning in our Drying Rooms, fitted up upon the most approved principles.

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(LIMITED).

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STUART STREET, DUNEDIN.

C. O'DRISCOLL... Proprietor.

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AGRICULTURAL
LAND UPON DEFERRED PAYMENTS
BY
FREE SELECTION,
EXTENDING OVER TEN YEARS.
NO PORTION OF THE PURCHASE-
MONEY PAYABLE FOR SEVEN
YEARS, UNLESS AT THE OPTION
OF THE PURCHASER.

INTEREST AT 5 PER CENT.
THE NEW ZEALAND AGRICULTURAL COMPANY, wishing to promote the settlement of *bona fide* Farmers, have determined to throw open, for
SALE BY FREE SELECTION,
5,000 ACRES

of their fine Estate, upon terms in point of liberality never before offered in New Zealand.

SELECTION of position and area may be made on any portion of the Estate to suit the views of purchasers, when the Company will immediately survey the land selected; which, being free from any encumbrance whatever, a TITLE can be granted under "The Land Transfer Act."

SITUATION.—The property commences by joining the Edendale Estate, about four miles below Gore, on the Mataura Plains, and extends in one continuous block of rich alluvial plains and rolling downs through Crodon, Wantwood, Waimea, Longridge, Caroline, Josephville, and Eyre Creek Plains for a distance of over 60 miles. Intersected throughout by railway communication.

CAPABILITIES.—Intending purchasers are invited to inspect the land in its natural state and at present under cultivation, the latter consisting of artificial grasses, turnips, wheat, barley, oats, and potatoes, to the extent of about 25,000 acres, which cannot be surpassed in any part of New Zealand.

Terms of Payment extending over Ten Years, at Five per cent. per annum. No interest for the first six months after purchase.

No portion of the purchase-money payable for seven years, unless at the option of the purchaser; meanwhile to bear interest at the rate of only five per cent. per annum, except as to the FIRST SIX MONTHS (after purchase), for which time NO INTEREST will be charged.

After seven years payment may be made by one-quarter cash, the balance into three equal payments extending over three years, bearing FIVE PER CENT. interest.

For plans of the Estate, conditions of sale, and other information apply at the Offices of THE COMPANY,

Dunedin and Waimea;
Or to BASTINGS, LEARY, & CO.,
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Gore.

M'ARDELL & CO.,
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NEW SEEDS. NEW SEEDS.

JAMES J. PRYOR has opened a BRANCH SHOP in No. 62, Princes street, for the accommodation of his country and suburban customers.

On Sale—
200 varieties of choice flower seeds, from 2s 6d per dozen packets; garden seed, large stock and splendid condition, all tested; agricultural seeds—Alyke, white and red clovers, lucern, trefoil, and cow grass, especially selected in the Home market, and will be sold very cheap; Aberdeen turnips, champion and other swedes, leviathan, long red, and yellow globe mangold; novelty, Paris prize medal lawn grass, highly recommended.

J. J. P. is determined to clear his extensive stock at extremely low prices for CASH.

Note the address—JAMES J. PRYOR, No. 62, Princes street; and wholesale warehouse, 193, George street, Dunedin.

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HILLSIDE, SOUTH DUNEDIN.

A large and well-selected stock of Teas, Sugars, and General Groceries, which will be sold at the lowest remunerative prices.

Inspection Invited.

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THAMES & WEAR STREETS, OAMARU,
JAS. MARKHAM ... Proprietor

This magnificent hotel is now open to the public, the proprietor having spared no expense in making it the finest appointed house in New Zealand.

There is a SPLENDID BILLIARD SALOON on the premises, fitted with two of Alcock's Best Tables and appurtenances.

All Wines, Spirits, etc., guaranteed to be of first-class quality.

Visitors patronising this hotel may rely upon being made comfortable.

JAS. MARKHAM,
Proprietor.

PORT CHALMERS RESTAURANT, Mount Street.—Mrs. Coffey, Proprietress, desires to inform her numerous friends and the public generally that, having made extensive alterations and refurnished the old Commercial Hotel, she is prepared to receive respectable boarders, on the most reasonable terms. Large and airy bedrooms (single and double). Breakfast from 7 a.m. Meals at all hours, 1s. each; Beds, 1s. Every attention shown, with home comforts.

MESSRS. J. WILKIE AND CO., invite inspection of their recent importations of Goods suitable for Christmas and New Year GIFTS. Per last Orient steamers they have received large supplies of useful and elegant articles, including Desks, Inkstands, Purses, Hand-bags, Card-cases, hand-painted Fans, &c., &c. Christmas and New Year CARDS in great variety. Foreign Art Pottery and Terra Cotta for painting. Box Stationery, Pen and Pencil Cases, &c., &c. Handsomely bound and Illustrated Books, Prize Books, Annals, &c., &c. Bibles, Church Services, Hymn Books, &c. in elegant bindings. A consignment of the G.G.B. Lawn Tennis and Cricket Appointments.—40 Princes street, Dunedin.

Smith and Smith
OCTAGON, DUNEDIN,
PAINTERS, PAPERHANGERS AND GLAZIERS,
SIGN WRITERS & DECORATORS.
Importers of White Lead, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Paperhangings, &c.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.
G. AND T. YOUNG,
Importers, Watchmakers and Jewellers,
80, Princes street, Dunedin,
Have Just Landed, ex ship Dunedin, and Suez Mail Steamer, large shipments of Gold and Silver Watches; Gold and Silver Jewellers; English, French and American clocks; Silver and Electro-plated goods, etc., selected by their Mr. George Young, from the leading manufacturers in England and the Continent.

G. and T. Young, from the fact of their buying from the manufacturers direct, and for cash, and having no commissions to pay, are in a position to supply the very best quality of goods at prices considerably lower than those who purchase in the markets here.

Note the address:—
80, Princes street, Dunedin; Great North Road, Timaru; and Thames street, Oamaru.

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MONUMENTAL WORKS
MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN
(Opposite First Church),
IMPORTERS OF MARBLE AND GRANITE MONUMENTS.

Arbroath and Caithness Hearthstones, all sizes. Oamaru stone of superior quality. Lime, Cement, Plaster of Paris, &c., &c. Designs forwarded on application to any part of the colony.

THE NEW ST. MARY'S CHURCH, NELSON.

Colonist, January 3, 1882.

THE knowledge that the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new St. Mary's Church was to be performed by his Lordship the Catholic Bishop of Wellington, attracted a very large concourse of people to the neighbourhood of the Convent grounds on Sunday afternoon. At three o'clock a procession headed by the Wellington City Guards Band left the Convent for the site of the new church, which is to be erected partially on the same ground that the church destroyed by fire last Easter stood. In the procession the Band was followed by a cross-bearer, Acolytes, Children of Mary, members of the Hibernian Society, members of church Committee, Sisters of the Convent, the Clergy, and his Lordship the Bishop. On arriving within the church grounds his Lordship took a seat upon a raised dias, and thereupon his Honor Judge Broad read an address, and presented his Lordship with a trowel manufactured from New Zealand silver, and which bore the following inscription:—

"Presented
By the Congregation
to

RIGHT REVEREND DR. REDWOOD,
Bishop of Wellington,

On the occasion of his laying the foundation stone of
New St. Mary's Church, Nelson,
January 1st, 1882."

The following is a copy of the address which was presented:—

"To the Right Reverend, FRANCIS REDWOOD, D.D., Lord Bishop of Wellington.

"May it please your Lordship,—

"We desire to offer to you a hearty welcome to Nelson, and to express our gratitude for your goodness in visiting us at a time when we know you are very busy, and have many prior engagements. We believe the occasion of your coming, however, will have an especial interest for you, as for us. A new church is to be erected to replace the old building in which you were accustomed as a boy to worship God, and it is to lay the foundation stone of this new dwelling place for the Most High, that has induced your Lordship at much personal inconvenience to visit us once more.

"Beside you stand the same venerable priest, who 31 years ago was (as now) Vicar of St. Mary's, and your Lordship's spiritual director in those days gone by. Here is the spot where you resolved to devote your life to the Ministry—this is the district where amongst the many honoured names of the early settlers, none stand higher than those of your late parents. There is then something peculiarly interesting and fitting in your Lordship's association with the day's ceremony.

"You will agree with us that we can never be sufficiently grateful to the Rev. Father Garin for the personal sacrifices he has made for many years to provide a church, boy's school, convent, orphanage, etc., and you will lament with us that increasing infirmities compel him in a large measure to 'rest from his labour,' but it will no doubt be some comfort to him to reflect that he has 'fought a good fight and kept the faith,' and that all classes of this community hold him in high respect, whilst his flock regard him with unbounded affection.

"It is our duty on this occasion to publicly express to your Lordship our appreciation of the vigour and ability displayed by the Rev. Father Mahoney in collecting funds for this new church, and not only on that special account; but the general work of the parish has for a long time mainly fallen upon his shoulders, and has been carried on with such devotion and skill as to have secured our hearty gratitude and admiration.

"Prominent amongst the good works established in this parish are the Convent schools, which from small beginnings have, thanks to the zeal, devotion, and ability of the Sisters, become very large and important establishments. As a congregation, we are conscious how much we owe these excellent ladies of whose self-denying lives it is impossible to speak too highly.

"We trust your Lordship may be spared for many years to administer the Holy Sacraments within the walls of the new church, and we now beg your acceptance of this silver trowel as a memento of the interesting ceremony you are about to perform."

His Lordship said he was very much obliged for the very kind address, which he would acknowledge at greater length at the conclusion of the ceremony, and he then proceeded to explain what the ceremony would be. He said that all things were sanctified by prayer and the word of God, and that the Catholic Church, acting up to this, provided that solemn prayer should be pronounced over water and other elements, and these elements used; that he should first proceed to the spot where a cross had been erected, which marked the spot which would be occupied by the altar of the church, and that he should sprinkle that spot with holy water and offer prayer. He should then proceed to the foundation stone, sprinkle it, and lay it, and then pass round the foundations, invoking God's blessing on the work which was to be erected to His glory, and say the Litany of the Church. The ceremony was then performed by his Lordship, the Wellington Guards Band performing sacred music during a portion thereof. At its conclusion the Bishop preached an excellent sermon, taking for his text the second chapter of the Gospel according to St. Luke which he read: "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace to men of good will." Having spoken to the glory due to God and His atonement, and the peace it had brought to those willing to accept it, he said the boast of many men was to be independent, but it was only God who could be dependent, for that man was the very creature of independence. They must crucify their own inordinate passion, for such was the high teaching of their Saviour. Having connected the subject of his discourse with the ceremony of the day, he said that in the church to be erected they would be taught the light of God's truth, a perfect code of morality,

and all truths requisite to enable them to attain to their high destiny; but he said it was not enough for them to know what was good; it required also the help of Divine grace to enable them to act up to their knowledge. He then spoke of the church as the place where their children would be baptised, anointed by holy oil before entering upon the greater trials of life, where they would come to receive pardon of their sins, where they would come in their youth and beauty to be made one in holy matrimony, and where they would be anointed after death. In concluding he impressed upon them the necessity of prayer, which he said was a great lever. He quoted the passage "My House is a House of Prayer," and he said the church about to be erected would be a house of prayer to them. His Lordship then said he had to thank those present most cordially for their kind and sympathetic presence there that day. He looked upon the attendance of the many there as a demonstration that they were not as yet a prey to materialism which in reality was a reconnection of what was taught before our Saviour came on earth, and which could only lead to an anarchy and bring men down to a state of bestiality. His Lordship then alluded in very feeling terms to the venerable Father Garin, who had been here, he said, for thirty-one years, and his Lordship drew a picture of the little cottage which in these days served for chapel, and one portion with a curtain across, did duty for a school, and he said it was there he first pursued the study of French, Latin, Greek, Mathematics, and other subjects. His Lordship spoke of the prudence, abnegation of self, and other priestly conduct practised by Father Garin, and alluded to his efforts in education, stating that 5000 of their youth had been educated under him. He said that Father Garin had been instrumental in rearing those Convents, and lastly the Orphanage, which he hoped was going to do good work. A short time ago the hand of God had fallen heavy on Father Garin, not only visiting him with infirmities, but just after one of their greatest ceremonies there was a roar of fire, and his church was destroyed. His Lordship said that whenever he had heard that fire referred to, he had also heard a word of sympathy for Father Garin that the object of his solicitude and love had been levelled to the ground, but he said God came to his aid, and thanks to the zeal of his worthy co-operator money began to flow in for the erection of a new church, till now they were able to commence the work of erecting a church that would be more beautiful than the old one. His Lordship having alluded to the generosity of all classes in Nelson and other places, said he had again to appeal to them, and he asked them to give what they gave for God, but if those motives did not touch them, he asked them to give for another motive, one honourable to mankind: to give out of that sympathy which it was creditable for man to extend to man.

At the termination of the address the collection was made, and we learn that some £27 was received. The procession then reformed and returned to the Convent, and the large body of people speedily dispersed.

Copies of the *Colonist* and *Evening Mail* of Saturday, the *Tablet* of 23rd December, coins of various values, and an inscription on parchment, were enclosed in a stone bottle, hermetically sealed, and deposited in the cavity beneath the foundation stone. The inscription was as follows:—

"In the 4th year of the Pontificate of His Holiness
Pope Leo XIII.,

and the 45th of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria,
This first stone of St. Mary's Church, Nelson,

was laid on New Year's Day, 1882, by

The Right Rev. Francis Redwood, D.D.,

2nd Lord Bishop of Wellington;

The Rev. Antoine Marie Garin, S.M., having been for 31 years
Vicar of the Parish;

The Rev. William Joseph Mahoney, S.M.,

Curate of the Parish;

Lady Superior of the Convent, the Rev. Mother St. Michael;

Architect, Thomas Turnbull;

Builder, Walter Good;

Governor of the Colony of New Zealand,

The Honorable Sir Arthur Hamilton Gordon;

Premier of the Colony.

The Honorable John Hall;

Chief Justice of New Zealand,

The Honorable Sir James Prendergast;

District Judge of Nelson, His Honor Lowther Broad;

Resident Magistrate of Nelson, Oswald Curtis, Esq.;

Mayor of Nelson, Edward Everett, Esq.

This Church is built to replace the former one, which, having been erected in 1856, and enlarged in 1865, was destroyed by fire on Easter night, 1881."

The mild young man who has been playing Governor-General in Canada for a few years past, is packing up to go home, and there seems to be a good deal of uncertainty about his return. The royal Court that he set up in Ottawa began to dwindle before his wife went back to England, and has now passed away, and the young man himself is no longer regarded as a person of any particular consequence. He got a very bad scare a few weeks ago, during his trip to the West, and it is said that his nervous system has not yet recovered. The train in which he was travelling met with an accident at night, and he was knocked about a good deal at the moment. As he had been reading about Fenians, dynamite, infernal machines and other dreadful things, his first thought was that a plan had been laid to kill him, and on being flung out of his birth he exclaimed: "My God, it has come; we are all lost!" He was assured there were no Fenians about, and put back in bed, but the shock is believed to be telling on him still. A visit to the Scotch hills may put him again in good trim. His wife returned to England fifteen months ago, suffering from an accident, it was said, but the *London Truth* says she has since passed "a very pleasant time receiving her friends at Kensington, staying with them in the country, and diverting herself with occasional trips abroad." What does that mean?—*Pilot*.

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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.

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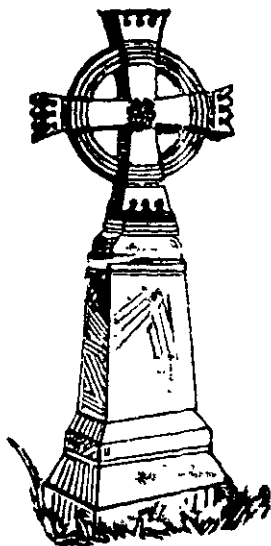
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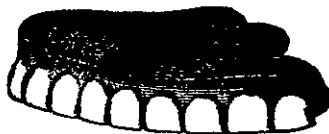
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CHEAPEST Boots and Shoes. Guaranteed our own make.

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Old Particular Tawny Special Quality Graham's 6-Diamond

6-Grape Full-bodied and Delicate
5 " Rich in Flavour
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Very superior, pale, and delicate; 10 years old 6-Diamond

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Fine Old Sherries

Hocks Of every description
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Clarets, VD And other Brands
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NEW SEASON'S TEAS:
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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 for sale or exchange.

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

A MAGNIFICENT MEETING.

WE (*Nation*) take the following account of the splendid reception given to Mr. T. P. O'Connor in Boston from the *Boston Herald* of the 18th October:—

Thomas P. O'Connor, now on a tour of agitation in New England has no reason to find fault with the warmth and genuineness of the welcome which has been extended to him in Boston. No foreigner, however eminent, can treasure in his memory a more cordial reception in an American city than the one accorded in the Music Hall, last evening, to the distinguished "member for Galway." The outpouring of hospitable feeling and sympathy overleaped all measures of restraint. If Mr. Gladstone could have been present in disguise, he would have received a never-to-be-forgotten impression of the earnestness and enthusiasm which the Irishmen in America manifest over his latest attempt to crush the cause which the Celtic race has been fighting for and defending for centuries. Accompanying Mr. O'Connor is Dr. Dillon Egan, who was formerly an Episcopal minister, but is now a member of the Catholic Church, and a co-labourer with the member of Parliament in presenting the grievances of Ireland to the American people, and seeking substantial aid in behalf of their relief. If the common report be true, that Music Hall affords seating accommodation for 4,000 people, there must have been upwards of 5,000 present there last evening. Though the exercises did not commence until eight o'clock, the audience commenced to arrive two hours earlier, and by seven o'clock every unreserved seat in the house was occupied, and the passage-ways in all directions were crowded. Quarter of an hour before the meeting opened the hall had become so densely packed that further admissions were denied, and it is believed that half as many were turned away as there were admitted. A most elaborate and entertaining programme had been provided, involving beside the address of the evening, a series of vocal selections by a choir of upward of two hundred voices and there were sandwiched here and there performances on the organ, and an appropriate and impressive recitation by Miss Mary E. Doyle, all of which were very heartily and fittingly applauded. At about eight o'clock there was a movement which indicated that the attractions of the evening were about to make their appearance. For a moment all the chattering of the assembled multitude were hushed, and their optics were fixed upon the platform. Presently the expected orators and others made themselves visible. To say that the applause was deafening is but a feeble description of the scene and uproar when Mr. O'Connor and Dr. Egan were recognised. Of the local celebrities who formed the procession and occupied seats on the platform were Mayor Prince, who presided with grace and dignity, and also Alderman O'Brien, Caldwell, and Haldeman, and President Collins of the American Land League, who had accompanied Messrs. O'Connor and Egan from New York. Mr. O'Connor, the chief ambassador, is a man of magnificent physique, just turned his thirtieth year, an impassioned speaker, with a slight tinge of "the brogue," and evidently the possessor of an invincible determination. He at once impresses an audience with the fact that he is heart and soul in the movement in which he is so conspicuously engaged. Dr. Egan, though seemingly bound up in the movement, is more of a dramatist on the platform. He is very dressy and nobby, wears a full beard of jetty black, and is exceedingly graceful, witty, and polished in his manners before an audience. One of the noticeable features of the occasion was the large attendance of the Catholic clergy. Among those on the platform were Fathers O'Connor and Quin of Boston College, Fathers Scanlan and Byrne of the Bunkers Hill district, Fathers Kremmer of South-bridge, Flatley of Canton, John O'Brien of Cambridge, Buckley and Byrne of New Haven, and Mr. Cobe of Australia. The presence of Wendell Phillips on the platform was the signal for hearty cheering. Before he came out of the ante-room he was made the recipient of a handsome bouquet by a prominent lady sympathiser with the cause of Ireland, the donor accompanying the floral gift with an address in the native tongue of the Emerald Isle. While the speakers and invited guests were seating themselves there was round after round of cheers, which were repeated with unabated force on every possible occasion until the meeting was ended. The scene was lively and aspiring in the extreme from beginning to end. It was what might be described as a vast ocean of aroused and enthusiastic humanity. The feeling ran high all through the meeting—from eight o'clock until after eleven—and it was all in one general direction. Not a single disturbing element was apparent, except the applause which interrupted the speakers when they made their most telling points.

The meeting was called to order shortly after eight o'clock by his honour Mayor Prince, who was received with applause loud and long continued, and rounds of cheers. When these greetings at length subsided his honour spoke as follows:—

Fellow-citizens—We have come here to-night to express our sympathy, and I trust it will be strongly expressed, for a cause which must find advocates wherever there is love for truth, justice, and liberty (applause), and wherever there is detestation of wrong, cruelty and oppression (applause). We have with us a distinguished visitor from the old country, Hon. Thomas P. O'Connor (cheers and applause), who will speak to you of this cause, and I assure him that this large assemblage but slightly represents the vast number of the friends of Ireland to be found in this country (applause). I assure him also that if, in the transports of an honest indignation, he uses words which power in the old country don't like to hear, no soldiery will trouble him here (applause). The interesting event whose centennial anniversary we are about to celebrate at York-town has secured to us this privilege of free speech, and the right to call things by their true names (applause). The pages of history show a great many strange and inexplicable things, but none, I think more strange and inexplicable than the constant unwise, impolitic, unjust, and cruel misgovernment of Ireland during so many centuries. We pardon something to power for wrongs committed in barbaric times; but why at the close of the nineteenth century, in an age which boasts so much philanthropy and charity, and so much Christian sympathy for whatever affects the interests of humanity—in an age so full of

the democratic spirit, with such just conceptions of the relations of the people to government, and such general recognition of their political rights—Ireland should continue to be so badly treated, is a problem more difficult of solution than the riddle of the sphinx. The illustrious statesmen who have made the power of Britain so great as to permit the proud boast that the sun never sets on her dominions lose all their political capacity and skill when they touch the Irish question. Experience seems to teach them nothing. Mr. Gladstone (hisses), great as his admiring friends claim him to be, is no wiser than the rest in this matter, and yet it would seem that all would know that no administrative policy which substitutes temporary expedients for fundamental correction and narrow makeshifts for radical reform resting on the solid foundations of political right, can justly claim the name of statesmanship. It is not statesmanship to fill Ireland with soldiers and imprison her patriots. Superior force may, perhaps, give peace for the time, but, when the force is withdrawn civil discord returns, because the cause of it continues. Mr. Gladstone (more hisses) may know a great many things. He may think Mr. Jefferson Davis a hero, to be ranked with the founders of nations—he may think the establishment of a government with slavery for its corner stone a grand expression of the civilisation of the age—but he does not know how to govern Ireland, (cheers). President Lincoln would have told him that cancers are not cured by a poultice, and that great is the power of justice and humanity. But you are here not to listen to me, and I will introduce you to one whom I know you will cordially welcome to Boston, Hon. Thomas P. O'Connor.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M. P., then delivered an able and eloquent speech on the political situation in Ireland. At the conclusion of Mr. O'Connor's speech the mayor introduced Mr. Wendell Phillips, who spoke as follows:—

Fellow-citizens—I remember a similar gathering under this roof, when we came together to welcome Dillon and Parnell to their labours on this side of the water. Mr. Parnell has an imperative engagement which keeps him from being with us (applause and laughter), but we give the same welcome to these gentlemen, and we hope that as they go West they will find, as he did, that the wave and the heart of their welcome grow stronger and heartier every mile they travel toward the setting sun (applause). Our friend said he was not surprised at the recent action of the administration in England. Well, we at a distance are like the old listener to college debates in Latin. He was at a distance because he didn't understand the language, and we are 3,000 miles off. When someone asked of him what use was his attendance and how he judged the debate, he said—"I have no trouble; I watch the two men keenly, and the man who gets mad first has no argument" (applause). We all remember that twenty years ago, under this roof, the men who could not be answered were mobbed. So I think that in England to-day the men who cannot be answered are put in jail (cheers). If Mr. Gladstone could have answered Parnell, he would have appealed to argument, civilisation, and intellect to right him. He felt himself weak in argument and appealed to force. Now, as I told you on that occasion, you cannot shoot an idea. Neither can you imprison an idea. The moment the man who represents it is within four walls, every human eye every enlightened heart, every glorious aspiration, centres upon him, and he becomes the pivot of the intellectual and moral movement of the age (applause). Thank God that Gladstone arrested Parnell. He lifted him from being head of the Land League to being the head of the great moral and humane movement of the age (applause). But it was no surprise to me that Mr. Gladstone committed the final blunder of arresting his great antagonist. You have reminded us, sir, that in that great struggle when freedom hung in the critical balance in these forty States, the voice that came from the great leader of the Liberal party was an amen to Jefferson Davis, who tried to turn this free republic into a slave-holding despotism (applause). What wonder that the same man to-day should do his utmost to perpetuate slavery among the peasants of Ireland? I don't believe there is a drop of Liberal blood in all of Mr. Gladstone's body (applause). From the crown of his head to the sole of his foot there isn't a drop of blood that looks forward—not one; every one looks backward (applause). In his youth he was a firm and unyielding Tory; and the Jews have a proverb, "Don't trust a convert even to the third generation" (applause). The Jews might quote Mr. Gladstone as sufficient proof of the truth of their ancient proverb. He thinks he is going to subdue Ireland. Well, men the latchet of whose shoes he is not worthy to unloose have tried that job 400 years and failed (applause). Cicero said to a Roman bully, "I have laughed at Cataline's sword; what do I care for yours?" So Ireland may say to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, "Comwell could not conquer me nor William the Third, and I forced Wellington for the third time in his life to surrender; what care I for this windy Tory in a weak skiff?" (applause). Mr. Gladstone sees daily, as our friend said, 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 of men and women, heartbroken and poverty-stricken, on the soil of Ireland. He may cover it with troops, from Belfast to Cork and from Dublin to Connaught, but he hasn't reached Ireland as she lives in these patriotic breasts; he has not reached the 10,000,000 burning hearts who have never forgotten their native land. Besides, the civilization of the age is fighting for Ireland. The Illinois farmer can put down a quarter of wheat in the market of Liverpool 20 shillings cheaper than the English farmer can do it; and that takes the rivet out of the landed aristocracy of Great Britain (applause). The fiery cross of land reform lightens the hill tops of Scotland; the waters are flooding the world. What is one man, what is one administration, against the spirit of the age? Why, this serene and beautiful spirit laughs at a race or a great name when it sets itself in opposition to the great movement of civilization. Do you remember, in that old legend of the Northern mythology, where a giant undertakes to drink up what seems a tiny stream? But as he proceeds in his task he finds the stream connects with the great ocean, and he is trying the vain and superfluous task of drinking up the ocean. Now Mr. Gladstone sees only 5,000,000 Irishmen; he doesn't see the great spirit of humanity, the civilization of the age behind her; and he might as well try to drink the ocean as to attempt to conquer the living spirit which for four hundred years—nay, for seven hundred—has asserted

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General Agents in Otago for Bowen's Californian Seeds.
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THE NEW GOLD STRIPED SATEENS

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

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SINGER SEWING MACHINES.

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

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(Opposite Queen's Theatre),
DUNEDIN.

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COLOMBO-STREET, CHRISTCHURCH.

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Good Stabling, with loose-box accommodation.

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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.

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itself (applause). He is engaged in a task which, considering the race, is impossible. You may weigh it against what gallant and persistent race you please; you may take Poland, the most gallant people in Europe, that flung the Turk back into Constantinople and saved the Cross from the Crescent; and yet Poland is a name trodden out within the limits of two hundred years of Russian oppression. For seven hundred years depopulated, starved, trodden under foot, Ireland, with the cross of her faith in one hand and the emblem of her nationality in the other has defied the most obstinate and most triumphant kingdom on the face of the earth (applause), and she stands to-day the pivot of British politics, on which turn and by which are judged the great civil questions of the leader of the English race. And yet this boaster undertakes to do what for seven hundred years Englishmen have tried to do and failed (applause). Oh no, oh no, Mr. Chancellor, you may thrust starving women and dying men out of their homes; you may stamp out everything that is happy in Ireland—yes, perhaps for a moment you may even stamp out resistance—but liberty knows nothing but victory (applause). Looking out on the present and judging by the past, Ireland will stand happy and prosperous when Gladstone's name will rot within those of Weterburne, Lord Eldon, and Lord North (prolonged applause).

The mayor then read a telegram from Mr. James Redpath, in which he said, "Boycott all British goods at once. Force your congressional representatives to increase the tariff on all British goods, and to vote millions, if necessary, to subsidise American lines of steamers, and thus drive British manufactures from our market and British shipping from our ports. This is a war to the knife on their part. Let it be a war to the death on ours."

Dr. Dillon Egan then addressed the meeting, and a musical programme was gone through in the interval between the speeches.

The *Boston Herald*, referring editorially to the reception given to Mr. O'Connor, says:—

The reception given last night to Mr. T. P. O'Connor was, as might have been expected, a conspicuous success. The weather, no doubt, was unfavourable, but it takes more than a sprinkle of rain to chill the warmth of an Irish welcome. Our fellow-citizens who owe their birth or have drawn their descent from the Green Isle turned out in their thousands, and crowded the Music Hall to its utmost capacity. Seats, aisles, and passages were overfilled. So great was the crush that long before the opening of the meeting the managers, sorely against their will, felt obliged to stop the sale of tickets at the door. The enthusiasm, like the attendance, ran beyond the bounds. We do not mean that it passed the limits of order. Far otherwise. But the assemblage was pre-eminently marked by its impassioned earnestness. There was a fervour, a spirit, a never failing receptivity that met and rose to the slightest point pressed by the speakers. The Celtic flint gave fire at every stroke. Under these conditions the orators of the evening had an easy task. But we do them no more than justice in saying that they could well have dispensed with the impressibility of the audience. When such speakers as Mr. O'Connor, Dr. Dillon Egan, Mr. Wendell Phillips, and Mayor Prince are called to dilate upon the wrongs of Ireland, a subject at once dear to their hearts and familiar to their tongues, the effectiveness of the effort needs no indorsement at our hands. Our opinion of the meeting, of the orators, and the audience may find expression in a single sentence. Emphatically, and at all points, the reception was a splendid success.

THE CANTERBURY CATHOLIC LITERARY SOCIETY.

HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF WELLINGTON, who is now in Canterbury, attended on Monday evening, January 9th, a meeting of the Canterbury Catholic Literary Society. Our readers are already aware of the establishment and of the objects of this Society, which will, we trust, go on and prosper. On the occasion referred to the President (Mr. W. M. Maskell) presented to his Lordship the following address, which speaks for itself and shows clearly what the Society has been doing and intends to do:—

"January 9th, 1882.

"To His Lordship the Bishop of Wellington.

"May it please your Lordship,—

"We, the Council and members of the Canterbury Catholic Literary Society, willingly take advantage of your Lordship's visit to this parish to express to you our grateful thanks for your kindness in accepting the office of patron of our Society. Desirous as we have always been of submitting ourselves to Catholic authority, and of ensuring for our work the sanction of the Church it has been an additional incentive to our endeavours to know that our rules and our proceedings have been favoured with the approbation of your Lordship.

"Your Lordship is aware, from the preamble to our rules, of the objects which the Literary Society has had in view—namely, the instruction and proper entertainment of the Catholics of this district. In pursuance of these objects we have, since our establishment six months ago, held weekly meetings, at which lectures and addresses have been delivered by several of our members, original essays on various topics have been read, questions of public interest have been discussed in regular debates, and entertainments of different kinds (in which we have received valuable assistance from non-Catholic friends) have been provided for our members. In addition, our rooms have been open on other evenings for games of chess and draughts and for social conversation: and we are endeavouring to establish musical and dramatic sections of the society in order to provide further sources of amusement and interest. It is also in contemplation that during the coming winter months evening classes should be set on foot in different branches of study.

"It is with great regret that we find ourselves unable to address your Lordship on this occasion in a room properly adapted to the wishes and the necessities of our society. It will be apparent to your Lordship that the room in which we are now assembled is totally inadequate for our purposes, and we regret also to state that we fear the

want of proper accommodation has had, and may continue to have, an injurious effect upon our members, and consequently upon our success. Established in June last, with a foundation of 27 members, our roll at the present time contains 94 names. The average attendance at our weekly meetings has been about 35. These members, in consideration of the fact that the Catholic male population of the parish of Christchurch alone is probably not less than 1600, cannot be said to be sufficient, and we are obliged to conclude that the want of proper accommodation is one principal obstacle in our way, more especially as we are thereby very greatly hampered in our endeavours to provide that variety of entertainment which is, it may be said, almost a necessity for such a society as ours. We have now, however, good reason to hope that, on the next occasion when your Lordship may honour us with your presence amongst us, we may be enabled to welcome you in a room which may be at once suited to our own purposes and worthy of your visit as our patron.

"We may also be permitted to express the hope that amongst the evidences of our progress and success may soon be found a sufficient and well-selected library, a means of instruction and enjoyment which is, we think, of paramount importance. Of such a library we possess now only the nucleus.

"In concluding this brief record of our position, of our proposals, of our objects and of our necessities, we beg once more to heartily thank your Lordship for your kindness in becoming our patron and in appearing amongst us this evening, and to humbly express our earnest hope that you may be long permitted to govern and direct us as Bishop of this diocese; and if, under your Lordship's patronage and supremacy, we, the Canterbury Catholic Literary Society, may be permitted by Divine Providence to help, in ever so small a way, in preserving Catholic faith, Catholic practice and Catholic unanimity in New Zealand, we shall at least feel that our endeavours have not been thrown away, and that our existence has not been without advantage to the cause of God and of His Church. It is in the hope of such a result that we beg now to subscribe ourselves.

"Your Lordship's humble and grateful servants,

"On behalf of the Canterbury Catholic Literary Society,

"W. M. MASKELL, J.P., President.

"R. H. VINCENT, Vice-President.

"JOSEPH B. SHEATH, Sec. and Treas.

"F. MILNER, Librarian.

"P. DOYLE, M.D.

"W. B. PERCEVAL

"D. O'SULLIVAN

"H. H. LOUGHNAN

"G. J. SELLARS

Councillors.

"Christchurch."

His Lordship the Bishop expressed his thanks for the address, wishing the Society success in its endeavours, showing what good such a society can do when properly organised, as he felt sure this one was. He exhorted its members to pull well together and bear up against any difficulties or inconveniences it may experience at first, as great things had small beginnings, and he again wished them every blessing and success.

The programme of the evening was now proceeded with: Mr. R. A. Loughnan giving a very lucid, clear, and interesting lecture on music, and Mr. J. W. Kennedy reading an original paper on "Ireland and the Catholic Faith," which called for loud plaudits at times from the meeting, and merited some very eulogistic remarks from his Lordship.

This concluding the business of the evening his Lordship closed the meeting with prayer.

The President then called for three cheers for the Bishop, which were given in a really hearty manner.

Mr. Philip Walsh has commenced business on his own account in the Club Stables Shoeing Forge, MacLaggan street, Dunedin. Mr. Walsh will be found a proficient in the art of shoeing horses and all the branches of a blacksmith's trade. All those who favour him with orders will find their work well and promptly done.

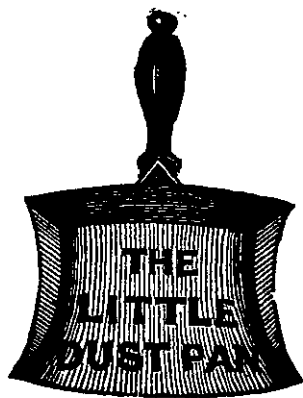
Mr. Matthews, Great King street, Dunedin, offers for sale an excellent stock of every description of vehicles. His waggons, drays, and carts will be found of superior make and strength.

OTAGO LAND BOARD.—At the meeting of the Otago Land Board held on Wednesday, the following applications were granted:—That of W. Lucas, to purchase 320 acres of block I., Blackstone district, that of G. Ferrier, to purchase section 4, block VII., Maniototo; that of F. D. Bell, to purchase section 7, block VII., Dunback; that of W. Herult, for deferred payment license over section 8, block V., Dunback. On the application of residents at Waitahuna and Tuapeka, it was resolved that whenever the survey of run No. 106 is completed, it will be dealt with by the Board in the interests of settlement. The application of Peter Joseph to remove guano on Green Island was declined. Consideration of H. Hecklet's application for leave to occupy section 1, block X., Waikouaiti district, was adjourned for a week. James Laverty's application to purchase 10 acres, section 25, block VII., Crookston, was referred to the Secretary of the Education Board to see if the land be required. It was resolved that ten years' lease of the southern 7000 acres run 389 be offered at auction, at £150 upset rental. R. Wilson's request that certain sections at Le stream be opened for application at £1 an acre was adjourned for a week. R. Miller's application to purchase 200 acres, Glenomaru district for a water supply, was referred to the ranger for report. A certificate of application for gold-mining lease, section 8, block IV., Waipori, was granted to J. Robertson and R. Cotton. A notice of the Board's intention to grant a lease to J. Bennett and others of section 9, block II., Fraser district, was ordered to be gazetted. The applications of C. O'Donnell for section 6, block III., Taras, and James Dawkins sections 27 and 28, block III., Cromwell, were recommended for the Governor's approval. The application of Charles Higgins to occupy section 2, block X., and that of W. W. Francis to occupy section 10, block XI., Waikouaiti, were adjourned for a week.

J. S E I V E R,
CHEAPEST
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BEDDING
MANUFACTURER,
GREAT KING STREET,
 (Next Carew's Cordial Factory.)
SPRING MATTRESSES, SOFA, CHURCH
SEAT, AND
CART SEAT CUSHIONS made to Order.
 Note Address:
J. S E I V E R,
Great King Street (Next to Carew's)
DUNEDIN.

THE Specialties in Christmas and
New Year's Gifts, Novelties in Toys
and Fancy Goods,

Requisites in Cutlery and Plated Goods



China, Glass, Ironmongery & Backware at

Induce us to Invite Inspection, Challenge
 Comparison, and Dery Competition.
 Come one, come all, to our Xmas Exhibi-
 tion. Ante-up for Bargains.
LITTLE DUST PAN, 45, GEORGE ST.,
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G O Y AND HOUGHTON,
 Corner Hanover and Cumberland Streets,
DUNEDIN.

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PAINTERS, SIGN WRITERS,
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Coach Painting a Specialty.

Experienced Workmen sent to any part at
 the shortest notice, and at Reasonable Terms.

S I M O N B R O T H E R S,
 (Late James P. Simon)
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS.

Direct Shipments Just Opened of **SCOTCH**
BOOTS, made to their own order by leading
 British and Foreign manufacturers, and for
 choice assortment, style, durability and strict
Moderate Prices, they confidently invite com-
 parison with any in the Trade. Large as-
 sortment of Superior

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
 Slippers, &c., made to order on the premises.
 Saleswoman in attendance for Ladies and
 Children. Send Post Office Order for sample
 pair. Orders promptly executed. Please
 note Address—

S I M O N B R O T H E R S,
 Golden Boot, George-st., 5 doors from Octagon.

RAILWAY CIGAR DIVAN,
 17 GEORGE STREET,
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J. V. WHITE wishes to inform the
 public and his friends generally that
 he has bought the business lately owned by
 H. Thompson, and is now prepared to sell
 Best Tobaccos, Cigars, Meerschaum Pipes,
 Briars, Pouches, and everything in smokers'
 requisites at the Lowest Price in the city.
 A splendid lot of Viceroy Fair Cigarettes.
J. V. WHITE.

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(FIRE AND MARINE.)
 Capital £1,000,000. Established, 1859.
 With Unlimited Liability of Shareholders.
 Offices of Ottago Branch:
HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN,
 Opposite the Custom House and Railway
 Station,
 With Sub-Offices in every Country Town
 throughout the Province:
FIRE INSURANCES
 Are granted upon every description of Build-
 ings, including Mills, Breweries, &c.,
 Stock and Furniture; also, upon Hay and
 Corn Stacks, and all Farm Produce,
 at lowest current Rates.

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Green Island ...	William Gray
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West Taieri ...	David Grant
Baichutha ...	J. Macdonald & Co
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Palmerston ...	John Keen
Oamaru ...	George Sumpter
Kakanui ...	James Matheson
Otakia ...	Henry Palmer
Naseby ...	J. & R. Bremner
Queenstown ...	T. F. Roskrige
Otepopo ...	Chas. Beckingsale
Cromwell ...	Chas. Colclough
St. Bathans ...	Wm. McConnochie
Clinton ...	Cameron & Carden
Matanra ...	James Pollock
Riverton ...	Peter Grant
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This Company has prior claims upon the
 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
 Company in preference to Foreign Institu-
 tions.

GEORGE W. ELLIOT
 Agent for Ottago

PHILADELPHIA, 1876.—Centen-
 nial Laurels. A Triple Crown awarded
 Wheeler and Wilson Machines. W. Melville,
 agent, George street.

A M E R I C A N Institute, 1877, the
 highest authority in the United States,
 declared the new straight-needle

W H E E L E R and **W I L S O N** Ma-
 chines the best in the world. Send
 for illustrated Price List.

P A R I S EXHIBITION, 1878.—The
 only grand prize has been awarded the
 new double-power

W H E E L E R & W I L S O N Sewing
 Machines for superiority over 80
 competitors. Inspection invited at Melville's,
 George street.

M E L B O U R N E EXHIBITION,
 1881.—Two first prizes awarded
 Wheeler and Wilson Machines. W. Melville,
 agent, George street.

S E W I N G Machines Repaired by W.
 Melville, Practical Machinist, 12 George
 street. Dunedin, and at moderate terms.

C O R B E T T AND **K N O X,**
PLUMBERS, GAS-FITTERS,
ZINC-WORKERS, BRASS-FINISHERS,
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 (Next Messrs J. Robin & Co.'s Factory),
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Baths, Closets, Wash-hand basins, Hot-Water
 Apparatus, and Electric Bells fitted up.
 Gas and Water laid on. Estimates given.

Q U E E N ' S A R M S H O T E L,
 PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

J. PLANK ... PROPRIETOR.
 The Proprietor (late of the Teaneriki Hotel,
 Oamaru) begs to inform the public and his
 friends generally that he has taken the above
 old and well-established Hotel, and is now
 prepared to receive Boarders and Guests.
TERMS MODERATE.

FIRST-CLASS WINES, ETC.
J. PLANK, Proprietor.

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OTAGO STEAM ROPE WORKS,
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MANUFACTURERS OF
 Best quality Manila, $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch to 24 inches—
 " " " Tether Lines
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 " " " New Zealand Flax, $\frac{1}{4}$ -in to 24 in.—
 " " " Tether Lines
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 " " " Tanned Rope
 " " " " Pipe Pack-
 ing
 " " " " Spun yarn
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 " " " " Hay Lashing
 " " " " Leather " "
 " " " " Wool " "
 " " " Russ, Hemp Plough Lines
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SPECIALITY FOR REAPERS & BINDERS.
 Manila Harvesting Twine } For Reaping
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PORTRAITS—Admirable in quality; won-
 derful in price, namely—From Five
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Instantaneous Pictures of Children.
 Views of all parts of the Colony in many
 sizes.

1882.

GREAT NEW YEAR SALE

SURPLUS DRAPERY STOCK.

SAUNDERS, MBEATH & CO.
 take this opportunity of thanking
 their numerous customers for the very liberal
 support they have accorded them during the
 last four years they have been in business,
 and beg to intimate that they have resolved
 to hold their

FIRST CLEARING SALE

This month, commencing on
SATURDAY, 7TH JANUARY,
 And continuing for
TEN DAYS ONLY.

S. M'B. and Co. presume they need not
 add anything in the way of describing their
 stock, as it is universally admitted to be one
 of the Most Complete and Best Assorted in
 the Colony, and as they have determined
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FIRST GRAND CLEARING SALE
 Shall be an unqualified success, every article
 has been Re-marked at such Sweeping Reduc-
 tions from usual selling prices that a Com-
 plete Clearance of their extensive stock will
 speedily be effected.

TERMS CASH.

SAUNDERS, MBEATH & CO.
 N.B.—Sale to continue for **TEN DAYS**
 ONLY, commencing Saturday, Jan. 7, 1882.

CLUB STABLES SHOEING
FORGE,
MACLAGGAN STREET, DUNEDIN.

PHILIP WALSH desires to intimate to his
 friends and the public that he has Com-
 menced Business at the above address, and
 hopes by strict attention to business to ob-
 tain a fair share of trade.

F O R S A L E.
 Waggons, Tip and Farm Drays, Spring Carts
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MATTHEWS,
42 GREAT KING STREET.

CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own correspondent.)

January 9, 1882.

PROPOSED ANTI-CRUELTY SOCIETY.

I AM extremely gratified at finding that the *Dunedin Evening Star* in a recent issue, commented on your article of December 23, "A Worthy Undertaking," and expressed a strong opinion that the time had now arrived when a society should be formed for the prevention of the gross cruelty to animals so terribly prevalent. Your contemporary seems to have somewhat misunderstood you, inasmuch as he concluded that you wished to limit the proposed society exclusively to Catholics; but I feel sure that it will be a source of real pleasure to all the lovers of humanity and justice that the *Star* is so anxious to participate in this good work. There can be no doubt that a Cosmopolitan Society would occupy a position of far more influence and greatly extended power than would a purely Catholic organisation, and I venture to hope that our contemporary's suggestion will be at once acted upon. It should be immaterial whether the proposed society be started in Dunedin instead of Christchurch, provided always that branches be established in as many of the leading towns and centres of population as practicable, and energetic efforts be made to enlist public sympathy with its objects. I cannot hope that my own experience is exceptionally unfortunate, and yet scarcely a week passes by without some shameful case of brutality coming under my notice. It is for this reason that I feel so anxious to use the strongest possible words of entreaty, and urge your readers (may I once more mention in particular the Catholic Literary Society?) to do their utmost that the present golden opportunity should not be lost, but that some decisive step be at once taken to lessen the terrible amount of wanton and unnecessary suffering inflicted on creatures given by God for man's use, but not his abuse. If Protestants are willing and anxious to start this good work, surely Catholics will not be found wanting.

SERIOUS FIRES. Two very serious fires occurred almost simultaneously last Friday night in Christchurch, the first being in the top storey of the Union Bank of Australia, in Hereford street. The Fire Brigade were quickly on the spot, and worked most zealously until the flames were thoroughly extinguished. Great damage was done to the roof, the upstairs rooms, and the ceiling of the banking room, though the exact amount of injury is not yet ascertained. The iron safe containing the documents was fortunately downstairs, and thus escaped, as also did Mr. Palmer's private residence adjoining. The insurances on the Bank amount to £7800, while the damage is probably about £2000. Business is being temporarily carried on in Messrs. Lewis and Gould's new buildings, in Worcester street, where the clerks are already at work. Of a more disastrous character was the fire in Mr. Reese's large sawmill and timber yard, situated in Lichfield street, which may be counted among the most destructive ones which have ever occurred in this city. Every one of the buildings was burnt, and nothing remains but charred timber and some machinery. A poor dog chained up in the yard, was slightly singed by the flames, but was rescued through the humanity of the bystanders, though the heat was most intense. Mr. Reese is unfortunately a great loser, for his insurances amount to only £2750, while his stock in the yard was valued at £4000, exclusive of machinery and plant, his business will also suffer through the temporary cessation of work. The Fire Brigade again rendered prompt and efficient aid, as did likewise the Fire Police.

THE CONFIRMATION & C. Sacrament on the Feast of the Epiphany. The parish priest preached a sermon suited to the occasion, on the text "Where is he that is born King of the Jews? For we have seen his star in the East, and are come to adore him" (St. Matt. II., 2). His Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese arrived in Port at an early hour on Saturday morning, and took the first train to Christchurch, which place he reached in time to offer the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass. Throughout Saturday immense numbers of penitents crowded the confessionals, and the work of the priests must have been most arduous and exhausting, as the parish priest remained in the confessional from 9 a.m. till between 10 and 11 p.m., with only two brief intervals, and the Rev. Father O'Donnell almost as long. In fact, had it not been for the accidental presence and kind assistance of the parish priest of Lyttelton it is difficult to say whether the resident priests would have finished their labours before midnight. During the evening the long continued drought gave place to torrents of rain, which came down all night, and (however grateful the farmers may have been) some apprehension was felt lest those about to be confirmed—many of whom lived at a considerable distance—should be seriously inconvenienced. However, though cold and stormy, Sunday was not altogether unfavourable, and at intervals the sun shone brightly. The church was very nicely decorated; very lovely masses of roses, geraniums, carnations, &c., were placed on the altars, and the banners of the different confraternities established in the parish were scattered about the church. One or two of these, particularly that of the Guard of Honour of the Sacred Heart, and that of the Children of Mary, are exceedingly handsome. The Mass at 7 o'clock was said by the Bishop, and was very largely attended, all the adults who were to be confirmed receiving Holy Communion; and at 8.30 the Mass of Confirmation, said by the Rev. Father Ginaty, was still more crowded. The parish priest could scarcely have been less than 20 minutes in giving Holy Communion, which was received by all the children about to be confirmed, as well as a large number of other persons. Immediately after the Holy Sacrifice was ended, his Lordship the Bishop administered the Sacrament of Confirmation; first addressing the children on the nature of the Sacrament, the great gift they were about to receive, and the necessary dispositions with which they should approach it. He also exhorted them to pray for the good Sisters, the schoolmasters, and others who had taken so much care and trouble in preparing them. Above 200 were confirmed, including a large

number of adults, all of whom were, I believe, converts. The children were, as usual, neatly and suitably dressed, the girls in white dresses, wreaths and veils; their reverent demeanour was most edifying, and I could not but notice the look of innocence and peace on their bright happy young faces, and the earnest, or rather eager, manner in which they repeated the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Hail Mary after the Bishop. I am informed that a very large number of the girls took the names of Philomena and Agnes, among the latter being, as might be expected, the Halswell children, whose district is under the patronage of that glorious saint. The favourite names with the boys were those of Joseph, Patrick, Thomas, and John. Owing to some mistake as to the hour four children from Halswell were too late; their poor mother, who had walked nearly all the eight miles between that place and Christchurch, was in floods of tears at the disappointment. The Bishop, however, kindly confirmed them later on, and their joy and gratitude, as well as that of the mother, was a sight to witness. High Mass did not begin till nearly half past 11 o'clock (owing to the length of time occupied in the confirmation), when the Bishop ascended his throne, and assisted at Mass, which was sung by Father O'Donnell, and by his Lordship's wish, the sermon was omitted. At vespers the altar was more than usually beautiful with its wealth of flowers and blaze of lights, and on the *predella* were placed two magnificent standard fuchsias. The Rev. Father Walsh was present, in addition to the Rev. Fathers Ginaty and O'Donnell, and the Bishop preached from the text, "Faith is the substance of things to be hoped for, the evidence of things that appear not" (Hebrews XI., 1). His Lordship pointed out the intense interest with which man could not but regard such questions as "Whence do I come?" "Whither am I going?" "What is my destiny?" and how shall I best fulfil that destiny? Questions utterly incapable of solution by even the greatest philosophers that ever lived. After defining faith as a supernatural virtue, whereby we believe the things revealed by God, who can neither be deceived, nor deceive us, the Bishop went on to combat the wave of infidelity, now, alas, spreading throughout the whole world, showing that faith was no degradation of human reason, the limits of which he pointed out, any more than the arts and appliances by which man aided his limbs and faculties were a degradation of those natural gifts. He instanced the folly of a man who, recognising the marvellous beauty of the structure and powers of the human eye, would yet indignantly reject as a degradation the use of the telescope, the microscope, the field glass &c., by which many of the wonders of nature imperceptible to the naked eye, were made visible. His Lordship also spoke of the many inventions and tools by which the "little hands" of man accomplished so many marvels in science and art; and showed the inconsistency which recognised the use of all these aids, whilst denying the gift of Divine Faith which solved all the problems that human reason was powerless to grasp. I dare not venture on more than this sadly bare and fragmentary outline of the Bishop's grand sermon. Immediately before Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament, his Lordship announced that during his recent visit to Rome, he had, at the request of the Rev. Father Ginaty, begged the Holy Father to give his special blessing to the converts who have been received into the Church during the past five years, i.e., since the arrival of the present parish priest. This request was at once granted, and therefore, as the delegate of the Holy Father, he would proceed to give them the Pontifical Benediction. The Bishop then exhorted the converts to prepare themselves for the due reception of this signal favour, by making an act of contrition, and heartfelt gratitude. Many happy and thankful hearts, besides the converts, and those who received the Sacrament of Confirmation, will tenderly cherish the glad memories of this the second Sunday of the new year, 1882. I must not omit to add that the Bishop announced that the new church of St. Patrick's, Kaiapoi, will be opened next Sunday, the 15th inst. A special train will leave Christchurch at 10 a.m. for Kaiapoi, returning at 6 p.m. We Christchurch Catholics, whether able or not to be present on the auspicious occasion, will one and all share in the joy of our Kaiapoi friends in the realisation of their wishes—the opening of their long-desired church.

MIRACULOUS CURES. You have more than once recorded cures which have recently taken place through the intercession of our Blessed Lady either at Lourdes or at Knock, and I feel quite sure that you and your readers will hear with delight of two cures of the same nature which have just lately happened in Christchurch. I may state that my information is based on authority which it would be impossible either to deny or gainsay. The first case is that of a lady, a long-continued sufferer, who, after receiving no benefit whatever from a number of doctors, and a variety of medicines, was restored to health after taking a small portion of the Knock cement in a little water. The other case is that of a sick person in great and immediate danger, all remedies having been ineffectual, but who was nevertheless cured by a few drops of the water from Lourdes. The relief was almost instantaneous; next day the patient was in a fair way of recovery, and is now quite well. In both cases, as may well be imagined, feelings of the warmest love and gratitude have been excited towards our most dear and blessed Mother, now, as ever, so truly *salvus infirmorum* and *auxilium Christianorum*.

The network of German subterranean cable is completed. It connects 221 towns, and has cost about 7,000,000dols.

Mr. J. V. White has purchased Mr. H. Thompson's tobacconist's establishment, George street, Dunedin, which he is prepared to carry on in first-class style. Smokers will find all their requirements provided for by him with much intelligence, and obtain the supply of their needs at moderate cost.

Messrs. Saunders, McBeath and Co., Princes street, Dunedin, are now, for a few days only, holding a clearing sale. Ladies will find it greatly to their advantage to attend it and supply themselves with a quantity of the most excellent drapery at unprecedentedly low prices.

REMOVAL.

ALEXANDER SLIGO has removed to new premises—specially re-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.

COSSENS & BLACK,

ENGINEERS, MILLWRIGHTS, AND IRON-FOUNDERS,
CRAWFORD STREET, DUNEDIN.
Manufacturers of Brick and Pipemaking Machinery, Woodworking Machinery, and Agricultural Implements.
All kinds of Engineering and Blacksmith's Work executed.

THE KAITANGATA COAL is the Best Household Coal in the Market, and is Sold by all Coal Merchants.

SCANLAN AND CO.,

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.

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

Colonial Timber of every description.
G. O'DRISCOLL & CO.,
Cumberland-street

M. BARDSLEY AND SON

FANCY TOILET SOAP MAKERS
AND
PERFUMERS.

Sole Manufacturers of the Celebrated
PRIZE PALE SOAP
Purest and Best.

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

WORKS—
KING AND CUMBERLAND STREETS,
DUNEDIN.

OTAGO WOOL STORES, Rattray and Castle streets, DUNEDIN,

THE NEW ZEALAND LOAN AND MERCANTILE AGENCY COMPANY (LIMITED)

Desire to call the attention of
WOOLGROWERS, FARMERS, AND OTHERS

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

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

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

STORE STOCK.

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

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

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

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

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

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES

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

MEMORANDUM FOR GUIDANCE OF COUNTRY CONSTITUENTS.

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

WOOL, SKINS, GRAIN, &c. to be offered in the Dunedin Market should be consigned to the Company's Siding, Dunedin. (A railway siding, running through the Store its entire length, gives unexcelled facilities for unloading and loading trucks, with complete protection from the weather.)

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

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

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

WOOLPACKS and CORNSACKS supplied at Lowest Market Rates.

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

Any further particulars will be furnished by

DONALD STRONACH, Manager, Dunedin.

Offices: Bond-street, Dunedin.

JUST RECEIVED.

Another Shipment of the
CELEBRATED GERMAN TWEED CLOTHING.
The Best ever imported to the Colony!
These are Perfect Fitting Garments, equal to Bespoke Goods, and at

HALF THE PRICE.

ALL BOUGHT FOR CASH.

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

NICHOLAS SMITH,

CASH DRAPER,

33, GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS!! CHRISTMAS!!!

S. T. KERR

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—

KERR'S CLOTHING AND DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,

142, GEORGE STREET,

Corner of Hanover street.

NOTICE.

PERSONS 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.

SHOULD this come under the notice of a man named KEAN, who was working with me 23 years ago at Mr. Tiffen's Station, Waipawa, he will 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—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, 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:—

Mr. Francis Meenan	...	...	£5	5	0
Children Convent Schools	...	...	3	0	0
J. Lennon	...	...	1	5	0
Waikari	...	...	2	12	6

WEEKLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Per Rev. N. Fitzgerald	£	s.	d.	Per Mr. J. Dillon	£	s.	d.
" W. Burke	4	0	0	" R. A. Dunne	1	0	0
" W. J. Hall	2	3	0	" J. Griffin	1	13	6
" N. Smith	1	16	0	" P. Fitzpatrick	0	16	6
" J. Daly	1	15	0	" T. B. Conway	1	0	0
" McGirr	1	10	0	" W. Cunningham	1	0	0
" J. T. Harris	0	8	0	" J. Brennan	0	18	0

M. WALSH.

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1882.

THE COST OF SECULARISM.



HILE we are opposed intensely to secularism, and have no sympathy whatever with secularists, as such, we desire to do them justice and allow them credit for all that they have a rightful claim to. With such a desire, then, we are obliged to admit that they give proofs, in certain instances, of considerable sincerity, and display a good will to submit to some self-sacrifice, in order to carry out their intentions, and abolish religious teaching. For it is evident that the heavier cost to

the country of secular education must in some degree affect those who support it willingly, as well as those who are forced to do so whether they will or not, and whom it's cost affects oppressively. And that it does cost very much more than the voluntary system is undeniable.

To be willing, however, and even anxious, to pay more for a system of schools whose sole advantage is the negative one, that it does not teach religion, may be accepted as a questionable mark of wisdom.

But of the difference in cost between the secular system and the voluntary we obtain the following particulars from a letter written to the *London Times* on the proposed changes in the educational system of England, by the Anglican Rector of North Waltham:—

I take (he says) the complete returns for 1879-80, and find, roughly speaking, that three out of every four of our children are educated in voluntary schools, and quite as well educated as in Board Schools. . . . For three-fourths of our children ratepayers contribute nothing now; but, in the altered case, four times the present school rate would have to be levied; and as voluntary schools, though demonstrably equally efficient, cost far less than Board Schools, the £750,000 now freely given for their support, would not only be lost, but the present voluntary schools, if made into Board Schools (apart from the enormous prime cost of the structures), would require the present high rate of Board expenditure. In a word, 7s. 8½d. a head on nearly 2,000,000 of children now voluntarily given would be thrown away, and the rates be charged with no less than 18s. 9½d. a head for that enormous and growing number. To be exact, this would raise (and the worst of it is, would unnecessarily raise) the education rate now levied of £636,792 to no less than £2,447,732!

It is evident, then, that secularists themselves, in common with those upon whom they force their system, though at a lower rate owing to their supporting no separate schools, must pay for the advantage of a want of religious instruction, and they, at least, show the sincerity of their dislike to this by their willingness to be additionally taxed, in order to keep it out of the schools. Let us do them all the justice they deserve; they willingly "pay for their whistle."

WE hardly care to blow our own horn very loudly, but we believe our readers will admit it to be due to us to acknowledge that we have done something towards advocating and defending the Irish cause all through the present agitation, and for our own part we promise that we shall continue to do so to the end without faltering or hesitation. But in order that we should be in a position to do this with good effect, as well as to fulfil the other ends for which the *TABLET* was called into existence, it is very necessary that the moral support accorded us in our readers' approval, and which we so highly value, should be backed up by the aid that the prompt settlement of accounts is capable of affording us. It is one of the conditions of human life that however much engaged the mind may be about exalted topics, the body needs to be maintained in a vigorous condition; in newspaper life also we find that while our columns are devoted to patriotic, religious, political and other topics, all our machinery must be kept in good working order and for this it is absolutely necessary that, in plain terms, we should have sufficient money always in hand. We, therefore, appeal to our subscribers to remember our claims upon them, and be diligent and generous in acquitting themselves of them. In any particular case the amount due to us may seem inconsiderable and such as we can afford to wait for, but when taken altogether a large sum remains in the hands of our subscribers, which it is, nevertheless, most desirable that we should receive without delay. We, therefore earnestly request of each subscriber to forward us the amount owing by him as soon as possible.

A *NAPIER* newspaper reports that the minahs acclimatised there make continual war upon the pigeons, which are quite unable to hold their own against them.

DR. BULLER speaking the other day at Karori, gave it as an instance of Maori selfishness that, on one occasion when he was dispensing flour and sugar at Foxton a Native who represented himself as starving, made application for aid, but when he had been given a bag of each of the commodities in question inquired, "Well, but who's to pay me for taking them home?"

THE *Inangahua Times* reports the Reefton mining prospects for the new year to have opened well. He says the samples of stone obtained upon several recently granted leases by prospectors promise important finds.

In the case of the Hon. Charles Johnston Pharazyn tried the other day at the Wellington supreme court for personation, there appears to have been from the beginning to the end a series of bewilderment and blundering that it is infectious to read of. The defendant was bewildered and blundered when he went into the wrong booth and recorded his vote as he did not intend to record it. The judge was bewildered and blundered either when he first told the jury that the very fact of the defendant's having voted twice constituted the offence, or

when he afterwards informed them that the offence was not voting a second time, but applying for a voting paper a second time. And the jury were so bewildered and blundered so in their verdict, that his Honour had to write it out again for them in another form which they were at liberty to adopt, amend or reject as they thought fit. It is not surprising then to find that there is some doubt as to what the verdict really meant and that its sense remains to be determined in the Court of Appeal.

THE *Evening Post* reports that during the late holidays some drunken fellows smashed the windows and front door of a hotel at Pahutanui, and that also a batch of rowdies travelling in a train on the Wellington railway carried with them large stones, with which they broke everything they could hit in the wayside stations.

HAD the visitor to New Caledonia to whose discovery there of a strange plant we refer in another column, visited New York also of late years, he would have found there likewise abnormally grown fruit akin to that discovered by him in the French island, and here is proof of what we assert:—"At the last meeting of the New York Health Board the preamble and resolution offered by Professor Chandler were adopted: 'Whereas, a corps of the Sisters of Charity has resided at the Riverside Hospital during the past six years, having charge of the hospital, and nursing those ill with smallpox and other diseases, in a manner that has elicited the unqualified approval of the Commissioners and officers of the Health Department, and at a time when it was impossible to secure the services of other reliable nurses for this work, the magnitude of which will be realised when it is remembered that in 1875 and 1876 there were at times between two and three hundred patients suffering from that loathsome disease, smallpox; and, whereas, it has been found necessary by the director to transfer them to other fields of usefulness; therefore, resolved, that this Board express to the Vicar-General, and through him to the Superior and officers of the Order to which the Sisters belong, its appreciation and gratitude for such services, and its profound regret that it has been found necessary to terminate them.'"

WE may now daily expect to hear of the suppression of the *Nation*, the *Dublin Freeman*, and many other Irish papers. It is announced that all newspapers considered to encourage seditious conduct in Ireland are to be suppressed forthwith, and with Mr. Forster for a judge sedition will be discovered without much difficulty. It is fortunate that the American papers are out of reach of the executioner, and that they are so fully informed and trustworthy on all questions relating to Ireland.

WE do not know much about the Guicowar of Baroda, nor what the result of his installation may be, but we have sufficient recollection of the doings of sepoys to believe that riots in which they were concerned, and which are reported to have taken place at the installation in question, may have had some significance. Do the sepoys dislike the dignitary alluded to, or is there again a question of their chewing grease? There has been lately some agitation as to the slaughter of horned cattle in India.

Aprespos of the arrival of a band of Mormon missionaries in Auckland, a local paper gives some account of the reported doings of the "Saints" in Utah. He quotes an authority, who says their laws are designed for the encouragement of licentiousness, and furnishes details that are extremely revolting.

LADY FERGUSON, wife of Sir James Ferguson, Governor of the colony, died at Bombay of cholera on the 9th inst.

THERE are now six cases of smallpox among the passengers by the *Garonne*, which lately arrived at Melbourne with the disease on board.

HUMANE and peaceful England, that shudders so at any report of outrage made concerning disturbed Ireland, still herself does actually display a case or two that may reasonably be called in question. There, for example, were the boys at the St. Paul's Industrial School, starved, beaten mercilessly, and shut up continually in a dark cell. One of them, too ill to do the work allotted to him, was whipped the very day before he died; another took poison in an attempt to escape from his misery, and others, well instructed in morality by the training given them, tried to set fire to the building in the extreme of their despair. There, again, was a little girl at Sheffield who, having fallen into consumption, as a consequence of fever, was caned by her father in order to rouse her to renewed energy, and that she might "get up" as he told her instead of lying too ill to move, but who, instead of being reinvigorated, died. We further are informed as follows by a recent number of the *Spectator*:—"No one who reads the police reports can fail to have been struck during the last few months with an enormous increase in the class of what may be called 'riotous offences.' Isolated cases of wife-beating and street-robbery are of tolerably regular occurrence, and so long as men besot themselves with drink, and are subject to the passions of cupidity and jealousy, these forms of crime are likely to remain beyond the reach of the deterrent influence of even the most savage penal code. But the epidemic of brutality from which we are at present suffering has a different origin, and requires different treatment. . . . In Islington the inhabitants have been compelled to follow Californian precedents, and to band themselves

into Vigilance Committees, who execute immediate and summary vengeance upon the disturbers of their streets. The military organisation of the Salvation Army has enabled it, in more than one instance, to render a good account of its enemies. But in some of the lower parts of London there is literally no security against personal violence, and scenes are enacted every night which, if they were reported from Ireland, would immensely strengthen the cry which is perpetually being raised for more coercion. There is nothing more contagious than this kind of ruffianism, which is all the more formidable because it is not confined to, nor indeed mainly practised by, those who belong to what is ordinarily regarded as the criminal class."

THE Counties' Railway Commissioners have sent in a report concerning the Otago Central Railway that is favourable to the line laid out by the Government Engineer. The district to be traversed contains a number of industrial centres, including the boroughs of Alexandra, Cromwell and Naseby, and the townships of Pembroke, Albertown, Bendigo, Bannockburn, Clyde, Ophir, Drybread, Tinkers, Cambrian, St. Bathans, Hill's Creek, Kyeburn, Hamilton, Hyde, Midlemarch, and Hindon, with a population of about 10,000 engaged in agricultural, pastoral, and mining pursuits. The district contains 39 pastoral runs, producing a yearly return of 2,500 tons of wool. There are besides 550,000 acres of agricultural land, of which 450,000 acres are as yet unsold; the soil is excellent, and the climate adapted especially to the growth of cereals. With facility for communication the value of the yearly produce could not amount to less than a million sterling.

WE regret to record the occurrence at Invercargill on the night of the 4th inst. of a most disastrous and destructive fire. Several buildings were completely destroyed, and a large amount of property lost by it. Among the heaviest losers have been Messrs. Roche and McInerney; and the former gentleman's losses have been the more heavy owing to the inferior quality of one of his safes, which permitted the destruction of several of his business books.

THE Maniototo County Council have passed a resolution asking for the following mining reserves within the county:—Mount Ida, 20,000 acres; St. Bathans and Cambrian, 10,000; Kyeburn, 6000; Sowburn, 2000; Hamilton, 4000; Hyde, 4000; Serpentine, 2000; Hill's Creek, 2000; Garibaldi, 500.

MR. W. E. ROWE, geologist, has made a most favourable report as to the Golden Fleece mine at Reefton. He says the auriferous deposit, extending for miles not yet explored, is rich in gold and contains also lead, silver, iron, and antimony.

THE first tunnel on the Otago Central line is reported to be closely approaching completion.

MR. FORSTER has gone to Osborne, where the Queen is now staying, for the purpose of obtaining a Cabinet Council's approval of certain exceptional measures to be adopted for the punishment of persons who supply the Irish disturbed districts with arms. This inclines us to look for some measures of extraordinary severity, for certainly the Coercion Act has given full power to the Irish executive to do anything within the extreme bounds of pretended humanity towards repression of all kinds. It will be interesting to learn, then, what the measures in question may turn out to be. Is it, indeed, proposed to resort to torture with the special sanction of Her Most Gracious Majesty? or what are we to expect in addition to the provisions already made?

THE Waikaiti correspondent of the *Tuapeka Times* reports the miners of his district as busy at work. A crane has been erected for one gentleman in the neighbourhood which is described as admirably adapted for sinking or stripping ground where no tail-races have been constructed.

A CARGO of fresh butter sent from Melbourne in the *s.s. Europa* has arrived in London in good condition.

THE Waimangaroa and Mokihinui reefs, Buller river, are favourably reported of.

A GENTLEMAN, signing himself "One of the People called Quakers," writes to the *Argus*, taking Sir Henry Parkes to task for his intolerant utterances respecting the late Mr. Fitzpatrick's burial. He says Sir Henry is mistaken in implying that nothing of the kind could take place except among Catholics. As a constant reader of English newspapers, he sees frequent refusals on the part of Protestant clergymen to perform the burial service over the body of some one who had failed to reverence their authority. Until the "Dis-senters' Burial Bill" passed three years ago, graves in the common graveyard of the parish were frequently refused to the people in question, and the father of the writer had been obliged to carry his dead 22 miles from the parish in which he and his children had been born, and bury them among strangers. He adds:—"No, friend Parkes, intolerance is not the exclusive possession of Catholic priests. Nay, the sensation created by the instance of Mr. Fitzpatrick's funeral shows that such acts are rare among them. Certainly, for one such Catholic instance in the British Empire, I will find a dozen Protestant cases of even a worse kind." Meantime, we observe that correspondence on the subject continues in our Dunedin daily contemporaries, in which it has sunk to a very low

level. In particular our contemporary the *Daily Times* has published scurrilous abuse emanating from some paltry pope or other of the kennel, that we should have thought even his stupidity would hardly have been dense enough to look upon as fit for the columns of a newspaper pretending to common decency. But when extreme bigotry and extreme stupidity combine what may we not expect from them? In the present instance, however, our expectations have been surpassed.

THE *European Mail*, speaking of the Irish Land Court, says:—"Some very curious cases crop up now and again, and an opinion has been expressed to the effect that, even if some of the tenants paid no rent at all, they could not support themselves in their holdings, a view which must be taken to suggest one of two things—either that the lands are valueless, or that the tenants are unprogressive." But it would seem that now-a-days even the most progressive tenants fail to improve their land, and more, that even progression itself has injured the position of the farmer. We have the authority of the *London Times*, at least, for stating that in England pasturage has grown sour, and the inferior native grasses have taken the place of those requiring superior cultivation, owing to excess of moisture and low temperature; that, moreover, chemistry has not fulfilled its pretensions by supplying manure to renew the wasted soil—but in some instances perhaps worked harm; and that the forcing forward of sheep for the market has injured the breed generally. It is another case in which it is found, or at least seems hinted, that after all man with his utmost art must fall short of the powers of Nature.

APPROPOS of an admission made by Judge Johnston at Timaru that the costs in a case in which a sum of £200 was disputed might exceed £81, a contemporary remarks that under such circumstances it is to be wondered at that any one can be found stupid enough to take even a just case into Court. Sir George Grey's proposals for admission to the bar are extreme, but lawyers will have themselves to blame if they pave the way for their popularity by such law charges as those referred to.

UPWARDS of 70,000 cases have been submitted to the Irish Land Court, of which 600 have been decided—60 per cent. of the decisions being appealed against.

It is reported that Prince Bismark has called on the great powers to define the position of the Pope, and that the Papal Nuncio at Vienna has proposed the cession to his Holiness of a strip of territory from Rome to the sea. Such reports, however, are hardly to be looked upon as reliable without further confirmation.

THE Panama Canal difficulty seems to be by no means approaching settlement. The English Cabinet refuses the claim of the American Government as at variance with international law and the Clayton Bulwer Treaty; and the English Press condemn the despatch to Minister Lowell as breathing a hostile spirit to England. It will be interesting to find that the cordial understanding arrived at in relation to Egypt by France and England extends also to America. England will need a strong alliance here. But if it be true that Bismark is uneasy as to this Egyptian affair, and has actually gone as far as to make preparations for the conversion of certain steamers into cruisers to serve at need. America might, perchance, obtain an ally that would occupy the attention of France. In any case, whatever may come of the dispute between England and America, it is ominous to find that cannon are being cast both in France and Germany, and warlike preparations generally proceeding.

FRANCE and England have sent an identical note to the Khedive of Egypt guaranteeing the maintenance of order in his Kingdom, with the special aim it is understood of preventing all further interference of Turkey in Egyptian affairs. Meantime Germany and Austria have influenced the Sultan in opposition to the agreement made with England for the liquidation of the Turkish debt, and envoys have gone from the Porte to Berlin about the matter. On the whole if things be as they are reported, affairs in general throughout the world seem rather "mixed," and it is hard to say what may not come to pass before they are set straight again.

THE disaffected portions of Ireland are to be divided into five military districts, where the military authorities alone will administer what they call justice. Things are evidently assuming the form they wore before '98, and the pitch-cap, and all the agreeable features of those days may once more be employed to excite the outbreak necessary to excuse in the eyes of the world a wholesale slaughter. It is, moreover, desirable this should take place at once so that England may not be forced to seek out pretty speeches, and gentle diplomacy with which to withdraw her opposition to America's claim to the political control of the Panama Canal. She cannot raise her voice very high as matters stand at present.

£18,000,000 worth of English and colonial property was lost in shipwrecks during the past year.

THE San Francisco mail steamer *Zealandia* arrived at Auckland on Tuesday with two cases of small-pox, which broke out after leaving Honolulu, on board. The passengers are gone into quarantine, and the mails have been fumigated.

THE Wellington *Evening Post* reports the discovery at Kapiti of beds of syngae.

A NORTHERN paper says that a man at Havelock voted against Captain Russell because he wore an eye-glass. Coming events, however, cast their shadows before. When the ladies obtain the franchise personal appearance and tricks of fashion should go a good way in determining the fortunes of candidates.

PROFESSOR M'IVOR is said to report most favourably on the Gisborne petroleum springs, and paraffin.

THE decision of the Otago Land Board to exclude the representatives of the press and the public generally from their sitting on the question of the runs has caused a good deal of surprise and comment. The step is asserted to be illegal and beyond the power of the Board. The resolutions passed by the Board as to the division, re-leasing, and reservation of the runs appear to be fair and satisfactory, and such as should meet with the approval of the public.

MESSRS Richard Turnbull, William J. Stewart and J. H. Sutter, Canterbury members, addressed a letter to the Otago Land Board this week requesting them to limit the currency of the leases to be sold next month to one year, so that the matter might be reserved for the consideration of the New Parliament.

A FIRE broke out on the 11th inst. in an unoccupied house at Reefton, by which Kater's Exchange Hotel was burned to the ground.

THE *Tuapeka Times* reports that, owing to want of work, many miners are leaving the district for Sydney and Tasmania. He looks for the only check to a decided effort to develop mineral resources.

THE Imperial ministry have decided on introducing the *clôture* when demanded by a simple majority of the House, into Parliament.

DISCOVERIES of arms and dynamite as well as of conspirators are reported from Ireland. All Irish reports, however, emanating from British sources we receive not only with a grain of salt, but with a whole fist-full.

BOOKS of tickets for the Intercolonial Art Union in aid of the Irish National Land League, and which will be drawn for in Melbourne as a centenary observance of the Declaration of Independence on April, 17, have been received by several gentlemen in Dunedin who will be happy to dispose of them. Orders left at our office will be promptly attended to.

THE Dominican Sisters beg to acknowledge the receipt of remittances towards their Invercargill art-union from Miss Ryan, Kanieri; Mrs. Toal, Dunedin; Mr. Neylon, Waikari; Mrs. White, Kaikorai; Mr. Nestor, Clyde. H. Feldwick, Esq., M.H.R., has kindly made a donation towards the purchase of the new convent of £5 5s.

THE collection to reimburse his Lordship the Bishop of Dunedin for the money expended by him in providing at Home for the needs of his diocese is making good progress. We regret, however, that owing to pressure on our space we are unable this week to publish the continuation of the list.

A PARTY of the Dominican Sisters left Port Chalmers yesterday by the s.s. *Albion en route* to Invercargill for the purpose of establishing their branch convent there. It has been found necessary to erect, in addition to the present building, an extensive school-room on the grounds, and, as this will necessitate a considerable further outlay, it is hoped the friends of the undertaking will exert themselves to enable the Sisters to fulfil all their engagements easily, and enter upon their new field of labour with free hands, and without the wearing anxiety that a burden of debt entails.

THE *Inangahua Herald* gives the prices of diamond drills now being manufactured in Australia by contract as, for underground drills, £232 each; surface drills, £350 each. Boilers to work the surface drills, £306 14s 4d each; air compressors for underground drills, £507 each—these prices are exclusive of fittings. "The cost per foot," adds our contemporary, "for boring with the diamond drill at Stawell through metamorphic rock with quartz veins averages about 12s per foot; at Kingston, 8s 6d per foot, and at Kilcunda through mesozoic rock (sandstone and shales) the cost does not exceed 7s 6d per foot. From 8s 6d to 9s 6d per foot may be taken as an average cost. The figures, however, do not include the cost of fuel and water. The bores sunk by hand in the Kyneton district have cost from £1 to £5 according to depth and hardness of the rock. The total number of feet bored in Victoria up to 24th September last was 22,020ft. Sin."

WE clip the following from our Wellington contemporary the *N.Z. Mail*. An unsightly gap at the northern end of Lambton-quay, nearly opposite to the Government Buildings, has recently been filled by a most substantially-built two-storey brick shop and dwelling-house, erected by Dr. Grace, and which has been built to meet the increasing business requirements of Messrs. Whittaker Bros., stationers and fancy goods dealers, who have secured a lease of the premises for an extended term. The site is excellently adapted for carrying on the business for which the edifice has been designed, while the latter reflects the highest amount of credit upon Mr. W. Corbett, who has in the dual and difficult positions of architect and builder apparently given unqualified satisfaction. The building is substantially built, and regard has been had not only to the business requirements for which it has been erected, but likewise to the com-

fort of the tenants. Throughout the architect has sedulously determined, so far as possible, to employ in the internal fittings New Zealand woods alone, and the effect, as might be anticipated, is both pleasing to the eye and satisfactory to the tenants. Throughout the establishment paperhangings have been eschewed, and in their place the eye is relieved by encountering pretty, fresh, and bright natural pictures, obtained from the polished red and white pine and other woods in the district. The ceilings are lofty, and are also formed of native forest timber, highly polished. Messrs. Whittaker Brothers have recently imported, direct from London, Paris and Belgium, a large stock of stationary, books, school requisites, and fancy goods, of the latest pattern and devices, and these are really well deserving of more than a passing glance.

OUR contemporary the *Lyttelton Times* betrays an imperfect knowledge of the nature of the anti-Jewish movement in Germany when he speaks as follows:—"Two of Prince Bismark's most characteristic strokes of policy have been his encouragement of the Jews to harass the Catholics, and his more recent apathy while the Catholics have had their revenge upon the Jews." It is quite true that the Jews took an energetic part in the institution of the Kulturkampf, but the Catholics of Germany have sought for no revenge. On the contrary, the anti-Jewish agitation has been condemned by several dignitaries of the Catholic Church, and the ecclesiastic who takes a leading place in it is Herr Stockner, a minister of the Evangelical communion. So far from being Catholics, those people who are now engaged in attacking the Jews were their allies in their undertaking against the Church. Our contemporary, then, seems strangely mis-informed as to the matter in question.

HUNTING in Ireland appears to be now more than ever a "mimicry of noble war." While the sportsmen are pursuing their vermin they are in some instances themselves pursued by the peasantry who are bent on preventing the chase. The scene must be extremely lively. But in those cases where "fish-hounds" lead the run something was evidently needed to add to the excitement.

THE *Nelson Colonist* describes the school at Rikawa as infected with a contagious scorbutic disease of a serious nature, and which, when it attacks a child cannot be eradicated, at least for many years. Our contemporary thinks that, if the report be true, of which he has little reason to doubt, the utmost precautions should at once be taken in the matter. In this we fully agree with him, and the more since the whole colony may be greatly concerned in preventing the spread of the infection.

An individual who had twice before attempted to drown himself, jumped off the bridge at Wanganui with a similar intention yesterday week. If his friends can at last prevail upon this gentleman to die in his bed, it will be a proof that it is not only those who are born to be hanged, that, as the old proverb affirms, fail to obtain a watery grave.

THE *Mount Ida Chronicle* very reasonably complains, that while there is no money available for immigration, and the nominations of their friends by settlers are in consequence refused, an immigration staff of seven men continues to be maintained in London, at the cost of £3500 yearly.

SIR HENRY PARKES made a speech the other day at a banquet given him at Sydney, prior to his leaving for England, in which he played upon the first personal pronoun as fully as did even Mr. Downie Stewart in his late election speech. Sir Henry said he dealt thus fully with himself to show how any man with the use of his hands and a brain would get on in the world. He made reference likewise to the almighty "cheek" without which both hands and brain would frequently profit nothing, and which we so often find to do service for both. Sir Henry, however, being in genteel society and desiring to avoid slang, spoke of the quality in question under the euphemism of "sufficient bravery."—It has stood him in good stead, and he owes it a high-sounding title.

THE latest craze that appears in the emigration line is a proposed exodus for the cultivation of the cinchona tree in Jamaica. It has been discovered that the climate is delightfully salubrious, and the yellow fever a mere bugaboo that no one ever in truth encountered there. What do they not find out when they have the will!

SERIOUS bush fires, resulting in the loss of property to a considerable amount, took place last week near Oxford, and Akaroa in Canterbury.

MR. JAMES REDPATH reports the eviction of a woman with a child one day old at her breast, and who died in consequence of the treatment given her. Yet the Land Act is perfect, and all Ireland should be on their knees imploring the blessing of Heaven on their deliverers Gladstone and Forster!

THE debt of Victoria amounts to over £20,000,000, of which £15,000,000 have been invested in railways, receipts from which show a progressive increase. Sir Bryan O'Loughlen desires to float another loan of £4,000,000 on the English market.

THE Rev. Father Sheridan has written to the *Argus* relative to the reported disturbance in the cemetery at Ballarat. It seems the woman who was buried had received the Sacraments of the Church on her deathbed, and died in the Catholic faith, notwithstanding

which her body was conveyed to the Presbyterian burial ground, and a minister was in attendance to conduct the service of his communion over it. At this sight the dead woman's father and brothers were filled with indignation, and resented with a warmth of language that could not be approved of, although everything considered it could hardly be looked upon as totally unpardonable, the outrage offered to the wishes of the deceased, and their own religious beliefs. As usual, the bigoted Press of the colony exaggerated everything unbecoming that took place, and concealed all the extenuating circumstances.

Commercial.

MR. DONALD STRONACH (on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited) reports for the week ending January 11, as follows:—

Fat Cattle.—182 head of fat cattle were yarded at Burnside today in addition to 212 stores. For the former the trade demand was dull, but prices ruled somewhat better than at last market. Bullocks realised from £7 7s 6d to £10 12s 6d, and cows £6 10s to £8 2s 6d. We sold drafts on account of the New Zealand and Australian Land Company (Limited), from their Edendale estate, bullocks at £8 5s to £10 7s 6d, and cows at £6 10s to £8 2s 6d; and on account of Mr. William Shand, bullocks at £7 7s 6d to £8 7s 6d, and cows at £6 15s per head. We quote prime beef 22s 6d per 100lbs.

Fat Calves.—24 head yarded, and sold at up to 24s each.

Fat Sheep.—The supply was a fair average, consisting of 2055 head, but biddings were slow at scarcely last prices. Cross-breds realised from 8s to 12s per head. We sold as follows:—On account of Messrs. T. and M. Henderson, 80 at 9s to 9s 6d; Messrs. Samson and Little, 308 at 10s to 10s 6d; Mr. James Macandrew, 50 at 8s; and Mr. Andrew M'Laren, 80 at 10s 9d to 11s. We quote prime cross-bred mutton, 1½d to 2d per lb.

Fat Lambs.—582 were offered and sold at about previous rates, realising up to 12s per head. We disposed of a draft on account of Mr. James Gibson, Papakaia, at 8s.

Fat Pigs.—The market was over supplied with 189 head. Prices ranged from 4s 6d to 38s. We sold a few on account of Mr. William Shand.

Store Sheep.—There is still an almost unlimited inquiry for good young merino wethers and ewes, and also for crossbreds of all ages, but the numbers offering are quite unequal to supplying the demand. Since last report we have placed 11,000 head.

Store Cattle continue in good demand. We report sale at Burnside to-day of 27 head of bullocks and steers in very forward condition, on account of Mr. Thomas Geary, at £5 4s per head, and shall offer at Mosgiel yard on 26th January about 150 head, principally bullocks and steers in forward condition, on account of Messrs. M'Kay Brothers.

Wool.—Our second regular wool sale of the season was held at the Otago Wool Store on Tuesday, 10th instant. We report for merinos and fine cross-breds a firm demand at last prices; heavier and coarser sorts were dull at about same quotations, but for such descriptions the competition was uneven. We sold 468 bales at the following prices:—Cross-bred greasy, 7½d to 10½d; washed, 8½d; and scoured, 12½d to 18d; merino greasy, 6½d to 10½d; and scoured, 16½d to 22½d.

Sheepskins.—We cleared a large catalogue at our sale on Monday under fairly active competition from a good attendance of buyers. Prices ruled about same as at our previous sale on 29th December. Butchers' green cross-breds fetched from 4s 8d to 5s 6d; dry, 2s 10d to 3s 9d; butchers' merinos, 3s to 4s 11d; dry, 1s 9d to 3s; lambskins, 1s 1d to 1s 8d; pelts, 7d to 1s 3d each; greasy skins in bales, 4½d to 6d per lb.

Tallow.—Market unchanged, trade demand being good at the following quotations, at which we cleared our catalogue on Monday:—Fairly rendered tallow, 28s to 30s per cwt.; inferior in proportion. Butchers' rough fat, 19s to 20s per cwt.

Grain.—Wheat: As we have for some time reported, good to prime milling can be placed without difficulty at our quotations, although millers manifest no anxiety to lay in stocks. We quote prime milling, 4s to 4s 3d; medium, 3s 6d to 3s 9d; inferior and fowl feed, 2s to 3s 3d. Oats: There has been considerable inquiry for feed oats for shipment, and some transactions have resulted, without, however, any tangible improvement in prices. We quote prime milling, 2s; bright feed, 1s 10d to 1s 11d per bushel. Barley: Nothing to report.

PRODUCE MARKET—JAN. 12, 1882.

MR. F. MEENAN, Great King street, reports:—Wholesale prices: Oats, 1s 8d to 2s per bushel; milling wheat, 4s 3d to 4s 6d per bushel; fowls' feed, 2s to 3s; barley, malting, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; feed, 1s 6d to 2s 6d per bushel; hay, £4 per ton; chaff, £3 15s per ton; straw, £2 per ton; bran, £3 15s per ton; pollard, £4 10s per ton; flour, £10 to £10 10s per ton; oatmeal, £10 to £10 10s per ton; butter, fresh, 6d to 8d, salt, 6d to 7d; eggs, 1s; bacon, in rolls, 7d to 7½d; side, 7½d; hams, 10d; fresh pork, 4d per lb.; potatoes old, 2d 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; good ordinary butter, 6d; eggs, 11d per dozen; roll bacon, 7d per lb. Good salt butter, in kegs, no demand; cheese 4d per lb, new cheese 4½d per lb.

Mr. J. Plank, late of Oamaru, has taken the Queen's Arms Hotel, Princes street, Dunedin, where his friends and the public generally will find him prepared to sustain his well-earned reputation as a host. Boarders and visitors will receive in the establishment in question all possible attention at moderate charges.

CATHOLIC DAY SCHOOLS, WELLINGTON.

(Evening Post Dec. 24.)

THE Convent Day Schools, at Hill street and Te Aro, were closed on Friday, after a very satisfactory examination. His Lordship Dr. Redwood complimented the children on the progress they had made in their various studies during the last year, and distributed the prizes according to the following list:—

ST. JOSEPH'S SCHOOL, HILL STREET.

First Class.—Religious knowledge (the gift of the Rev. F. McNamara), M. Keefe; arithmetic, M. A. Gibbs; English history, S. J. Johnson; grammar, M. Turcich; music and drawing, M. J. Hayward. Second Class.—Good conduct, M. Corlette; Christian doctrine, B. Turcich; reading, M. Clune; grammar, L. Collins; geography, L. Lessington; recitation, M. Gibbs; general improvement, E. Keefe. Third Class.—Christian doctrine, M. Jackson; writing, J. Lansdon; arithmetic, E. Dalton; grammar, A. Darcy; order, M. Mills. Fourth Class.—Regular attendance, M. Plunkett; Christian doctrine, A. Turcich; arithmetic, A. White; writing, A. O'Malley; application, A. Gormley.

ST. PATRICK'S SCHOOL, TE ARO.

First Class, First Division.—Good conduct (gift of the Rev. F. Kerrigan), E. Flannagan; religious knowledge (gift of the Rev. F. Kerrigan), Ist, J. M'Donald, 2nd, L. M'Donald; Scripture history, L. M'Keegan; geography, S. Coffey; grammar, H. Bohan; arithmetic, J. M'Donald; order, M. Power; music, E. Flannagan; singing, E. Kimbell; application, R. Moss. Second Division.—Religious knowledge, R. M'Keegan; writing, M. Flannagan; arithmetic, A. Handley. Second Class.—Regular attendance, A. Downes; arithmetic, E. Hayes. Third Class.—Religious knowledge, M. M'Keegan; arithmetic, C. Greville; reading, C. Coffey; spelling, L. Shelly; writing, M. Sandbrook; geography, M. E. Segrave; singing, L. M'Donald; application, A. O'Shea and L. Toohill; general improvement, M. O'Shea.

SACRED HEART SCHOOL, TE ARO.

First Class, First Division.—Good conduct (gift of the Rev. P. Kerrigan), B. Worth; religious knowledge (gift of the Rev. P. Kerrigan), B. M'Namara; Scripture history, E. Ryan; geography, M. A. Bohan; grammar, A. M'Loughlin; arithmetic, K. O'Shea; general improvement, E. Grant; writing, H. Kahill; application, L. Rams. Second Class.—Religious knowledge, M. Fitzsimmons; geography, K. Frost; grammar, A. M'Millan; arithmetic, S. Browne; reading, L. Stratton; general improvement, B. Grant. Third Class.—Religious knowledge, K. Fitzsimmons; regular attendance, M. Kent; application, E. Evans; arithmetic, K. Scanlan; reading, M. Mahony.

INTEMPERANCE IN SWITZERLAND.

At the annual meeting of the Swiss Society of Public Utility, held at the close of last month in Neuchatel, the growth of intemperance in Switzerland, as denoted by the augmented imports of wine and spirits and the ever-increasing number of public-houses and private distilleries, received considerable attention and was the subject of a special report prepared by Dr Roulet and several other members of the society. According to Dr Roulet's calculations, the consumption of ardent spirits is at the rate of seven-and-a-half litres per head per year of population, which, as two-thirds of the population—women and boys under 16—are not the habit of taking strong drink, is equal to a consumption of 21 litres (37.46 pints) per head of the adult male inhabitants of the country. The consumption of wine and beer ranges from 60 to 100 litres per head of population. In addition to the home production of wine and liquor, all of which is drunk in the country, there is a considerable and rapidly-increasing import of foreign wines and spirits, and there is every reason to believe that the production of home-made spirits has greatly increased. These spirits, distilled, for the most part, from potatoes and damaged grapes, are coarse, fiery, and impure. Their natural colour is that of whisky, but they are often coloured with burnt sugar, sometimes with drugs, and retailed as "cognac," at prices varying from 6d to 10d a bottle. Dr Roulet bought and analyzed several samples of this so-called cognac. The lighter coloured sorts he found tolerably free from added impurities, but the dark-brown brandies were adulterated with substances which he described as decidedly poisonous. Although liquor is so much cheaper in Switzerland than in England and wages are so much lower, it is almost certain that Swiss workmen not only drink more, but spend more in drink than English workmen. Under the present Federal Constitution, cantonal authorities have no right to restrict the number of public-houses but they may levy on them a special tax, and the number at present taxed in the canton is 4121, equal to one for 115 of the population. The proportion in 1879 was one to 135. It is assumed that every innkeeper, in order to live and pay his way (including £7 in rates and taxes), must gain, at the very least, £108 a year. This implies an annual sale of wine, beer, and spirits of £324, which, multiplied by 4121, gives a sum of 21,432,000l. (£853, 280) as the expenditure of the people of Zurich in drink out of their own house, or, rather, of 151,680 of them, that being the estimated number of habitual public-house customers. From these figures the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* draws the conclusion that, on a moderate computation, the average expenditure of a Zurich working class family on drink cannot be less than £12 8s 9d a year, a sum which represents a full fifth of its earnings.—*Times Correspondent*.

We are concerned (says the *Medical Press and Circular*), in the interest of impressionable females and weak-minded young men, to notice the arrival in England of Messrs Moody and Sankey, of revival fame. Former experience of the pernicious influences of the hysterical religious mania with which these clever men were identified leads us to hope that most people will guard against an undue preponderance of the emotional passion.

CHRISTIAN BURIAL,

(Sydney Express, Dec. 17.)

THE rather remarkable discussion on the circumstances attending the interment of the late Mr. Fitzpatrick, which took place in the Legislative Assembly on Tuesday evening last, calls for some comment at our hands. We should be unworthy of our position as an exponent of Catholic morality if we hesitated for one single instant in placing the true state of the case before the public. As conscientious writers we feel that we should be highly culpable if we allowed the erroneous opinions enunciated by Sir Henry Parkes and others to pass without contradiction, or if we in any way attempted to blink our own responsibility in the matter. We shall then place before our readers a plain statement of fact. We shall discuss the matter with perfect calmness, and shall carefully avoid any direct reference to the unhappy contingency which called forth the unseemly discussion which took place in the assembly.

Every Catholic knows that he is bound to obey the Church if he wishes to be a participator in the spiritual benefits which she affords. So long as he keeps carefully within the lines laid down by the teaching of the Church on faith and morals he may hold what opinions he pleases on politics. It may indicate a certain amount of rashness certainly for anyone to oppose the dicta of, not only the Archbishop of Sydney, but the Bishops of the whole Catholic world, and, indeed, of the Holy Father himself—on the subject of the best mode of educating the people. Nevertheless, a man does not cease to be a Catholic unless he obstinately maintains erroneous doctrine, or refuses to obey that Canon of the Fourth Lateran Council which ordains that a man shall frequent the Sacraments of Penance and the Holy Eucharist at least once a year. Anyone who deliberately disobeys this Commandment of the Church is by immemorial ecclesiastical law excommunicated, and must, consequently, be deprived of Christian burial. It is, therefore, incorrect to say that Catholics are ever refused the rites of sepulture. So long as they remain in full communion with the Church no power on earth can deprive them of the usual exequies. The test of goodness or badness—in the Church sense—is the due use on the one hand, or neglect on the other, of those Divine means of Grace instituted by Christ our Lord for our salvation. Foolish, and even erroneous political utterances have naught whatever to do with the question, which it will be at once seen, is one between the individual members of the Church of the one part and the Ordinary of the other part. A man is undoubtedly free to believe and act as he pleases, but he must not expect to go unpunished if he reviles by his life and conduct all Church discipline, any more than he could imagine that he would be allowed to go scot free if he persistently infringed the law of the land.

THE IRISH LAND ACT.

(From the Wanganui Freeman.)

A CURIOUS testimony has been borne to the merits of the Irish Land Act. The English telegrams inform us that "a largely attended meeting of landlords has been held at Dublin, at which resolutions were passed condemning the Land Act, and setting forth the intention of the meeting to demand compensation from the State for losses incurred through carrying out the provisions of the law." There is evidence in such a movement that the Act is operating strongly in favour of the tenants, and that the exorbitant rents which have led to so much discontent are likely to suffer a sensible abatement. The landlords have raised the cry of confiscation, and demand compensation. What does this really mean? That a judicial rent, or fair rent, is less than the landlords have been receiving, and that their incomes have been diminished. The landlords can only demand compensation by virtue of their assumed right of freedom of contract. In England, freedom of contract is still the law, but the conditions of the two countries are so essentially different that Parliament has admitted freedom of contract in one and limited it in the other. The principles of the Act have been arrived at after so much conflict and discussion that it is simply impossible for one of the parties—either landlords or tenants—to reverse them until they have had a full and exhaustive trial. So long as administration of the Act is in accordance with its spirit, it is vain and idle to enter protests in the way of demanding Parliamentary assistance in the form of grants of money. If the rents come down with a run under the happy influence of the Land Commission, the fact is placed beyond all doubt they were too high before. The sympathy in which case is due, not to the landlords, but to the tenants. Indeed, we go so far as to think that the moral right to ask for compensation rests with the tenants and not with their oppressors. This view would probably be taken by Mr. Farnell, who made the mistake recognised by the Archbishop of Cashel, in not waiting until he saw what would be the effect of the administration of the Act. At the same time he had perfect constitutional right to continue the agitation without which it is admitted on all sides there need never have been any Act at all. The reduction of rents is the justification of the Land League movement, while the last action of the landlords is the most indubitable testimony to the necessity of bringing them and their rents under the judicial supervision of an impartial tribunal. "The world moves," and even the most misgoverned country in the world has had a ray of light thrown upon it which inspires its well-wishers everywhere with the hope that at least it may enter into the race of material progress upon something like even terms.

The first Roman Catholic Diocesan Synod in Scotland since the Reformation was held on Wednesday, Oct. 19th, in Glasgow.

PROSPECTUS

KEAST AND MC'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)
 Mr. J. B. THOMSON, Builder
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 Mr. ALEX. INGLIS (A. and T. Inglis)
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 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
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 Mr. FRANCIS MCGRATH, 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 Resident
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
McCarthy," 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 McCarthy" has been established for
upwards of 12 years, and their success has been such as strongly con-
firms general reputation 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. McCarthy, 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 provision
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 ofassets over liabilities (after setting aside absolutely all known
bad 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.
McCarthy, 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 MC'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.

From a note to the Paris Academy, it appears that M. de Lacerda
has discovered a fact of considerable scientific and practical
importance—viz., that permanganate of potash counteracts very
effectively the poison of serpents. In a first series of experiments a
water solution of the poison was injected into the cellular tissue of
dogs, under the legs; and its usual effects were large swellings, with
abscesses, loss of substance, and destruction of tissues. But when an
equal quantity of filtered (one per cent.) solution of permanganate of
potash was injected one or two minutes after the poison, those local
injuries were quite obviated; there was merely a slight swelling
were the syringe had entered. Next, introduction into the veins was
tried, and the permanganate again succeeded admirably. In only
two cases out of more than thirty was there failure, and this is
attributed to the animals being very young and weak and badly fed
also to the antidote being given at too long an interval after the
poison, when the heart was already tending to stop. In one series of
cases the permanganate solution was introduced half-a-minute after
a solution of venom, and the animal showed no derangement beyond
a very transient agitation and acceleration of the heart for a few
minutes. In another series, the characteristic troubles caused by the
poison were allowed to manifest themselves (dilatation of the pupil,
quick breathing and heart action, contractions, &c.) before the
antidote was given. In two or three minutes, sometimes five, the
troubles disappeared; a slight general prostration followed for 15 to
25 minutes, after which the animal would walk, and even run about,
and resume its normal aspect. Other dogs poisoned similarly, but
not receiving the antidote, died more or less quickly.

THE NO-RENT MANIFESTO.

(Glasgow correspondence of the *Nation*.)

At the recent meeting in the grand National Hall, Mr. Ferguson enunciated some views on the question, which, as they have not been hitherto noticed or reported, may be of interest in view of the forthcoming debate. He pointed out how the Government had not dared to say that it was illegal for a man to advise another not to pay rent until certain conditions had been fulfilled, such advice being both legal and moral, and being given daily. Earl Fitzwilliam, in the Reform agitation, advised a run upon the Bank of England, and Earl Russell advised the people to strike against the taxes until reform was conceded. His (Mr. Ferguson's) disagreement with the no-rent manifesto was simply that it was inexpedient. If such a move had been desirable, a year or so should have been spent in educating the people up to the doctrine before the strike was declared, as in the case of Griffith's valuation, when it took the League nearly two years to educate the people into making their demand. The Government declares it illegal to intimidate men against paying rent. No Government can tolerate intimidation, and Mr. Ferguson holds it to be, as he always held it, an immoral as well as an illegal weapon. By careful education in the true principles of the question the agricultural classes could have been united to do what Nassau Senior, a Government man, more than 20 years ago said would settle the question—viz., to quietly, legally, and firmly declare against all rent until the necessary reforms which would enable them to live were conceded. But a better course than this could have been adopted, and that is—the Land Bill having become law, it should have been utilised, not by quietly settling down into the erroneous belief that the Bill is a permanent or even present settlement. The League could have fairly put it before the world that in three years it had carried a bill which contained principles which justified its existence and future action, as well as principles which would benefit the agricultural classes by millions sterling annually. With the prestige of this work it could have then pointed out the artificial and unscientific character of the Bill. A court to regulate rent is as absurd as attempts made on the Continent to fix the price of beef, and have it sold without bone. Now, in fact, if a sixth of the farmers of Ireland went into the court, all the barristers in the country, aided by all the sub-commissioners who could reasonably be appointed, would not in five years have got over half the cases, and in the meantime if the farmers refuse to pay, as they reasonably could, until the fair rent was fixed—by lodging the money in the court or offering to do so—half the landlords of Ireland would be sold off by their creditors, or would sell off very cheap themselves, and this would be "no rent" with a vengeance. All this the League could have pointed out clearly enough as the consequence of an artificial bill which went right in the teeth of economic science, and of which the Duke of Argyll says:—"It is a barbarous enactment against science, and the best that can be hoped it will do is speedily to complete its own death and burial." Mr. Ferguson does not wish to be wise after the event. Those who heard him years ago will recognise the sentiments. He admits that the cowardly and unstatesmanlike arrest of Parnell and the proclamation of the League were enough to make bold and brave men take the course that was taken; still, like the charge at Balaclava, he declares, "it may have been beautiful and magnificent—but then, it was not war." To win the game is the object of the League. We must now close our ranks, and, without discord, or dissension, or talking about the past, see what course is to be taken for the future. If the expression of opinion in Ireland is to be followed by arrest and imprisonment, then it is necessary that a number of meetings be arranged, and that men whose moderation in the past could give no ground for their arrest shall take their places at those meetings and discuss the questions as freely as in England, and if arrested they will break the teeth of persecution—just as the arrest of Bunyan and the Nonconformists in Puritan times, and Southwell, Carlisle, and others in radical times did in England.

WORD FROM KILMAINHAM.

THE *Freeman* of Monday, November 7, says:—

On Saturday Mr. Parnell was visited by Judge Little and Mr. George Delaney, two prominent members of the Home Rule League. The country will be glad to hear that Mr. Parnell has almost entirely recovered from his recent sudden and severe illness. He is, however, not so strong as when he entered prison, and the changed conditions of his life are producing visible effects. Mr. Parnell, we learn, entered freely into conversation with his visitors. The rule that Land League policy and business should not be discussed was, of course, rigorously observed, but the workings of the Land Act and the decisions of the Sub-Commissioners were unreservedly discussed.

We understand that in reply to the question what he thought of the Belfast and Castleblayney judgments,

Mr. Parnell stated that the reductions of rent made by the Sub-Commissioners agree with the estimate he had formed—namely, that rents in Ulster should be reduced to Griffith's valuation. This in substance seemed to be the view of the Sub-Commissioners so far, and Mr. Parnell believes that as a consequence large numbers of the Northern tenants will resort to the Land Court.

"What about the South?" was asked.

Mr. Parnell replied—"I believe the reductions in the South will probably not be as large as in the North, and I fear will not satisfy the tenants who appeal to the court. That at all events is my opinion."

Asked how he thought the reduction of rents generally to Griffith's valuation would affect the landlords,

Mr. Parnell said he thought the effect would be to drive many of the landowners into actual bankruptcy, while others would be reduced to great extremity. The bulk of the landlords had mortgages, charges, and claims upon their estates, reaching in the aggregate to

sums equal to the rental of the Government valuation, and when the actual rental was lessened to that standard a state of things would ensue which would compel the Government to adopt the plan of buying out the landlords, or else they would be confronted with a claim for compensation for the landlords, whose living, in fact, depends upon their exaction of rackrents above the Government valuation. The soundness of the policy of land reform based upon the transformation of tenants into proprietors would then become plain even to the most inveterate opponents. Reference having been made to the mass of business now before the Land Commission, Mr. Parnell expressed his conviction that the appointment of six additional sub-commissioners would not remove the block. "It should not be forgotten," Mr. Parnell added, "that an enormous amount of money will be spent in law costs if the Land Court is invoked to the extent that you (the visitors) appear to believe. You say that 500,000 tenants will require to have a fair rent fixed. If they go to the court the cost upon each will be at least some pounds, and millions will thus go into the pockets of the lawyers."

Replying to the observation that such an expenditure upon costs would hardly be made by the tenants.

Mr. Parnell agreed in that view, and said it was probable that a great number of tenants would arrange the rent question with their landlords instead of going to law. In connection with the resort to the Land Court, the furtherance of appeals and defraying of costs, all the advantages, the hon. gentleman felt, lay with the landlord party, who had organised their power and resources for the business, while the tenantry were without any organisation.

Passing from the topic of the Land Court,

Mr. Parnell, answering an interrogation as to the dietary supplied to the political prisoners, made this statement—"The cost of maintaining the suspects now in jail through the country is not less than £400 per week. This is a heavy burden upon the people, and we are now considering whether we shall not all in a little time content ourselves with the prison fare allowed by the Government while we remain in prison."

In reference to the above report the following telegram from Mr. Parnell from Kilmainham appeared in Tuesday's *Freeman*:—

The report published in this morning's *Freeman* purporting to give an account of an interview with me here on Saturday, is in almost every respect inaccurate and misleading, and altogether misrepresents my view of the recent decisions of Mr. Gladstone's sub-commissioners.

The *Freeman* adds:—

In connection with the hon. gentleman's telegram, we feel bound to state that the particulars of the interview were communicated by one of Mr. Parnell's visitors, and the print gives accurately the version supplied to us.

A DASTARDLY WAR.

(From the Dublin *Freeman*)

WAR upon woman is not what might be regarded by wise men as the most suitable and appropriate fact to characterise the reign of a woman. However, Queen Victoria reigns, and others govern. But, notwithstanding that she is actually free of responsibility in the matter, and probably quite ignorant of the extent to which the warfare upon women goes in Ireland, there is no doubt that history will enumerate it as one of those curious paradoxes which sometimes scandalise man's sense of the fitness of things that (under the reign of a woman) women have been bullied and bayoneted in Ireland.

If it were possible to expect any calm and sagacious reflection from those who are in authority in this country it might be put to them forcibly whether they consider they are really doing credit to their Sovereign by sanctioning conduct which will leave a stigma upon her reign so peculiar in its kind as to be indelible. We do not ask them to consider the country, nor the feelings of its inhabitants; we do not ask them to bethink themselves that there are acts which may be rough yet soon forgotten, and acts which are paltry which remain for generations in the memory to envenom every wound. Throughout the island, in various widely severed districts, acts of this kind have been committed and are being perpetrated than which nothing can be more conflicting with the spirit of the Constitution, nothing more outrageous to the principles of freedom, nothing more certain to perpetuate the shame and scandal of petty misrule.

The revelations of the Belmullet inquiry are beyond comment, for comment would be poor and pale side by side with the dreadful facts elicited at the inquest. That armed men, belonging to any force whatever, could bring themselves under circumstances of no real peril to fire into a fleeing mob of unarmed peasants, women and men, boys and girls; that some of these armed troops should have sunk to such a slough of cruel cowardice as to stab women to death who were hastening from them to their wretched homes—these are revelations which recall the barbarities of a past era, and stamp with enduring shame the conduct of all concerned. But the matter does not rest with revelations. When offences such as these are discovered, which revolt the moral sense of mankind and evoke instant condemnation from all just-judging men, the first question thought of must necessarily be the finding out of the offenders and the punishment of the culprits. If such things are frankly begun and honourably executed, the memory of the red stain would be obliterated by the passage of Justice. But if, on the contrary, attempts be made to hush the matter up, to condone the conduct of the criminals, to screen and conceal the designated culprits from the avenging sword of outraged Law, then, indeed, shall the crimson stain be made ineradicable, widened, broadened, and deepened, so as to disserve the nations. It is with regret that we confess to seeing no immediate prospect of such a vindication of justice as that which is so much required.

General Steel is commander-in-chief in Ireland. Steel is a significant name.

PROSPECTUS.

THE COLONIAL LAND SETTLEMENT AND ENDOWMENT ASSOCIATION OF NEW ZEALAND, LIMITED.

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

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

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

It is not contemplated to call up more than £1 per Share.

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With power to add to their number.

SOLICITORS:

Wellington: Messrs. Buckley, Stafford and Fitzherbert.

BANKERS:

The Union Bank of Australia, Limited.

BROKERS:

Messrs. Lidbetter and Cooper, Wellington.

ACTING SECRETARY

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.

UNEQUALLED IN THE SOUTHERN OR WESTERN HEMISPHERES.

WANZER'S "WORLD-RENOU NE

HAND AND TREADLE SEWING MACHINES

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WANZER'S NEW RILTING AND PLAITING MACHINES.

Time Payments 2s 6d and 5s weekly.

A. B. SIDFORD

4 ROYAL ARCADE

SOLE AGENT FOR NEW ZEALAND.

The Farm.

POULTRY KEEPING.—If our small farmers are to live on the land which they hold they must learn to increase its produce. Besides growing farm crops they must grow vegetables and fruits for the market, and their wives must look to the hen-roost and haggard for much assistance in providing valuable home comforts. It is a very difficult thing to persuade farmers and others to adopt a good system of poultry-keeping. They may be told, articles may be written, and letters published year after year, but every man thinks them applicable to others and never to him self. Poultry shows may be visited, but a lesson is not learned, and the farmer continues to keep his mongrels without a single effort to change them or to improve the system upon which he works. Supposing we take an example of an ordinary farmer and see what his system is. We find that he keeps a lot of hens of no particular breed, or perhaps it would be more correct to say destitute of breed. If we could investigate their ages, we might find that some are six or seven years old, the majority four to five, and a few from one to three years. At all events, the major portions will have seen their best days, and be returning what does not pay for their food. The farmer's argument, of course, is that he receives so much weekly for eggs, and that the fowls cost him nothing, inasmuch as they only get the tail corn. These fowls are, perhaps, housed wherever they can find a beam or a rafter to roost upon. The hen-house is either a mass of filth or it is exposed to every wind that blows, as well as every shower, and consequently the fowls forsake it, and, as a matter of course, their eggs are laid on all parts of the farm. Some are lost, others stolen, and others broken and spoiled. To make poultry keeping a success all this should not be. It is all very well to assume that because fowls consume the tail corn they do not cost anything; but that corn has its value, and would sell well, and surely return more than it does by being given to the birds; and, again, it would return a larger percentage if given under a good system and to good birds of proper breed and of a proper age. The proper plan to show a farmer what his loss is or what his gain might be is to value his run for a year. It is very well known that in some parts farmers let the dairy for so much to a dairyman, who simply milks the cows, sells his milk, and out of the proceeds pays his rent. If he cares to give any extra food, such as cake or corn, he does so at his own cost, and reaps a result in additional milk. Upon the same principle a farmer might let his yard to a person to run a certain number of fowls, which should be entitled to all they picked up and the whole of the tail-corn. An experienced poultry keeper would know how to value this privilege, and if, for example, he estimated it and made a farmer an offer of a certain amount, he would, no doubt, astonish him. At all events, the idea would show the farmer whether he was losing or making money by keeping poultry himself, and disabuse him of the idea that all he made was profit. A farmer who is determined to make the most of every branch of his farm—and of course he would include poultry—would commence well; his birds would necessarily be judiciously selected both as to age and breed; he would see that regular attention was devoted to them, just as it is upon all stock farms to the cows and calves, lambs and colts. Who ever hears of a farmer inquiring whether the hens are all roosting in their house, seeing that it is thoroughly cleaned out or lime-washed? He considers it beneath his notice. He would provide a properly made and well arranged building, which would be periodically cleaned out and white-washed. The nest-boxes would be properly made, and the perches placed at the proper height and made of the required width. The whole would be made vermin-proof, and at stated times, it would be visited at night to see that all is safe and the hens are none of them missing. Without attention being paid, just as regularly as it is paid to other stock, poultry cannot be expected to pay. It does not necessarily take much time, but the master's eye must be upon it, and he must see that all is done that is required. In our opinion fowls are largely neglected in the winter months, and it is then when they are of the most value as layers and when their return should be the greatest. If it is right to give pigs and cows additional warmth, better food, and housing, surely the same principle should apply in dealing with poultry. Some animals feed all night as well as all day, and in this respect winter makes no difference to them; but with fowls it is quite different, for the poor things have to combat severe weather and long hours without food, and yet they are expected to be productive. Long, cold winter nights are enough to give disease to any fowl in the world when its stomach is empty and it has nothing to supply artificial warmth; but no one seems to think of this. In the present month, for instance, feeding must take place soon after four, and it cannot well be repeated until seven the next morning at the earliest, and on cold mornings that is in all probability eight, so that the birds' last meal has to last them 16 hours out of the 24. This is not as it should be, and our opinion is that feeding should be equalised, and, above all, the birds should have ample sustenance in the night to enable them to stand cold; it is more important than the day feeding, because then they are active and find a great deal of food. We can only say that if we kept a farm and intended to supply eggs to the markets, our first idea would be to arrange a system of night feeding in winter, so that the birds would have food enough at the last meal to carry them on well to the morning. Stimulating food would then do wonders, more than warmed houses and all the artificial heating we hear about. In the summer time there is no necessity, for the hours of daylight permit of three times feeding—say at six a.m., at two o'clock, and at eight o'clock at night. We know very well that many of the finest birds have been reared to their size in this way. This feeding has won many prizes and improved breeds, and depend upon it, would increase the number of eggs laid by a very large number, and when the system has been well adopted it will not be found to be very irksome.—*Nation*.

FEEDING FOR HORSES.—Three or four feeds (quartens) of good oats daily, with a little bran and chaff mixed with them, will be average rations for horses in ordinary work. Hay should be allowed at the rate of a little more than a truss per week, but the quantity will be regulated by the time that a horse spends in the stable. Horses naturally eat almost constantly; and if their racks are not kept supplied with hay, they will eat their litter, or, worse, gnaw their manger or stall posts. Under extraordinary circumstances, very large quantities of concentrated food will be consumed by a horse without injury and indeed with benefit, but only when the animal has great digestive powers and is doing heavy work, involving much destruction of muscular tissue. Horses under such circumstances attain the highest possible degree of health and vigour. It cannot, therefore, be allowed that a large quantity of food or excessive work is a cause of disease. The terms are relative, and only become intelligible when they are so understood. A very moderate allowance of food may be injurious when an animal is standing idle, while liberal rations may be insufficient to meet the waste and exhaustion consequent on exceptional work. Food of the best quality is desirable at all times; during the treatment of swelled legs it is indispensable. About six pounds of good oats, with a handful of bran and a little chaff, with ten or twelve pounds of good old hay, will form a liberal daily allowance for a horse doing ordinary work every day. Green food and roots, in small quantity, may be substituted for a portion of the hay from time to time; but they cannot be made a staple article of diet for working horses. By the adoption of the system of regulated diet and work as suggested, the use of medicine will in many cases be rendered unnecessary. If, however, the legs continue to swell when the horse is in the stable, both local and constitutional remedies may be used. Plethoric animals may at the outset be benefited by a dose of physic—four or five drachms of aloes will be sufficient for a dose, which may be repeated in a week if necessary. When the condition of the animal does not seem to justify the use of purgatives, diuretic agents may be substituted. A powder containing two drachms of nitre and half a drachm iodide of potassium may be mixed with the food once a day for a week, and then discontinued for several days, and repeated as required. Local remedies will include hand-rubbing and the use of dry bandages, which should be applied firmly, and only kept on for a few hours at a time, otherwise they do more harm than good. The proper time to apply bandages in the treatment of swelled legs is immediately after the animal has returned from work and has been groomed. Flannel bandages are firm enough for the purpose; and by putting them on so as to cause pressure on the vessels of the skin, the effusion which ordinarily takes place into the areolar tissue is retarded, if not altogether arrested. If the bandages are to be left on during the night, it is necessary to slacken them before the horse is left, or, in the event of the legs swelling, the pressure inflicted by a tight bandage will be too severe. Swelled legs which depend on an exhausted state of the system from overwork and want of proper nutriment require a somewhat different plan of treatment from that which has been recommended above for the ordinary form of the disease occurring among horses in good condition.—*Exchange*

ALLEGED OUTRAGEOUS CONDUCT.

THE correspondent of the *Freeman*, writing from Kanturk on Monday, Nov. 14, says:—

On Friday morning, a short time after midnight, a sub-inspector, with some of his men, visited several houses in the neighborhood of Kiskeam. They went into the house of a woman whose husband, a carpenter, was away from home at work. The woman, having no one in the house with her but some young children was so terrified at the unexpected visit at such an hour that she swooned, and one of the men had to spend some time in restoring her to consciousness. They next proceeded to the house of a widow. When the door was opened they rushed into the bedroom where she and her daughter, a young unmarried woman, and another woman, were in bed. They stood by and the daughter had to get out of bed in their presence to open a box that was in the room. One of the women was able to reach for the bed for some clothing, which the young woman by sitting up in bed, managed to arrange on her some way before she left the bed. The next house they visited was that of a man in the locality. They rushed in a similar manner into the sleeping apartment, where the man's wife, who was ill, was in bed. Her daughter, a young unmarried woman, occupied another bed in the same apartment. The young woman had to get out of bed in their presence. Her clothing not being near her, she had to leave the bed as she was, and then dress herself in the presence of the men. Those persons whose houses were visited, it is stated, intend to make an affidavit as to the conduct of the police. The Rev. Mr. McMahon, P.P., Boherbee, has determined that the affair shall be investigated.

Joaquin Miller writes a most perplexing hand, in which all letters are made in pretty much the same way, and most of them are omitted. And may be this accounts for his poetry. The printer sets up what he pleases, and lays it off on Joaquin.—*Boston Post*.

On the 22nd Oct. (says *Tipperary*) the sheriff with his usual unnecessary attendance of military and constabulary passed through the village of Cappawhite, which had all the appearance of mourning, as all day the shutters were up, the shops were closed, and business was suspended, to complete at the suit of Mr. Thomas Dowling, Rathgar, Dublin, in Inch, the evictions which were adjourned on the 21st ult., when the Ryan family in the same place was evicted. The two families evicted on the 22nd October are John A. Donnell and family and Timothy Connor and family. On this day over two hundred people assembled at Inch, began and completed a fine stone house, 50 long by 16 feet wide, roofed and thatched it. So that to-morrow the there evicted families can enter a commodious dwelling. So far for Cappawhite and its good work done this 24th of October.

CRAIG AND GILLIES,

FURNITURE, BEDDING,
FLOORCLOTH, CARPET, AND RUG
WAREHOUSE.

GENERAL UNDERTAKERS,
Beg to inform the Public that they have added to their Funeral Department a new Hearse of modern design, built by Messrs. Robin and Co., and are now prepared to conduct Funerals, plainly or fully furnished, required, either in Town or Country.

Charges in all cases will be strictly moderate.
Orders by letter or telegram will be attended to at once.

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

OCEAN VIEW HOTEL

South Dunedin.
N. MOLONEY ... PROPRIETOR

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

GLACIER HOTEL,

BEALEY,
Hokitika and Christchurch Road.

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

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

A. H. R. O. S. S.,
Surveying Optical, and Nautical Instrument Maker. Optician to the Dunedin Hospital, and for many years Optician to the Sunderland Eye Infirmary, has REMOVED to those premises adjoining the Athenaeum, Octagon, Dunedin.

CRITERION HOTEL,

PRINCES STREET,
DUNEDIN,
OTAGO,
NEW ZEALAND.

W. H. HAYDON,
Proprietor.

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

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

Lads and Gentlemen's Hacks for hire.

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

B. S. CARLTON,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL
FAMILY GROCER, WINE AND SPIRIT
MERCHANT,
186, PRINCES STREET
(Between Stafford and Walker streets,
DUNEDIN.

FAMILIES WAITED UPON FOR ORDERS.

Goods delivered in Town and Suburbs.
Shipping Supplied.

DUNEDIN BREWERY,

Fillioul-street.

KEAST AND MCCARTHY,
BREWERS, ALE AND PORTER BOTTLERS.

LISTON'S ROBERT BURNS HOTEL,

GEORGE STREET NORTH, DUNEDIN.
(Late of Hokitika, and North-Western Hotel, Palmerston, Otago.)

First-class Accommodation for Boarders and Travellers.

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

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

GOURLEY AND LEWIS UNDERTAKERS,

GEORGE AND MACLAGGAN-STREETS,
Funerals attended to and supplied at most reasonable prices.
Undertakers to the General and Provincial Governments.

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, &c.

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

BALTIC DEALS.—2500 best Baltic Deals, 11x4, 11x3, 9x3, 9x4, and 7x2, to arrive ex Pizarro and Peter Stuart, now due from London.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

BOTANICAL GARDEN HOTEL,

NORTH-EAST VALLEY,
DUNEDIN.

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

E. KIRK, Proprietor.

FIRST PRIZE, MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

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

WANTED KNOWN—That Thomson and Co. were awarded First Prize for Raspberry Vinegar at Melbourne Exhibition.

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

EXPIRY OF LEASE.
REMOVED TO 76 PRINCES STREET
(Opposite).
FERGUSON & MITCHELL,

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

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED GROCERY BUSINESS IN DUNEDIN.

MERCER AND McDONALD

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

Colonial Ale... 7s per doz.

Stout

Every "cripation of Goods at Lowest" Prices for Cash.

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

MERCER & McDONALD,
Rattray street.

MARTIN & WATSON

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
COAL, WOOD, AND PRODUCE
MERCHANTS,

STUART-STREET,
Deliver to all parts of the city and suburbs Newcastle, Kaitangata, and Green Island Coals; Coke, Firewood (cut and uncut), Potatoes, Flour, Oatmeal, Oats, &c., and all kinds of produce
Sole Agents for the famous Shag Point Coal.

VICTORIA FOUNDRY.

BARNINGHAM & CO.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of
ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS

For Balconies, Verandahs, and Palisading,
Tomb Railings, Columns of all kinds,
Register Grates, &c., &c.,

GREAT KING STREET NORTH,
(Opposite the Hospital, Dunedin.)

ALLEN AND COMPTON,

Late Allen and Neilson,
STAFFORD STREET, DUNEDIN,
Manufacturers of British Wines, Cordials,
Bitters, Liqueurs, &c., &c.,
Mineral Waters, &c., &c.

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

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

Ginger Wine	Quinine Champagne
Ginger Brandy	Petermint Cordial
Raspberry Vinegar	Clove Cordial
Orange Bitters	Tonic Orange Wine
Duke's Bitters	Curacao
Gooseberry Wine	Maraschino
Sarsaparilla, &c., &c.	

Store and Manufactory
STAFFORD STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

AN APPEAL.

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

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

E. SHEEDY AND SON,

HAM AND BACON CURERS

AND
GENERAL PROVISION MERCHANTS,
WALKER STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

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

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

LAW, SOMNER & CO.,

SEED MERCHANTS AND NURSEYMEN
OCTAGON, DUNEDIN



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

SHAMROCK HOTEL

SPEY STREET,
INVERCARGILL.

THOMAS SCULLY ... PROPRIETOR.

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

Note the Address:—

SHAMROCK HOTEL, SPEY STREET.

WELLINGTON COACH FACTORY

Manners-street and Taranaki Place,
WELLINGTON.

MICHAEL BOHAN PROPRIETOR

COACHSMITH, WHEELWRIGHT, FARRIER, AND GENERAL

BLACKSMITH,

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

Good Workmanship Guaranteed. Estimates given.

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

J. A. MACEDO,

PRINCES STREET SOUTH,

DUNEDIN.

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

NEWS AGENT

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—IN TIMARU.

STOCK IN TRADE of a **GROCERY STORE**, doing a good business, in Town of Timaru, with $\frac{1}{4}$ -acre garden House contains shop and three rooms, with every other convenience. Lease has $5\frac{1}{2}$ years to run. Apply Office of this paper.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

"J. C.," TABLET Office.

D. R. COLLIN'S

RHEUMATIC EMBROCATI N.

An Infallible Remedy for

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, AND NEURALGIA.

Prepared only by

DR. WYBERT COLLIN,

19 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, U. S

WHOLESALE AGENTS:

SAINSBURY, ELLISDON & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists,

DUNEDIN, N Z

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL

(Late Swan),

[ESTABLISHED 1865]

WHARF AND REVELL STREETS, HOKITIKA

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

LARGEST COMMERCIAL HOTEL IN WESTLAND.

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

GRAND BILLIARD ROOM,

With one of Alcock's Prize Tables.

THE SAMPLE AND SHOW ROOMS

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

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

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

WINES, ALES, AND SPIRITS,

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

TABLE D'HOTE AT 6 P.M.

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

D. LYNCH, Proprietor

—31ST JANUARY.—

BROWN, EWING AND CO.

WILL OFFER UNTIL ABOVE DATE

STOCK-TAKING BARGAINS

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

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

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

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

WHITE HART HOTEL,
THAMES-STREET, OAMARU.

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

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

HOU-HOU TANNERY, ARAHURA,
HOKITIKA.

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

Every description of Leather and Grindery in stock.

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

JOHN MAHER.

January 12, 1881.

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

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

Luggage at reduced rates.

A. BINNIE & CO.,
Proprietors.

C. A. ULRICH, Agent,
Cobb and Co.'s Booking office Christchurch

WANTED KNOWN

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

LAMBERT'S
North East Valley Works.

MARK SINCLAIR

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

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

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

CALEDONIAN HOTEL

JOHN OGG ... PROPRIETOR.

The Proprietor, in opening the above Hotel, begs to inform his friends and public generally that he has had the above Hotel fitted up regardless of expense, and by attention and civility to his patrons hopes to make this Hotel one of the most popular in the suburbs of Dunedin.

CALEDONIAN GROUNDS, ANDERSON'S BAY ROAD.

THE OTAGO FOUNDRY,

Cumberland-street, Dunedin.
(Established 1859.)

DAVIDSON AND CONYERS,

Engineers, Boiler-makers, Iron and Brass Founders, &c., Flourmill, Quartz-crushing, Hoisting, Dredging, and Sawmill Machinery Made and Repaired, Makers of high-class Stationary and Locomotive Engines.

All kinds of Multitubular and Lancashire Boilers, Tramway and Railway Machinery and Appliances made and repaired.

[CARD.]

WM. CONYERS (late of the N.Z.

Railways), Assoc. Mem. Inst. C.E., Mem. Inst. M.E., is prepared to act as Consulting Engineer to Railway and Tramway Companies. The preparations of Drawings and Specifications undertaken.

GRIDIRON HOTEL,

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

Good Accommodation for Travellers and Country Visitors.—Charges Moderate.
Hot and Cold Baths.

Parties can rely on being called for early Trains.

WANTED KNOWN, that JAMES

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

J. RUSSELL.

V.  R.

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

OCTAGON, DUNEDIN.

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

Established in Dunedin 1863.

N.B.—Catholic Furniture of the Best Design

SOUTH END MONUMENTAL WORKS,
Established - 1865.

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

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

Town and Country Orders promptly attended to.

ARGYLE HOTEL,

KAIKORAI VALLEY,
DUNEDIN.

D. HEFFERNAN ... PROPRIETOR.

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

J. FLEMING

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
PRODUCE MERCHANT
PRINCES-STREET DUNEDIN.

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

A. LEVY & CO.

Beg to inform their Friends and the Public generally they have commenced business as
TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS,
141, GEORGE ST., DUNEDIN.

Suits made to order from £3 5s and upwards. Trousers from 13s 6d. Raw goods thoroughly skunk.

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

SARNEY BROTHERS

SEEDSMEN, FLORISTS, FRUITERS,
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
erected 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)
Begg 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 to 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 superintendence.

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.)

WOOL WOOL WOOL.

To Wool Growers, Farmers and Others.

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

We act as Selling Brokers only, and make
careful valuations of every lot, large or
small, prior to the sale, and as every 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.

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-
lish Beer** worthy their names, and
arrangements are completed with

JAS. WILSON and CO. for the
regular supply of Beers of special
brews unexcelled in the Colony

FOR BODY AND STRENGTH.

To suit the wants of the artisan, the
Beer will be retailed at 4d a pint and 3d a
glass in the front bar.

LUNCH will be placed on the
counter from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. daily.

ROCKBOTTOM PRICES, unex-
celled quality, civility, and prompt
attention to the wants of patrons are to

BE the lines on which the Clarendon
will be run from date.

OLD FRIENDS and New Faces
cordially invited and heartily wel-
comed at the Clarendon Hotel, Maclaggan
street.

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.

" Brunswick's Prize Medal Piano

COSMOPOLITAN BREWERY, NORTH-EAST VALLEY, DUNEDIN.

HOULIHAN & FRASER,

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



THE GREATEST
WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Long experience has proved these famous remedies to be most effectual in curing either the dangerous maladies or the slighter complaints which are more particularly incidental to the life of a 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, warts, ulcers, rheumatism, and all skin diseases; in fact, when used according to the printed directions, it never fails to cure alike, deep and superficial ailments.

The Pills and Ointment are Manufactured only at
533, 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.

PATTERSON, BURKE & CO.,
MacLaggan Street.

TIBBITS AND GAWNE (Successors to Carew & Coy.),

GREAT KING STREET,
DUNEDIN.

REFRIGERATED WATER AND CORDIAL
MANUFACTURERS.

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

HALL OF COMMERCE,

D. TOOHEY.

DRAPER, CLOTHIER, & OUTFITTER,
Oamaru.

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

SPECIAL NOTICE.

JAMES MOWAT, TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,

1, PRINCES STREET,
(Next Wilkinson's Medical Hall.)

J. M. has always on hand a large and well-selected Stock of Woollen Goods suitable for a First-class Tailoring Establishment. Prices strictly moderate. Inspection respectfully solicited.

M. AND J. MEENAN,

Wholesale and Retail

PRODUCE AND PROVISION
MERCHANTS,

Corner of George Street and Moray Place
Dunedin.

SOUTHERN HOTEL

PRINCES STREET SOUTH
DUNEDIN.

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

Good Stabling, with Loose Box

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

Exactly opposite the Bank of Otago,
Princes-street.

Every description of Jewellery made to order
Ships' Chronometers Cleaned and Rated
by Transit Observations.

N.B.—J. H. being a thorough Practical Watchmaker, all work entrusted to his care will receive his utmost attention.

HARP OF ERIN HOTEL QUEENSTOWN.

MRS. M'BRIDE ... Proprietress.

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

WILLIAM BROAD, SADDLE, COLLAR, AND 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.

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