

New Zealand Herald

VOL. IX.—No. 461.

DUNEDIN: FRIDAY, FEB. 10, 1882.

PRICE 6D.

Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

A MAD KING.

A KING, as we learn from a contemporary, has written a book on the mission of sovereigns as they at present exist, and in which he shows how the head that wears a crown still wags uneasily in the

world, and is hardly to be envied by those who go without so distinguished a burden. His Majesty, who is said to be the eccentric king of Bavaria, displays, notwithstanding his reported eccentricities, a good deal of right feeling as well as of keen observation and sagacity, and seems fully alive to the demoralisation that reaches even the throne when its occupant, as it commonly happens, is obliged to encroach upon the rights of some other ruler. The sketch again he gives of the true nature of the revolution is very striking, "Far more civil than political (he says), the work of half-educated men absolutely devoid of all social science, there is nothing in the revolution that should terrify us beyond measure. Revolution is merely a noisy push of a certain portion of the middle classes, who are dissatisfied, against the *cadres* created by us and far too satisfactory to be suppressed. In the van of other nations, France affords us a theatre of observations; the experiments of which carry with them their lessons and conclusions. In France, monarchy has been suppressed, but the state is paramount—such as Louis XI. dimly conceived it, such as Richelieu desired it, such as Colbert created it. Not one man wishes to destroy it. Every man wishes to occupy it. The revolution gives the necessary impulse, the "push" to clear the way. The Republic organises the transition. The crown disappears, but it is replaced by a hat. The sceptre makes way for a walking stick, presently to be changed for a sceptre; and all is said. Occasionally, however, the revolution affects an anti-social character disguised under the name of Socialism, becomes divided against itself, and to the traditions of the State opposes the Commune, a tradition of Etienne Marcel in the Middle Ages. A handful of imperfectly educated litterateurs, conceiving that politics is the proper career of those who have none of their own, improvise themselves the mouthpieces of the lowest classes to work them for their own advantage. Europe gets alarmed but without any reason. These Saturnalia we can afford to disregard. All these fellows, few in number, idle, without experience, more despotic than any of us kings ever were, are anxious for nothing but the spoils of office. Every idle undergraduate thinks he has in his pocket a bill at sight on the Public Treasury. These sounding phrases, and lofty aims, simply indicate a strong desire to pocket a share of the budget, and every country in Europe can have that kind of republic without Republicans." It has been hinted frequently that the king of Bavaria is a madman, but if he be mad and yet have written the foregoing, it is evident there is method in his madness. The king predicts an invasion of Asiatic tribes as the final result of Europe's misdoings, unless they be amended in time.

THERE is an editor of the *N. Z. Times*, we are told, that knows ever so much about the Pope. He knows ever so much about the half-penny ballad writer as well, we learn; and sure that is no wonder seeing that half-penny prose may well bear

A CHILD-LIKE EDITOR ON THE POPE.

some relation to half-penny verse, even though it chance to be an inferior one. Our editor then, knowing a good deal about the Pope and a good deal about the writer of ballads,—could he give us a stove of one we should like to know, and would it be on a "scrannel pipe" if he did so? tells us the Pope does not think himself happy, and the comic ballad writer—for our editor has a merry heart and carries all that is comical at his finger ends as we plainly see—could not now write his witty line, "The Pope he leads a happy life." But why could he not, we want to know? Is there no more "Bhenish wine" to be had in the Vatican? And if there is not, will our editor—like the genial soul that he is—send off by the next mail a measure or two of his own hogwash to try if his Holiness could find it suitable to his palate instead. He has it galore, and plenty to spare, and the least he might do is to see if it could restore the poor Pope to happi-

ness. For our own part we acknowledge it has made us as happy as a king to suck it in, for we now jog along quite pleasantly thinking that after all it does not much matter what it is that runs out of a man's pen, since any stuff seems good enough to fill the leading columns of a leading journal in the Empire City, and the readers of newspapers must be people easily to be satisfied. Our editor, however, also knows all about Dr. Watts and his good little children—just as we might have expected—he tells us that pressmen in Wellington are like them, and, if he be himself the type, why then he tells the truth—there is not a word of lie in it, they are babyish in the extreme. Our editor, again, being a refined as well as a childish editor, knows that the word "pictures" would be quite a vulgar word in the leading columns of a leading paper in the Empire City, and so, when other commoner folk would use that vulgar word, he elegantly gives us instead the expression "pictorial representations." In Ireland, he says, "Pictorial representations of his Holiness lying on a sort of straw palliasses in a gaol have been circulated and have elicited much sympathy." We, on the other hand, do not think they were ever circulated there or elicited any sympathy. This is not, however, an invention of our editor's own—it will not raise blisters on his tender tongue or, at least, only little ones,—somebody else said it before him about some parts of France, and took, in consequence, the first and worst crop of blisters. Our editor thinks the Pope could go out if he liked; other editors, however, of some weight are of a different opinion, and it is now acknowledged on all hands that were the Pope to leave the Vatican the Italian Government would not be able to suppress a tumult in Rome. But our editor really ought to have known better than this,—Dr. Watts' good children, to whom he is proud to compare himself, would have been ashamed to try and repeat a task of which they had never learned a word. Our editor is even additionally stupid when he makes the mistake of representing the Pope as supported by the Italian Government. The Pope, he says, receives from the "State an income quite equal to that of most Italian Princes"—the Pope, nevertheless, does not receive a penny from the State. But does our editor really suppose there are sovereign Princes still existing in Italy—after all the general style of his article seems to make this quite possible. And then our editor does not know what Prince Bismark has to do with the Pope; nor does he know what Prince Bismark has got to say to "Hecuba." He knows nothing, in short—his article throughout resembles "anything of nothing first created." He concludes with an absurd sketch of the Italian Clergy, and thus ends a farrago of nonsense in a manner most worthy of the whole.

A CONTEMPORARY speaking of M. Paul Bert says, "He believes he will die as the dog dies." If, UNCOMFORTABLE however, M. Paul Bert has any such belief he must PROSPECT. feel extremely uncomfortable. His experience of how the dog dies is a particularly horrid one, or, rather, would be so to any one but M. Bert—even he, however, would hardly care to choose the manner of death in question for himself. Dogs in his hands, in fact, are dissected alive and put to the most frightful tortures. Some time ago there was a loud cry-out against the miserable howling that filled the neighbourhood on the part of the unhappy brutes suffering beneath his barbarous touch, and then it is said, to prevent the noise, he cut out the brutes' tongues. A scientific curiosity is, further, said to be all he can urge in his excuse—the vivisection alluded to being denied to have any more useful end. Decidedly M. Paul Bert, looking forward to the death of a dog in his own case must be a very miserable man. M. Bert endeavouring to inflict the life of a dog on those he hates is a man who evidently delights in his work.

A STUPID ARGUMENT.

COLONIAL statistics recently published have, we perceive, seemed to furnish a reason to the enemies of the Catholic Church and of all religion to cast a stone at their ancient foe. We doubt, however, if the stone so obtained is likely to prove in their hands equal to that with which of old David slew Goliath—though of course there never was a David, never a Goliath, and never a stone—or whether it is even destined to inflict the slightest bruise on the good reputation, as more especially intended, of a Catholic education. A stone, in short, so lightly constructed, and without sharp corners on it, can do

but little harm. Here then is, in effect, the chief argument we find brought from the recently published criminal statistics of the colony against a Catholic education: The Catholics of the colony, who are one-seventh only of the population, furnish one-third of all the criminals; the Catholics of the colony furnish the greatest number of those who are illiterate, and this proves that religious teaching—denominational education—is inferior to secularism! The argument is indeed unanswerable. People who are uneducated are criminal, and this proves the inefficacy of education! We read the other day a paragraph written on a passage of Racine's *Athalie* by a great French critic, and in which the writer said it was a note of genius to find that an objection made to any of its works only caused their perfection to be made more clear. An objection also brought against any work that the Church directs serves to make manifest her wisdom. And Catholic education or Catholic teaching is no exception to this rule—it is an objection that only the foolish or dishonest can bring against any system to require that it should be judged of rather by its breach than by its observance. If, then, we be induced by the objection in question to consider what are the effects produced among a people where Catholic education has been superseded, and where the people who were once Catholic have adopted secularism in its extreme we shall at once obtain fresh light upon the wisdom of the Church. Here then, for example, is the picture given us by a French Specialist and Freethinker, M. Othenin d'Haussonville, and of which we have made a condensed translation from the *Revue des Deux Mondes*.—"It is not true that the people advance the more in morality the more they separate themselves from religion. History, on the contrary, teaches that, among the peoples who have ceased to believe even in their symbols tainted by error, moral disorganisation has advanced equally with the progress of incredulity. So true is it that the principles of a morality abstract and without a sanction, have little hold on humanity! Now those who have for a certain number of years closely studied the moral state of the people of Paris have recognised among them the symptoms of this disorganisation. Some there are, indeed, among them worthy of all praise, but beside them how many there are debauched, fallen, and infamous beyond expression. What a development of criminality? And even among those who are not personally given up to misconduct, how much complicity, how much tolerance, how much moral indifference. There it is, like a rising tide whose progress must not be disguised, and the only astonishment we ought to feel is that the evil is not deeper and wider still." This, then, is conclusive as to the matter under consideration; it contains an invincible and most striking argument in favour of Catholic teaching. That a population coming from a poverty-stricken country, of quick and ardent temperament, the outcome of ages of tyranny and oppression public and private, (and acknowledged to be so by some of those who now proclaim aloud their shortcomings,) uneducated and untaught, should, while they preserve the name of Catholic but in a great degree neglect their religious duties, furnish an undue proportion to the criminals of the colony, proves nothing whatever to the prejudice of the Church or of Catholic education.

AS the question of the antiquity of man is, we perceive, now among the leading topics of the day, the following argument on the subject which we condense from the *Dublin Review* of April 1877, may not be without interest for our readers. The writer, then, is referring to the argument brought forward to prove the immense antiquity of the human race from the remains found in the Somme Valley.

"But this argument," he says "formidable as it seems a first-sight, is vitiated by a fallacy which runs through, and, indeed, forms the basis of much of the alleged proof of the antiquity of man. We meet with it now under one phrase, now under another, but it really amounts to this,—the assumption as a first principle, that all the agencies of change on and about the surface of the ground in Western Europe have always been the same, or nearly the same, as they are now. It is tacitly assumed that the growth of peat in the low-lying grounds, the increase of stalagmite in the caves, the erosion of ravines and valleys, the flow of streams and rivers, have always progressed at about the same rate as at present, and the effects they have produced within the memory of man are made the stands for the measurement of long ages of time. Here in the Somme Valley we are told (1) that the valley has been excavated by a stream like the present one; (2) that the rate of growth of the peat has always been as slow as in recent times in France. We hope to show that both of these are gratuitous assumptions, that not only they are uncertain, but that they are actually improbable. If we can prove this the argument for the immense age of the flint implements of the Somme gravels falls to the ground. . . . There are two questions to be examined: (1) the age of the peat; (2) the age of the gravel. Even in the lowest and most recent gravel there are found remains of the large extinct mammalia, but there are none in the peat. Now, we shall show later on that the mammoth has become extinct in Europe at no very distant period; and the fact that none of its bones have been found in

the peat is, therefore, quite sufficient to show that it is a very recent deposit. And this conclusion is strengthened by the character of the remains which have been found at various times in it, and in the alluvial beds which form part of the same series. At Abbeville Roman glass and pottery have been found at a depth of nine feet. In May, 1854, in making a pit for a gasometer, the workmen dug up, at a depth of eighteen feet, a Roman amphora and some coins of the *Lower Empire*. At La Portelette, near Abbeville, the remains of the wooden platform of a lake-dwelling were laid bare at a depth of twelve or thirteen metres, and at a distance of thirty metres from the river. Roman copper was found near Abbeville, at a depth of thirty-five feet, and a piece of iron at thirty-six feet. Finally, at various depths of from four to thirty-six feet, there were found beautifully-worked axes and knives of flint and jade, and various implements of bone and horn. The discovery of the lake-dwelling at La Portelette, at some distance from and below the level of the Somme, shows that there was once a wide sheet of water, probably an estuary or arm of the sea, occupying the site of the present peat mosses; and not only this, but it gives indications of considerable changes of level, and in this respect it by no means stands alone, for there are other indications of upheaval and subsidence in the surrounding district. The other remains appear to us to show that much, if not all of the peat, is very recent, that flint implements were used (probably by the peasants) long after Roman arts had been introduced into Gaul, and even after the Roman rule had passed away. This considerably reduces the age of the peat; but we can draw more decisive evidence from the very nature of the deposit, and from the observed conditions of the growth of forest peats. . . . The deposit is on an average about twenty-six feet thick, and as M. Boucher de Perthes estimates the increase in a century at only from one and a half to two inches, he obtains from the lowest layer of the peat an age of fully 20,000 years; and of course the underlying gravel and their contents must be still older. But there are facts which at once negative this vast antiquity. Deep in the peat fields of the Somme M. Boucher de Perthes found, still standing erect where they grew, stumps of the trees of the ancient forest in which the peat was formed. These were generally birches and alders, and other quick-growing trees, some of them a metre high, but most of them less. Now, the experience of practical woodmen is that an oak stump will decay in a hundred years; of most other trees the stumps will have disappeared in fifty, and birch stumps are particularly perishable. Yet if we accept M. Boucher de Perthes' theory of the slow increase of the peat beds, these birch and alder stumps must have been standing fresh and undecayed in the growing peat for a period of from 1900 to 2600 years before they were covered up and protected from the weather. This of course would be impossible; but, besides their negative force, these facts give us some positive information. . . . The peat must have, at least in some places, gained a full metre in less than a century. Now, if we suppose that this is the maximum, and take the average growth in a century at about one foot, or less than one-third of a metre, we obtain for the age of the peat about 2600 years. The valley is now under cultivation and no peat accumulates in it, but it is difficult to ascertain when the growth of the peat ceased. Certain it is that it has increased considerably since the Roman period, for, as we have seen, Roman remains have been found at a depth of six metres—more than eighteen feet. But if we suppose that no peat has accumulated within the last 400 years, we get for the total age of the oldest peat-beds about 3000 years, which fixes their epoch at least 2000 years after the Deluge, and about 400 years before the epoch of the foundation of Rome. It is not unlikely that even this is too high an estimate. It is based on the facts ascertained by Professor Andrews, of Chicago, as to the growth of forest peats. . . . We do not lay any further stress on it than to use it to show that this portion of the evidence is quite consistent with the recent origin of man." The writer then goes on to deal with the question of the gravels of the Somme, taking as his authority Mr. Alfred Tylor, F.G.S., whose conclusions he quotes and comments on as follows:—"First that the surface of the chalk in the valley of the Somme had assumed its present form prior to the deposition of any of the gravel or loess now to be seen there, and in this respect corresponds with all other valleys in which quaternary deposits are to be met with. This strikes at the very foundation of the theory of the remote age of the gravels, the chief argument for which is based on the belief that the valley was excavated to a depth of fifty feet subsequent to the deposition of the oldest gravel:—'Second, that the whole of the Amiens valley gravel is of one formation, and of similar mineral character, and contains nearly similar organic contents. . . . The whole deposit being of a date not much antecedent to the historical period. Third, that the gravel in the valley of the Somme at Amiens is partly derived from the *débris* brought down by the river Somme, and by the two rivers, the Celle and the Arve, and partly consists of material from the adjoining high grounds washed in by land floods.'" Mr. Tylor, in short, "insists that the gravel beds of the Somme were laid down by enormous floods in a rainy period which immediately preceded the historical period:—'The quaternary gravels of the Somme (he says) are not

separated into two divisions by an escarpment of chalk parallel to the river. . . The St. Acheul gravels thin out gradually as they slope from the high land down to the Somme, and they pass away into the loess formation. . . The loess deposit, on the contrary, forms a distinct escarpment for many miles along the Somme; and this, I believe, is the bank of the ancient river whose floods produced the St. Acheul and Montiers gravels. Fifthly (he concludes), that the existence of river floods, extending to a height of at least eight feet above the present level of the Somme, is perfectly proved by the gradual slope and continuity of the gravels deposited by those floods upon the sloping side of the valley towards the Somme, and also by the loess or warp of similar mineral composition and colour, extending continuously over the whole series of gravels, and finishing with a well-defined bank near the present stream." Mr. Prestwich, continues the writer, gives some support to Mr. Tylor's theory. He says:—"A shallow and broad river, with numerous, generally dry, shoals and shingle-banks; but during floods, arising from the melting of the winter snows and a greater rainfall than at the present day, rising to a height of forty or fifty feet above its ordinary level, flooding the adjacent country, and depositing, out of the course of the main current, the fine silt now forming the loess." Once we have floods such as these (continues the reviewer), it is not difficult to imagine that they deposited not the loess only, but the gravel-beds also, and some of the masses of stone these beds contain are so great that it is difficult to see how anything but floods could have placed them in their present position. Much might be said of the power of floods, even in a level country. Mr. Tylor gives a good example. In the rainy season of 1866 an iron railway bridge over the Mulleer river, sixteen miles above Kurrachee, was destroyed by a flood. The girders of the bridge were sixty-four feet above high-water mark at Kurrachee harbour. The Mulleer, flowing through a flat country, was about a foot deep the day before the flood. But twenty-four hours of rain brought down such a flood that the bridge was swept away, and one of its girders, weighing eighty tons, was carried two miles down the river and buried in a bed of sand. We may safely conclude then that there is no scientific improbability in the theory that the gravels of the Somme were laid down by floods after the excavation of the valley, and not gradually deposited by the stream during that excavation. It was after the cessation of this period of floods, when the climate had become less humid and more temperate, that woods and thickets of quick-growing trees—alders and willows—sprung up on the marshy margins of the stream, and spread up the slopes towards the higher ground. In these woods were formed the peat-beds of the Somme." The conclusion drawn by the reviewer is as follows:—

"(1) That the age of the peat in the Somme valley has been very much exaggerated; (2) that Mr. Tylor's researches tend to show that the same is the case with the gravel-beds, and that the gravels are of a date subsequent to the excavation of the valley; (3) and that, consequently, there is no need to assign to man an existence in immensely remote periods in the valley of the Somme."

JUST now when it is being again attempted to bring the Catholic religion and the Irish people into contempt and obloquy because, owing to causes at variance with their religion, they have given more than their fair share of criminals to the colony, it is suggestive to read the details with which we are made acquainted by the results of the recent trials for bribery in England. They betray a state of society that is anything but admirable, and it is hardly outrageous to assert that were the people among whom the corruption in question was carried on to find themselves in the same position of temptation in which the Catholic Irish find themselves in these colonies the number of criminals they would produce would be vastly in excess of those now produced by Irish settlers. In Macclesfield, for instance, out of a constituency of 6000, 5000 are stated to have been bribed, and than the dishonest disposition thus made manifest nothing can be more illustrative of the true state of the masses among which it exists. Such a people may, indeed, keep within the bounds of the law from the fear of the consequences, or failing any motive strong enough to make them transgress, but their condition is rotten all the time, and, for all their decorous appearance, they are thoroughly wanting in morality. Let the sufficient motive come and an immoral outburst would surely take place among them at any moment. The London *Tablet* thus sums up the details of the cases in question: "The sentences were pronounced by Mr. Justice Denman. The defendants were ten in number. The first two were Messrs. May and Fair, both respectable solicitors, and election agents for Messrs. . . and Whitehorn, Conservative candidates at Macclesfield. It had been proved that these gentlemen kept double accounts, one of the expenses which were legal, and another of the sums expended in corruption; and, out of a constituency of 6000 voters, more than 5000 had been bribed. Messrs. May and Fair accordingly received the severe sentence of nine months' imprisonment. Next came the case of Mr. Edwards, also a most respectable solicitor, and election agent for the Liberals at Deal and Walmer, comprised in the borough of Sandwich. Mr. Edwards had bribed largely, and although he

only just missed getting his certificate of indemnity from the Commissioners, and though his age, and the still more advanced age and delicacy of his wife, pleaded in his favour, he got six months' imprisonment. So did Mr. Olds, a town councillor and a leading Conservative in the same borough, who is the owner of the Deal and Dover coast. He had received £1000, and had taken it over to Calais in order to break the scent, and then distributed it to private sub-agents. The other six were sub-agents in the Sandwich election—Mackins, a publican, and captain of the Walmer life-boat; Spears, a boatman, who had also 'gone into the public line,' and Rae, a publican, were sentenced to three months' imprisonment, and Mackie and Porter, both Deal boatmen, to two months' imprisonment." We see, then, that not only were the masses open to corruption, but some of the corrupting agents were men of the highest respectability. The matter is clearly far more disgraceful to the English in England, to their education and their religion—or rather their irreligion, from whence it arises—than is the excess of Irish criminals in this colony or elsewhere, to the Irish people here or elsewhere.

LENTEN PASTORAL, 1882.

FRANCIS, BY THE GRACE OF GOD AND FAVOUR OF THE APOSTOLIC SEE, BISHOP OF WELLINGTON.

To the Clergy and Faithful of the said Diocese, Health and Benediction in the Lord.

REVEREND BROTHERS AND DEAR CHILDREN IN JESUS CHRIST.

The holy season of Lent has come round again, and it is our duty to exhort you to spend it as you ought. We may fitly apply to it these words of the Apostle St. Paul: "And we helping do exhort you, that you receive not the Grace of God in vain. For He saith: In an accepted time have I heard thee, and in the day of salvation have I helped thee. Behold, now is the accepted time; behold, now is the day of salvation." (2 Cor. vi. 2.) Now is the time to enter into ourselves and amend our evil ways. "Thus saith the Lord: Be converted to me with all your heart, in fasting, in weeping, and in mourning. Blow the trumpet in Sion, and sanctify a fast" (Joel ii. 12, 15.) Lent is, indeed, a holy time, a time of prayer, penance, and mortification, a time of sorrow and weeping for our sins and those of our fellowmen, and also a time of especial mourning over the sufferings and bitter passion of our dear Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Transport yourselves in thought to that wilderness in which Jesus spent forty days and nights in prayer and rigorous fasting. Contemplate Him prostrate before His Heavenly Father with His sacred brow in the dust, now pouring out his soul in intense acts of adoration, praise, and thanksgiving, now imploring mercy upon poor sinful man; and accompanying His tears and supplications with incomparable mortification; since for forty days and nights He neither ate nor drank, while His couch was the hard ground, and His shelter the vault of heaven. O, how forcibly He teaches us by His example the holiness of Lent! Though His life was eminently holy at all times, He imparted to it during those forty days an exterior character of special sanctity. He spent those days in retreat; thereby telling us to spend them in holy recollection, a necessary condition for hearing God's voice in the depths of our soul, and so coming to know, love, and enjoy Him; and also in a spirit of earnest reflection, an indispensable condition for self-knowledge and reformation.

He spent that time in prayer, to teach us that we ought to pray more and better during the precious season of Lent, for then God is more disposed to hear us. "In an accepted time have I heard thee, and in the day of salvation have I helped thee."

He spent that time in most rigorous mortification, to enjoin us during Lent to be less indulgent to our sensuality, tastes, and pleasures, and to accept with resignation, nay, sincere gladness, the privations imposed on us by our kind and merciful Mother, the Church. Thus our Lord teaches us the holiness of Lent, and His teaching is confirmed by that of the whole Catholic Church. For why these frequent instructions and sermons, these additional religious exercises, why that prescribed fast and abstinence, unless it is to oblige us to sanctify the period of Lent? O blessed be the Church for this salutary lesson! In the course of our life we are so apt to neglect the duty of penance, to forget that there are but two gates into heaven, the gate of innocence, and the gate of penance; and, as we have lost our innocence, we have no hope but in penance. Hence our Saviour says to sinners like us: "except you do penance you shall all likewise perish." (Luke xiii. 3.) We stand in great need of being reminded of this duty every year; for penance is indispensable, either to atone for our past sins, or to hinder us from relapsing into our evil ways.

To all these reasons for spending the season of Lent in a worthy manner, there is added another most cogent one, derived from the great mysteries of the Passion and Resurrection of our Saviour, for which Lent is intended to be a preparation. The fruit of the celebration of these mysteries ought to be death to ourselves and a new life in God and for God. But such will not be the happy result of Lent, unless it has been truly sanctified. We shall receive the fulness of the grace attached to their celebration, if we come to them with the perfect disposition of a well spent Lenten Fast; but the contrary will happen if we have the folly and misfortune to squander these precious days in dissipation, thoughtlessness or tepidity.

But how shall we sanctify the time of Lent? We must first endeavour to perform our ordinary actions and discharge our usual duties with greater perfection. In this lies the very essence of sanctity. Hence during Lent we must say our prayers better, employ our time better, watch over our thoughts and words, offer our actions to God in union with the penance of our Saviour in the wilderness, and in expiation of our sins.

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BOOT AND SHOE DEPOT IN DUNEDIN.

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

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

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

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

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

Don't forget the Sign of the Dark Stout Man,
 13 ROYAL ARCADE.

N E I L M C F A D D E N,

The Cheapest in the Boot Trade!

M R. J. B. C A L L A N,
 SOLICITOR,
 BOND STREET, DUNEDIN,

Has Several SUMS OF MONEY TO LEND on Good FREEHOLD SECURITY, at Current Rates of Interest.

NOTICE.

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

NOTICE.

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

"E.B.," Waimate South P.O. Canterbury.

T H E C A T H O L I C B O O K D E P O T
 (Opposite the Catholic Church),

BARBADOES STREET, CHRISTCHURCH,

Is the only establishment in the colony confined exclusively to Catholic Literature and Devotional objects, and under the direct auspices and patronage of the Clergy and Hierarchy.

(Copy of a Letter received from Bishop Redwood.)

DEAR MR. O'CONNOR.—I most cordially give my patronage and blessing to your new undertaking—the establishment of a "Catholic Book Depot" at Christchurch.

I remain, yours devotedly in J.C.,

✠ FRANCIS REDWOOD, S.M., Wellington.

Catholic schools supplied with all necessary requisites.

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.

The following have just come to hand:—

Poetical Works of Thos. Moore, illustrated, 12s

Works of other British Poets, from 4s 6d to 6s 6d

Life of Liberator, from 3s to 40s

History of the Great Irish Famine of 1847, 7s 6d

The Ballads of Ireland, 2 vols, illustrated, 10s 6d

The Story of Ireland, 4s

Ireland before "The Union," 4s

Ailey Moore, by Dean O'Brien, 3s 6d

History of Ireland, 2 vols., by John Mitchell, 7s 6d

History of Ireland, by J. O'Neill Daunt, 1s 6d

Father Burke's Lectures, 1s 6d

Refutation of Froude, 1s 6d

The Denounced, The Croppy, The Boyne Water, The Peep o'Day, 2s 6d each

Rody the Rover, Traits and Stories &c., The Poor Scholar, Paddy

Go-Easy, Moses Finigan, the Irish Pervert, 1s 6d each

The Case of Ireland Stated (Miss Cusack), 10s

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

HISTORY OF THE GERALDINES, 3s.

Photos of the Apparitions at Knock, 1s

Knock Medal, also other Medals, Pictures, Crosses, Crucifixes, Beads, Statues and Scapulars.

Prayer-books, Bibles, Testaments, &c., &c.

Illustrated First Communion Cards.

Illustrated Confirmation Cards.

Special allowance made to Clergymen, School Committees, and those in the trade.

ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Agent for Messrs. Burns and Oates, Booksellers, London.

Christian Brothers' Reading Books always in Stock.

E. O'CONNOR

Again, we must keep faithfully the fast and abstinence prescribed by the Church, and, if through weakness of health or excessive labour, we have obtained dispensation from them, according to the judgment of our respective pastors, we ought to supply the place of them with interior mortification, making our will fast and abstain by the spirit of obedience and condescension; our temper by unalterable equanimity; our tongue by silence or greater discretion; our mouth by the privations of certain luxuries; our eyes by increased watchfulness; our body by the reserve and modesty of our whole deportment; and our interior by the retrenchment of those myriad useless thoughts, imaginations, and desires which often make the soul like a highway, where the seed of God's word cannot grow, but is plucked away by evil spirits ever on the watch to surprise and tempt us. Such mortifications as these, will never hurt our head or our chest, and will do our souls no end of good.

Furthermore, we ought to accept with resignation and patience the crosses and trials which God sends us; supporting each other's burdens with gentle forbearance; "loving one another with the charity of brotherhood, with honour preventing one another; in carefulness, not slothful, in spirit fervent; serving the Lord; rejoicing in hope patient in tribulations; instant in prayer; to no man rendering evil for evil; if it be possible as much as is in you having peace with all men; not revenging yourselves, my dearly beloved, but give place unto wrath; for it is written—Revenge to me; I will repay, saith the Lord. But if thy enemy be hungry, give him to eat; if he thirst, give him to drink. For doing this, thou shalt heap coals of fire upon his head. Be not overcome by evil, but overcome evil by good."—(Rom. xii, 10, 21). How beautiful, how far-reaching are these instructions of the Apostle, and of what daily application to us!

We ought, indeed, during Lent to enliven our charity to all men and multiply our almsdeeds. But there is one particular course which we would wish your charity to take, during this and all following Lents for some years to come. You are all aware of the urgent need of a good supply of priests for this extensive diocese, and you are equally aware that it cannot be obtained without the requisite pecuniary means; to aid candidates for the ministry during their college course, to defray the expenses of their passage from Europe, and to provide them with an outfit. Now, such means we have not at our disposal, and therefore it is our duty and yours to create them. Accordingly, we enjoin our priests to have one annual collection in every church and chapel of the diocese for what we shall henceforth call "The Seminary Fund;" and this collection will be made on Whit Sunday. We warmly exhort all our priests to put before their people in most forcible terms the importance of this contribution, and to ensure its thorough success.

In conclusion, we have again to remind our whole flock, clergy and people, not to suffer their zeal to flag on the all-important and vital question of religious education. Catholics must know that they cannot avail themselves of the Government schools, except in cases of very great necessity, and when—such necessity being supposed—every possible precaution is taken to remove all dangers to faith and morals. We exhort, therefore, most earnestly our priests and people to strain every nerve to establish and maintain efficient Catholic schools wherever it is possible to do so; and we call upon our clergy to exhibit still greater zeal in this great cause than they have hitherto evinced. We must also keep on urging our just claims, and bringing under the notice of our legislators the self-evident injustice with which we are afflicted, and the impolicy of their present suicidal course.

Religion is the chief element in civilisation, and true progress. What we want most is not the diffusion of enlightenment, but the diffusion of character, of honest faith, and manly courage. We are not the advocates of ignorance. We yield to none in our estimation of the value of education. We set a rare price even on mere mental training. Water is good, but without bread it will not sustain life. Wine warms and gladdens man's heart, but, if used without care and discretion, it maddens and drives to destruction. We indignantly protest against the folly of the age which would fain make the schoolroom its church, instruction its sacrament, and culture its religion. This is—believe the Church—the straight road to ruin. Culture is for the few; and what a miserable gloss and varnish it is even for most of these! But for the millions it means the pagan debauch, the brutalising orgy, and mere animalism. Religion alone can secure man's solid happiness in this world and his eternal bliss in the next. Therefore we are determined never to strike our colours, which we have nailed to the mast. Come what may, we will strive against an injustice by every lawful means; and, by the courageous erection of schools of our own, we will rescue our children from the contamination of secular schools, confident that such a manly course must command the sympathy and support of every honest man, and finally win for us the redress of a crying grievance.

During the holy season of Lent pray for the conversion of sinners and unbelievers, that all may come to the knowledge of the truth and attain to salvation. Pray also for our Holy Father and for the liberty and independence of the Church, while you ought to be generous in your contributions for Peter's Pence. The usual collections for our Holy Father will take place on Good Friday, or on any other day shortly afterwards, which the pastor may deem more convenient.

"The Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the Charity of God, and the Communication of the Holy Ghost be with you all. Amen." (Gal. xiii, 13.)

Given at Wellington,
Feast of the Purification, Feb. 2, 1882.

✠ FRANCIS REDWOOD.

The following are the regulations for Lent, which we make in virtue of special faculties received from the Holy See:—

1st. We grant permission for the use of Flesh Meat at dinner only, on all Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and also on all Saturdays except one, that is the second Saturday, during Lent.

2nd. Lard and dripping may be used after the manner of butter, at dinner, on all days of fast and abstinence

during Lent, and also throughout the year, with the exception of the first and last Wednesdays of Lent, and Good Friday.

3rd. White meats—such as butter, milk, cheese, and eggs, are allowed on all days at dinner and collation, with the exception of Ash Wednesday and Good Friday. A little milk is always allowed in tea, coffee, or other beverage.

4th. Fish and Flesh are not allowed at the same meal during Lent.

There is neither fast nor abstinence on Sundays in Lent.

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

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

The clergy are requested to read this Pastoral from the several altars as soon as possible, and to cause a copy of it to be placed, during Lent, in a conspicuous place in their respective churches and chapels.

✠ FRANCIS REDWOOD.

THE CRAMMING SYSTEM.

A DISGUSTED father writes to a Philadelphia journal saying that the other day he heard his little girl sobbing over a rule which she was trying to commit to memory in the following words, to wit: "Rule for short division rule dash one, write the divisor at the left of the dividend, semicolon, begin at the left hand, comma, and divide the number denoted by each figure of the dividend by the divisor, comma, and write the quotient beneath, period. Paragraph. 2. If there is a remainder after any division comma, regard it as prefixed to the next figure comma, and divide as before period. If any partial dividend is less than the divisor, comma, prefix it to the next figure, comma, and write a cipher in the quotient period. Paragraph proof period dash multiply the quotient by the divisor, comma, and add the remainder, comma, if any, comma, to the product, period." After reading these painfully idiotic paragraphs, the amazed parent made inquiry and found that the pupils—children under ten—were required to study rules in this way, in order that they might be able to write them out and "point" them, not correctly, but according to the book. "I also found," he adds, "that if a comma was left out, though the sense remained unchanged, the pupil suffered as much in loss of marks as though she had committed a vital blunder." Thanks to home instruction, my little girl understands the rules of arithmetic, but she cannot learn them by rote in this parrot fashion, and suffers accordingly. Can we have nothing done in this matter to relieve our children from utterly useless memorizing, that leaves them at the end of a few years with weakened mind and no taste for study? I got a letter the other day from a man who graduated from a university. He could neither write nor spell correctly (spelling goes "gose"), and yet at school, a few years ago, he could glibly recite all the rules of grammar, and was by no means an indifferent scholar.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

BEGGING OF MRS. GARFIELD.

CLEVELAND, November 27.—Since the death of her husband Mrs. Garfield has received nearly 1,200 letters, from strangers in all parts of the country, begging for some part of the fund which was subscribed throughout the United States for her benefit. Most of these letters have been delivered directly to Mrs. Garfield, and many of them have been sent to her cousin, Mrs. Mason, with whom she stayed during the funeral week, and next door to whom she is now living for the winter. Mother Garfield has also had a great many similar letters, and in one instance at least little Miss Mollie was appealed to by a correspondent who desired to become her step-father. Mrs. Garfield has read all of these letters and then burned them.

Soon after Mrs. Garfield came here from Mentor to reside she received a letter from a woman asking for several thousand dollars to pay off her husband's debts. She enclosed a photograph of her insolvent husband, and asked further that Mrs. Garfield solicit President Arthur to give him a clerkship of some sort under the Government. Mrs. Garfield destroyed both the letter and picture. Six weeks later this same woman wrote to say that she and her husband had enjoyed a vacation journey of nearly five thousand miles, the delights of which had been impaired only by the ever present recollection of her husband's debts and Mrs. Garfield's bereavement. While by this time the public had for the most part forgotten Mrs. Garfield's sorrow, this disinterested but interesting correspondent begged to assure her that she still bore it in mind and shared with the nation's widow the grief of the nation's bereavement. She also enclosed a postage stamp for the return of her former letter and her husband's picture, in case Mrs. Garfield was not disposed to grant her requests.

Several letters were received from church societies asking for help with their debts. One woman wrote for money to buy a mourning dress for herself, and a tombstone for her son, lately dead. Another, who had lost one husband in the war, had married another husband who was a worthless and undesirable companion. She wanted money to enable her to leave him. A young girl wrote for money for her wedding trousseau.

L O F T A N D C O.,
 DUNEDIN BOOT EMPORIUM,
 10, & 11, ROYAL ARCADE,
 DUNEDIN,
 LONDON AND NELSON,

Have landed this week, ex Sorato, a Superior and well-assorted Stock of

CHILDREN'S PATE T STRAP SHOES

CHILDREN'S PATENT KID & LEVANT,
 Elastic Sides.

IRLS' KID AND LEVANT,
 Elastic Sides.

MAIDS' KID AND LEVANT,
 Elastic Sides.

LADIES' BLOCKED KID,
 Elastic Sides, at 5s 6d.

LADIES' HOUSE BOOTS,
 At 4s 6d.

LADIES' KID AND LEVANT,
 All prices.

For
 COLONIAL MADE BOOTS AND SHOES,
 LOFT AND CO.'S OWN MAKE
 CANNOT BE SURPASSED.

TRIAL SOLICITED.

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9, 10, & 11, ROYAL ARCADE,
 DUNEDIN,
 LONDON AND NELSON.

S T A N D A R D I N S U R A N C E
 COMPANY,
 HEAD OFFICE; PRINCES-STREET, DUNEDIN
 FIRE, MARINE, AND FIDELITY
 GUARANTEE RISKS TAKEN AT
 LOWEST CURRENT RATES
 CHARLES REID Manager.

S U P R E M E C O U R T H O T E L
 STUART STREET, DUNEDIN.
 C. O'DRISCOLL ... Proprietor.

M. DONAGHY AND COMPY.,
 OTAGO STEAM ROPE WORKS,
 DUNEDIN.
 MANUFACTURERS OF
 Best quality Manilla, 1/2-inch to 24 inches—
 " " " Tether Lines
 " " " Clothes Lines
 " " " Halters
 " " " Plough Reins
 " " " Tarred Rope
 " " " Yacht Rope
 " " " Whale Lines
 " " " New Zealand Flax, 1/2-in to 24 in.—
 " " " " Tether Lines
 " " " " Clothes Lines
 " " " " Halters
 " " " " Tarred Rope
 " " " " " Pipe Pack-
 " " " " " ing
 " " " " " Spun yarn
 " " " " " Untarred
 " " " " " Hay Lashing
 " " " " " Leather "
 " " " " " Wool "
 " " " Russ. Hemp Plough Lines
 " " " " Tarred House-line
 " " " " " Marline
 " " " " " Hambroline
 " " " " " Lead Lines
 " " " " " Log Lines
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 " " " Italian Flax Engine Packing
 " " " " " &c. &c. &c.

SPECIALITY FOR DRAPERS & BINDERS,
 Manilla Harvesting Twine } For Reaping
 Italian Hemp " } and Binding
 N. Z. Flax " } Machines

1882
 GREAT NEW YEAR SALE
 OF
 SURPLUS DRAPERY STOCK.

S A U N D E R S, M' B E A T H & C O.
 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
 that this their

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, M'BEATH & CO.
 N.B.—Sale to continue for TEN DAYS
 ONLY, commencing Saturday, Jan. 7, 1882.

N E W Z E A L A N D I N T E R N A T I O N A L
 EXHIBITION.
 Open at Christchurch from 15th March to end
 of May, or longer.

INTENDING EXHIBITORS are informed
 that the time for receiving Applications for
 Space has been extended to February, the
 10th.

Forms of application and all particulars
 can be obtained from

GEORGE GRANT,
 Official Agent.

Union Chambers, Princes street,
 Dunedin, 11th January, 1882.

R A I L W A Y H O T E L,
 INVERCARGILL.
 PROPRIETOR ... MICHAEL GRIFFIN.

M. G. has much pleasure in informing his
 numerous friends and the public generally
 that he has taken the above well-known es-
 tablishment, where he trusts, by careful
 attention to the wants of patrons, to merit a
 continuance of the support so liberally
 accorded his predecessor.

Passengers by early trains can rely upon
 being called in time.

Meals at all Hours.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c., of the
 Best Brands.

L. G R I M A L D A I,
 GENERAL STOREKEEPER,
 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.

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 Gaests.
 TERMS MODERATE

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

C O R B E T T A N D K N O X,
 PLUMBERS, GAS-FITTERS,
 ZINC-WORKERS, BRASS-FINISHERS,
 TIN & COPPER-SMITHS,
 (Next Messrs. J. Hobin & Co.'s Factory),
 OCTAGON, DUNEDIN.

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 H O T E L.

Corner of

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

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

There is a SPLENDID BILLIARD SA-
 LOON 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.

P O R T C H A L M E R S R E S T A U R -

ANT, Mount Street.—Mrs. Coffey, Pro-
 prietress, desires to inform her numerous
 friends and the public generally that, having
 made extensive alterations and refurbished
 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.

M E S S R S. J. W I L K I E A N D C O.,

invite inspection of their recent im-
 portations 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, Annuals, &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.



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. A N D T. Y O U N G,

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.

T H O M S O N A N D C O.,

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

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

INFERNAL MACHINES.

It was not until more than two centuries after the famous 5th of November that the idea of employing a fulminating process against the chief of the State was adopted in France, where twice in two months an attempt was made to blow up Napoleon, at that time First Consul. It was in each instance on the occasion of visiting the opera that Napoleon, according to the designs of his enemies, was to be blown to pieces. The Paris Opera House has, in fact, been the chosen scene for carrying out a large number of murderous projects against the rulers of the country. In addition to the two attempts made on the life of Napoleon I., it was in front of the opera that the Orsini shells were thrown which so nearly disposed of Napoleon III in the year 1857. It was beneath the portico, too, in the old Opera, in the Rue Richelieu, that the Duc de Berri was assassinated; but it would be too long a story to give even the briefest accounts of attacks made upon sovereigns by ordinary means. It was intended to employ against Napoleon I. a destructive method of a mixed kind. Rockets and grenades were to be hurled from various parts of the theatre into his box. But, to insure his death, conspirators armed with daggers and pistols were stationed in the corridors into which the box opened, with orders to shoot and stab him, if, escaping the missiles, he attempted to make his way to the outer doors. The conspiracy, according to Napoleon himself, who told the story at St. Helena, was revealed by a captain in the line. "What limit is there," said Napoleon, "to the combinations of folly and stupidity? This officer had a horror of me as Consul but adored me as General. He was anxious that I should be torn from my post, but he would have been very sorry that my life should be taken. I ought to be made prisoner, he said, in no way injured, and sent to the army to continue to defeat the enemies of France. The other conspirators laughed in his face, and when he saw them distributing daggers, and that they were going beyond his intentions he proceeded at once to denounce the whole affair."

The informer having been brought before him, Napoleon at first suggested to the Prefect of Police that he should not be allowed to go to the opera that evening. It was decided, however, that his absence would awaken the suspicions of the other conspirators, and everything was allowed to go on as though the plot had not been discovered. The sentinels outside Napoleon's box were ordered to let no one approach who had not the password, issued immediately before the Consul's departure for the opera; for it was known that a certain number of conspirators had taken up their position in the corridor to extinguish the lights at the moment when the rockets were to be fired and the shells thrown. The opera for the evening was "Les Horaces," a work composed by Porta to a libretto founded on Corneille's tragedy, and the signal for action was to be the delivery of a passage in which the Horatii swear to conquer or die. Then all the lights were to be put out, and, apart from the shells intended for the Emperor, fireworks were to be cast indiscriminately about the theatre, while the general confusion was to be increased by cries of "Fire!" The leaders of the plot, like the claqueurs of the present day, had attended the rehearsal of the opera so as to note the cue given to them for the grand demonstration and attack. But at the performance, the Prefecture of Police was also largely represented, and there were altogether upwards of 200 persons in the theatre who were paying no attention to the music except with a view to a particular quartet, in which the old Horatius opened the piece by calling upon his sons to swear "*que le dernier de vous sera mort ou vainqueur.*" The instrumental introduction to the quartet was, however, the signal for action chosen by the police, and before the singing began the conspirators were all in custody in one of the vestibules of the theatre.—*New York Herald.*

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, TEMUKA.

(From an occasional correspondent.)

January 31, 1882.

LAST Sunday his Lordship Bishop Redwood made his first official visitation to this district since his return from Rome. Crowded congregations assembled both at Mass and Vespers, many people coming from Timaru; not a few members of other churches were also present. At the end of the second Mass, his Lordship administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to about 20 children, after preaching to them a very instructive sermon explanatory of the Sacrament. At Vespers he preached again, taking for his subject *Faith*. The discourse was able and particularly felicitous in its illustrations. Three fatal errors were pointed out and forcibly refuted—that *Faith is irrational*, that it is *unnecessary*, and that it is *alone sufficient*. A bare outline, such as our present space might allow, would, however, convey a very inadequate notion of this remarkable sermon. In conclusion, the Bishop warmly congratulated the Catholics of Temuka on the erection of their large and handsome stone church, with its noble tower and spire, its merry peal of bells, its glorious procession of Saints on its stained glass-windows, its beautiful and solid altar, and last, but not least, its four-dial clock in the steeple. The church was, he said, a great proof and monument of their Faith. When he had spoken to crowded congregations in London about the zealous and devoted manner in which the Catholics of Temuka had carted gratis, and from a distance of 11 miles, the stone to build it, his description was received with the liveliest approbation. He thanked them most heartily for their generous offer-

ings and successful exertions, while he exhorted them to be still more diligent in building up the temple of their souls. He was happy to tell them that on the previous day he had consecrated their peal of bells, and he hoped that as often as their sweet tones gladdened their ears, their hearts would warm with the love of God, and their minds be renewed in Faith. He then gave them the Apostolic Benediction, this being his first visit to the parish after his return from Rome.

LETTER FROM HENRY GEORGE.

THE short day was closing in long twilight as I got into Cork and made haven of the first hotel I could find, and as the Dublin tram would not leave until ten, started out to learn something of the news, and, if possible, the feeling of the people.

I soon found that the people were afraid to talk to a stranger about the things uppermost in all men's minds. I did not know a soul, nor could I remember any name I had heard of before, and as I had originally proposed to go first to Dublin I had no letter of introduction to Cork; but I knew that if I could find the leading men of the Land League I would discover some one who would know me. But the people in the stores into which I stopped to inquire were the most perfect "know-nothings." There wasn't any Land League; it had been suppressed; it didn't have any officers; or, if it did, they did not know who they were or who they had been, and did not want to know, for, as one shopkeeper expressed it, "the less a man knows about such things these times the better he is off." In fact, to take them literally, one would have thought there never had been a Land League in Ireland, and that the proclamations pasted up on the dead walls warning people against having anything to do with a criminal association calling itself the Land League were levelled at a chimera from Mr. Forster's fervid imagination.

So, I turned to my car driver. "Do you know any of the clergymen of Cork who have been in sympathy with the Land League?" "Sure, I do," said he, "there's Father * * *, who was going to be suspended by the bishop for the part he took with the Land League." "Drive me to his house, then." "But Father * * * was not there; he had been sent away; but from another clergyman I found to whom I might go. I went, made myself known, and was in a moment among the people who would talk freely.

The Land League was not dead, they said. But with leaders in prison, with communications out, with detectives everywhere, and an irresistible force garrisoning the country, it was having its head to the day before—but held in secret. And the spirit of the people was unbroken. Nobody dreamed of forcible resistance to anything the Government might do—men armed with sticks and stones could not fight repeating rifles and flying artillery; but the principles of the Land League had sunk deep, and to beat them out of the hearts of the people would be like beating water, which yields only to close up again. All this and much more I heard at Cork, before taking the train for Dublin, to shiver away the night hours, and see the rifle-bearing constabulary at every station, as though one were passing not through a peaceful country, but through the lines of an army in time of war. First impressions of Dublin are pleasant, for, landing by the train, one does not see the poorer quarters. Splendid railroad stations, fine streets, paved as an American would hardly believe possible, handsome shops in the retail streets, and in the residence streets long rows of spacious, old-fashioned houses, built of a sort of yellow brick, which blackens with age—each house with a great big knocker; imposing public buildings and churches—some of them grand specimens of architecture—as plentiful as in Brooklyn. The main avenues are lively and picturesque enough—two-storied trams and the national jaunting car, drays drawn by horses that remind you of elephants, and carts pulled by rat-like donkeys, with exaggerated ears. Rosy-cheeked ladies, with sensible dresses that show the boot; bare-footed and ragged urchins, who try to tell you what is in their papers in the most musical of brogues, of which you understand about one-half, but are willing to pay a penny now and again for the pleasure of listening to it; and—uniforms everywhere. If soldiers and policemen make a people happy, this must be nearly paradise. The police are a stalwart body of men, clad in comfortable, dark uniforms: the soldiers are the pick of the English and Scotch regiments—strong, active men, in the very prime of life, wearing smart clean uniforms. They move about in twos and fours and sixes, with fatigue caps set jauntily on their heads, a light cane in their hands, and generally a sword-bayonet by their side. Every now and again you meet a detachment marching down the streets with rifles on their shoulders and blankets on their backs, on their way to the country to guard somebody's castle, or help evict somebody's tenants. And, as you talk to the people and read the papers, you soon begin to realize that all this parade of force is not idle show. You are in a country ruled by brute force—where the whole governmental organization rents not on the consent of the people, but on the clubs of policemen and the sword-bayonets of a standing army.

I doubt if an American, until he comes here, and gets "the feel of the thing," can realize—I am certain that the vast majority of my countrymen do not begin to realize—the tyranny under which Ireland lies to-day. To our notions it does not seem possible that such a state of things can exist in an English-speaking community this late in the 19th century.

Our fathers had a very vivid recollection of British tyranny, and a very thorough contempt and hatred for it, but for some time past the common belief of Americans has been that personal liberty is really as secure under British institutions as under our own; that the English monarchy had, in fact, become a republic in all save the name.

As to England this may be measurably true, but as to Ireland nothing could be more erroneous. There is to-day no country in the world making the slightest pretence to civilization where the funda-

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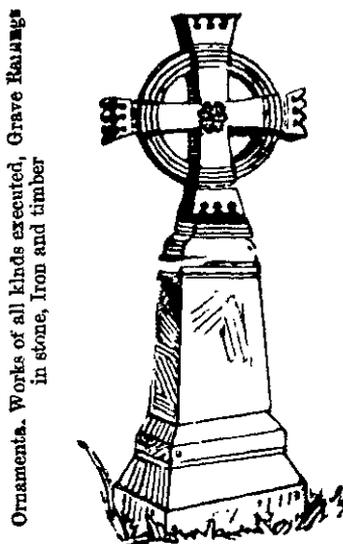
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5 "	◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆
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4 "	◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆
	Ladies' Wine
	◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆
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mental principles of popular right are so flagrantly outraged, or rather so utterly ignored; where the government is such a reckless, conscienceless, irritating tyranny. It is not merely a despotism; it is a despotism sustained by alien force, and wielded in the interests of a privileged class, who look upon the great masses of the people as intended but to be hewers of their wood and drawers of their water.

It is a common English opinion, which has been extensively reflected on our side the water, that the Irish are a peculiarly restive race, prone to agitation, and hard to satisfy—a race whose natural disposition it is to be "agin the Government," no matter how wise or how good that Government may be. But I do not think any right-minded man can realise what the Government of Ireland is without feeling that a people who would rest quietly under it would deserve but slavery and contempt.

I leave out of consideration for the moment the present extraordinary condition of things when constitutional guarantees for personal liberty are utterly suspended, and any man in the country may be hauled off to prison at the nod of an irresponsible dictator. I speak of normal times and the ordinary workings of government.

The system which prevails in Ireland ignores completely the principle of local self-government, even in regard to that part of the population to whom any semblance of political right is accorded. To lay a gas-pipe in a town, to build a one-horse tramway in any part of the country, to do, in short, any of the things which concern alone the local community, permission must be got from what is virtually a foreign Legislature. Over their judges, down even to the petty magistrates, over their local police, over the teachers of the public schools, over the management of local prisons and workhouses, the people of Ireland have no control whatever. All authority not derived directly from the Imperial Government is centralised in the hands of boards or commissions which have their source and centre in Dublin Castle, and to its smallest details the administration is in the hands of a bureaucracy who do not feel the slightest responsibility to the people with whom they have to deal. The moment a man joins the police force or constabulary, or takes any Government position, even the smallest, he is at once cut off from the people. He at once becomes a member of the garrison that holds a conquered country. How he may conduct himself towards the people makes no difference. Their respect, their good will, can do him no good and may do him much harm. For continuance in place, and for promotion, he has to look only to his official superiors. So long as they consider him a good and faithful servant he may be as insolent and as brutal as he pleases to the people with whom he comes in contact, and in many cases it would seem that the more insolent and brutal he may be the better a servant he is considered by those who alone have the power to reward or punish him.

A government of this kind is simply the worst government possible. It is not merely bad; it is insulting and vexatious to the last degree, and the people who would not grow restive under it would be destitute of the noblest attributes of manhood. Fancy one of our States submitted to it—fancy New York or Massachusetts or California governed from Washington as Ireland is governed from London, and imagine how well-contented its people would be.

But to get an idea of the present condition of Ireland it is necessary to go further than that. Imagine a government such as I have described wielded in the interests of a privileged class infuriated with the fear of losing the power of drawing immense incomes from the toil of others. Imagine all constitutional rights suspended, and the whole country at the mercy of an absolute dictatorship, backed by fifty thousand bayonets in the hands of foreign troops—a dictatorship for which nothing is too arbitrary and nothing too mean. Imagine elected members of the highest legislative body, the trusted leaders of a political party that embraces nine-tenths of the people, lying in jail, and treated with indignities to which convicted felons in civilized countries are not subjected. Imagine the most respected and public-spirited men in their respective localities dragged off daily to prison without charge or inquiry, upon *lettres de cachet* issued by a governmental underling at the suggestion of some landlord or police inspector. Imagine a country where public meetings to discuss public questions cannot be held, where even the meetings of ladies are burst in upon and dispersed by policemen; where the newspaper editor must scan his proofs closely lest he may find himself the next day under lock and key; where men of the highest standing fear to talk of public affairs save with bated breath and in secure places; when they tell you that their every movement is watched by detectives and their letters opened and read in the post-office, and warn you that you are watched as closely. Imagine a country where you hear of magistrates who refuse bail to poor fellows charged with such heinous crimes as saying, "To hell with the queen," or who send boys to prison for whistling tunes policemen deem treasonable. Imagine a country where you hear of constables cutting to pieces with thrusts of their sword-bayonets young girls who are flying from them in terror, where the proprietor of such a hotel as the Astor or Metropolitan of New York, or the Lick House of San Francisco, will show you the bruises on his face inflicted in his own house by policemen who rushed in and beat him, because with an impulse of common humanity he had exclaimed when he saw them kicking a poor boy about the streets!

Let any American, if he can, imagine a country such as this, and he will get some idea of the condition of Ireland to-day. It is a reign of terror.

And, yet, to say this is not all. The terror is but superficial. Outward demonstrations are suppressed; the people are cautious in what they say or do; the landlords have taken heart, and are jubilant. But the people are not frightened. There is no real giving way. The jail has lost all but its physical terrors. To the men who are being hauled to it for their connection with the Land League it brings not shame but honor. And all this repressive energy irritates rather than disheartens. His Tory opponents have called Gladstone the leading Communist of his time. Certain it is, that without intending it, he has done more within the last few weeks to radicalize Irish sentiment than a dozen Land League Conventions could have done. I have long been of opinion that the movement that commenced in

Ireland with the institution of the Land League would prove a social and political revolution—a revolution as important, and even more far-reaching in its effects than that revolution which a century ago was beginning in France. All that I see here confirms this belief. It is characteristic of such revolutions that those who oppose them most bitterly do but urge them most violently forward. And this is what the so-called Liberal Government of England is doing. "Whom the Gods would destroy they first made mad," and this is the madness with which Gladstone and Forster are raging. The reaction must come, and it cannot be long in coming. In the meantime the chance which Landlordism had of compromising with the advancing spirit of the age will have gone. The popular demand will but mount the higher for the violence of the attempt to force it back, and the currents will run but the stronger.

All this is evident even to those who see no further than from day to day. Already it is beginning to be clear that the men who will soon be most bitterly cursing the exertion of arbitrary power which they at first hailed with such delight, will be the landlords. The shock is over but rents do not come tumbling in. The government has exhausted its strongest powers but there still confronts it a dogged passive resistance more determined than ever. With Davitt and Parnell, and Brennan, and Dillon, in prison, it may go on crowding prisons with the officers of branch Leagues without a whit lessening the popular spirit. What it can do further than it has done unless the people can be provoked into some excuse for the declaration of martial law, it is difficult to see. And it is difficult to see how even this would accomplish anything towards getting the Landlords their rents or abating the increased and increasing determination to have done with Landlordism. The power of the clergy—or what of it could be utilized against the Land League—has been invoked with more effect than it can ever be invoked again. Archbishop Croke struck the heaviest blow that could be struck, and substantially nothing has been accomplished. As for Archbishop McCabe, his influence has been exhausted long ago.

One of the anti-Land League papers compares the No Rent manifesto, soon after its issue, to the charge at Balaklava. "It is Splendid; but it is not war." With much more justice, it is now becoming clear, could this be applied to Gladstone's *coup d'état* in favor of the landlords. Nothing does it more resemble than a furious charge into a line which wavers but for a moment, and then closes up with unbroken front—than a tremendous blow which meets unyielding air and leaves the giver prostrate. The calculation of the Government was, undoubtedly, that the head of the Land League being severed from the body, the organization must die. But the movement has gone too far for that. This, it is now evident, is an organization that has life enough in every part for the passive resistance that is now its most effective weapon. In every locality the people have become accustomed to act together and to stand together. And further than this the connection between head and body has not been severed. The Land League funds are safe. New connections for their distribution wherever needed are being secured, and in every county arrangements are being made which will ensure prompt relief of the evicted.

This is all that is necessary to put the landlords in the hardest plight and wear them out. Evicting where there is nobody to come in and take the land will put no money in the landlords' pockets. And, as a rule, the landlords are hopelessly in debt. Most of the estates are heavily burdened with mortgages and rent charges, and further waiting for rent, even if tenants are evicted, will drive their owners to the wall.

In this condition of things the No Rent manifesto was a terrible weapon, and it is no wonder that the landlords went into convulsions over it, and that the landlord-run Government struck right and left with blind fury. Advice not to pay is always much more likely to be followed than advice to pay. If at the call of patriotism, men will take money out of their pockets they are much more likely to obey the call of patriotism when what they are enjoined to do is to keep money in their pockets. When men don't want to pay—and I fancy there are very few of the Irish tenants who want to pay their landlords a penny more than they are obliged to—it does not take much entreaty to induce them to refuse to pay until they find they are compelled to.

And further than all this, there are many of the tenants who have a very strong personal reason for not paying their rent—they have not got it. During all this agitation, rent has been more or less held back, and it is estimated that on an average it is at least a year and a half behind—a fact which explains why the Irish landlords made so little opposition to Gladstone's Bill, which they imagined would make sure the getting of rents, even if the amount they had been used to get in the good old times was reduced. But it is expecting too much from human nature to suppose that men in the condition of the poorer classes of the Irish tenant farmer, could hold back such an amount of money—even taking the cases where they had earned it—without spending it in whole or in part.

And the fact is that, except in a comparatively few cases, rent is not being paid. Some days ago, when the effect of the No Rent manifesto was much less clear than it is now becoming, a well-informed gentleman said to me that if but one-third of the tenants hold back their rents, a perfect howl would soon go up from the landlords for the release of the Land League leaders. Well, it now appears that not more than one-tenth of the tenants are paying and how contagious this example of non-payment is likely to be is apparent enough without the saying.

And when the "howl" goes up from Irish landlords against Gladstone's *coup d'état* it will not be confined to Irish landlords alone. The cheers which went up in Guildhall when Gladstone announced the arrest of Parnell meant more than English prejudice against Ireland. The London banks and money-lenders, insurance companies and trust associations, which are represented in Guildhall, are large holders of mortgages on Irish estates. Those cheers were called forth by the prospect of getting interest long unpaid. But the arrest of Parnell, whatever else it may have accomplished, has not yet enabled the landlords to pay their debts.

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We would call special attention of the Clergy and Church Committees who are desirous of furnishing their Churches to our Beautiful Statues, just imported direct from France.

CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own correspondent.)

February 6, 1882.

SECRETARIES AND SECRETARIES. "WHAT is one man's meat, is another man's poison," and "some people never know when they are well off." Such are the apposite, if not absolutely novel reflections suggested to my mind by a perusal of the proceedings at the annual meeting of the Lyttelton Harbour Board on Tuesday last. If the Canterbury Jockey Club have been in dire despair at the impossibility of obtaining a competent Secretary, that august body the Harbour Board are labouring under an infliction of a precisely opposite nature, they possess a secretary who is only too efficient, too zealous, too capable. This gentleman's report was so valuable and exhaustive, that it left no room for suggestions from the Board (which I suspect was the real cause of offence) and he must have been somewhat overwhelmed by the crushing observations so liberally bestowed on him. "He was a little bit led astray as to what was really proper as coming from him,"—he had "expressed an opinion on a technical matter which came within the jurisdiction of the engineer,"—"his letter would convey the idea to outsiders that he was really 'boss' of the whole concern"—"it was rather out of place for him to patronise the other officers" (he had dared to express his grateful sense of obligation to the Chairman for the latter's "unceasing and constant attention" which had materially aided him, the secretary, in the fulfilment of his duties—and worst of all, there was a little more of the style of a Minister of Public Works in the report than was absolutely necessary. (Surely this last achievement might be accomplished without its author actually setting the Thames, or more properly perhaps, the Avon, on fire?) Considering that the Government Auditor had certified that the books were kept in a most satisfactory manner, and further, that of all the accounts which had come before him for audit, none were submitted in more perfect order, or so uniformly correct; and that the Board besides making a profit of nearly £600 during 1881, began the present year with the snug and satisfactory balance of £65,431 17s 4d, it might have been supposed that they had nothing at which to grumble, but truly, some people are never satisfied. The poor crushed secretary pleaded that he had simply desired to give the Board the fullest information he could, and it is satisfactory to note that some of the members seemed to retain some little common sense, as they recognised the report as "one of the most valuable documents that had ever been issued from the Port," and added their "testimony as to the manner in which the accounts had been kept, which reflected the highest credit on the secretary." Nevertheless it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that an excess of zeal and ability has occasionally its drawbacks, and I imagine that the official in question went away with a firm resolve never again to attempt to lighten the labours of the Board, and painfully cogitating as to the smallest amount of brain-work which it might be prudent and advisable for him to furnish in future—a sum in exact inverse ratio to that occupying the minds of the C.J.C., namely, how much may be expected for the sum of 13s 8½ p per diem.

THE EXHIBITION.

The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Exhibition was quite an official and important affair; the usual silver trowel being presented to his Worship the Mayor, and a number of toasts appropriate to the occasion being drunk in champagne. Cordial congratulations and good wishes were offered to the promoters by those members of both Houses who were present, also the Mayor and the representatives of the Domain Board, the Industrial Association and the Chamber of Commerce; the latter particularly saying that the commercial world of Canterbury welcomed the undertaking, and trusted that success, and further, a considerable profit would attend the efforts of Messrs. Joubert and Twopenny. Mr. Twopenny mentioned that the total area of the building is 188,376 square feet, the length being 668 feet, and the breadth 282 feet. The total space under cover is 114,200 square feet, of which 77,400 will be devoted to manufactures, 27,200 to machines in motion, and 960 to art. An open space of 74,176 square feet will also be reserved for implements. Since the commencement of the work fair progress is being made, and it was expected that the greater portion of the frame-work would be up by the end of last week; the carriage drives have been formed, the metalling is going on, and the artesian wells are sunk. Entries for the (loan) art gallery will be received up to March, but space cannot be guaranteed after February 20th. Messrs. Joubert and Twopenny notify by advertisement that they have placed gratuitously two bays at the disposal of the sub-Committee for the purpose of a Ladies' Court, in which exhibits are invited of fancy needlework, embroidery, lace, paintings on silk and velvet, leather work, fancy picture-frame work, and any other articles of interest in ladies' work. No charge for space. The Education Board has voted a sum of £10 towards defraying the expenses of a bay for exhibits, the *bona fide* work of boys and girls under 17. This assistance is only for the benefit of those attending the public schools of North Canterbury, though the class is of course open to all boys and girls, and all information can be obtained from the Secretary to the Industrial Association. The girls' exhibits are to be plain and fancy needlework, embroidery, crewels, &c.; boys'—cabinet-work, models, mechanical contrivances; both—wood-carving, fretwork, collection of birds (mounted), collection of shells. A telegram has been received from the Governor stating that his Excellency proposes to open the Exhibition, and in reply to the invitation of the promoters, the Premier has replied that although it is impossible as yet to say what engagements Ministers may have in April, still they will attend if possible, and that no doubt one or more will do so. Mr. Joubert is expected to leave Sydney for New Zealand on the 20th. The entries from the Australian colonies are coming in well, and it is said that the Victorian Court will be specially imposing and interesting, and that the British Court will be a very extensive one.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

Seldom are we shocked and horrified by so terrible a tragedy as that which occurred at West Eyretton (some few miles from Rangiora) last Monday, the 30th ult., when the house of Mr. Henry Simpson, a farmer, was totally destroyed by fire, and his wife and six young children perished. Mr. Simpson had left home at a very early hour, after breakfast, which his wife prepared for him, and was harvesting at Swannanoa, some miles away. Mrs. Simpson about 7 o'clock went with her little brother part of the way to meet the Kaiapoi train which he wished to catch to go to school. Nothing more is known of poor Mrs. Simpson's movements—whether she went back to bed or not—but between eight and nine o'clock the house was burnt down. Information was sent as quickly as possible by the guard of the return train to the police at Oxford as well as a telegram to Kaiapoi where Mr. Simpson's two sisters lived. Mr. Simpson heard from a lineman that his house was supposed to be on fire, and at once hastened back to find the place a complete wreck, but seeing no traces of his wife and children, he at first thought they had gone elsewhere. The police sergeants from Kaiapoi and Oxford then proceeded to examine the ashes, and found the bodies of the mother and baby who slept downstairs, and then those of the children who were upstairs, but had fallen almost in one position. The heat of the fire was such that the bodies were so reduced that it was possible to lay them on one sack covered over with another. It is conjectured that the frying-pan which had been used at breakfast may have caused the accident, or perhaps that some fire may have fallen out of the grate, but there is reason to believe that all the poor victims were suffocated. It is said that Mr. Simpson's grief "beggared description," as well as it might, and indeed the truest sorrow and sympathy is felt for him. His poor wife was only 26, while the children's ages varied from seven years to three months. The building and furniture were insured for £125.

VACCINATION.

The fact of smallpox having reached this colony, as well as three others, has naturally directed many people's thoughts to the subject of vaccination, and on Friday the local journals published a correspondence which has taken place between our Health Officer and Government on the matter. It seems that in September last the Government desired that this officer, who is also Public Vaccinator, should vaccinate all those children attending public schools who were still unvaccinated, and that on receipt of their circular to this effect, Dr. Nedwill took steps to comply with the instructions, but met with such difficulties from the school committees—some of whom believed they had no power to compel the children to be vaccinated against their parents' wish—that after further letters to the Government, to which no replies were sent, he felt that he could not proceed in the matter, and therefore sent a third letter stating this fact. An answer then arrived saying that, "as the Public Health Act provides no penalties, the children, as school children, cannot be vaccinated, and the Government regret that they are not able to put you in a position to carry out your recommendation." The Health Officer consequently applied to be relieved from his appointment as Public Vaccinator, as he "could not act efficiently unless armed with the authority of Government." Section 164 of the Public Health Act provides "that every child admitted to any school which shall be maintained in whole or in part by grant or from rates, or any public funds, or of any endowments, whether colonial, provincial, municipal or district, shall be vaccinated by a public vaccinator, unless such child shall have been previously vaccinated," and it is difficult to understand why the Government should fail to enforce this clause, especially as the compulsory clause in the case of infants is strictly carried out. It is not altogether pleasant to reflect on the very large number of public school children who are known to be still unvaccinated, to say nothing of adults, and then to hear of the approach of that loathsome scourge, the small-pox, in several directions. Those persons who have hitherto objected to vaccination from the human subject—an objection occasionally but too well founded, as I can of my own knowledge testify—now no longer oppose it when an ample supply of the purest lymph can be obtained without difficulty. Only the healthiest calves are selected (inspected by a veterinary surgeon), two or three are vaccinated weekly, and Dr. Hacon supplies the lymph gratis to any medical practitioner desiring it.

VARIETIES.

In some of the surrounding districts considerable damage has been done by the late nor-westers, and some of the crops will be reduced several bushels per acre. Some farmers have been harvesting with the aid of lamps, and later on by moonlight, and I have heard that a few worked yesterday (Sunday) week, that being a quiet day. As a whole, the crops are not likely to reach anything like the average of last year.—Messrs. Austin and Kirk, of this city, have completed some improvements in the baking and glazing of earthenware pickle jars, a large number of which they have recently manufactured. They have also executed some considerable orders in terra cotta, and have lately improved their appliances for the production of this ware.—The Acclimatisation Society have recommended that the season for coursing and shooting hares shall this year be extended to five months—viz., from April 1st to August 31st.—A meeting of ladies and gentlemen is to take place at the Convent to-morrow afternoon, for the purpose of fixing the date of the forthcoming bazaar, and considering what arrangements can be made towards ensuring its complete success.—St. Leo's High School for boys was re-opened last week, as also the Convent Select School, and the new High school for girls was commenced with a large number of pupils, more being still expected. The teaching staff has been augmented by the addition of several Sisters, whom we shall all earnestly wish God speed in their holy work. Christchurch is so thoroughly the centre of many outlying districts where, no doubt, many Catholics reside who have been educated in the old Convent, that I think they may be glad to know that their interest and assistance in the bazaar will be most welcome. Yesterday at Vespers the parish priest spoke at some length on the all-important subject of education, pointing out that Catholics must not mind denying themselves in food, in dress

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and in amusements, so as to provide, not only for their own children, but for those whose parents were unable to pay for them, the blessings of a Catholic education; and made a very earnest appeal on behalf of the schools of the parish: We can but gratefully recognise the untiring efforts made to offer the fullest facilities for our children to acquire a high-class education in every sense of the term, second in no respect to that imparted in the "godless" schools, while unlike the poor little ones attending the latter, our children run no risk of being robbed of that priceless jewel, their faith. His Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese was expected to be in Timaru yesterday.

THE LAND LEAGUE ALPHABET.

"A is the Army that covers the ground,
B is the buckshot we're getting all round,
C is the crowbar of cruellest fame,
D is our Davitt, a right glorious name;
E is the English who've robbed us of bread,
F is the famine they've left us instead;
G is for Gladstone, whose life is a lie;
H is the harvest we'll hold or we'll die;
I is the Inspector, who when drunk is bold,
J is the jarvey, who'll not drive him for gold;
K is Kilmainham, where our true men abide;
L is the Land League, our hope and our pride;
M is the magistrate, who makes black of white;
N is no rent, which will make our wrongs right;
O is old Ireland, that yet shall be freed;
P is the peelers, who've sold her for greed;
Q is the Queen, whose use is not known;
R is the Rifles, who keep up her Throne;
S is the sheriff, with woe in his train;
T is the toil that others may gain;
U is the Union that works bitter harm,
V is the villain that grabs up a farm;
W is the warrant for death or for chains,
X is the *Express*, all lies and no brains;
Y is 'Young Ireland,' spreading the light;
Z is the zeal that will win the great fight."

AN APPARITION OF A SOUL FROM PURGATORY.

A MOST remarkable apparition of a soul from purgatory is related in a small work under the title of "Three Apparitions of Souls from Purgatory," published at Paris in 1872, by Paline; and, as no notice of the work has appeared in the American Catholic press, one instance quoted by Abbe Postel in "Les Doleurs de la Vie, la Mort, le Purgatoire," may be of interest.

Towards the middle of the month of September, 1870, a Belgian religious experienced an altogether inexplicable grief which pressed upon her spirit like a heavy weight. The Sister was no other than Mary Seraphine of the Sacred Heart. It seemed to her that she was beset by an invisible and invincible power which surrounded and pursued her everywhere. She felt, also, a weight upon her shoulder, as though, to use her own expression, she had been shot in the shoulder, and the charge of lead or bullet had remained embedded in the flesh. At last, on September 29, the Feast of St. Michael she received a letter from France which seemed to her to explain everything. The letter contained news of the death of her father, who had died at exactly the time when she first began to experience the sensation mentioned. But the pains continued to increase, and, added to them, she sometimes heard stifled groans, and a voice distinctly crying in her ear: "My daughter, have pity on me!" A few days afterwards, as she was retiring to rest, her deceased father appeared to her enveloped in flames, while the expression on his face was inexpressibly sad. He spoke in a distinct voice, and said: "I suffer for my impatience and other faults which I am not permitted to mention." "But," said the daughter, "do you receive no relief from the Masses which have been offered for the repose of your soul?" "Oh yes," he replied, "I feel every morning a sweetness like that of a rose, which comes to refresh my soul, but next to that I attain most relief from the intentions of those pious, who make the way of the cross in our behalf. But, alas, I have already been in purgatory a year and you have no pity for me." "My poor father!" exclaimed the Sister, "it is hardly a month since you quitted this life." He replied: "Ah! you do not know what eternity is; when the soul has come into the presence of God it is devoured by a burning thirst to possess Him; I am condemned to six months of purgatory. It is to you I have now to look for relief, for my other children believe me to be in Heaven, and hardly one of them has said even a *De Profundis* for me. Think; think of this cistern of fire into which I am plunged. Oh, if people only knew what it is to be in purgatory, they would suffer anything and everything to avoid it and they would make every effort to succour the poor souls who are imprisoned there." The apparition disappeared, and replunging into the cistern of fire he cried, "I thirst! I thirst!"

The apparition appeared again, and this time, the Sister, to be sure that it was not an illusion, asked her father to touch her. He did so; he placed his hand first upon her shoulder and then upon her heart. She instantly experienced a feeling of burning, accompanied with a sense of inexpressible sorrow, the skin assuming a blackish hue, without the clothes exhibiting the least visible trace of fire. Although this was remarkable, still more so was the fact, that although the soul could do nothing for itself, God heard its prayers for a Sister of the community who was ill, and the disease instantly left her. On All Soul's Day the apparition said to the religious, "We have been much relieved to-day; a large number of souls have taken

their flight to Heaven." Sister Mary Seraphine, by permission of her confessor, addressed the following questions to her father: "Do the souls in purgatory know those who pray for them and can they pray themselves for the faithful on earth?" He replied by a formal "Yes." "Do the souls in purgatory," asked the Sister, "suffer in thinking of the sins which they daily committed while they were here on earth?" "Yes," replied her father, "that is one of their chastisements." He also said to the Sister that he had been permitted to see to the end of the present life; he had also seen God in His Divine splendor, the Sacred Humanity of Our Lord, and the Blessed Virgin and St. Joseph, and that since that time his thirst for God grew daily more and more ardent. That was in fact the most insupportable of the purifying sufferings. He added also that his guardian angel came often to console him.

A PATHETIC STORY BY PETROLEUM V. NASBY.

IN our party was an American gentleman who was blessed with an abundance of boys, but no girl, and he and his wife had been contemplating the adoption of a girl. Here was an opportunity not only to secure a girl, but just the kind of girl that he would have given half his estate to be the father of. And so he opened negotiations.

An Irishman who knew him, explained to the father and mother that the gentleman was a man of means, that his wife was an excellent, good woman, and that the child would be adopted regularly under the laws of the State in which he lived, and would rank equally with his own children in the matter of inheritance, and all that. In short, she was made to understand that Norah would be reared a lady.

Then the American struck in. She, the mother might select a girl to accompany the child across the Atlantic, and the girl selected should go into his family as the child's nurse, and the child should be reared in the religion of its parents.

The father and mother consulted long and anxiously. It was a terrible struggle. On the one hand was the child's advantage, on the other paternal and maternal love.

Finally a conclusion was arrived at.

"God help me," said the mother, "you shall have her. I know you will be kind to her."

Then the arrangements were pushed very briskly and with regular American business-like vehemence. The girl selected to act as nurse was the mother's sister, a comely girl of twenty. The American took the child and rushed out to a haberdasher's and purchased an outfit for her. He put shoes and stockings on her, which was a novel experience, and a pretty little dress, and a little hat, with a feather in it, and a little sash and all that sort of thing, and he procured shoes and stockings for the older girl and a tidy dress and a hat, and shawl, and so forth. And then he brought them back instructing the mother that he should leave with them for Cork next morning at 11, and that the girl and child should be dressed and ready to depart.

The next morning came, and the American went for his child. She was dressed, though very awkwardly. The mother had never had any experience in dressing children in such clothes, and it was a wonder that she did not get the dress the wrong side up. But there she was. The mother wailed as one who was parting with everything that was dear to her, and the father lay and moaned, looking from Norah to the American. Time was up. The mother took the baby in her arms and gave it the final embrace and the long, loving kiss, the father took her in his arms and kissed her, the other children looked on astounded, while the girl stood weeping.

"Good-bye," said she American. "I will take good care of the baby," and taking her from the mother's arms, he started for the door.

There was a shriek, the woman darted to him just as he was closing the door, and snatched the baby from his arms.

"Drop the child," said the father. "You can't have her for all the money there is in Ameriky."

"No, sor," ejaculated the mother, half way between fainting and hysterics, "I can't part wid her!"

And she commenced undressing the baby.

"Take back your beautiful clothes, give me back the rags that was on her, but ye can't have the child."

And the girl, she commenced undressing too, for she did not want to obtain clothes under false pretences, but the American stopped the disrobing.

"It's bad for the child," said he, "but somehow I can't blame you. You are welcome to the clothes, though."

And he left as fast as he could, and I noticed that he was busy with his handkerchief about his eyes for some minutes.—*Toledo Blade*.

After the arrest of the Land League leaders in Dublin, an Indian gentleman called at the office of the League asking to be enrolled as a member, and expressing indignation at the conduct of the Government. He added that there were millions of his countrymen who hated the name of England.

The Imperial family of Germany is quite able to support itself. If the Crown Prince were deprived of his inheritance he could easily win bread and butter by his skill as a turner; while his eldest son, Prince Wilhelm, is an excellent amateur artisan. On the Emperor's cabinet are several samples of his dead grandson Waldemar's proficiency as a bookbinder. This acquisition of a trade is in accordance with the traditional customs in the royal family, which prescribe that every Prince of the blood shall learn some useful handicraft, so as to strengthen his spirit of independence and make him wise through actual contact with the material world.

REMOVAL.

ALEXANDER SLIGO has removed to new premises—specially erected to meet his requirements—nearly opposite former shop; Fourth Door North from Royal George Hotel.
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HOPE STREET, DUNEDIN,
PLUMBERS, GASFITTERS, ZINC AND IRONWORKERS.

Jobbing done on the Lowest Terms.

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, Worsted 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, 1¼, 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.

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

STORE STOCK.

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

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

GRAIN.—Periodical Sales are held at the Company's Stores in accordance with 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 Fort 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. K E R R

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note the Address—

KERR'S CLOTHING AND DRAPEY ESTABLISHMENT,

142, GEORGE STREET,

Corner of Hanover street.

C O N V E N T S C H O O L S

OF THE

Sacred Heart,

(Conducted by the Religious of the Sacred Heart),

TIMARU.

CLASSES WILL RE-OPEN ON WEDNESDAY, 1st FEBRUARY

For terms and other particulars apply to the Rev. Mother,
CONVENT OF THE SACRED HEART,

TIMARU.

SACRED HEART HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
CHRISTCHURCH.

THE Rev. Mother, Prioress and Sisters of "NOTRE DAME DES MISSIONS" are happy to announce to their pupils that the above High School will be commenced in one of the GREAT HALLS of the NEW CONVENT, on Monday, January 30.

Boarders and day pupils are received

Also,

The Select School will be re-opened on the same date. Boarders and day pupils are likewise admitted to this School.

The Parish Schools have been re-opened since the 13th of the present month.

For other particulars, apply to the Convent.

WANTED, Female Teacher, for Roman Catholic School, Naseby; Salary £80, with furnished residence. Apply to Rev. Father Sheenan, Ophir.

NOTICE to the Shareholders of the New Zealand Tablet Company (Limited).—I am a Cash Purchaser of Shares in the above Company at Two Pounds per Share.

FRANCIS MEENAN.

TABLET SHARES.

I AM a Cash Purchaser of Shares in the above Company. My desire is to purchase from Shareholders who cannot afford to donate their Shares to His Lordship the Bishop in terms of the circular issued by the Rev. Father Walsh. I will pay £2 per Share and pledge myself to hand over all Shares so purchased to the Bishop for the price paid by me.

J. J. CONNOR,
Atmospheric Printing Works, Octagon, Dunedin.

NOTICE.

MR. TIMOTHY MURPHY, our Canvasser and Collector, will visit Wellington in the course of a few days.

NOTICE.

A General Meeting of Shareholders in the NEW ZEALAND TABLET Company (Limited) will be held on Monday, 13th inst., at 8 p.m., in the Office of the Company, Octagon, Dunedin, re Transfer of Shares.

MUSIC.

THE REV. FATHER O'MALLEY, S.J., will shortly deliver his celebrated Lecture on Music, in aid of St. Patrick's Brass Band. The Lecture will be illustrated by Vocal and Instrumental Music rendered by eight picked voices and string quartet.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

J. LEWIS desires to inform the public he still continues the UNDERTAKING BUSINESS as formerly at the Establishment, 152 George street, Dunedin.

Funerals attended in Town or Country with promptness and economy.

GRAND ANNIVERSARY CONCERT,

ON ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

THE Dunedin Branch of the Hibernian Australasian Catholic Benefit Society beg to announce a Grand Concert to celebrate the Anniversary of the Branch, to be held on St. Patrick's Day, Friday, March 17, 1882.

Proceeds in Aid of the Benevolent Fund.

Particulars in Future Advertisement.

S T U A R T A N D C O.,
AUCTIONEERS,
STOCK, STATION, AND LAND AGENTS, AND
SHAREBROKERS,
Are now prepared to give prompt attention to any business which may be placed in their hands.
SALES OF STOCK will be held at the Burnside Yards EVERY WEDNESDAY.
Periodical Sales of Wool, Grain, and other Station and Farm Produce will be duly advertised.
Land sold by auction or privately, as may be more convenient.
Liberal Cash Advances made, and account sales promptly rendered.
Address: Zealandia Chambers,
Dowling street, Dunedin.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BUACH.—Our correspondent has found a mare's nest, and in it, we have good reason to believe, the parsons' oath instead of the priests'. Priests have ever led the van of Ireland's most noble patriots—one hundred years ago, for example, the Volunteer Guard acknowledged this truth as they turned out and presented arms to Father O'Leary, Henry Grattan's "philosopher of the Augustan age," and to-day the whole world of Irishmen, with love and veneration, see it illustrated, once more for example, in the great Archbishop of Cashel.

GENTILITY.—Yes; it is quite as vulgar to say Tom Paine or Bob Ingersoll as to say Dan O'Connell or Jeff Davis. It is as vulgar to say any of them as an old lady whom school children know of thought it was to say dictionary. She changed the first syllable of the word, they tell us, into Richard.

POET.—Our correspondent wants to know what quantity means in poetry. Judging by the specimens he forwards we should say it means at least furlongs. No; to review a "great historic poem" would provide our reviewer with a widow and orphans. It would be immoral for him to undertake it. Lesser ones as a rule don't put him much beyond the colic.

FACETIOUS.—By no means; we should not compare the colonial philosophers of the period to Balaam's ass. Balaam's ass talked sense.

CATHEDRAL FUND.

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

WEEKLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Per Rev. W. Burke	£ s. d.	Per Mr. J. T. Harris	£ s. d.
" N. Fitzgerald	1 15 0	" W. J. Hall	0 16 0
" Mr. J. Dillon	4 7 0	" N. Smith	4 6 6
" T. B. Conway	0 14 0	" J. Brennan	0 11 0
" W. Cunningham	1 12 0	" James Daly	1 10 0
" R. A. Dunne	0 12 0	" P. Fitzpatrick	1 16 6

M. WALSH.

PRESENTATION to his Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. MORAN, Bishop of the Diocese, on his return from Europe, March, 1882.

Amount previously acknowledged	£ s. d.
Rev. J. O'Malley, S.J., Waikari, Dunedin	166 1 0
Rev. N. Fitzgerald, Dunedin	10 10 0
Mr. N. Moloney, South Dunedin	10 10 0
" A. Toal, Dunedin	5 5 0
" M. McNamara, Dunedin	5 5 0
" T. Heffernan, Dunedin	2 2 0
" B. S. Carlton, Dunedin	2 2 0
" M. Houllahan, N. E. Valley	1 1 0

(To be continued.)

F. MEENAN, Treasurer.
R. A. DUNNE, Hon. Sec.

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1882.

A LETTER FROM WELLINGTON.



N another column there will be found the letter of a gentleman resident in Wellington, who has been from the TABLET's first establishment a warm supporter of it, and who for some time was a shareholder in the company, he having at the outset taken up what was then considered the large number of five shares. MR. O'BRIEN, however, as he tells us, about two years ago made a donation of his shares to Bishop MORAN in which

generous act he was joined by several other gentlemen who held an equal number of shares with him, and who, like himself, were desirous thus to express their sense of the Bishop's merits, as well as take a step which they believed would be conducive to the promotion and permanency of this newspaper. The Bishop, it will be remembered, at the time, made a due acknowledgment in our columns of the gift, and expressed his determination of keeping in view the intentions of the donors with regard to the TABLET.

MR. O'BRIEN very justly implies in his letter that Bishop MORAN has been the true source of the TABLET's success, and the constant spring of its life. His Lordship has been always noted for his special gifts in this regard, and during his episcopacy in South Africa, he founded a Catholic paper, and a printing office connected with it in which several boys were trained with such success that some of them are now editors, and some of the ablest of our secular exchanges are those for which they are accountable.—It has always been his Lordship's hope, we may add, to be able to accomplish a similar work in connection with the TABLET.

The Bishop, it is true, invariably when congratulated on the success of the TABLET with the humility which distinguishes him, disclaims the chief credit of the work. Even in the answer made by him to the address with which he was presented on his approaching departure last year we find he spoke as follows:—"So far this paper has been successful, but in reference to it also, much more credit is given to me than I deserve. It must be borne in mind that, standing alone, I could do nothing; and I take this opportunity of acknowledging our obligations to the gentlemen who, whether as directors, or writers, or subscribers, have so materially aided from first to last, particularly to the gentleman who will now occupy the place left vacant by its first editor." But, nevertheless, so far as the management and editing of the paper are concerned, the Bishop alone deserves the praise. He always gave the right advice, always saw the right thing to be done in any difficulty, and his word was always received as decisive by all who were concerned in the matter. The writer of this article also, appointed to fill the vacant place, acknowledges with gratitude that it is to the Bishop's instructions and encouragement he owes whatever credit he may have gained from the literary work done by him in the paper.—"*et sentio quam sit exiguum.*" In whatever way then the paper is considered, the Bishop has been from the first, and, though absent for a time, still continues its true life. Nor has he been so without heavy labour—for it has been heavy labour among the multitudinous duties of his days.

But his reward so far has been in the sense of success alone; it is true he has seen the cause he has so much at heart advanced and supported in the columns of the TABLET, but this is a reward that he shares in common with all his people. If the cause of religion be advanced and supported, their cause is advanced also, and his no more than theirs. The especial reward, therefore, which Mr. O'BRIEN proposes should be conferred upon him is not uncalled for, and would be a very suitable one.—Yet consider how he is to be personally rewarded, whose whole reward would go to support further the cause of religion; for all the profits made by the paper, if any were made, thenceforth would go towards the building of churches or the endowment of schools. The Bishop would be rewarded, and, our confident belief is, would feel sufficiently rewarded, by a gift made in fact not to himself personally, but to the cause of religion.

But it is, moreover, most fitting that a Catholic paper should be permanently under the control of the Church. That it should be owned by any but Catholic proprietors would be an anomaly, and an opportunity to do grievous harm, that every one must condemn, but, even with a Catholic proprietary, things are not always found on the footing that is desirable. While we write, in fact, an instance of this is before our eyes, and, with much concern, we see our contemporary the Sydney *Freeman's Journal*, an old established Catholic paper, condemned by the *Express*, a newspaper whose establishment, we understand, was promoted by Archbishop Vaughan owing to his disapproval of the manner in which the *Freeman's Journal* was conducted. The condemnation, moreover, we regret to say, is as well deserved as it is severe.

In the case of the TABLET, so far, the control of the Church has always been fully exercised. During the Bishop's present absence even, it has been by no means relaxed. His Lordship, it is true, appointed a lay editor to fill his place while he was away, but he strictly charged him, in any case of doubt or difficulty, to apply at once to a certain priest

attached to the Dunedin mission, and he also enjoined it upon the rev. ecclesiastic in question to be careful lest there should be any departure made from the lines in which it had been his own habit to conduct the paper, and in which he wished that it should continue to be conducted. And the Bishop's instructions have invariably been acted upon.

It strikes us, nevertheless, that things would wear a better appearance, and certainly the danger of departure from the right course, however little it may now be, would be altogether removed, were the suggestion of our correspondent, Mr. O'BRIEN, adopted, and the paper which the Bishop, to all intents and purposes, himself established, whose life he has been and continues to be, on which he has expended so much hard labour, and which must always be at least indirectly under his control, or that of his representatives or successors, presented to him.

But, in any case, the movement made to do this is much to the credit of Mr. O'BRIEN and the other gentlemen in Wellington with whom it originated, as well as of those shareholders elsewhere, and there are a good many of them, who have followed the example so generously afforded them.

LETTERS received by the Suez mail from his Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese announce that the Bishop was to leave London on his return voyage on January 5th by the *s.s. Chimborazo*. His Lordship, was, however, undecided as to whether he would break his voyage by a stay of some few weeks at the Cape, and, therefore, the time of his arrival in Dunedin is still uncertain—but it cannot now, in any case, be long delayed.

We are requested by his Lordship the Bishop of Wellington to acknowledge the receipt from Newton, Auckland, of £18 6s towards the Nelson Industrial School Fund. The sum in question came to hand too late for insertion in the list published by us last week.

THE Rev. Father Newport has made arrangements to open a school at Port Chalmers on Monday next, 13th inst. The classes, though specially intended for Catholic children will, nevertheless, be available for those of all other denominations whose parents may choose to send them there, and, in such cases, care will be taken, as usual, to avoid all interference with particular religious tenets. The course of instruction given, besides the customary branches of English, will embrace French, Latin, and music, and plain and fancy needle-work. The services of a most efficient teacher have been secured, and the work of the school will be carried on under the direct superintendence of the Rev. Father Newport.

THE *Diamond Fields Advertiser* of a late date complains of the depression existing in Kimberley share market. It attributes this to the effect of mining failures elsewhere on the British public, and to the attempts to float ground of small value on the London market at preposterous prices; the *Advertiser* also complains that mining companies which had promised well have turned out comparative failures, and gives, among other reasons for this, illicit traffic, twenty per cent. in number and thirty per cent. in value of all the stones found being illicitly disposed of.

OUR contemporary the *Lyttelton Times* is acquainted with some nuns who, as school mistresses, have applied to M. Paul Bert for "aid and counsel and given him—Atheist and Materialist as he is—their prayers and blessings in return." That is, there may be some nuns still left in the French Government schools who have been obliged to apply to M. Bert as Minister of Education, in connection with their duties, and we may be fully persuaded they would very much rather have applied to anyone else. As to their prayers and blessings being given to an Atheist and Materialist that was only to be expected. It is part of the duty of all nuns to pray for and bless every one, and they will pray all the more for those who the more need their prayers. But to hint that nuns or any other faithful Catholics with the use of their wits have the least confidence in M. Bert or look upon him as anything other than a bitter, unscrupulous, and lying enemy is merely absurd.

ANOTHER suicide has been committed; this time at Kaipoi Island, where a farmer named Whitmore hanged himself last Monday. Our good friends who so anxiously point to the criminal statistics of the colony in order to cast a slur upon their Irish and Catholic fellow-colonists do not, we understand, regard self-murder as a serious offence. Otherwise we should appeal to them to throw in, to the advantage of their fellow-colonists whom they are anxious to bring into contempt, the instances of the crime in question committed by those who were neither Catholics or Irishmen within the last year, and which do not appear in these criminal statistics that give them so much delight. A natural consequence, however, of the secularism they advocate, as, indeed, the Poet Laureate has lately very strongly testified also, is suicide, and why then should they be expected to disapprove of it. Meanwhile the old discipline of the stake and the cross roads for the dead body of the self-murdered may

come to be regarded as hardly so barbarous after all, if it be concluded that it was at all effectual in preventing the commission of the terrible deed in question.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *West Coast Times* writing from Okarito speaks highly of the hot springs at Waiho Glacier, and predicts that they will in time rival the Waiwera springs, at Auckland.

A SHEPHERD named Thomas Mackay was drowned in the Wai-pori river on Wednesday week. It is supposed that the horse on which he was attempting to cross the river was swept down by the tide.

THE Imperial Parliament was opened on Tuesday. The Queen's speech, which was read by the Lord Chancellor, declared the state of affairs in Ireland to be improved, and crime diminishing. It also made reference to the employment of coercion which, it said, had been large. Meantime it is particularly ominous to find Mr. Clifford Loyd, a gentleman with all the dispositions of a modern Nero, appointed as one of the five stipendiary magistrates placed, with despotic powers, over the disturbed districts. From such an appointment none but the worst results can be expected.

THE Roman correspondent of the *London Tablet* mentions the name of the Bishop of Dunedin among those of the English speaking prelates present at the canonization on December 8. On St. Andrew's Day also his Lordship Pentificated the Solemn High Mass offered at the Scots College.

THE Dominican Sisters acknowledge the receipt of remittances towards their Invercargill art-union from the following:—Mesdames O'Neil, Hall, Sullivan, Aee, Pitchers, Misses Hegarty, Quinn, Diamond, Mahoney, and Messrs. O'Neil and Martin Burke.

WE learn that it is the intention of the Dunedin Branch of the H.A.C.B.S. to celebrate the anniversary of the Branch which occurs on St. Patrick's Day by a concert. Preparations are busily in hand to make the affair a brilliant one, and as the proceeds will be devoted to the aid of the benevolent fund, persons who patronise the entertainment will be combining charity with amusement.

THE name of Mr. Colehan, of Blueskin, was omitted from the list of gentlemen appointed to collect on behalf of the presentation to his Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Moran, which appeared in our last issue. The hon. secretary has received several replies from gentlemen in the country districts, who were appointed to collect, promising their hearty assistance and co-operation in the matter. A meeting of the Dunedin General Committee will take place on Tuesday evening next, the 14th inst., in the Christian Brothers school-room, Rattray street, at 8 o'clock. It is very desirable that all should attend this meeting, as a matter of great moment will be brought forward on the occasion. The collection for this presentation will take place at the church doors on next Sunday week, the 19th inst., unless otherwise announced by us next week.

Correspondence.

We are not responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE N. Z. TABLET.

DEAR SIR,—About two years ago I had the pleasure of transferring my five shares in the N.Z. TABLET Company to his Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Moran. I also called upon several of the other shareholders in this city and asked them to do the same, and they did so promptly and willingly.

We surrendered our shares to his Lordship as a mark of our great esteem for him and to assist in purchasing a plant, &c., for the paper, and we had no doubt but that all the shareholders would do as we did. For until the TABLET has a plant of its own, it never can be established on a firm basis.

The TABLET has ably defended us against the many false accusations that have been brought against our religion and our country; it has fearlessly exposed to the world the grievous injustice that is being done us in withholding from us our share of the money voted for educational purposes. It is therefore worthy of the earnest support of every true Irishman in this country.

A more suitable opportunity cannot occur, for all who have not transferred their shares, than his Lordship's return from his visit to our Holy Father. By offering their shares to his Lordship, they give a lasting proof of their affection for him. I have sufficient confidence in my countrymen to believe that not even one will refuse to do so.—I am, &c.,

J. O'BRIEN.

Wellington, Feb. 4, 1882.

Messrs. Gourley and Lewis having dissolved partnership, Mr. Lewis announces that he will continue to carry on his business as an undertaker at his establishment in George street with his accustomed care and attention to orders.

Messrs. Croxford and Tubman, Hope street, Dunedin, offer to undertake, on exceptionally reasonable terms, all work connected with the plumbers', gas-fitters', zinc and Iron-workers' trades.

Commercial.

MR. DONALD STRONACH (on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited) reports for the week ending February 15, as follows:—

Fat Cattle.—220 head were yarded at Burnside to-day, about 40 of the number being stores. The supply being smaller than of late, a slight improvement on previous prices was catalogued. Bullocks ranged from £6 to £9 17s 6d, and cows £3 to £7 10s per head. We sold a draft in account of Mr. William Shand at £8 for bullocks, and from £4 5s to £6 for cows. To-day's quotation for prime beef may be given at 22s 6d per 100lb.

Fat Calves.—23 offered and sold at from 8s to 23s each.

Fat Sheep.—The supply being short (1553 head) competition from the trade resulted in an improvement of about 1s 6d per head. Crossbreds sold at from 8s 9d to 12s 9d, and merinos 7s. We disposed of several pens on account of Messrs. John Duncan, J. and S. Wilson, Wilson Brothers, and others, at quotations. We quote best mutton at 2d per lb.

Fat Lambs.—267 were penned, and sold at increased prices—namely, from 7s to 9s 9d. We disposed of a draft on account of Messrs. J. and S. Wilson at 8s 6d per head.

Fat Pigs.—158 were cleared, at from 5s 6d to 21s 6d each.

Store Sheep.—The demand for merinos is dull at present, and old sheep are difficult to place. For crossbreds of all ages there is a fair enquiry, although the requirements for winter feed will be somewhat reduced in consequence of the deficiency in the turnip crop to which we referred last week.

Wool.—Our No. 4 auction of the present season was held on Tuesday, 7th instant. The attendance, though not numerous, comprised a good number of buyers, and for the most part competition was well sustained, resulting in some improvement on previous rates, especially in those descriptions which had suffered the greatest depreciation. We sold in all equal to 290 bales at the following prices:—Cross-bred and half-bred greasy, 7½d to 10½d; merino, greasy, 7½d to 10½d; washed, 1s 2½d to 1s 3d.

Sheepskins.—Our sale was attended by the usual representation of buyers, and the lots offered were cleared under a moderate demand at about last week's rates. Full-woolled crossbreds brought up to 5s 6d, and merinos up to 4s 1d; dry skins, from 1s 2d to 3s 6d; butchers' pelts, 4d to 1s 4d; lambskins, 1s 1d to 1s 7d each.

Rabbitskins.—We did not offer any this week, owners' ideas of value not being likely to be realised in present state of market.

Hides.—We have sold all coming to hand, but the demand is very limited, at about last week's prices—say, for heavy and well-conditioned well-salted, free from shanks, ears or cheeks, 4d per lb; light, inferior, or ill-conditioned, 3d to 3½d per lb.

Tallow.—The remarks in our report last week apply also to the present state of the market, competition for tallow at our sale on Monday having been slacker, with a further small decline in prices. We sold fairly rendered tallow at up to 28s 6d, and butchers' rough fat at 14s to 20s 6d per cwt.

Grain.—Wheat: There is little to report, millers being well supplied with stock and showing no eagerness to buy. Milling wheat is nominal at 4s to 4s 3d; for medium we quote 3s 6d to 3s 9d; inferior and fowl feed, 2s to 3s 3d per bushel. Oats: The market for feed oats shows more animation in consequence of a continued demand for shipping purposes. All lots coming to hand are freely taken at an advance on last prices—say, from 2s to 2s 2d per bushel. Barley: No transactions.

PRODUCE MARKET—FEB. 10, 1882.

MR. F. MEENAN, Great King street, reports:—Wholesale prices: Oats, 1s 11d to 2s 1d 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 1d; bacon, in rolls, 7d to 7½d; side, 7½d; hams, 10d; fresh pork, 4d per lb.; potatoes, old, £2 to £2 10s per ton; new, 4s to 5s per cwt.

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

Messrs. Stuart & Co., Zealandia Chambers, Dowling street, Dunedin, are prepared to fulfil with the utmost satisfaction to their patrons all commissions entrusted to them in connection with the business of auctioneers, stock, station, and land agents, and share-brokers.

The invention of matches was a happy thought, and is thus told by the inventor: "I used to get up at 4 o'clock in the morning to pursue my studies, and I used at that time the flint and steel, in the use of which I found great inconvenience. I gave lectures in chemistry at the time at a large academy. Of course I knew, as other chemists did, the explosive material that was necessary to produce instantaneous light, but it was difficult to obtain a light on wood by that mixture, and the idea occurred to me to put sulphur in the mixture. I did so, and told about it, and showed it in my next lecture. There was a young man in the room whose father was a chemist in London, and he at once wrote to him about it, and soon afterwards lucifer matches were issued to the world. I was urged to go and take out a patent immediately, but I thought it so small a matter, and it cost me so little labor that I did not think proper to get a patent, although I have no doubt it would have been very profitable." The name of this inventor of matches is Mr. Holden, and he is an Englishman.

WEDNESDAY, 1ST MARCH, 1882,
At 1 o'clock.

AT GORE.

IMPORTANT SALE
OF
AGRICULTURAL LAND,
Subdivided into
FARMS,
Also,
TOWN AND SUBURBAN SECTIONS.

BASTINGS, LEARY, AND CO.
(in conjunction with M'Ardeall and Co., of Invercargill; Matson and Co., Christchurch; and Canning, Green, and Souness, of Gore) have been instructed by the New Zealand Agricultural Company (Limited) to sell by public auction, on Wednesday, 1st March, 1882,

At Green's Hall, Gore,
At 1 o'clock,

The undermentioned choice portions of the
Company's well-known Estate:—

FIRST:

5000 ACRES of unimproved land, subdivided into farms to meet the requirements of all classes.

SECOND:

2500 ACRES of highly improved land, now laid down with English grasses.

THIRD:

HOMESTEADS, consisting of:

CROYDON, situated about three miles from Gore; together with about 1000 acres of first-class agricultural land, fenced and sub-divided, and now under first-furrow turnip crop; the improvements consisting of dwelling-house eight rooms, kitchen, pantry, etc., men's hut, stable, barn, cowshed, chaffhouse, woolshed, scouring apparatus, yards, etc., etc.

WANTWOOD, adjoining the Township of Mandeville, on the Waimea Plains railway, about 10 miles from Gore; together with about 2000 acres of very superior agricultural land, subdivided into numerous paddocks and in a high state of cultivation (the English-grass paddocks cannot be surpassed in the Colony), with sufficient turnips to fatten a large number of sheep during the winter. The improvements are all first-class: say, stone dwelling-house of eight rooms, situated in large plantation and well laid-out grounds and garden, store, offices, large stable and coach-house, cottage, barn (with water-wheel for chaffcutting), men's hut (new); cowshed, yards, &c.; woolshed, yards, &c. The whole forming not only a comfortable and complete home, but the land besides is of undeniable good quality.

CAROLINE, situated between Dipton and Lumsden, on the main line of railway from Invercargill to the Lakes, with about 1000 acres of rich deep agricultural land, laid down in English grasses and subdivided into paddocks. Improvements consist of comfortable dwelling-house of nine rooms, good garden, stables, store, cowshed, yards, woolshed, and several small cottages.

ARDLUSSA, situated on the Mataura River, about four miles from the Longridge Siding, on the Waimea Plains railway, with about 800 acres of rich alluvial river flats. The dwelling-house, of 11 rooms, kitchen, store, &c., is beautifully situated in an old and well laid-out garden. There is also a good woolshed, yards, stable, men's hut, cottages, &c., &c.

M'KINLAY'S, situated on the Waimea Plains railway, about five miles from Lumsden, with 500 acres of specially rich agricultural land, laid down in English grasses and well fenced. Upon this property is a comfortable dwelling-house of four rooms, stable, chaff-house, cowshed, men's hut, &c.

FOURTH:

TOWN AND SUBURBAN SECTIONS

In the
TOWNSHIPS OF
GORE,
MANDEVILLE,
RIVERSDALE,
LUMSDEN,
JOSEPHVILLE,
CAROLINE,
ORWTI.

SITUATION.

The FARMS (both improved and unimproved) will be selected from various parts of the Company's magnificent property, which extends from EDENDALE, on the Mataura Plains, to ATHOL and DIPTON, intersected throughout by railways, with an abundance of never-failing water, and will be offered in such sized lots as to suit the requirements of all classes of purchasers.

CAPABILITIES.

Intending purchasers are invited to inspect the various properties now offered for sale, as well as the Estate generally, when satis-

factory evidence as to the fertility of the soil, climate, &c., can be obtained by examination of the land now under crops, turnips, grasses, &c. The yield last year all over the Estate was from 40 to 45 bushels of wheat, and 50 to 55 bushels of oats per acre, the quality being first-class.

TITLE

under "The Land Transfer Act," free from encumbrance, and may be granted immediately.

TERMS OF PAYMENT:

FARMS (unimproved)—5 per cent. cash, 5 per cent. in three years, 5 per cent. in six years, 25 per cent. in seven years, 5 per cent. in eight years, 5 per cent. in nine years, and 50 per cent. in ten years—the whole bearing 5 per cent. interest (except as to the first six months, for which period no interest will be charged).

Improved by being laid down in Grasses or Turnips—5 per cent. cash, 5 per cent. in six months, 5 per cent. in one year, 5 per cent. in two years, 5 per cent. in three years, 10 per cent. in five years, 10 per cent. in seven years, 55 per cent. in 10 years.—the whole bearing 5 per cent. interest.

HOMESTEADS—10 per cent. cash, 5 per cent. in six months, 5 per cent. in one year, 5 per cent. in two years, 5 per cent. in three years, 5 per cent. in four years, 5 per cent. in five years, and 60 per cent. in ten years—the whole bearing 5 per cent. interest.

TOWN SECTIONS—10 per cent. cash, 18 per cent. in one year, 18 per cent. in two years, 18 per cent. in three years, 18 per cent. in four years, and 18 per cent. in five years—without interest.

SUBURBAN SECTIONS—10 per cent. cash, 10 per cent. in one year, 10 per cent. in two years, 35 per cent. in seven years, and 35 per cent. in ten years—the whole bearing 5 per cent. interest.

Or

the purchaser of any Farm, Homestead, or Suburban Section will have the option (if declared at the time of sale) of paying the whole of the purchase money (less the cash deposit) by annual instalments (including 5 per cent. interest) extending over a period of 15 YEARS.

ADVANCES.

The Company undertakes to advance, if required, to any purchaser of unimproved farms, the cost of substantial improvements by fencing and the erection of buildings, not exceeding in the whole one pound per acre, repayable in five annual instalments, with 6 per cent. interest added.

The Company will also make liberal advances on the growing crops of grain belonging to farmers on the estate, charging simply 6 per cent. interest till repaid by sale of grain or otherwise.

For plans of the Estate, the portions now offered for sale, conditions of sale, and other information, apply at the Offices of

THE COMPANY,

Or to High st., Dunedin, and Waimea;
BASTINGS, LEARY & CO., Dunedin;
M'ARDELL & CO., Invercargill;
H. MATSON & CO., Christchurch;
CANNING, GREEN & SOUNESS, Gore.

OTAGO LAND BOARD.—At the sitting of the Board on Wednesday, the application of James Smith to remove fencing on run 106, Waitahuna, was granted. The consideration of a petition of residents at Hindon as to the opening of the mining reserve, was deferred for consideration until the Chief Commissioner had reported on other petitions. It was decided to recommend the Governor to set apart sections 25 and 9, block XII., Waipahi, under the deferred payment system. The survey of reserve in block V., Otakia, containing in eight sections 230 acres, was approved; the land being timbered to be offered at the upset price of 21s per acre. Regulations and bye-laws for Kyebrun hundred were approved. Petitioners praying that run 170, Beaumont, be opened for sale in pastoral deferred-payment blocks, were informed that if the Bellamy run were taken up the Board would take into consideration the propriety of dealing as they wished with the Beaumont run. Consideration of the recommendation of the Warden at Lawrence as to the subdivision of sections 13 and 14, block I., and the opening of a mining reserve was deferred for two weeks. As to the Clutha trust reserve, the following resolution, proposed by Mr. Stout, was carried:—"That the Government be requested to increase the upset rental on the runs 129, 90, and 258, as follows: run 129 to be £250, in lieu of £200; run 90, £250, in lieu of £200; and run 258, £200, in lieu of £150; also, that run 90 be leased for five instead of eight years." John Braham was allowed to complete his holding, Rock and Pillar district, up to 320 acres. The following applications to purchase under deferred-payment leases were approved:—James Nelson, section 1, block II., Slopedown; James Hay, section 7, block II., Waikaka; William Dowling, section 16, block VII., Rock and Pillar; Francis Iec, sections 11 and 54, block I., Tiger Hill; and James Bosistow, section 30, block X., Waitahuna East. The following applications to obtain grants under deferred-payment leases were approved, the conditions having been complied with:—John Wither, section 44, block II., South Wakatipu; same, section 2, block VI., Coneburn; B. Hallenstein, sections 1, 2, and 3, block VI., Coneburn; sections 1 and 2, block II., South Wakatipu; sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, and 13, block VI., Coneburn; and section 19, block IX., Mid-Wakatipu.

THE N. Z. HERALD ON WANT OF MORAL CULTURE IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

THE chief end which the Government have had in view in establishing and maintaining our enormously expensive system of education was confessedly to raise the tone of public morality, and so diminish crime and vice in the colony. Yet, see what our leading journal, who is also our leading secularist, the *Herald*, now says of the failure of Government schools to improve public morals. He says it is questionable if we can point to a single instance in which, as regards State schools, anything of moment in the direction of moral culture has been effected. Nearly every circumstance connected with these schools, he adds, is adverse to moral culture. Gracious heavens! what a confession, and from a journalist too who for years has been writing up the Government secular system of education. I wonder he was not ashamed to pen such a sentence. Had a Catholic priest or Catholic parent written in such terms of Government schools we could not have been surprised. But that the *Herald* should do so—wonderful, how wonderful!—Yet he and his brother secularists, lay and clerical, wonder that Catholics should have so strong an objection to these schools, and refuse to send their children to them. Oh, Mr. *Herald*! where is your consistency, and where your sense of shame. But you are coming round, thank God for it. The plain English of the matter is that our Government schools are demoralising the youth of the country, and that we pay more than a quarter of a million a year for that service.—Happy youth! happy country! does it not occur to the *Herald* that it is barbarous and cruel in the extreme to the poor children to have them educated in schools where moral culture is not possible, where everything tends to prevent it. As he truly says, can the blessing of God ever be expected to come on any Government which establishes such schools, and upon a Press and a people which insist that they shall remain as they are? That the system shall not be altered one iota that has hitherto been the burden of the *Herald's* articles when touching on the subject of Government schools.

It is a source of deep sorrow, mortification, and humiliation to us Roman Catholics that we are forced by law against our will to pay for the support of these hateful schools, in which, as the *Herald* clearly shows, moral culture is quite out of the question. A great proportion of Protestant parents and clergy must have a similar feeling towards them as we have, yet they make no public protest. But how is it possible to have moral culture in a school from which religion is banished by Act of Parliament? Is not morality sound and pure, morality based on religion? Such Government schools are a scandal and reproach to a Christian country, and must be a source of untold evil hereafter. The *Herald* has much to answer for.

Some years ago Sir Hercules Robinson, when Governor of this colony, very forcibly pointed out that the want of moral culture was a cardinal defect in the present New Zealand system of education. For this he was taken to task by the *Herald* as having done something unconstitutional by saying such a thing outside the Council Chamber. Constitutional or not, Sir Hercules was right, and the remark did him honour as a Christian ruler. The *Herald* and the bulk of the secularists whom he leads are sincere Christians, who would not willfully injure religion or inflict wanton injustice on any class of their fellow-citizens—of that I am well persuaded. That being so it is somewhat puzzling to my mind to understand how they come so persistently to uphold a system of public schools which in the opinion of Governor Robinson and the *Herald* himself now fails, and, indeed, must ever fail, as at present organised, to supply moral culture to the children who attend them—in other words, to improve their moral feelings and habits—however it may succeed in making them good grammarians, arithmeticians, and so forth. The only way I can solve the puzzle is thus: without religious culture you cannot have moral culture in a Christian sense of the words. To have religious culture in the day schools, however, would necessitate subsidising private schools here as in England. That would benefit Catholic schools in common with others. Rather than benefit Catholic schools the *Herald* and his followers would inflict any amount of injury in a moral and religious point of view on their own poor children, such is their fear of Popery in their terror of "Rome's" in a moral and religious point of view. Their senseless fear of Popery and Rome blinds them to the best interests of Protestant children. The children of very pious and good parents may not suffer much, if at all, by the want of religious or moral training in public day schools. But what proportion of parents in this age and in this colony are truly good and religious?

This letter is probably far too long for you to publish and too long for your reader's patience to go through, if you did publish it. The Government, the Protestant people, and the Press are, I repeat, resolved to punish the children of the colony, to prevent their religious and moral progress for the sake of money, for a particular theory, and the gratification of affronting and injuring the Catholic Church. Who can prevent them? The hour and the man have not yet come to do that. Nothing I can say, or you either, is likely to do it. I often converse with educated Protestant working men on the subject of these schools. They invariably condemn them—on the ground of their expense and demoralising tendency. Why then vote for them? Oh, Sir George Grey! Sir George Grey! is the reply. One respectable Protestant mother of a family in the middle ranks of life, who had a Government school at her very door, told me she never, never would send a child of hers there. The language, habits, &c., used by the scholars was, as she expressed it, "something awful." Of course all Government schools are not alike—except in this that moral culture is wanting in all. The name of God and of Christ is banished from them by law in school hours, or is only admitted there on sufferance and under the rose. For this deplorable state of things the Press, the *Herald* and *Star*, and Protestant clergy of all kind are chiefly to blame, and will one day have to answer for it. One Catholic only is not innocent.

Government School Committees or Boards of Education have no right by law to inquire into the religious or moral principles of the teachers. The certificated candidate might fairly resent it as a piece of prying impudence were they to make such inquiries. The teachers in these schools may be Mormons or Mahomedans, Buddhists or Atheists, more or less advanced, for anything parents can tell or have a right to know. The *Herald* is ever taunting the Roman Catholic and other clergy with indifference to their sacred duty because they refuse to attend at Government schools to instruct the children in religion. But why should Catholic priests dance attendance on Government at these schools? They have schools of their own where, under their superintendence, the master teaches religion to the pupils in school hours. This, independent of other objections to the *Herald's* plan—which no one likes, not even the poor children themselves, since it encroaches on their recreation, and must disgust them with religion.

TOPNOODYS WIFE'S CONUNDRUM.

MR. TOPNOODY went to the minstrels, and the funny conundrums and jokes he heard set him to thinking. So at breakfast he began on Mrs. Topnoody. She was warm and not much in the humour for pleasantry, but Topnoody slashed away:

"I say, Mrs. Topnoody, can you spell 'hard water' with three letters?"

"No, I can't; I might, though, if you had taken me to the minstrel's last night." This staggered him a little, but not seriously.

"And you can't spell it? Well, i-c-e, ain't that hard water?"

Mrs. Topnoody never smiled, and Mr. T. went on.

"Now spell 'money' with four letters?"

"I don't know how," she said.

"Ha, ha, that's too good. A woman never can get at this sort of thing in the same clear-headed way a man can. Well, the way to spell it is c-a-s-h, ain't that money?"

Again did Mrs. Topnoody fail to smile, and Mr. Topnoody started out with another.

"Hold on a minute," she interrupted, looking ugly, "I've got one. Let's see if you can get it. Spell 'Topnoody' with four letters."

Topnoody scratched his head awhile, and gave it up.

"Ha, ha," laughed Mrs. T., "that too good. A man never can get at this sort of thing in the same clear-headed way a woman can. Well, the way to spell it is f-o-o-l, ain't that Topnoody?"

But Topnoody never smiled, and the breakfast was finished in silence, except an occasional chuckle from Mrs. Topnoody's end of the table.—American paper.

A LEADING FREETHINKER ON FREETHOUGHT.

(Boston Pilot Nov. 26.)

SINCE the death of Theodore Parker, his pupil, Mr. O. B. Frothingham, has been the leading exponent of American "freethought." In this character Mr. Frothingham became widely known as an eloquent and energetic preacher. He gave up his Independent Church in New York two years ago, on account, it was said, of failing health. He now gives up more than that—the freethought contest. He frankly admits that it is a failure.

In assigning his reasons, Mr. Frothingham says that as a radical preacher he found himself "constantly surrounded by radicals of the most extraordinary character." His Independent Church became "a magnet for queer and not altogether pleasant persons." They thought that because he was radical in religion he must be radical in everything else. That was natural enough. A religious "crank" is likely to be cranky in many other ways too.

The radical preacher soon found more serious cause for discouragement. One thought began to loom up in a disquieting way—"that the drift of freethought was unquestionably toward a dead materialism." The men he saw coming forward as apostles to freethought "were destroyers who tore down with no thought of building up; there seemed to be no limit to their destructive mania, and no discrimination in their work."

Mr. Frothingham finally came to the conclusion that his work was a failure. After pursuing it for twenty years he saw that it had made no progress. He gave up preaching and went abroad, and there his opinions as to failure were confirmed. In London he found Moncure Conway's lectures "listened to only by a small body of literati," and in Paris he saw that M. Loyson's apostacy had "resulted in nothing."

After these observations, following his own experience in America he not only became convinced that there was no progress, but also that "unbridled freethought leads only to a dreary negation called materialism."

In Rome, however, Mr. Frothingham found cause for thinking more deeply. He observed the behaviour of the Roman clergy—"the working men of the Church," as he calls them "the parish priests who went about among the people." He talked with many of them, and he came to the conclusion that there was "a power behind them which must mystify philosophers."

This it was that set him thinking. "What is this power?" he asks. "He cannot undertake to say; but there it is; and it may be that those persons who deny revealed religion are all wrong."

What Mr. Frothingham saw in Rome, coupled with his previous thought, led him to the conclusion that the work he had been doing as a preacher of freethought "leads to nothing, and may have been grounded on mistaken premises." He believes, therefore, that it is better to stop, and he does stop. He will preach freethought no more.

If Mr. Frothingham were merely a ranting atheist or illiterate materialist, it might not be worth while to notice his change of views. But he is neither. He is a man of refinement and culture, and also of much study. His reasons for giving up freethought are significant.

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

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

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

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

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS (with power to add):

- Mr. WM. GREGG (Messrs. Wm. Gregg and Co.)
 Mr. GEO. DENNISTON (Denniston and Co.)
 Mr. W. G. NEILL (Neill Bros.)
 Mr. WM. WATSON (Martin and Watson)
 Mr. GEO. ESTHER (Esther and Low)
 Mr. T. S. GRAHAM (Heymanson and Low)
 Mr. WM. WRIGHT (Director Commercial Property and Finance
 Company, Limited)
 Mr. J. B. THOMSON, Builder
 Mr. FRANCIS MERRAN, Produce Merchant
 Mr. ALEX. INGLIS (A. and T. Inglis)
 Mr. JOHN GOLDER (President Licensed Victuallers' Association)
- Mr. JOHN DONALDSON, Glasgow Pie House
 Mr. N. MOLONEY, Ocean View Hotel
 Mr. J. D. HUTTON, St. Kilda Hotel
 Mr. JOHN CARROLL, European Hotel
 Mr. HUGH ROSS, Anderson's Bay
 Mr. FRANCIS PORTER, Caversham
 Mr. PATK. KELIGHER, Crown Hotel
 Mr. CORNELIUS BUNBURY, Grange Hotel
 Mr. JAMES DALY, White Horse
 Mr. FRANCIS M'GRATH, Harp of Erin Hotel
 Mr. HENRY SCOTT, Scott's Hotel
 Mr. JAMES LISTON, Robert Burns Hotel
 Mr. JOHN HARDIE, North Dunedin Hotel
 Mr. THOS. OLIVER, Sussex Hotel
 Mr. EDWARD HOLMES, Bowling Green Hotel
 Mr. THOMAS DODSON, Provincial Hotel, Port Chalmers
 Mr. GEORGE CHICK, Chick's Hotel, Port Chalmers
 Mr. JAMES MORKANE, Royal Hotel, Port Chalmers
 Mr. ROBERT NEILL (Keast and McCarthy)
 Mr. JOHN BOYD (Keast and McCarthy).

BANKERS:

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.

SOLICITORS:

MACASSEY, MACDERMOTT, AND KETTLE.

MANAGING DIRECTOR:

MR. JOHN BOYD.

BROKERS:

MR. W. L. SIMPSON, of Trust and Executors Company (late 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 Maltng Business of "Keast and
M'Carthy," Dunedin.The property consists of the Brewery Premises (freehold), com-
prising upwards of three-quarters of an acre, situate across the head
of Hanover street, and near the junction of London and Filleul
streets, with long frontages to the two latter, on which are erected
Brewery, Malthouse, Stores, Offices, Dwelling-houses, etc.; together
with the extensive Plant, Stock-in-trade, Book Debts, Rolling-stock,
and also certain freehold and leasehold Hotel Properties and Mort-
gages on other Hotels, etc., in Canterbury and Otago; valuable
Water-right, and the Goodwill and Trade Name of the Firm.The firm of "Keast and M'Carthy" has been established for
upwards of 12 years, and their success has been such as strongly con-
firms general repute as to the profitable nature of a brewery business.
At the outset of their career the capital of the firm was very small,
and, when a few months ago, after the decease of Mr. M'Carthy, the
books were placed in the hands of two auditors, with instructions to
ascertain the absolute minimum value of the Estate, owing to legal
necessity to dispose of it, they certified that, after having had special
reduced valuations made of the real and leasehold properties, and
making all allowances for open accounts and bills on hand or under
discount, a liberal discount off the stock on hand, and a large provi-
sion for contingencies, the surplus available for division—after
discharging all liabilities—was £20,128. That this was a very safe
minimum figure is patent from the fact that the balance-sheet at the
same period, as carefully prepared by Mr. Eskdale, the manager, in
view of an impending change in the firm, represented a surplus of
assets over liabilities (after setting aside absolutely all knownbad and doubtful debts) of £25,463; the value of the good-
will, trade, name, connection of the firm, or private assets of the
partners not having been taken into account either by Mr. Eskdale or
the auditors. In addition to this it must be mentioned that when
stock was taken in July, immediately after the agreement for pur-
chase by the present proprietors, it was found that, notwithstanding
the unsettled state of affairs consequent on the death of Mr.
M'Carthy, the net assets had increased by £1435. This profit was of
course so much of an advantage to the purchasers, and is now in-
cluded in the property which the Company takes.The whole of the property, business, and interests of the retiring
firm are taken over for the sum of £23,000, but £9000 of this amount
is at present held on mortgage at 7 per cent. per annum, and will not
be payable by the Company for five years.Since the present owners took possession the trade of the concern
has gradually increased, and there are now on the books the
names of 400 customers, 17 of whom draw no other Colonial Ale or
Porter.From the facts already stated, it is manifest that the enterprise
is quite above the sphere of ordinary speculation which characterises
new ventures. The Company enters at once on an established and
profitable business, which has been well proved, and which offers a
first-class field for the co-operation of numbers and capital.THE OBJECT OF FORMING THE BUSINESS INTO A COMPANY
IS TO SECURE THE INTRODUCTION OF SUCH AN AMOUNT OF
CAPITAL AS WILL AT LEAST EQUAL THE RESOURCES EMPLOYED
BY MESSRS. KEAST AND M'CARTHY, AND THAT THE BUSINESS
SHALL BE MADE MORE PERMANENTLY PROFITABLE BY INCLUD-
ING IN THE PROPRIETORY A NUMBER OF HOTELKEEPERS AND THE
GENERAL PUBLIC, ALL OF WHOM WILL HAVE AN INTEREST IN
PROMOTING, DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY, THE PROSPERITY OF THE
CONCERN.As illustrating the success likely to attend the enterprise, it
may be mentioned that a firm in Christchurch (Ward and Co.) dis-
posed of their brewery business to a limited liability company, and so
high does this company stand in the estimation of the public, that
its shares, with £6 paid up, are now selling at £9 and £9 10s.Many of the largest breweries in Europe, America, and Australia,
and the largest one in the world (Bass') are carried on by limited
companies, and with great success.The 9s. per share to be called up within twelve months after
allotment will give the Company an ample working capital, which
will place it in a position to avail itself of additional steady business
as eligible opportunities may arise, and in the meantime will be
employed in saving Bank discount. The articles of association will
limit the amount which the Directors can call up to 15s. per share,
but no more is required or intended to be called up than as above
specified.The present proprietors retain 10,000 shares in the Company, or
any number not being less than 6000, at the option of the Provisional
Directors, and will be on the same footing respecting them as other
shareholders.The present proprietors—Messrs Robert Neill and John Boyd—
will be members of the first board of Directors, and they, together
with not more than five others, to be selected by the Provisional
Directors, will constitute the full Board. By Articles of Association
all of them, excepting the Managing Director, will go out of office at
the first general meeting of the Company, when the election of their
successors will be made by the shareholders.One of the present firm, Mr. John Boyd, will act as Managing
Director, on terms to be agreed upon, and the services of Mr. Robert
Neill will also, if the Directors desire, be at the disposal of the
Company.If further or more detailed information be required, apply at
the Office of the Brewery, or at the Brokers of the Company.Every application for shares will be duly considered, but if no
allotment be made the deposit will be returned without deduction,
and if a less number be allotted than applied for, the surplus portion
of the deposit will go in reduction of the amount to be paid on allot-
ment.Application for shares will be received up to 15th February,
1882. Copies of the prospectus and forms of application can be
obtained from the Provisional Directors, the Brokers of the Company,
or at the Brewery.One of the natural curiosities of Florida is a subterranean river,
which is known as Silver Springs. It bubbles up in a basin nearly
100 feet deep and about an acre in extent, discharging a stream 60
to 100 feet wide, and extending six or eight miles to the Ocklawaha
river. It forms a natural inland port, to which three steamers run
regularly from St. John's. The water is so clear that it seems even
more transparent than air, and not only the fish that frequent it,
but every article on the bottom, can be seen with remarkable dis-
tinctness.The wisdom of disinterested politicians who predicted all sorts
of ills in the event of Mayor Grace's election, last year, is fully jus-
tified by the results. That obnoxious foreigner has already begun to
undermine the foundations of American liberty by forbidding the
assessment of contributions among the civil servants of New York
City, and even protecting those unpatriotic members who decline to
pay blackmail to the machine. No wonder his rule is not popular,
with those who are satisfied that we have the finest civil service in
the world and who look upon its purification as an insidious attack
on the rights of the people.—*Pilot*.A little while ago the Hartford (Ct.) County Superior Court
granted the petition of Henry Raiz, of Thompsonville, praying that
his name be changed to Henry Raites. It was shown by the peti-
tioner that his peculiar name was the cause of a great deal of
annoyance to himself and members of his family. Mischievous
neighbours spoke of him and his wife as the "old rats," and the
children as "little rats," some going further and teasing them by
calling them "mice." Herr Julius Jackass, of Lohdorf, in Germany,
applied a few months since to have his name changed to Julius
Courage.—*New York World*.

CARDINAL MANNING ON RELIGION IN ENGLAND.

THE Sunday within the octave of the feast of the 25th anniversary of the opening of the Church of SS. Mary and Joseph, Poplar, was solemnly observed. High Mass, *coram cardinali*, was sung in presence of a crowded congregation. Father Lawless, the pastor of the mission, was celebrant of the Mass, Father Lloyd being assistant priest, and Fathers Godfrey and Doyle deacon and subdeacon to his Eminence. The sermon was preached by the Cardinal Archbishop, who said they had commemorated the 25th anniversary of the opening of their beautiful church. What a flood of recollections came back to him when he thought of that beautiful church! Their own hearts were full of the recollection of 30 years ago, when on that spot no church stood: and some of them could go back further still and could remember the time when two holy priests in extreme poverty, denying themselves in everything and sparing themselves in nothing, toiled, prayed and laboured for the salvation of souls. Thirty years ago—and he could just remember the time—all the land round about was a desolation of souls. The Holy Mass was said indeed, but in what he might call a hovel. Thirty years ago there was, he remembered, a church in Virginia street, but what was there besides that and the hovel they possessed in that extreme east of London, where the Holy Mass was offered up under a roof like that of Bethlehem? Thirty years ago their position in London was very different to the position they now occupied. When in 1876 they kept their anniversary of the Restoration of the Hierarchy they laid at the feet of Pius IX., whose work it was to call them again into existence as a Church, a table which stated exactly the number of churches, of clergy, of schools, and of convents which had become four or five-fold. The number of churches was doubled all over England—the number of churches in London was doubled—the number of priests here in the diocese of Westminster was doubled—the convents were multiplied four and five-fold. The schools at that time—he was afraid to say how few they were; and as for the number of children, there was no account kept. There are now in this diocese alone 180 schools for the education of the poor children—taking no account of the middle and higher schools—and there are five-and-twenty thousand names of little children on the books and registers. Well might they thank God with great humility—lying on their faces before Him—for their unworthiness, and blessing Him from their hearts for the infinite mercies and graces he had poured out upon them. Well, they had been rejoicing with him on the anniversary of their beautiful church. What a work of souls had gone on there during the 25 years that had gone by since that church was built! He knew from the inquiries that his good priest made—going from house to house, and from room to room, and from family to family, and writing down the names of father, mother, son and daughter, even to the names of the little children—he knew this: that the men and women who were born in Ireland, and who drew in with the first breath of life the traditions and benedictions of their forefathers and the grace of God and the holy faith, coming over here to England persevere, as a rule, in the practice of their religion, come regularly to Mass and confession and Communion, and lead a good life. Many, he knew, alas! fell away, but in the main they remained true, persevering in the holy faith, and they had the benediction of God and His Church. But this was not true, he was afraid, of the children born of them into the darkness of this land. After they left school they forgot their duty; they came rarely, if ever, or never to confess, and, therefore, rarely, if ever, or never to Communion. If the rising generation—if those who were to be fathers and mothers when those he addressed would be gone to their rest—go on thus, that church would not have in the future such fervent worshippers as had filled it in the past. Many thoughts were suggested by this, and one was the great duty of fathers and mothers to watch over their children and send them to school, and see that they are well taught to know their religion, to see that they go to the holy Sacraments, and, above all, that when at home they do not unlearn from the words and example of their parents that which they have learned in the schools. He knew how dark and corrupt was life in certain parts of London, and it had been his prayer and endeavour during the last sixteen years to put up an altar and build a church in those parts where sin was rankest and mightiest. He was thankful to God to be able to say that in four of those places there were already two churches, and more were to come. He hoped the day was not far distant when, in every place in London where there was now a desolation of souls, there would be found a church as ample and as beautiful as that the anniversary of which they were keeping. He rejoiced with them in their happy memory of the past, and their good and strong resolutions for the future.

The Puritan Nathaniel Hawthorne has a thrust at his Puritan ancestors in one of his stories. Speaking of the annual election of their governor, he says they made of it a festive season, into which they "compressed whatever mirth and public joy they deemed allowable to human infirmity; thereby so far dispelling the customary cloud, that, for the space of a single holiday, they appeared scarcely more grave than most other communities at a period of general affliction."

Herr Krupp, the great gun-maker is said to be the richest man in Germany, save the Rothschilds. He has had a life of incredibly hard work and many failures and disappointments. He usually rides with guests till 1 o'clock luncheon. At 3 o'clock he retires to a darkened room where he jots down on a block the ideas which pass through his active mind. He leaves sheets as he tears them off the block scattered around the room. Sometimes he writes till early morning. He is said to have a habit of mounting a saddle in his room and putting his feet in the stirrups, whereby a different set of muscles are brought into activity. In his manufactory at Essen 6,000 men are regularly employed. It requires about a year to finish a large cannon. Three hundred persons can dine in his handsome home.

WAS IT A MIRACLE?

THE following account of an instantaneous cure is taken from the *Acadia Reporter*, which is published at Halifax in Nova Scotia:—

About twelve months ago or over, a young lady (Miss Lily Smith), who was studying at the Convent of Sacred Heart, and, while engaged in amusement with some companions, slipped and sprained one of her ankles. It did not pain a great deal, and she said nothing about it till the Sunday following, when it became very painful, then she told her mother. A doctor was called in, and despite his efforts the leg became worse, the inflammation working upwards and rendering the limb almost useless. She suffered severely for some time, and a second physician was called in, who treated her very skillfully, and, after some months of pain, she so far recovered as to be able to go out in the garden or on the sidewalk for a short time during the warm weather of summer, wearing several appliances on the injured limb. During the summer she gained considerable physical strength, but as the season advanced seemed to be fretful and nervous, and the doctor acquiesced in her removal to the Convent, where she could enjoy the companionship of the younger persons. She came there and felt very shy about appearing before her companions using crutches, and for some days succeeded in doing what little walking was necessary with the assistance of a stick and occasionally the arm of some of the young ladies, who were very attentive. On Sundays she would attend Mass, but was unable to kneel at her devotions. Some two weeks before her cure she grew worse. The Mother Superioress suggested a novena, or nine days' prayer, which was commenced on a Saturday evening, but without the young lady receiving any benefit. The Sisters were told by the Mother Superioress that it would be necessary to hold another novena, when prayers even more earnest than before should be offered, and for nine days the subject was paramount in the devotions of the Sisters. The latter novena was commenced on Tuesday, the 25th. On the Sunday following the young sufferer was in intense pain, but would not give in to it. On Monday she walked round, although suffering severely, but in the afternoon her strength failed, and she begged to be taken to bed. Two of her young companions went to sit with her. A Sister passed through the room shortly after, when the young lady said:

"Oh, Sister, I wish you could get something to make my leg better!"

The Sister said she would get some cement of Knook, and in a few minutes returned with it. This was about five o'clock in the afternoon. The cement was mixed with water, and, at the suggestion of the Sister, rubbed on the affected parts, and a portion swallowed by the young lady, her companions kneeling beside her and praying. In a few minutes the pain grew intense, and subsided with a sensation that could not be described, when the young lady said, in a cheerful voice, that she was better—quite well; and one of her companions pressed the parts without causing pain. She then removed the steel supports, with which her limbs had been encased, and got up. The Sister hastened to call the Mother Superioress, who arrived and found the lame able to walk, but kneeling in prayer by her bedside. The young lady's mother was sent for, and the doctor. At first he did not think it was right to have removed the irons, but when the young lady stamped her foot, which for a year previously she had been unable to move, and remarked, as she took a few steps, "I am cured," he did not object. Since that day she has received the Sacrament in the chapel, kneeling with the rest, and is growing stronger. No pain and but little inconvenience arises from the fact that it is strange and awkward to use the member so long inactive.

FATHER RYAN, THE POET PRIEST.

THE Right Rev. John Quinlan, Bishop of Mobile, has addressed this most complimentary letter to Rev. Abram J. Ryan, the poet-priest:

"Reverend Father Ryan has been in my diocese for eleven years and a half. He was six years a member of my cathedral household. During that time, at my request, he travelled, preached, lectured, and collected some thousands of dollars for my cathedral, he worked for every priest in my diocese by sermons and lectures, for which he never asked nor received any remuneration. After his appointment to St. Mary's, which was at his own request, he went to Kentucky, Texas and Arkansas, collecting still for the diocese.

"Now, after the hard and faithful work of more than eleven years, during which time he never fell under any ecclesiastical censure, he desires and asks as a favour to retire from all parochial duty in order to finish work which he is writing for the Church. His physician for eleven years, Dr. Gaines, decides that in order to prolong his life he must live in this latitude somewhere on the coast. He desires to live at or near Biloxi. While I accede to Father Ryan's request, I still claim him as a priest of my diocese in all things under my sole jurisdiction; and he will report to me personally every month. And I grant him this special favour on account of his faithful work in and for my diocese. Father Ryan still holds all the powers and rights of my diocese until of his own accord he attaches himself to another jurisdiction."

JOHN QUINLAN, Bishop of Mobile.

Mobile, October 19, 1881.

A writer in *Notes and Queries* says that in a certain diocese in Ireland there is a portrait of a Catholic prelate, in the garb of a Highland piper, who played his way through his extensive diocese, and thus succeeded in defeating the penal laws and administering occasionally to the spiritual wants of his flock.

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 Australasian 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.

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. Walsh

TICKETS, ONE SHILLING EACH.

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

The Farm.

EYE-DISEASES.—In the lower animals disease of the eye and the appendage do not form a separate medical chapter, or engage the attention of specialists who devote themselves to the study of the causes, nature, and cure or relief of the numerous disorders and defects to which the organ of vision is liable. With our present knowledge of the subject, we should be disposed to explain this circumstance by referring to the fact that there are few diseases, and those of a comparatively simple character, which are recognised by veterinarians as affecting the eyes of domesticated animals. How far it might be possible to extend the list of the affections of the eyes of horses, cattle, sheep, and swine, if we were in the habit of employing the improved means of observation which are constantly in use by the oculist, is a question which would be satisfactorily answered by experience; but there is some ground for the belief that something might be done in this direction when we recollect that the horse, whose eyes are a special subject of solicitation, is credited with more diseases of those organs than all the rest of the animals on the farm put together. Among the valuable aids to observation of the eye in health and disease, the ophthalmoscope stands first, and those few veterinarians who have taken the trouble to acquire the art of using it in the examination of horses' eyes entertain no doubt of its value; but the instrument has not come into anything like general use, and therefore no important additions to the list of diseases of the eye have yet been made through its agency. Ordinary inflammation of the mucous membrane which covers the front of the eye and lines the inside of the eyelids is the most common form of disease of the organ in all animals; and although the affection is simple in its nature, it gives rise to a great deal of temporary inconvenience, owing to the extreme sensibility of the structures when suffering from inflammation. Conjunctivitis or simple ophthalmia may arise from several causes. It is, for example, associated with common cold and influenza. A slight blow, even the contact of a twig when the horse is being ridden or driven, may set up a certain amount of irritation. Particles of dust may be accidentally lodged in the eye in such a position that the movements of the organ and the excessive secretion of tears which will be caused fail to dislodge them, and inflammation of the membrane is the result. Exposure to the sun's rays, especially if the soil is bare of pasture, and therefore reflects both heat and light, is another cause of inflammation of the eyes, which has not generally been estimated as of so much importance as the more common cause; it nevertheless deserves recognition. In his edition of Clater's "Cattle Doctor," Mr. Armatage remarks that in the summer 1868, which was an Indian summer in the intensity of the heat, numerous animals in various parts of the country were attacked with inflammation of the structures of the eye, owing to the reflection of heat from the scorched grounds in which the creatures were pastured. This cause of disease of the eyes of animals on the farm does not operate in this country to any great extent; indeed, the other causes, cold and wet, exercise their deleterious influences far more frequently. From the circumstance that the structures of the eyes are sensitive to the action of the several causes of disease which have been mentioned, it would appear to be somewhat remarkable that affections of the eyes are not more common among animals which are inevitably exposed to such influences. Inflammation of the membrane of the front of the eye (conjunctiva) is attended with well-marked symptoms. First their is intolerance of light, which induces the animal to keep the eyelids closed, or nearly closed. Excessive secretion of tears is another symptom of the irritation; and as the fluid is produced so abundantly that it cannot be carried off by the lachrymal duct, a considerable overflow occurs. Soon after the establishment of inflammation in the conjunctiva, the cornea, or transparent body in the front of the eye, becomes clouded, and finally quite opaque, and as a consequence the animal is rendered temporarily blind. The opacity in most cases subsides after the inflammation has ceased; but, if the structure of cornea has been damaged, an opaque spot or line will remain as a permanent blemish. It does not, however, follow that a limited opacity should interfere with the animal's visual powers. This will only happen when the spot is so placed that it interferes with the rays of light in their transit through the pupillary opening. Inflammation of the conjunctiva occurs in some seasons among cattle and sheep which are feeding in low damp situations, especially in spring and autumn, during the prevalence of wet with cold winds. The opacity of cornea which is the result of the disease is the symptom which attracts most attention; and when the affection assumes, as it sometimes does, an epizootic form, it is commonly termed "blinds." The existence of "blinds" among animals at a time when no special cause could be detected has led to the theory that the disease is due to the attack of a variety of gadfly, which it is supposed deposits its ovum in the centre of the cornea, and thus causes excessive irritation. The ground for this theory is furnished by the appearance of the eye in the early stage of the disease, when the opacity is seen to be most marked in the centre of the globe, from which point it extends over the whole of the surface. At first the spot is small and well defined, so that it is not difficult to imagine that it might be caused by a puncture such as would be produced by the ovipositor of the fly; but careful microscopic research has not yet succeeded in establishing anything more positive as to the presence of an ovum or any other foreign body. Treatment of simple ophthalmia is easy enough when it is to be applied to a few animals; but when the disease is epizootic, it is almost impossible to deal with each case separately. Cooling medicines and astringent lotions form the basis of curative treatment in all cases to which special remedies can be applied. A dark stall or box is also an important thing to be attended to in all diseases of the eye, as the organs are naturally, in the circumstances, extremely sensitive to a stimulus. When large numbers of cattle or sheep are attacked, the most that can be done is to remove the animals from an exposed situation, and give them such shelter, either from the sun or the wind, as may be available. The worst cases may

be selected for more special treatment, commencing with a dose of Epsom salts, and the constant use for a few days of some mild astringent lotion, to be applied by means of a soft sponge to the diseased parts. A weak solution of sulphate of zinc, two grains to an ounce of water, answers extremely well for a lotion. In very bad cases it may be necessary to use at once a solution of nitrate of silver, ten grains to an ounce of distilled water. This strong lotion should be applied lightly over the opaque surface of the cornea by means of a soft camel-hair pencil, and may be repeated from time to time until the opacity has cleared off. Care should be taken in using this remedy to apply it only to those parts of the eye where the disease is apparent, avoiding as much as possible contact with the healthy membrane.—*The Field.*

WINTER FEEDING.—In America, Indian corn is much used as the ordinary feeding for horses, and appears to agree with them. Being very hard and tough, and having much silica in the skin, it requires breaking or bruising to save the horses' teeth, and to make it more easily acted upon in the animal's stomach. For the same reasons, if it can, before being given, be soaked in hot or boiling water for a couple of hours, it is better relished and goes farther. It might be given after soaking, and mixed with an equal quantity of oats bruised and chaffed straw to horses engaged on road work, but such feeding would hardly suit horses employed for fast work. In New York, on the tramlines, the horses are fed on Indian corn, hay, and Indian meal. The meal is wetted and mixed with the chaffed hay, a little salt being added. Indian corn does not keep up the strength for hard work so well as oats, but from its fattening qualities it keeps up condition. In this country and climate it should not be given by itself, but should have oats mixed with it. We have remarked that in making mixtures of feeding-stuffs those which are rich in flesh-forming materials should be mixed with such as are rich in fat-forming substance. We should have added that foods possessing a laxative tendency should have this corrected by mixing them with those of an astringent nature. Thus, it would not be advisable to mix malt and linseed cake, as they are both of a laxative tendency. For the same reason feeding at the same time with grains and turnips is not to be recommended. A good mixture would be linseed cake and bean meal, or Indian meal and pea meal, or decorated cottoncake and palm-nut meal. For finishing off beasts and pigs and hardening their flesh nothing could be better than a mixture of barley meal and pea meal. A pig finished off on this mixture boiled, will have solid, well-flavoured flesh that will not shrink in the boiling, and will take the salt rapidly. As far as beans and bean meal are concerned, they are excellent for heavily worked horses, possessing, as they do, much muscle or flesh-forming matter, the beans, of course, being split and mixed with twice their weight of oats and some chaffed straw. The principal use of the chaffed straw is to make the animal chew his food well and prevent him from hotting it. Dairymen use distillery and brewery dregs or wash. When given in moderation this is a good food for milch cows, producing a great flow of milk. There is generally in it about 76 per cent. of water and about 21 per cent. of organic matter, not all, but mostly digestible. If, however, wash is given in too large proportion it renders the cows liable to a variety of diseases. The same may be said of brewers' grain. These are less objectionable, more portable, and more easily stored and preserved in the form of desiccated grains, in which form most of the moisture is driven off. Of course desiccated grains are a more concentrated feeding than the ordinary grains. 10lb or 15lb of desiccated grains damped may be given to milch cows. They may also be used in feeding horses, sheep, and pigs, and when mixed with other feeding agree well with all stock. A very useful article of food during winter, for horses and milch cows especially, is furze. In the North of Ireland this plant is called whins, and in some parts of England gorse. Furze may be specially cultivated in order to serve during a part of the year when no other green food in sufficient quantity is to be had as green food for stock. Wherever the ground is sandy and dry, and too poor for most other crops, furze may with advantage be so treated. In fact there is no winter feeding that so much enriches the milk of cows or promotes a better flow; and although furze is rather heating for horses, this is often an advantage during winter. It is the young shoots that are used for feeding, and these are either passed a couple of times first through a chaff-cutter, or, better still, through a machine constructed for the purpose, and called a furze bruiser. The old practice was to pound the furze with a hammer or stamper, but this caused great waste of time and labour. Horses fed on furze with a little oats, through the winter, always have fine coats of hair, which shows that the feeding agrees with them. Many people are not aware of the value of good straw for feeding, imagining that it is only fit for litter, thatching, and such like. But oaten straw, when the corn has been cut before it was dead ripe, does not fall short of ordinary hay in feeding value. When the grain is suffered to become quite ripe or over ripe, which is bad management, the straw deteriorates in value. In good oaten straw there is over thirty per cent. of digestible woody fibre and 11 of sugar, mucilage, &c. If the straw is fine in growth, and prepared with the chaffing machine, we should prefer it to inferior or badly saved hay. The best way to use straw is, after having passed it through the chaffing-machine, to mix it with some soft or moist feeding, whose moisture it will soak up, such as pulp roots, cakes, or meal, made into gruel or mucilage, wash, or grain food. Used in this way chaffed straw economises the rest of the feeding, besides adding much to its nutritive value. Straw is also useful for mixing in the rick with newly made hay, which it preserves from heating, and of which it absorbs much of the moisture. Besides the ordinary foods we have mentioned there are a number of compounds in the market which go under the name of condimental food. Some of these are wholesome and nutritious; others not; but they are all sold at a considerable profit when the prices of the ingredients are taken into consideration. We do not wish to decide the question whether it would be cheaper for the farmer to purchase the ingredients and mix them himself in the case of the best condimental foods, but in that of the injurious ones it would be best for him not to try any experiments with them.—*Dublin Freeman*

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

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

OCEAN VIEW HOTEL

South Dunedin.
 N. MOLONEY ... PROPRIETOR

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

GLACIER HOTEL,
 BEALEY,
 Hokitika and Christchurch Road.

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

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. ROSS,
 Surveying Optical, and Nautical In-
 strument Maker. Optician to the Dunedin
 Hospital, and for many years Optician to the
 Sunderland Eye Infirmary, has REMOVED
 to those premises adjoining the Athenæum,
 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 remind-
 ing them that he is still prepared to offer
 first-class accommodation on the most
 reasonable terms. Single and double bed-
 rooms, private sitting-rooms, plunge and
 shower baths. P. O'BRIEN, Proprietor.

BURTON BROTHERS,
 PHOTOGRAPHERS,
 NUMBER FORTY-ONE, PRINCES STREET.

PORTRAITS—Admirable in quality; won-
 derful in price, namely—From Five
 Shillings a Dozen.

Instantaneous Pictures of Children.
 Views of all parts of the Colony in many
 sizes.

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,
 Filleul-street.

KEAST AND MCCARTHY,
 BREWERS, ALE AND PORTER BOTTLERS.

**LISTON'S ROBERT BURNS
 HOTEL,**

GEORGE STREET NORTH, DUNEDIN.
 (Late of Hokitika, and North-Western Hotel,
 Palmerston, Otago.)
 First-class Accommodation for Boarders and
 Travellers.

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

V.  B.

**GOURLEY AND LEWIS
 UNDERTAKERS,**

GEORGE AND MACLAGGAN-STREETS.
 Funerals attended to and supplied at most
 reasonable prices.
 Undertakers to the General and Provincia
 governments.

**TO BUILDERS, CONTRAC-
 TORS, &c.**

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

BALTIC DEALS.—2500 best Baltic Deals,
 11 x 4, 11 x 3, 9 x 3, 9 x 4, and 7 x 2½,
 to arrive ex Pizarro and Peter Stuart, now due from
 London.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

BOTANICAL GARDEN HOTEL,
 NORTH-EAST VALLEY,
 DUNEDIN.

EDWARD KIRK, Proprietor.

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

E. KIRK, Proprietor.

FIRST PRIZE, MELBOURNE EX-
 HIBITION.

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

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

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

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

FERGUSON & MITCHELL,

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

**THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED GRO-
 CERY BUSINESS IN DUNEDIN.**

MERCER AND M'DONALD

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 & M'DONALD,
 Rattray street.

MARTIN & WATSON

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
 COAL, WOOD, AND PRODUCE
 MERCHANTS,

STUART-STREET,

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

VICTORIA FOUNDRY.

BARNINGHAM & CO.,
 Manufacturers of all kinds of

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

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

ALLEN AND COMPY,

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

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

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

- | | |
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| Ginger Wine | Quinine Champagne |
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| Raspberry Vinegar | Clove Cordial |
| Orange Bitters | Tonic Orange Wine |
| Duke's Bitters | Curaçoa |
| Gooseberry Wine | Maraschino |
| | Sarsaparilla, &c., &c. |

Store and Manufactory

STAFFORD STREET, DUNEDIN.

JAMES DEANE, late Sergeant of

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

AN APPEAL.

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

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

E. SHEEDY AND SON
HAM AND BACON CURERS

AND
GENERAL PROVISION MERCHANTS,
WALKER STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

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

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

LAW, SOMNER & CO.,
SEED MERCHANTS AND NURSERYMEN
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 Liqueurs sold on the premises.

Note the Address :-
SHAMROCK HOTEL, SPEY STREET.

WELLINGTON COACH FACTORY
Manners-street and Taranaki Place,

WELLINGTON.

MICHAEL BOHAN . . . PROPRIETOR

COACHSMITH, WHEELWRIGHT, FARRIER, AND GENERAL BLACKSMITH,

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

Good Workmanship Guaranteed. Estimates given.

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

J. A. MACE DO,

PRINCES STREET SOUTH,

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

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FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—IN TIMARU.

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

ROYAL EXCHANGE HOTEL
HIGH STREET.

The extensive improvements in the above Hotel have been completed, and the new

DINING-ROOM NOW OPEN.

LUNCHEON daily, from 1 to 2.30.

D. C. O'MEAGHER,
Proprietress.

AUCTIONEERS, STOCK, STATION, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

39, Bond Street, Dunedin (late Matheson Bros. and Co.'s store).

STEPHENSON AND CO. beg to intimate to the public that they have commenced business at the above address as

STOCK, STATION, & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, And are prepared to transact any business entrusted to their care with promptness and liberality.

Mr. Stephenson will conduct Auction Sales at Burnside Yards every Wednesday, and will also be glad to undertake Sales at the properties of vendors or elsewhere.

Stephenson and Co. hope that by strict attention to the interests of vendors they will secure a fair amount of patronage.

39, BOND STREET, DUNEDIN.

DR. COLLIN'S
RHEUMATIC EMBROCATION.

An Infallible Remedy for

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, AND NEURALGIA.

Prepared only by

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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

— 1ST JANUARY, —

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

WILL OFFER UNTIL ABOVE DATE

S T O C K - T A K I N G B A R G A I N S

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.

JOHN MAHER.

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

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

Luggage at reduced rates.

A. BINNIE & CO.,
Proprietors.

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

RAILWAY CIGAR DIVAN,
47 GEORGE STREET,
Dunedin.

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, Meerscham Pipes,
Briars, Pouches, and everything in smokers'
requisites at the Lowest Price in the city.

A splendid lot of Vanity Fair Cigarettes.
J. V. WHITE.

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),
EAT KING STREET, DUNEDIN,
COA BUILDERS 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 manu-
factures at Dunedin Show, 1880, and Three
First Prizes at Taieri Show, 1880.

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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 atten-
tion 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 Con-
sulting 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 Govern-
ment, the Hospital, and Charitable Institu-
tions,

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 atten-
ded 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
skrunk.

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 PROPERTY AND FINANCE COMPANY [LIMITED],

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

D. E. BLACKIE,
Manager.

CALEDONIA HOTEL,

Great King street, Dunedin.
D. BOYD ... PROPRIETOR
(Late of Mataura and Waikaia).

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

Baths. Private Sitting and Dining Rooms. Wines &c., of the finest vintages.
D. BOYD,
Proprietor.

OTAUTAU COMMERCIAL HOTEL.

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

PROPERTY EXCHANGE,
Manse street.

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

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

[A CARD.]

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

Dunedin, 28th May, 1881.

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

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

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Complete designs for Catholic Churches furnished under special arrangements.

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

G. G. O. W.
(Late Watson and Gow)

Begs respectfully to inform his numerous friends and the public generally that he has Commenced Business as

GENERAL BLACKSMITH AND WHEEL-WRIGHT,

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

Town and Country Orders punctually attended to.
PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

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

TO THE POOR & OPPRESSED.—

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

T. B. CAMERON,
ARCHITECT,
DOWLING STREET,
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Plans and Specifications for all descriptions of Buildings at shortest notice, with or without superintendence.

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

Good Accommodation for Boarders.
First-class Stabling, with loose-box and 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 Exhibition 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 Automatic Expanding Brick Separator.

CLUB STABLES SHOEING FORGE,
MACLAGGAN STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

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

PEACOCK HOTEL
Princes-street south, Dunedin.

PATRICK SHEEHAN ... PROPRIETOR.

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

FRANCIS MEENAN

Wholesale and Retail
PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANT
GREAT KING-STREET, DUNEDIN
(Opposite Hospital.)

WOOL WOOL WOOL.
To Wool Growers, Farmers and Others.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Wool Packs, Corn Sacks, and Station Stores supplied at the lowest rates.
DONALD REID & CO.,
Auctioneers, Stock and Station Agents, and Wool Brokers,
HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN.

CLARENDON HOTEL, Maclaggan 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 English 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, unexcelled 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 welcomed 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.

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EVERY MAIL

BRASS AND WIND INSTRUMENTS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Agents for Smith's American Organs.

Brinsmead's Prize Medal Pian

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

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

The Pills and Ointment are Manufactured only at

533, OX-FORD STREET, LONDON,

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

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

WHITE HORSE HOTEL,

GEORGE AND FREDERICK STREETS, DUNEDIN.

JAMES DALY, Proprietor.

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

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

Prize Medal Billiard Table.

Persons called in time for early trains.

GLOBE HOTEL, PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

MRS. DIAMOND ... Proprietress.

First-class Accommodation for Families and Boarders.

One of Alcock's Prize Medal Billiard Tables. Good Stabling with loose boxes.

VENETIAN BLINDS!

VENETIAN BLINDS

At Moderate Prices.

PATTESON, BURKE & CO., MacLaggan Street.

TIBBITS AND GAWNE

(Successors to Carew & Coy.),

GREAT KING STREET, DUNEDIN.

STERILIZED WATER AND CORDIAL MANUFACTURERS.

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

HALL OF COMMERCE,

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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 HARNESSESS MAKER,

(Opposite Robert Burns Hotel), GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

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

Printed for the NEW ZEALAND TABLET COMPANY (Limited), by JOLLY, CONNOR & Co., at their Registered Atmospheric Printing Works, Octagon Dunedin, this 10th day of February 1882, and published by the said Company.