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Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

IT is somewhat curious to find that the report of **A FORMIDABLE MOVEMENT.** the Pope's imminent departure from Rome has induced the usurping Government to double the guards in the neighbourhood of the Vatican. Does this point to any probability of an intention on the part of King Humbert to prevent the Holy Father from going away should he decide upon doing so? That the step would be one most dangerous to the King appears to be allowed. The *Constitutionnel*, for example, says that the blows now aimed at the Pope, in the event of his leaving Rome, would fall directly on King Humbert. It adds that in consideration of the way in which Italy, taking advantage of the embarrassment of France, became possessed of Rome, were the Revolutionists to seize on the city, Europe would be justified in compelling them to release their prey, and thus restore to the Pope the means necessary to the independent exercise of his spiritual powers. Meantime the *London Times*, scared and angry at the indignant protest which the long series of insults and outrages directed against the Holy See has called forth from the Pope, draws an insulting comparison between His Holiness and the Sultan, accusing both of a desire to add to the "inflammable" and chaotic elements "already abundant in Europe. The article, however, in which the comparison is made, contains also its refutation, for its admissions as to the real power of the Pope, and the wild aspirations of the Sultan, show how far-fetched the comparison has been. That the Sultan should claim of Egypt to "come into a partnership of goods and fortunes with a country like Turkey" is a wholly different matter from a complaint of the Pope as to the restrictions he labours under in exercising the spiritual power he possesses, and on whose exercise the welfare of the world depends. "This the *Times* itself admits "The Pope," it says, "is no pretender when he challenges sympathy and appeals to the authority he declares to have been outraged. He wields a tremendous empire of ascendancy over the hearts and souls of millions." While the master of so great a power, then, is in distress, and openly insulted and outraged "inflammable and chaotic elements" must needs abound, and any complaint by means of which his deliverance might be brought nearer would tend rather to reduce than to add to them. When the *Times* accuses Leo XIII. in company with his cardinals of making a feint of an intention to quit Rome for the purpose of "exciting strife and contention on their behalf among nations and especially against Italy," and of making a false pretence that "Prince Bismark and the enormous influence he wields" are on their side, the insult he offers to the Pope is at once avenged by the contemptible light in which he exhibits, his own judgment, and sense of propriety.

THE ANTIQUITY OF MAN.

In connection with the statements that have been lately made in Dunedin as to the antiquity of man we have already given an argument taken from the *Dublin Review*. From the same publication, and indeed, the self-same article, we take also the following:—"Whether the period in which man has inhabited the earth be assumed to be short or long, it is but a brief interval of time compared to the ages during which the earth has brought forth the green herb, . . . and the fruit tree yielding fruit after its kind, . . . the living creature in its kind, cattle and creeping things and beasts of the earth according to their kinds. If the silent records of the works have proved anything they have proved this. Now geologists have assigned to this life-period of the earth such periods as two or three hundred million years. Lyell gives 200,000,000 years as the period which must have elapsed since the deposition of the secondary strata. At this rate 300,000,000 of years must fall below the corresponding estimate for the period of all life on earth; and 200,000 years, the approximate life period assigned to man, is therefore taken as considerably less than one-thousandth part of the life period of the earth. Let us suppose that this approximately represents the probable proportion between the two periods. This is the

first step gained. But physical science, with the help of mathematics, tells us how long it has been possible for the earth to have been inhabited by life such as we see it at present,—life such as we trace it in the fossiliferous strata. The modern doctrine of energy and force applied to this question, gives us a ready and a certain answer. The subject was taken up by Sir William Thomson within the last few years. . . . He divides his argument into three branches. (1) That based on the internal heat of the earth; (2) based on the tidal retardation of the earth's rotation; (3) based on the sun's temperature. The general nature of the proof will be understood when we say that in the first branch he takes what we know of the internal heat of the earth and the known laws of the cooling of heated bodies, and from what we know of the heat of the earth at present and the rate at which it is cooling, calculates back to the time when its surface first solidified, and when it became fit for animal and vegetable life. Ten million years is thus found to be the limit during which life has been possible on earth. To sum the matter up in Professor Tait's words:—"we can say at once to geologists that, granting this premise—that physical laws have remained as they are now, and that we know of all the physical laws which have been operating during that time, we cannot give more time for their speculations than about ten or (say at most) fifteen million years. But I dare say many of you are acquainted with the speculations of Lyell and others, especially of Darwin, who tells us that even for a comparatively brief portion of recent geological history three hundred million years will not suffice. We say so much the worse for geology as at present understood by its chief authorities, for, as you will presently see, physical considerations from various independent points of view, render it utterly impossible that more than ten or fifteen million years can be granted." . . . We have here the result, a result not yet accepted by geologists, for there is a scientific prejudice which is quite as powerful as the theological prejudice of which we hear so much; but this result they must accept sooner or later, for it is a case of close mathematical reasoning against loose speculation. Its acceptance will revolutionise geology, for it will afford no time for the exaggerated uniformitarianism of the school of Lyell, a school which has never been popular among Continental geologists. It will deal a severe blow to Darwinism, for 10,000,000 years is but a narrow interval for the operations of natural selection and evolution. But we have not to deal with these considerations here. We return to the argument. We have seen that while life has existed on earth for ages, the life period of the human race is allowed by geologists themselves to be a short interval compared to what we have called the life-period of the earth; and, taking estimates actually given by geologists, we find that the less period is not equal to as much as one thousandth part of the greater. This proportion must hold good whether man has been a short time or a long time on earth, whether life has existed on our planet for 300 or 400 million years, or for no more than 10,000,000. But we now know that life has not existed on earth for more than 15,000,000 years, and that probably it has existed for less than 10,000,000 years. It follows, then, that man has not been on earth for 15,000 years, and that probably the life-period of man is, as we have said, considerably less than 10,000 years. This all but demonstrated. As for man having been 200,000 years on earth; if so he has been on earth not for one-thousandth, but for one-seventy-fifth of the whole life-period of the earth, a proportion which every known fact of geology condemns. We might have elaborated the argument at greater length but this is sufficient."

COMPENSATION FOR IRISH LANDLORDS.

THERE is nothing that throws more light on the nature of the cry for compensation than the revelations made by the Land Courts. We can hardly understand, indeed, how even the most prejudiced partisans of landlordism can in face of them set up a defence of the system in question, or refrain from acknowledging that it has been a system of plunder as disgraceful as any that has ever existed. The very doings of the Greek or Italian brigands themselves, who every now and then carry away some man whom they believe to be wealthy, and place a heavy ransom upon his life, may be compared without much disadvantage if any, with those that gentlemen esteemed as worthy members of

society and honourable as well as loyal subjects of the Queen have been in the habit of carrying on unrebuked in Ireland. The Dublin *Nation*, for example, furnishes us with the following details. "In 1835 the rent on one holding was £3 6s 8d, and the valuation £3 10s. The tenant improved his farm and built a house at a cost of £75. The result was that his rent was raised four times in 40 years, until in 1877 it stood at ten shillings more than double the Government valuation. The valuation of another holding was £16 10s; the tenant reclaimed the land from a state of nature; he was rewarded by being charged a rent of £36 4s 4d. Another holding was valued at £15 5s 8d. It was 'wild, stony land, without any surface,' when the tenant got it; to render it of any agricultural value the rocks in it had to be blasted, and thousands of barrels of lime and sand had to be deposited on it. At last it was reclaimed by the tenant, whose improvements, however, were then confiscated by the imposition of a rent of £36, or more than double the Government valuation! Another tenant's valuation was £29 5s, and his rent, based on his improvements, was £46 15s; to pay that rent he had been obliged to borrow money for five years in succession, and to deny himself and his family all butcher's meat for the same period, 'satisfied if he could get his fill of potatoes.' No valuation was put upon another holding in consequence of 'the original worthlessness of the land,' but it was reclaimed by the tenant, and then a rent of £55 a year was exacted for it: after which we learn without astonishment that the unfortunate man declared upon his oath that 'for two years he did not sleep soundly any night in consequence of thinking of the rent he had to pay.' The compensation deserved by the gentlemen who own the holdings in question is very evident; it is akin to that deserved by the "King of the Mountains," whom also they resemble in the confidence they show as to the reasonableness of their *métier* where they are personally concerned, when the *ruse* of the American captain forced him to give up his captives without ransom. But the worst of the matter is that although the Land Act may have the effect of preventing such grievous extortion in future, it does nothing whatever towards recompensing the tenants so plundered in the past, and not only this, but it allows all tenants who have fallen into arrears of the rent so extorted to be turned out of the farms their industry has created and the houses erected by their own efforts. It would, meantime, be quite consistent with the good will of the legislators who passed such an Act, to pass also an amendment on it by which compensation should be granted to the gentlemen robbed of their plundering privileges. The landlords need not despair of obtaining their demand from Parliament.

THE following tribute paid to the worth of Mr. W. R. Grace, Mayor of New York by our able contemporary the Boston *Pilot* deserves a prominent place in our columns, not only because the subject of it is an Irishman of whom his fellow-countrymen everywhere may be proud, but also, because he is the brother of our much esteemed fellow-colonist the Hon. Dr. Grace of Wellington, as indeed we had already mentioned in former issues of the TABLET:—"Probably 'the oldest inhabitant' of New York could not recall a Mayor of that city who was not a target for abuse from all quarters before he had been six months in office. It is certain that New York never had a Mayor who performed his duties with more satisfaction to the people or more credit to himself than the present chief officer of the city. Wm. R. Grace. At the time of his election, fourteen months ago, a desperate effort was made to defeat Mr. Grace, for no other reason than that he was a Catholic. Charges of the most libellous kind, without a single fact to sustain them, were made against him. Thousands of bigoted members of his own party voted for the opposition candidate because they wanted to keep down the Catholics. They failed to defeat him, but his escape was a narrow one. A notable change has taken place since Mr. Grace's election. Journals which abused him are his strongest supporters now. Almost the entire press commends his administration. The citizens who are not politicians praise it without stint. From every quarter, except that of the old politicians, his efforts on behalf of honesty and good government receive recognition and the warmest approval. The politicians, who thought they could use him, but find they cannot, abuse him as hotly as he is praised by the citizens. They call him foul names and seek every possible means to disparage him. One of them, a noisy democratic 'leader,' began an assault on him, the other day, by stigmatising him as 'a carpet-bagger from Galway.' Praise from the press and the people and abuse from the politicians are pretty good proof that Mr. Grace is the right man in the right place. When he became Mayor of New York he put aside all considerations but one—that he was to serve the people. He was not to serve as a Catholic, or as an Irishman, but as an American citizen. His religion and his nativity had nothing to do with his office. Nevertheless, it is no small credit to Ireland that it has given New York the best Mayor the city ever had, one who has the respect of every respectable citizen, the endorsement of almost the entire press, and the enmity only of a set of shabby office-jobbing politicians."

OF how the rising generation in Victoria has profited by nine years of secular education, free and compulsory, we obtain some further particulars from the Melbourne correspondent of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, who supplies his newspaper with a list of certain festivities celebrated by some members of the class in question during the Christmas and New Year's holidays. He writes as follows:—"A band of enterprising young gentlemen ranged themselves at the entrance doors of St. Patrick's Cathedral, and besmirched the worshippers as they came out from their devotions. Another band treated themselves to a ride upon the Richmond railway, and hustled and generally terrified some helpless young women who were in the same carriage as themselves. Several other chivalrous youths broke into the cottage of a lone woman, and after committing nameless crimes, flung her into the street, and kicked her until she was insensible. A well-organised company of high spirited young men took possession of the Eastern Market on Boxing Night, and, having provided themselves with thistles and the stems of artichokes, scratched the arms and faces of women and children with these weapons, and appeared to be greatly diverted with the pain they occasioned and the blood they drew. Chinamen have furnished excellent sport to these light-hearted boys, several Chinamen having been punched, kicked, and rolled in the gutter."—And these are the millennial proceedings as they turn out to be in fact, of which we heard so much boasted in theory when the secular system was inaugurated.—The secular system has acted the part of the pedagogue in leading in the rising generation beneath the lash—which is now looked to as the only means of protecting society from continual outrage and insult at the hands of the generation educated secularly, for nothing, and by compulsion. The correspondent in question also gives a list of crimes of violence. "Among the miscellaneous incidents indicative of an active condition of mind during the holiday week just passed," he adds, "have been infanticide, child-dropping, incendiarism, commercial defaulting, and female swindling." And all this also at least implies a people very badly educated and influenced. From another source we take the following case, in which it will be seen again that a knowledge of the arts of reading and writing had produced no salutary moral effect—perhaps, however, an acquaintanceship with the third "R" may have been wanting, and that, it may be, will be held as a satisfactory explanation of the failure of the other two. Had the unfortunate boy only been well versed in arithmetic also his fate might have proved very different:—"A magisterial inquiry was held at Serpentine, on Saturday, by D. Coutts, J.P., on the body of George Watson, a boy thirteen years of age. From the evidence taken it appears that on Tuesday last his mother had occasion to reprimand him. Some time after he met another boy, with whom he had a quarrel, which ended in Watson being pulled off a horse he was riding and thrashed. He (Watson) threatened to shoot the other boy, or, if he had a knife, he would have stabbed him. On Wednesday his body was found in a paddock about a quarter of a mile from his mother's residence. A rifle was found close by. The body had a gunshot wound in it just above the navel. In a pocket-book found on him was a letter, evidently addressed to his mother, but the blood had obliterated a great part of the writing. The following words could, however, be distinctly read:—"I mean to shoot myself with Cronon's rifle, and 'Oh, if I could but see your face once more.' An open verdict was returned."

THERE is a new school of philosophy founded in Canterbury. It has broken out among the Wesleyan body, and naturally has caused to them a fair share of surprise and dismay. John Wesley they say never heard of the like in all his life, and it is rumoured about that there are even some who think it would make John Wesley turn in his grave to hear it now. It certainly was not for the like of this he set up a ministry of the Word, after much prayer and wrestling with the Lord—"Non hos quasitum munus in usus." The Socrates of the situation resides in Kaiapoi whence he lately journeyed to Christchurch to deliver at the Wesleyan Conference a lecture which, by special commission, he had, it would seem, taken a whole year to prepare. We do not know whether the length of the delivery was in any degree proportionate to that of the time given for composition, but then Wesleyans can sit out a good deal in the way of talk, and on this occasion there was the novelty for them of feeling shocked all the time. However, as the lecturer tells us, he went through all that the Scriptures and science have to tell us concerning the nature and destiny of man, and that he criticised besides the leading theories of the day, with a trifle or two added to the end of it all, it is evident he had a tolerably long task of it. His conclusions are as follows:—"1. That all creature life is divine force conditioned by the form and character of the organism through which it is manifested. 2. That every plant and animal is a complex organism, having a physical and a spiritual part. 3. That, in the case of man, the spiritual part is capable of surviving the shock of physical death, and of continuing the functions of mind. 4. That permanent immortality is secured by

redemption, understanding by redemption, not an arbitrary transaction, but the entire process by which the diseases of the soul are healed and its functions brought into harmony with law." "Divine force," then, we learn, perishes when the plant or lower animal dies; it survives only in the case of man, and in his case, that it may be immortal, requires to undergo a process of redemption.—To err no longer is human but divine. But, again, we gather that we must regard all the plants and lower animals in the world as being in a state of reprobation. The lily can no longer be accepted as the emblem of purity, and innocence can have no more improper representative than the dove, they are the worst of sinners all of them, and perdition, such as it is, awaits them all. For them there is no redemption, but the spiritual part of every one of them shares the punishment of "human souls become hopelessly wicked," that is "extinction." No child can henceforth pluck a daisy without sending a spiritual part to perdition. The lily, we are told, meantime, are delighted at this. They do not care a pin about the extinction of divine force, and the eternal disgrace of the birds and the flowers; so long as they are persuaded that the old-fashioned hell is a myth that is all they are anxious about. Of course, however, we must remember that every one of them is only relieved to think that no one else has been or will henceforth be lost in the old-fashioned way; for himself he deserves and intends to deserve nothing but Heaven, and does not at all look forward to extinction—or so much as dream of kicking a loose leg in the full persuasion that nothing worse will overtake him. This school of philosophy in Canterbury will, no doubt, prove soothing to many people, unselfishly so, of course. But still it seems strange why folk do not go over to freethought openly at once, without a stupid attempt to hold on to the Christian religion, and drag a distorted portion of it with them.

ORANGEISM and the Irish Church missions are kicking all alive in Melbourne. The foundation stone of a new Protestant Hall was laid there the other day under the invocation of good Queen Bess, Oliver Cromwell, and King William of Orange, and

THE OUTER DARKNESS FOR CATHOLICS. it was declared by one of the Rev. gentlemen present that the institution was intended to bind the various sections of the Protestant Church together, for purposes of "defensive or aggressive action,"—but the especial knot chosen to tie them together tight in a bundle was that true lovers' one, the hatred of "Popery." Meantime, "aggressive action" we suspect will prove their chief employment, for there is nothing for them to defend themselves against. The Pope hardly knows that there are such people in the world, and, unless it may be in the matter of rescuing a kidnapped child here and there, as it has occasionally happened among their brethren in Ireland, or admonishing some unfortunate nominal Catholic bribed, in distress, to profess reformation, we doubt if the Church will ever, voluntarily, come into contact with them. The Rev. Dr. Gilchrist, however, who congratulated that Protestant association in Ireland which he asserted to be preventing the spread of "disloyalty and sedition" there, should know that all Protestants are not on its side. The President of the Chicago Convention the other day, for example, was an Episcopal clergyman, and many Protestants, not only in Ireland but in England and America, are heartily in concord with the Irish agitators.—Many Catholics, on the other hand, are opposed to them. And again we have good reason to believe that of the very Orange Association itself to which this Rev. Doctor alluded numerous members very warmly approve of the movement he condemns. Here the Rev. Doctor inaugurates the "aggressive action" of this institution by leading a charge on Protestants themselves. The rest of his address is merely the claptrap of the bigots to which he belongs, and such as their sucking babes can put out amongst their drivel. The Rev. H. B. Macartney, a worthy son of the famous dean, however, made a notable remark or two. He is afraid of his life of "Popery," and, on his own showing, very reasonably so. It is, he says, backed up—God forgive us the quotation—"by all the subtleties of Satan, and all the energies of hell." How can the lath and plaster of a Protestant Hall be expected to stand against all that we should like to know, or the soul of a parson, most suitable to the composition of the hall, fail to quake at the thought of it? The Rev. Mr. Macartney does not think that even the Government of Victoria—Mr. Berry pitted against Lucifer!—is able to meet the "subtleties and energies" in question. Rome, he says, "is in this colony being forced to educate her children—and she is educating them well, but at the same time she is infusing the poison of her system into the children." But the Protestant Hall is to try its hand at knocking over the poisoned. The evil is all to be counteracted by "decreasing the number of Catholics." Where are the police? Is even a parson to be allowed to stand up in the broad daylight and propose like this to decimate the population of the country? Or do we, as is natural in these days of dynamite, nervously suspect a blood-thirsty project that does not exist? Are softer explosives to be substituted for dynamite? Are Catholics to be killed off merely by the force of soup kitchens, flannel petticoats, and comforts of the kind, such as we have been accustomed to see vainly em-

ployed for a like purpose in Ireland, for—we avoid blasphemy—it is to such a complexion that all the professions of spiritual means are, in fact, at last reduced. But the worst is to come—we Catholics are shut away into the outer darkness,—the Rev. speaker has, in short, promised that the Hall is to become a "centre of light for Catholics." O mille murder!—in these days of a thousand illuminations—of the bright electric light, all our means of vision are to be derived from wasted farthing dips.—We are of all men most wretched.

A BASELESS ASSERTION. AMONG the points which have been raised, we perceive, by the scientific discussions that have taken place in Dunedin within the last week or two is that with regard to the condition of the lower animals before the fall of man; it being asserted that before geology had afforded proof to the contrary it was the established doctrine that the beasts also had been created immortal. Our Dunedin objectors had, however, been forestalled in this assertion; it had previously been advanced, and, notably, Mr. Lecky had, in his "Rationalism in Europe," put forward such a statement very strongly. Geology, he said, "has proved that countless ages before man trod this earth death reigned and revelled among its occupants, that it so entered into the original constitution of things that the agony and infirmity it implies were known as at present when the mastodon and dinotherium were the rulers of the world. To deny this is now impossible: to admit it is to abandon one of the root-doctrines of the past." We have, nevertheless, good grounds for a denial that by admitting the fact that death prevailed among the world of brute beasts, any abandonment whatsoever is made of a "root-doctrine of the past." But on the contrary, without attempting to deal with theology on our own account, we have at hand a passage that seems to us conclusive as to its being otherwise, and which we have taken from an article contributed by a learned Jesuit Father to a French periodical:—"On the one hand (says the writer) it is certain that the soul, the form of the body, gives this not only its life, but also its substantial existence; on the other hand, it is equally certain, that inaccessible to the attempts of death, the soul has nothing in itself which could hinder it from making this matter, which is substantially united to it, live and exist with it always. Whence then comes death? In fact, answers St. Thomas, death comes from sin, since God had created man immortal. But as this immortality was a gratuitous gift, sin, in taking it from us, has only put us back into our natural condition. Death, in fact, is natural to us; but how? Because it results from the essential condition of our body. The soul, it is true, is immortal and incorruptible in its nature; and of itself it would tend to render equally incorruptible the matter to which it is united; but this bears in itself a principle of corruption from which the soul cannot naturally deliver it."—The principle of corruption being further on explained as arising from the contrariety existing between the qualities of the body, and which necessarily produces corruptibility. Death, then, according to the teaching contained here, was natural from the first to the lower animals also, and they, having no soul by which they could be supernaturally delivered from it, must evidently have died from the first.

AN EXPLANATION OF LIFE. ANOTHER passage which we find in the article of the Jesuit Father from which we have already quoted, although it has no direct bearing upon the point to which we have alluded, still strikes us as most worthy of repetition; it runs as follows:—"If," says the writer, "for the ancient notions of the four elements and their qualities, we substitute the more precise notions of modern science concerning physical forces, we shall find in the words of St. Thomas, not only the explanation of death, but that of life. Life will appear to us such as it is in reality, an unceasing struggle between the superior forces of the vital principle and the inferior forces of matter. These last are of two kinds: mechanical forces and chemical forces. Both of them are in opposition to the vital forces. Whilst gravity draws towards the earth all the parts of our body, and all the liquids which circulate in its vessels, vital energy holds us erect and makes our blood mount up again from the lower extremities towards the heart, and from the heart towards the head. Whilst the outer agents, heat, electricity, &c., work without ceasing to dissolve the chemical combinations which form the different tissues of our organs, the vital principle neutralises these corrupting influences, and alone defends the little world whose king it is, against the coalition of the forces which the material universe obeys. As long as, in this struggle, the vital principle remains the strongest, life increases, or at least maintains itself upon its territory; but, like everything that is created, the vital energy has its limits. The moment comes in which it only sustains the combat feebly; little by little the inferior forces gain the upper hand, the body leans towards the earth, the circulation of fluids becomes slow, the organs are more and more materialised; at last life is completely conquered, and the material forces finding no more resistance have only to exercise themselves upon the corpse, as they do on every other body, to make

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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.

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it fall away into rottenness. In this point (continues the writer), as in all the rest, the physical and natural order is the symbol of the moral and supernatural order. There again life shows itself to us as the result of the struggle between the higher forces which bear us towards God and the baser forces which tend to lower us towards the earth; and we see the soul, all immortal as it is by its nature, suffer the most shameful of all deaths when it permits the tendencies which impel it towards matter to prevail over spiritual and divine interests."

Correspondence.

We are not responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

THE LAND LEAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE N. Z. TABLET.

SIR,—On behalf of the Grey Valley Land League I beg to forward you our humble offering of Twenty Pounds (£20), which I request you will forward to the Treasurer of the Irish National Land League, with our most sincere wishes for the success of the good cause in which the League is labouring, and with the full assurance of our earnest support and sympathy with our countrymen during the trying ordeal through which they are struggling.

Signed on behalf of the Grey Valley Branch I. N. J. L.,
JOHN RUSSELL, Treasurer.

HOW THE "SUSPECTS" ARE TREATED.

ON Thursday, Dec 8, a meeting of the farmers of the county Dublin was held in the Round Room of the Rotunda for the purpose of organising a Political Prisoners' Aid Society. Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P., presided. During the course of the proceedings Mr. F. H. O'Donnell entered, and was very warmly received. Mr. O'Donnell, who had just returned from Kilmainham, gave the following account of an interview:—

I assure you I enter most heartily into the spirit of the undertaking you have in hand. I have just come from Kilmainham (hear, hear), where I have seen Mr. Parnell (loud applause). I found him, I am sorry to say, lying on the bed of sickness on which the starvation fare of the prison has laid him (cries of "Shame"). I am sorry to say the Government are not even giving prison fare to the imprisoned leaders of the Irish people (oh! oh!)—even the poor and wretched fare laid down by the jail regulations is not given to the political prisoners (shame). I asked Mr. Parnell the nature of the diet which was given to him. He said on the days on which they were allowed soup the soup was indeed very fair, but with regard to the pitiful allowance of meat guaranteed to them by the regulations, the regulations are observed only in the letter, but flagrantly broken in the spirit, as the meat given was only the miserable shreds of rags out of which the soup had been previously extracted (hisses). I cannot imagine a more inhuman or cowardly quibble than that (hear, hear), and there is not a man of honour in Ireland, I care not what his politics, but will condemn such mean and dastardly conduct (hear, hear). I asked Mr. Parnell then about the tea and coffee. He said, quietly and patiently, in that calm, uncomplaining way in which you can expect he meets those miserable indignities and tortures, "The tea and coffee is simply undrinkable," and he added with a smile, "I don't know what the tea is made of, but it certainly is not tea" (shame). I inquired about the gruel, and it appears that even the prisoners' gruel was not in accordance with the regulations. It is made of such coarse stuff that in trying to take it poor Dillon sickened the very first day. The uneatable, unwholesome gruel is given them for breakfast, and Mr. Parnell has to save his bread from his dinner of the day before in order to breakfast on it, in consequence of the uneatable character of the prison porridge (oh, oh, and hisses). The potatoes, he told me are fairish as to quality, but are served up clammy and cold. The cooks, it seems, are prisoners—what are called the "short service prisoners"—so that you can imagine the sort of cooking which it had at their hands. Mr. Parnell observed in his quiet way, "I suppose it is because they are short service prisoners that they are always discharged before they have time to learn cooking" (laughter). It is this sort of food badly cooked, and not of regulation quality, that is served to the political prisoners. The whole thing is an odious juggle—a contemptible, mean, and cowardly system of torture (hear, hear, and hisses). It is only about ten days since I saw Mr. Parnell before. He was changed then from what he had been previous to his imprisonment, but he is very much altered for the worse to-day. Besides the miserable badness of the food they have also to remain breathing the impure air of a stuffy cell, or in the exercise grounds and halls which are swept by all kinds of draughts, where, owing to the reduced condition of their system, they are liable to catch cold at every turn. It was a cold, I believe, that brought on Mr. Parnell a short attack of feverishness yesterday, which, however, was vigorously treated by Dr. Kenny (applause), and, thanks to his kindness and skill, Mr. Parnell is decidedly better to-day, and hopes to be able to get up in a day or two. But the treatment that has been given to Mr. Parnell and all the other prisoners is calculated to try the soundest and strongest constitution, and to break down and kill any man not possessed of an iron frame (hear). I also learned from Dr. Carte, the prisoners' surgeon, who is a man of great humanity and kindness as well as skill, that he represented to Mr. Forster that the prison diet was killing John Dillon, and strongly recommended his liberation, but Mr. Forster refused ("shame." There is no justice or humanity to be expected from Gladstone and Forster (hear, hear).

In reference to Mr. O'Donnell's statement, that it was Dr. Carte who made the representation to Mr. Forster about Mr. Dillon's health, Mr. Parnell has written the following letter to the member for Daughrvan:—

"Kilmainham, Dec. 9.
"MY DEAR O'DONNELL—I find I was mistaken in telling you yesterday, as you stated in your speech at the Rotunda, that it was Dr. Carte who made the representation to Mr. Forster, 'that the prison diet was killing J. Dillon.' I believe this was contained in a report of Dr. Kenny's whose function it was, as Dillon's medical adviser, to make the representation concerning his patient's health. The result, however, as far as Mr. Foster is concerned, is exactly as you state—viz., that no representation on the subject seems to have the least effect in inducing him to liberate Dillon, whose health is seriously undermined. Kindly have error corrected.
—Yours very truly,

"CHAS. S. PARNELL."

This statement of Mr. O'Donnell's as to the quality of the prison fare provided for the "suspects" was followed in Monday's *Freeman* by some extraordinary revelations as to the intention of the Government to change the prisoners in Kilmainham to other cells. The *Freeman* of that day had the following:—

On Saturday a representative of the *Freeman's Journal* visited Mr. John Dillon, M. P., at Kilmainham jail. The hon. member, though nearly recovered from the effects of his late severe attack of illness, still shows plainly by his delicate and rather emaciated appearance that his health is greatly weakened. After some general conversation with our representative,

Mr. Dillon said—I am glad you have called, as there is a subject on which I am particularly anxious to speak to you. About a week ago Captain Barlow requested me and Dr. Kenny, on the part of the other prisoners in the hospital, to go and view some apartments to which, if we had no objection, he proposed we should be transferred. We accordingly went and inspected the rooms. We found that they opened from a corridor, were small in size, lighted from one window, very gloomy in aspect, the look-out being into a damp enclosed yard. The walls were literally green with damp, and the sanitary arrangements upon the corridor were of such a nature that Dr. Kenny and myself were of opinion that it would be highly dangerous to inhabit rooms in the vicinity, not to speak of the abiding unpleasantness and discomfort which should be endured.

Our representative—This is a very serious matter.

Mr. Dillon—In addition to all this the privilege which we at present enjoy of going out into a small yard surrounded by high walls, but in which fresh air can be breathed, would be taken away from us.

Our representative—Did you express your opinion on the matter.

Mr. Dillon—We did. So strongly did we feel that we at once drew up a report stating our emphatic objection to the proposed change, and we submitted it to Captain Barlow. We naturally supposed that the matter was then ended, but to our great astonishment, yesterday Captain Barlow came and informed us that whether we liked or not we would be compelled to shift our quarters to the rooms I have described. We are utterly at a loss to conceive a reason for this enforced change, which seems to us to be an act, I must say it, of perfectly gratuitous tyranny.

Our representative—Without referring to any of the other prisoners, how will the change affect Mr. Parnell?—who, I believe, is far from strong.

Mr. Dillon—In my opinion, in the present state of Mr. Parnell's health, to oblige him to inhabit such a room as I have mentioned will endanger his life. So decided is our conviction of the probable results of the proposed change, that we are determined to resist it by every means in our power, and to yield only to actual force.

Our representative—Has any reason at all been assigned for this extraordinary and apparently wanton act of the authorities?

Mr. Dillon—No reason has been given, and the matter rests as I have stated.

Our representative—The rooms or cells which you live in at present are not remarkable for comfort?

Mr. Dillon—Bad as they are, they are most desirable compared with those which they say we will be compelled to change to. I am very glad, as I have said, that I have been enabled to speak to you on the subject.

The regulation quarter of an hour being now ended, our representative withdrew.

Sotol is a pure alcoholic drink, which is to the Mexican what whisky is to a Scotchman or an Irishman. It is limpid and colourless, with a peculiar penetrating odour and a taste which, though a little bitter, has been compared to the smoky flavour of Scotch whisky. It would seem to have little deleterious effect on the human system. The plant which yields it is a lily, known as *Dasy-lirion texanum*. It is perennial in its growth, having long green armed leaves, with a stout flower stem some 10 ft to 12 ft high, which is produced every three or four years. Its home is Western Texas, South-Eastern New Mexico, and Northern Chihuahua. It sometimes covers square miles of arid, stony slopes, growing best at an elevation of some 500 ft. or 600 ft. The base of its leaves and young stems are full of a sweet, refreshing, and nourishing saccharine matter, which is both food and drink. The thick parts of the leaves are eaten baked or boiled, and the sweet taste of the inner portions makes these leaves much sought after for food. It is from these, after a process of boiling and fermenting, that the alcoholic liquor is distilled, and from one large head or basal part of the leaf nearly one pint of this is to be procured. The Mexican barrel of sotol, containing about 28 gallons is sold at an average price of 15 dollars, and the liquor is retailed at from 30 to 40 cents a quart. In an interesting note on its use by Dr. Harvard, of the United States Army, from which the above details have been abstracted, he mentions that it is now-a-days very largely consumed, the Mexican revenue laws being very lenient in their taxing of the sotol distilleries.

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Open at Christchurch on next April.
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Forms of application and all particulars can be obtained from

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Union Chambers, Princes street,
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The Proprietor (late of the Teaneriki Hotel, Oamaru) begs to inform the public and his friends generally that he has taken the above old and well-established Hotel, and is now prepared to receive Boarders and Guests.
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 Gas and Water laid on Estimates given.

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

MESSRS. J. WILKIE AND CO.,
 invite inspection of their recent importations of Goods suitable for Christmas and New Year GIFTS. Per last Orient steamers they have received large supplies of useful and elegant articles, including Desks, Inkstands, Purses, Hand-bags, Card-cases, hand-painted Fans, &c., &c. Christmas and New Year CARDS in great variety. Foreign Art Pottery and Terra Cotta for painting. Box Stationery, Pen and Pencil Cases, &c., &c. Handsomely-bound and Illustrated Books, Prize Books, 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.

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 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.
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THE BEREHAVEN EVICTIONS.

THE correspondent of the Irish *Times*, writing from Castletown Berehaven on Thursday Dec. 1st says:—

The eviction expedition was composed of 70 men of the Rifle Brigade from Cork, 50 men of the 90th Regiment from Kinsale, and 30 from Cork, under command of Colonel Lloyd, with 60 or 70 police, under Sub-Inspectors Maxwell and Hill. Surgeon-Major M'Keery accompanied the military. The sheriff, Mr. Gale, and his bailiff, were in front. Mr. Warburton, R. M., who had supreme control, was accompanied by Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M. P. for Leeds. They all left Castletown about eight o'clock and marched to Urrhan, nine miles distant. The distance is situate at the foot of Slieve Miskish, and faces the beautiful harbour at the mouth of Kenmare River. The land here is more fertile and richer than in any district yet visited by the expedition. On the shores are washed vast quantities of seaweed, which are carefully collected, and brought over country roads to further enrich the mountain moss. Several outrages took place in the territory in the late excitement. It was here the police were fired upon, and a Land League residence built for the evicted tenant Dwyer. The sheriff had scarcely left the town when Miss Reynolds followed him on an outside car, and overhauled him at the house of Timothy Hanley. The sheriff succeeded in getting in first and Mr. Payne, junior, closeted himself with the tenant, so as to make a settlement. Miss Reynolds, accompanied by a crowd of peasantry, male and female, cheering lustily, attempted to gain an entrance and see the tenant, but Mr. Warburton directed the police to ward off the intruders. When Miss Reynolds found herself foiled at the front door she tried the back door, but Sub-Inspector Maxwell intercepted her there also by a few of his men. The conference between the tenant, his wife, and the sheriff occupied some minutes. Miss Reynolds again intruded herself, and succeeded in gaining admission to the kitchen, where Mr. Gladstone, some bailiffs' policemen, and a dozen relatives of the Hanley family were. Her first act after entering was to inquire for the tenant. A female volunteered the information that he was in the room, and called out that Miss Parnell wanted him. "Stop," quoth a bailiff, "and don't be shouting lies. If you say that again I will put you out." Miss Reynolds reproved the bailiff, and announced, in a decided tone of voice, that she was Miss Parnell's representative, and that was all the same. Silence again prevailed, and in a few minutes she ordered some peasants present to go forth and preach "no rent." Hanley was protected from such doctrine, and he paid one year's rent out of three and promised to settle the balance within a short time. He was formally ejected by removing the fire and a few chairs, and reinstated as caretaker until he should clear off his arrears. The party then moved along a narrow and badly kept road to the house of Catherine Murphy, who owed three years' rent, the yearly rent being £6 15s. While the sheriff's party were going by road Miss Reynolds and her followers, who were momentarily increasing, ran through the fields, cheering as they went, and heeding little the sloppy passages they took. Miss Reynolds won the race, and waylaid the son of the tenant, a man of forty years of age. She told him not to pay any rent, and that she would undertake to build him a house and supply him with every comfort he has at present. He suggested what about the land, and she replied that he could live as well in the League house, and the land would be all right. This was said in the presence of the expedition, and the people cheered most lustily, and groaned at Mr. Gladstone, who was close by. Murphy was so much carried away by the enthusiasm of his neighbours that he affirmed he would not pay a penny, though he had arranged with Mr. Payne half an hour previously to do so. There was nothing for it but throw the household effects out on the street, and this the bailiffs did, while Mr. Gladstone and Miss Reynolds stood within a short distance. The crowd amused themselves by cheering for Parnell, the Land League, and Miss Reynolds, and making observations about Mr. Gladstone which were neither polite nor edifying. The rain here began to fall copiously, and the party had to trudge half a mile before gaining the main road. The crowd continued their conduct all the road. When Mr. Gladstone took his car to drive away the people cheered derisively. He was accompanied on the car by Mr. Warburton, Mr. Payne, and two armed policemen. Miss Reynolds also drove into town, and on the way met another Lady Land Leaguer from Dublin, a Mrs. Moore, who returned with her, as the evictions were abandoned for the day. After arriving here Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Warburton walked down to the residence of the Catholic priest, Canon Carberry, to see that gentleman. On their way back to an outside car in a regular deluge of rain. He will sleep at Glengariff to-night, and resume his travels to Cork in the morning. Last evening he dined with several gentlemen at Sub-Inspector Maxwell's house. To-night the representatives of the Ladies' Land League received large numbers of tenants and advised them.

The correspondent of the same paper, writing on Dec. 2nd, says:—The expedition left town at eight o'clock, and the sheriff was preceded by Mr. Payne, the agent who settled with a number of tenants beforehand. Two tenants on Lord Bantry's property, near the copper mines at Clune, surrendered possession and were readmitted as caretakers, while the others settled their rents the previous day. When Mr. Payne was at Clune, Mr. Gale and his party prosecuted their work about five miles from Castletown, in the same direction and beyond Dunboy Castle, on Mr. Payley's property. Here he effected six evictions, and reinstated the tenants as caretakers. Mrs. Moore and Miss Reynolds, representatives of the League, drove out to the scene of the evictions but were intercepted by the police who spread themselves across the road and prevented their going to the houses with the sheriff. They were informed that Mr. Warburton R. M., had adopted this course to prevent a recurrence of the conduct of the previous day. The rain began to fall heavily, and continued during the entire day but the ladies retained their seats on the car,

surrounded by the police and a crowd of sightseers. The sheriff having completed his work, Mr. Maxwell, the sub-inspector, went up to the ladies, and informed them that they were now at liberty to go and see the evicted tenants. This they did not feel inclined to do, and turned towards Castletown. Before going they called for cheers for the Land League, which were responded to by the people. The day's work having ended the police and the troops returned to town. Further evictions in this district have been adjourned for some time.

The special correspondent of the *Standard*, who accompanied the Berehaven evicting expedition during its operations, writes as follows:—After detailing the preparations made by the police to prevent the advance of Miss Reynolds and Mrs. Moore, of the Ladies' Land League, the correspondent says:—

The constabulary climbed the hill in skirmishing order. The first house the sheriff reached was that of Margaret Walsh, of Crumlong, high up on the mountain. The widow received us weeping. Four young children stood by the hearth, pale as the ashes upon it, and a son lay dying of consumption in the after room. A few words were sufficient. The agent's nephew and the sheriff conferred apart with the poor woman, who made a promise to pay something soon, and then she was directed to remain outside with the children for a moment. It was but a moment while the sheriff extinguished the fire on the hearth; but the little group stands before me as I write more vividly than any that was ever arranged upon canvas. The children, with their bare legs half buried in the filth of the dung-heap, held their peace; but their eyes were brimming with sympathy for their mother, as with her face working strangely before the circle of armed men she clasps her youngest child more closely in her scanty shawl to protect it from the driving rain. Four other tenants, owing, like Widow Walsh, about two and a half years' rent, were similarly evicted, and then re-admitted as caretakers, and in each case there was something indescribably mournful in the spectacle of the utter and hopeless poverty of those mountaineers. A thousand feet above the ocean that spread round the shores of the bay below them, they had driven their hardy cattle daily out to eat the sweet grasses from the crevices in the rocks, and had laboriously dug and planted their tiny plots with potatoes with but one result—a bare yield of food, hardly enough to keep life in their lean bodies, unless, indeed, as another result I may be allowed to reckon the growth of that despondency due to the struggle with an unkindly soil, which is here grimly described as "The breaking heart." Their families were very large; in some cases their husbands were in America sending home what they could spare from their earnings.

After completing the evictions on Mr. Puxley's holdings—obtaining, however, nothing in the shape of hard cash—the sheriff made his way back down the road towards the houses of some tenants of Lord Bantry. The bugler occasionally played a lively march, which swelled and eddied away in echoes from the mountain ranges all about us, and the troops, marching at ease cheered their solitary musician. Scarcely a human being could be seen in this dreary wilderness. The sheriff again left the road with some police, and stopped at the house of one Widow McCarthy. It was empty; the furniture had been carried out, and the door borne away. The party next reached the house of John Cronin, a returned emigrant, who had spent all the money he had brought back with him in building a very good house and some outhouses. He is a passionate man, and, on seeing the police, seized a hammer and, furiously smashed his furniture into pieces. He then tore the door from its hinges. At this moment Mr. Payne, senior, who had joined the sheriff, accosted him. "What are you doing that for, Cronin?" "To get in and out when I wish," he replied. "Now, do be reasonable, and go in as caretaker like the others." "I will not. I must leave the farm, for I can't get a living on it." "Take a penny now, and shelter your child." "I will not." The penny was put into another man's hand to give him, but he still obstinately refused to touch it, and so did his wife, and the family were accordingly left in the yard outside the house. The same course was pursued with the Widow Conroy, who likewise declined to be put in as caretaker, or to promise to pay the rent.

This morning I drove early to Mrs. Conroy's house, and her story in full is as follows:—"I am the widow of Jerry Conroy, who was killed at Mr. Puxley's Castle when at work, and Mr. Puxley gave me ten shillings. I am forty-six years of age, and shall have been widowed fourteen years next May. The old rent was £5 18s, and I had four milch cows. Then the land was stripped six years ago last September, and the rent raised all round. Some of my land was taken away, and eight and a half acres left. I pay £8 10s rent. I have three-quarters of an acre in potatoes, no oats, and two cows; but one belongs to my mother-in-law. I had one firkin of butter this year, but none last year, when we all had to take the relief. I have one daughter, nineteen years old, in America in service. She has had the fever and could send nothing. I have three at home; two children and one boy grown up; he works at the farm. I have had a little pig this year, but I had to sell it, and I owe a great deal of money in Castletown. My mother lives with me, and my mother-in-law next door. The land is poor and wet. I think I could pay three pounds. I owe three years' arrears.

John Cronin, already mentioned, is a man of 40, with a hard set face. I noticed that his hat was worked round with the word "League." He had eight and three-quarters acres, and the rent was five guineas. With two cows he made but one firkin of butter this year, and his potato crop was a poor one. He had four boys, three of them being still young children. His house is the best in the district for miles around, being substantially built of stone, slated, whitewashed, and fitted with good windows and doors. He had spent sixty pounds upon it, and had drained his land with unceasing industry. He thought he could pay two pounds rent, but he could not, or would not, pay the arrears. The man was walking moodily up and down before his house to-day, his wife watching him anxiously. The broken bed and other furniture were lying in a confused heap, and the young children playing about them.

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

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

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Sales of Property, Stock, Produce, and all kinds of Merchandise conducted (Town or Country) on a low scale of charges.

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NOTICE.

WILLIAM AITKEN, Tailor, 120, Princes street, opposite the Fountain, is prepared to furnish Suits from £3 10s and upwards.

Note.—Large variety of English, Scotch, Irish, and Colonial Tweeds to choose from.

KITCHEN RANGES all Sizes SPECIALLY DESIGNED for burning New Zealand Coal, both portable and for building in, fitted with either high or low pressure boilers.

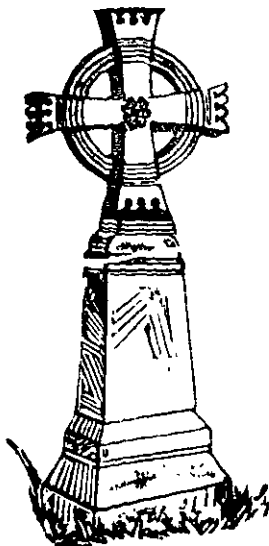
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Ornaments. Works of all kinds executed, in stone, iron and timber



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

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

Room for Ladies.

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

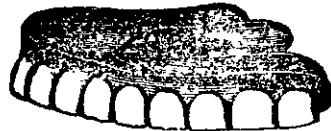
Meals always ready. Visitors can rely on being called for Early Trains. Good Stabling; loose-box accommodation. An experienced groom in attendance.

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H. R O B' I N S' O N
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Painless extraction by the aid of nitrous oxide gas.

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

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

CHEAPEST Boots and Shoes. Guaranteed our own make.

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

CHEAP Boots and Shoes of Best Quality, and strongest kind made.

Warranted to give satisfaction. Nonpareil, N. Z., at **M'SWIGAN BROS.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

PRIVATE FAMILY TRADE.

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

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Old Particular Tawny Special Quality
Graham's 6-Diamond

6-Grape " Full-bodied and Delicate
5 " " Rich in Flavour
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SHERRIES.

Sandeman's Dry Amontillado
Very superior, pale, and delicate; 10 years old
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◊ ◊ ◊ ◊ ◊ ◊ Dry and Full
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5 " ◊ ◊ ◊ ◊ ◊ ◊ Fruity and
Ladies' Wine

4 " ◊ ◊ ◊ ◊ ◊ ◊ Medium
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3 " ◊ ◊ ◊ ◊ ◊ ◊ Dinner and
Moderate Cost

Fine Old Sherries
Hocks Of every description

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

NEW SEASON'S TEAS:
Congous in Hall-Chests, Boxes, and Quarter
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Company's and all Mauritius sorts.
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SPECIAL ATTENTION will be paid to this Department, where all the usual necessities can be obtained at the lowest market values.

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WHOLESALE WINE, SPIRIT, AND GENERAL
MERCHANTS,
Bond and Jetty streets.
Dunedin, 30th November, 1880.

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E. MCCAFFREY,
Corner of Bond and Police streets,
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Monuments, Headstones, and Tablets, executed to any design on the shortest notice.

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

SCOTT'S HOTEL AND HORSE REPOSITORY,
Princes Street, Dunedin.

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

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

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

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

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

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

PETROLEUM V. NASBY.

Mr. Locke, "Petroleum V. Nasby," is continuing to tell in the columns of his paper, *The Toledo Blade*, his experiences of Ireland. From some of his recent letters we take the following passages:—

It is impossible to make an American comprehend the width, depth, and breadth of Irish misery until he has seen it with his own eyes. No other man's eyes are good for anything in this matter, for the reason that nothing parallel exists this side of the water. And besides this the writers for the stage and of general literature have most woefully misrepresented the Irish man and woman, and very much to his and her disadvantage. The Irishman is the saddest man on the face of the globe. You may travel a week and never see a smile or hear a laugh. Utter and abject misery, starvation, and helplessness are not conducive to merriment. The Irishman has not only no short-tail coat, but he considers himself fortunate if he has any coat at all. He has what by courtesy may be called trousers, but the vest is a myth. He has no comfortable woollen stockings, nor is he possessed of the regulation stage-shoes. He does not sing, dance, or laugh, for he has no place to sing, laugh or dance in. He is a moving pyramid of rags. A man who cuts bog all day from daylight to dark, whose diet consists of a few potatoes twice a day is not much in the humour for dancing all night, even were there a place for him to dance in. And as for jollity, a man with a landagent watching him like a hawk to see how much he is improving his land, with the charitable intent of raising the rent if by any possibility he can screw it out of him, is not in the mood to laugh, sing, dance, or "hurroo." One might as well think of laughing at a funeral. Ireland is one perpetual funeral. The ghastly procession is constantly passing. There is unquestionably a vast fund of humour in the Irishman, which would be delightful could it have proper vent. You hear faint tones of it as it is, but it is in the minor key, and very bad. It always has a flavour of ractent in it, taste of starvation, a suggestion of eviction, and death by cold and hunger on the roadside. It isn't cheerful. I had much rather have the Irishman silent than to hear this remnant of jocularity which is always streaked with blood. The Irish girl is always comely, and, properly clothed and fed, would be beautiful. Still she is comely. Irish landlordism has not been sufficient to destroy her beauty, though it has done its best. But she has no gown of wollen stuff—a cotton slip without underclothing of any kind makes up her costume. The comfortable stockings and stout shoes, and the red kerchief about her neck, are so many libels upon Irish landlordism. Were my lord's agents to see such clothing upon a girl he would immediately raise the rent upon her father and confiscate those clothes. And he would keep on raising the rent till he was certain that shoes and stockings would be for ever impossible. Neither does she dance Pat down at rustic balls, for a most excellent reason—there are no balls—and besides, when she has cut and dried a donkey load of peat, and walked beside that donkey, barefooted, in the cold mud, twelve miles and back again, and sold that peat for sixpence, she is not very much in the humour for dancing down anyone. On the contrary, she is mighty glad to get into her wretched bed of dried leaves and pull over her the potato sack which constitutes her sole covering, and, soothed to sleep by the gruntings of the pigs in the wretched cabin, forget landlords and rent, and go off into the land of happiness, which to her is America. She finds in sleep surcease of sorrow, and besides it refreshes her to the degree of walking barefooted through the mud twenty-four miles on the morrow, to sell another load of peat for sixpence, that she may pay more money to my lord, whose town house in London and whose mistresses in Paris require a great deal of money. Champagne and the delicacies of the season are always expensive, and my lord's appetite, and the appetite of his wife and mistresses, and his children legitimate or illegitimate, are delicate. Clearly Katty is in no humour for dancing. She has her share to contribute to all these objects. And so she eats her meal of potatoes or stirabout (she never has both at once) and goes into sleep and dreams. As to the priest, there never was a wilder delusion than exists in the mind of the American people concerning him. I was at the houses or rather lodgings, of a great many of them but one example will suffice. Half-way between Kenmare and Killarney, in a wild, desolate country, lives one of these parish priests who are supposed to inhabit luxurious houses, and to live gorgeously, and to be perpetually singing the "Cruiskeen Lawn," with a pipe in one hand and a glass of poteen in the other. He is a magnificent man. In face and figure he is the exact picture of the lamented Salmon P. Chase, one of the greatest of Americans, and I venture the assertion that had he adopted any other profession and come to America, where genius and intellect mean something, and where great ability finds great rewards, he would have been one of the most eminent of men. A man of great learning, of wonderful intuitions, of cool, clear judgment of great nerve and unbounded heart he would, were he to come to America and drop his priestly robes, be president of a great railroad corporation, or a senator, or anything else he chose to be. But what is he in Ireland? His apartments comprise a bedroom just large enough to hold a very poor bed, and a study, in a better class farm house, for which he pays rent the same as everybody else does. His floor is uncarpeted, and the entire furniture of his rooms, leaving out his library, would not invoice 10 dollars. His parish is one of the wildest and bleakest in Ireland, and is twenty five miles long and eighteen wide. He has to conduct services in all the chapels in this stretch of country. He has to watch over the morals of all the people; but this is not all. No matter at what hour of night, no matter what the condition of the weather, the summons to the bedside of a dying man to administer the last sacraments of the church must be obeyed. It may be that to do this requires a ride on horseback of twenty miles in a blinding storm, but it must be done. Every child must be christened, every deathbed must be soothed, every sorrow mitigated by the only comfort this suffering people have—the faith in their Church. What do you suppose this magnificent man gets for all this? The largest income he ever received in his life was \$100, which reduced to American money, amounts to exactly 461 dollars. And out of this he has to pay his rent, his food

his clothing, the keeping of his horse, and all that remains goes in charity to the suffering sick—every cent of it. When the father dies his nephews and nieces will not find very good picking from what is left, I assure you.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Durban, Dec. 29.

THE year closes with hopeful news from the Transvaal. I have just received advices from Pretoria which fully confirm my last statements as to the quiet character of the proceedings at Paardekraal.

On the 14th inst. a large dinner party was held, at which the Landrost of Pretoria presided. Speeches were made by Messrs. Kruger, Joubert, Pretorius, and Jorriessen. Mr. Hudson, the British Resident, and Chief Justice Kotze. A review was held on the Dingaans on the 16th inst.

The following was the chief feature of the gathering:—At 9 o'clock in the morning a gun was fired. The horses were instantly saddled, and the men, who were under arms, raced up to the top of the surrounding hills and lined them. In all there were about 2,000 mounted men, and the same number on foot. At the front of a high central platform a cairn was built of stones thrown down by the patriotic visitors. The rising ground was covered with women and children. Just below were men on foot, round whom the horsemen swept with remarkable celerity. This encircling movement surprised all who witnessed it, and this, combined with the accuracy of their fire and their simple commissariat arrangements, explains the causes which led to the Boer successes and to our disasters in the late war.

The sound of the hymns of thanksgiving which were sung round this cairn and a solemn service performed before an altar which had been raised in honour of the people's struggle for freedom were most impressive. After the service there was a general dispersion homeward. Not less than 15,000 people are estimated to have assembled, of whom 4,000 were armed men, on horse and on foot.

The meeting reflected great credit on the promoters, for a more orderly and a more well-behaved one has certainly never been seen in Europe. It had been thought that Englishmen would not be able to show their faces, but the people vied with each other in showing kindly and hospitable treatment to all their English visitors. Politics ran high, particularly in the sermons, which were more like the fulminations of demagogues than the utterances of messengers of peace. My informant says that the most bitter feeling expressed was towards Colonel Lanyon, who was stigmatised as the author of all the troubles.

The present form of Government is regarded as merely temporary. The people look for the formation of a strong Government, mostly Afrianders, under a good President. Chief Justice Kotze is in most favour with the majority, as being best fitted for the post by reason of his education, experience, unswerving integrity, and high character. He enjoys the implicit confidence of both the Dutch and English.

The condition of the Transvaal is not so bad as it is represented to be. Though money is most scarce, prices keep up, and business is brisk. The Boers' fear of a native outbreak has now subsided, and the natives are coming in to work, even from Mapoch's tribe. English visitors are well received at Boer houses. A general complaint is made of the new taxes.—*Times*.

On Thursday, December 22, by mid-day train, the Nun of Kenmare arrived at Ballyhaunis, en route to the Chapel of Knock. Several thousand persons from the town and surrounding districts assembled at the railway station to receive the visitor. On the platform to welcome the rev. lady were the Very Rev. Cannon Waldron, P.P., Ballyhaunis; the Very Fathers Nolan and Doran, O.S.A.; and the Rev. Fathers O'Connor, C.C., Ballyhaunis; Hennelly, C.C.; Bakan McGreal, C.C., Lavallyroe, Kilkenny. Awaiting the visitor to convey her to Knock was a superb turn out, consisting of a beautiful new baronche and magnificent pair of greys. The local brass band played the *Adagio Fideles*, "See the Conquering Hero Comes," and other airs as the lady drove from the station, and as she was leaving the town a ringing cheer went up.

The Roman correspondent of the *Times* wrote on December 7:—For some days past rumours of the most extraordinary kind have been put in circulation as to what may happen during the canonization to-morrow. The *Diritto* commenced by stating that it had well-founded reasons for believing that the veritable cause of the great concourse of Archbishops to the Vatican was that Leo XIII. had prepared a *coup de sensation* for the 8th. Continuing each day in the same strain, the *Diritto* finally stated that an Allocation, solemn beyond all precedent, will be pronounced by the Pope to-morrow. Yesterday it was affirmed that after the ceremony to-morrow the Pope intends to issue from the Vatican, attended by the Cardinals and Bishops, and go in state to the Basilica Santa Maria Maggiore, his real object being to demonstrate the impossibility of his going out without being insulted. Moreover, grave doubts have been thrown on the solidity of the *façade* of St. Peter being sufficient to bear the weight of the thousands of persons who will be present at the canonization in the room above it to-morrow, and an alarm has been raised that should anything take fire a fearful catastrophe must follow for the hall has only one door. All these things are silly fables, only calculated to produce a contrary effect from that their authors desire. The Pope has no intention of making the experiment described. He will wear the tiara to-morrow, not as a marked assertion of his temporal dominion, but because the ritual requires it, and although he probably may, in pronouncing the customary homily, refer to the different circumstances in which this canonization has been made as compared with those in the time of Pius IX., there is no reason to expect that he will fulminate excommunications as the *Diritto* states. As to the possibility of a disaster, the *façade* is solid enough, the hall has four doors, and the Vatican fire brigade is amply efficient.

NEW AGRICULTURAL SEEDS. NEW VEGETABLE SEEDS.

NEW FLOWER SEEDS.

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

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

NIMMO AND BLAIR are Agents for—

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

General Agents in Otago for Bowen's Californian Seeds.

Drummond's Seed Cleaning Machines.

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

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

NIMMO AND BLAIR,

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, DUNEDIN

**THE CHEAPEST AND BEST FURNITURE
WHAREHOUSE IN DUNEDIN.**

GUTHRIE AND LARNACH'S GEORGE STREET BRANCH.

Drawing-rooms Suites, from £21.

Dining-room Suites, from £15 15s.

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

Overstrung Iron-back Pianos (guaranteed for 5 years), from £35;
Planettes, from £25.

Liberal Terms may be arranged.

Note the Address—

No. 191, GEORGE STREET

(Next Mollison, Duthie, and Co.'s).

W. A. WALTON,

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SPRING FASHIONS.

86 PACKAGES OF FASHIONABLE GOODS JUST OPENED.

HERBERT, HAYNES and CO.,

Are showing an Unrivalled Assortment of

NEW PRINTS,

SATEENS,

GALATEAS,

PORTLAND COSTUME CLOTHS,

CREPE CLOTH, POMPADOUR AND PLAIN,

THE NEW GOLD STRIPED SATEENS

THE NEW GOLD CHECKED & FIGURED SATEENS,

POMPADOUR FRENCH CAMBRIC

&c.,

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

An early inspection invited.

HERBERT HAYNES & CO.

VICTORIA HOTEL
COLOMBO-STREET, CHRISTCHURCH.

P. BURKE PROPRIETOR.

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

Good Stabling, with loose-box accommodation.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY
have Opened a **WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEPOT**
in **PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.**

These World-famed Machines need no puffing. Facts speak for themselves. Sales now exceed half a million annually. Over three millions at present in use. The Company have received over 160 First-class Medals.

These Unequaled Machines are now to be had at Exceedingly Low Prices, and on very Easy Terms, direct from the Company's Depot. Latest Improvements without extra cost. Easy Terms—on the Hire or Time-payment System—no addition to the price. **10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT for CASH.** Best Terms to Wholesale Buyers. Write for Address and send for Price-lists to

**THE SINGERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S TEMPORARY
PREMISES,
PRINCES STREET,
DUNEDIN.**

Machines Repaired, and Duplicate Parts kept in stock.

NB.—Purchasers instructed in the use of the Machine free of cost.

W H I T T A K E R B R O S.,

Catholic Depot,

LAMBTON QUAY, WELLINGTON.

Under the special Patronage of the Right Rev. Dr. Redwood, Bishop of Wellington, and the Clergy of the Diocese.

Just received from France, Belgium, America and London, large shipments of Goods, comprising:—

3 Magnificent Statues (painted) 5ft. 6in. high, of the Sacred Heart, Blessed Virgin and Child, and St. Joseph, each £20.

3 Beautiful Statues (painted, Munich style) of the Sacred Heart, Blessed Virgin and St. Joseph, 2ft. 2in. high, each £6 10s.

Assorted Statues from 3d to 30s each.

Holy Water Fonts, mounted on plush and velvet, from 7s 6d to 20s each.

A splendid selection of Crucifixes and Crosses with figure in copper, coco, pearl, ebony and silver, and also with views.

Children of Mary Medals in silver, and also a large variety of every kind of Medals in copper and silver.

Medallions of the Blessed Virgin, Crucifixion, Calvary, Nazareth, etc., etc., under glass.

Painted Groups of the Holy Family, 55s, 84s, and 126s each.

Kneeling Angels, assorted sizes.

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CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own correspondent.)

February 20, 1882.

ELECTRICITY
V. GAS.

THE comparative merits of lighting by electricity and by gas are, as is well known, occupying much attention at the present moment. The Lyttelton Harbour Board have in consideration a system of lighting the inner harbour by electricity, which they believe can be accomplished under Messrs. Siemens' patent for about £580 per annum, and at a considerable less cost in first outlay under the Brush Company's system. Mr. Meddings, Inspector of Telegraphs, has furnished the Board with a full report concerning estimate of plant and cost, and he considers the first outlay would be less than £3500, whilst the annual charge for maintenance would be £760. The Board have not yet come to any decision on the subject, and they propose to consult the Borough Council as to whether it may be possible to light both the town and harbour by electricity, which they evidently consider by far the most economical method. On this last question it may be interesting to note that considerable difference of opinion exists in England. Many public lectures have lately been given, with the view of proving not only the extreme superiority of electricity, but also its small cost. One of the lecturers considers that the light must eventually come into use, because it is possible to have something like two-thousand-candle power for twelve hours at a cost of four shillings. This gentleman's information that the science of electricity was discovered by a German philosopher (whose name, however, he does not mention) about 150 years before the Christian era is to me at least quite new, but I cannot claim to have studied the subject. On the other hand, the *Journal of Gas Lighting*—perhaps scarcely an impartial authority—in an article on the electric lighting of the Savoy Theatre, gives a series of figures to prove that in producing this form of light there is used nearly twice as much coal as would suffice to produce an equal volume of gas light. Apart from this, the necessary plant, such as machines, cables, portable boilers, etc., involves a very high charge for interest, and dynamo machines, driven at 800 revolutions per minute, will be subject to wear and tear that will result in a considerable charge for maintenance. The lamps cost 2s. each, and they are expected to last six months. The conclusion is that "it is impossible to think seriously of competition between the two systems, and when we find that, enormous as is the provision of power, it is yet insufficient, we withdraw our thoughts from the commercial aspect of the question, and content ourselves with admiring the courage and envying the pecuniary resources of those who have undertaken so costly an experiment." A wonderful electro-photographic apparatus, the invention of Mr. Muybridge, has been on view at the studio of the eminent French painter, Meissonier, in Paris, and has elicited the warmest commendations of the leading artists and connoisseurs. There were striking photos. of horses running or galloping taken in the five-thousandth part of a second (!), a feat which, of course, could not be accomplished without the aid of electricity. These results are not a mere curiosity only: the interest taken in them by men like Meissonier, Jerome Cabanel, and Falguière, the masters of painting and sculpture, is because, instead of being obliged to imagine motion, they will have it immobilised, as it were, before their eyes. Hitherto the movements of a galloping horse could be imagined, but not reproduced or verified.

THE
EXHIBITION.

Although the contractor has been put to some inconvenience in consequence of being unable to obtain quick supplies of timber and iron, spectators would be struck by the rapid progress of the exhibition building during the last few days; a great portion of the framework and roof has been covered with corrugated iron. Applications for space continue to come in most satisfactorily. Both Auckland and Wellington will be well represented, and Mr. Twopeny has telegraphed that most of the leading firms in Otago have made up their minds to exhibit, and the Mayor of the Thames has made application for space to be reserved for a full collection of specimens of industries. A Committee has been formed for the purpose of arranging for a series of different kinds of entertainments at the time of the exhibition. Many suggestions have been made, such as a citizens' ball, in addition to the Mayor's ball, and also perhaps a "calico" ball, athletic and out-door sports, coursing meetings, football matches, regattas, rifle and bowling matches, bicycle races, special theatrical performances, amateur concerts, scientific entertainments, a race meeting, etc. The Christchurch Fire Brigade have determined to have a torchlight procession, on which they will spend £60, provided the Exhibition Committee will contribute the same sum. Collectors are canvassing the city with a view to obtain contributions towards a sum of £1000 which will be needed to carry out the various objects decided upon, as it is felt that there would be a meanness in charging visitors for admission to any sports in the Park, or to the regatta, etc. In my own mind the great problem is, how all our numerous expected visitors are to be housed, as, for a town of its size and pretensions, Christchurch is most miserably provided with hotel accommodation, and so far, as I know, good private lodgings are far from abundant.

To imprison the Rev. S. F. Green, Vicar of Miles LOOK ON THAT Flating, was a work presenting no difficulties PICTURE, AND whatsoever; to get him out of prison is, however, ON THIS, quite another matter. Various indignation meetings have been held in different parts of England, attended by persons of all shades of opinion in the "Church," and eloquent speeches expressing dissatisfaction with the existing state of the law—many of the speakers having no sympathy with so-called Ritualism—and desiring the unconditional release of Mr. Green, have been delivered by a great number of influential gentlemen. A petition from 14,000 "laymen" was sent by the Archbishop of Canterbury, praying Her Majesty to order Mr. Green's release, pending the sitting of the Royal Commission on Ecclesiastical Courts; but those at least who know anything of the Queen's intense dislike of any-

thing approaching Ritualism, could hope for no relief at her hands. The answer received by the Archbishop is as follows:—"Whitehall, Dec. 1st. My Lord Archbishop,—I have the honour to acquaint you that I have laid before the Queen the petition forwarded by your Grace, praying the release from prison of the Rev. S. F. Green; but that Her Majesty has not been pleased to give any instructions with reference thereto. W. V. Harcourt." Mr. Green has now been in gaol for nearly a year. Many handsome Christmas cards were sent him even before Christmas arrived. He, therefore, in a letter to the *Morning Post*, urged that instead of these a few stamps might be sent, which he would give to works of charity in his large poverty-stricken parish in Manchester. In contrast with the picture of a too zealous clergyman suffering for conscience sake, I beg to present your readers with a somewhat different one also existing in that model establishment, the Church of England. In the parish church of Morgil, Pembrokeshire, "divine worship" is held in the Welsh language every Sunday morning (only). But it will hardly be credited (I quote from a Protestant paper), yet it is nevertheless perfectly true, that only one-half of the roof is remaining over the sacred edifice. It is perfectly doorless, and the task which the sexton has to perform every Sunday morning, before the arrival of the congregation, is to clear out sheep and horned cattle, which make use of the building as a place of shelter. It is, in fact, made use of by Mr. Harris, the tenant of the next farm, as an outhouse for his cattle. Some months ago, Mr. Harris reared a sickly calf in the pulpit, where, the neighbours state laughingly, it thrived wonderfully! And yet the clergyman in charge, the Rev. Thomas Garnerd, goes on his way unmolested by ecclesiastical courts and "aggrieved parishioners."

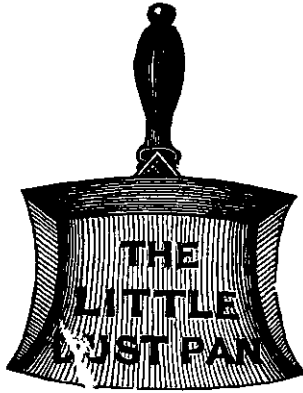
VARIETIES.

The Rev. A. H. Machonochie, whose whole life seems to be a long succession of fights against the "spiritual" courts of the English Church, in which he has hitherto been invariably worsted, has actually been successful in his last appeal. As to whether this decision in his favour permits him for the future to continue his ritualistic practices undisturbed, I am not however at present able to say. The ritualist craze with regard to the absolute identity of the Church of England with the Catholic Church receives a fresh proof from the will of the widow of the Rev. Thomas Hugo, an English clergyman, she leaves the residue of such part of her personal estate as is available for charitable purposes, to her "executors on trust to apply the income at their discretion among aged, infirm, and destitute persons in priest's orders, celibate or widowers, of the Holy Catholic Church, whether of the Church of England, the Roman Catholic Church, the Old Catholic Church, or the orthodox Greek, Russian, Servian, Bulgarian, or other Oriental Churches." It is lucky that it did not enter the head of the benevolent testatrix to provide a "Bede House" or some similar refuge for the abode of the recipients of her charity, for I should think the cage of the "Happy Family" would be a home of bliss compared to the roof which should shelter the various members above mentioned of the "Holy Catholic Church."—The "Catholic" sympathies of the late Dean Stanley, custodian of Westminster Abbey, were lauded to the skies by the assembly lately convened by the present Dean for raising a memorial to his "revered" predecessor. We are informed that Churchmen, Nonconformists, men of strong religious views, and others of very broad sentiments (a truly "Catholic" gathering beyond question), including the Prince of Wales, united in expressing their sympathies with the "Dean Stanley Memorial Fund," which is to perpetuate his honoured memory by a marble effigy over the grave where he and Lady Augusta Stanley lie buried, and by "the completion of the windows of the charter-house, in accordance with the plan carefully prepared, and in fact commenced by himself." With regard to the last item, a well-known writer says that it is incorrect, and that the proposal to restore the grand old apartment originated several years before Dr. Stanley became Dean. The Dukes of Edinburgh and Albany have lately paid a visit to Manchester, where they attended a soiree in the Townhall, and addressed a very large number of ladies and gentlemen on the subject of music, their speeches being of great interest and full of original thought and accurate information. The Duke of Edinburgh in particular was anxious to enlist the sympathies of his audience in establishing a central public institution, answering to the Continental "conservatories," in fact, a college of musicians in England, occupying, relatively to music, the same position that the Royal Academy occupies to painting, and further that the institution so formed should be assisted by the public, and be recognised and subsidised by the State.—Extensive additions have lately been made to the Canterbury Museum by the erection of a large hall, to be devoted to exhibits of technological science, somewhat in the direction of the South Kensington museum. This new room, 90 feet long, by 48 wide, was opened to the public last Thursday. It contains magnificent mechanical models, models of wood, stone and brick, a collection of building stone and New Zealand timber, minerals and ores, submarine cables, specimens of dressed flax, exhibits of old Venetian glass, French and German stoneware, majolica, palissyware, and many other beautiful specimens of the ceramic art. It is quite impossible for me to attempt even the most feeble description of the most beautiful and artistic exhibits in this splendid room.—The Tramway Company held its fourth annual meeting on Wednesday last, but although the various lines have been worked at a profit of over £888, the directors did not recommend the payment of any dividend. The traffic during the winter months fell off so greatly that the returns did not meet the expenses, and consequently the total income of £6747, did not reach the directors' anticipations. Since then the traffic has largely increased, and the confidence of the directors in the pecuniary success of the Company is unabated, but their action in disposing of £10,000 worth of 17 per cent debentures at 4½ per cent. discount at a time when the shares were at a premium met with unfavourable comment. One gentleman objected to the trams running on Sundays, not on the score of expense, but "on principle." It was stated that the average returns for Sunday running were £12 ls.—Judgment was given, on Saturday, in favour of the petitioner in the case of the election to the Drainage Board. Dr. Frins' election is declared null and void, and the

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M A N have, this fourth day of January, 1882,
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 "Hamilton and Chapman," Sharebrokers,
 Mining and General Commission Agents.

Mr. CHAPMAN will visit the West Coast
 and other mining centres periodically, with
 a view of procuring reliable information on
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J. J A M I S O N,
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 ate prices.

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I have also decided to supply what I con-
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 Liberal Cash Advances on such goods, and
 negotiate Loans on Freehold Property, Grain,
 Live Stock, etc., and transact all other busi-
 ness of a General Commission Agent. I am
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 ness, which will be carried on under the name
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petitioner, Mr. J. E. Parker takes his seat as member of the Board.—The Lord Bishop of the Diocese returned last Monday from Waimate, and on Tuesday confirmed those who were unable to be present at the confirmation a few weeks ago. His Lordship then proceeded to Lyttelton, where he also administered the sacrament of confirmation, the children having been previously examined by him. The Bishop returned to Wellington on Thursday. The parish priest yesterday announced the purchase of a plot of land 2½ acres in extent, at a cost of £2500, for the purpose of founding a new parish, and building a new church, which, from his remarks we gathered, it is to be called St. Mary's. The Rev. Father earnestly solicits generous contributions to this good work, so much needed, and so welcome to us all, that it is easy to predict that the gifts towards its accomplishment will be of no niggardly character. The land is beautifully situated in Manchester street North, and its purchase has excited considerable talk amongst our non-Catholic neighbours, some of whom have expressed an opinion that the different clergymen in the immediate neighbourhood will find it expedient to "wake up a little."—The Rev. Father Spencer, priest of the diocese of Liverpool, has just spent a day or two here on his way to Wellington. The Rev. Father sang High Mass yesterday, and preached at Vespers. During his sermon he made some very forcible remarks on education, following the lines laid down by his Lordship the Bishop, and also the often repeated instructions of the parish priest, and it is gratifying, though of course not surprising, to find a priest from the antipodes so exactly at one with Catholics here on this all-important subject.

THE COERCION ACT.

The Nation, December 10.

A SUPPLEMENT to the Dublin Gazette was issued on Monday. It contains a complete list of the suspects now confined in the jails of Kilmainham, Limerick, Dundalk, Naas, Galway, Clonmel, and Armagh. Analysing the report the Irish Times says:—

The list is brought down to the 2nd inst., and, as in the former documents of the kind, the nature of the offence "suspected" of each prisoner is fully specified. The supplement is bulky, and the signature of Mr. Foster is at the foot. There are in all 334 persons confined in the Irish prisons. There are in Naas, 71; in Galway, 63; in Kilmainham, 50; in Limerick, 55; in Dundalk, 48; in Clonmel, 30; and in Armagh, 12. The offence charged to the largest number is that of intimidating persons from paying rents. Eighteen persons in all have been arrested as reasonably suspected of murder, and of these the majority are in Galway jail. Under the head of boycotting, intimidating persons to give up their farms, &c., there are nearly seventy prisoners charged. About thirty are accused of participation in riots and unlawful assemblies, and the majority belong to the county Limerick. There are nearly twenty cases of malicious damage to property, including attacks on dwelling-houses, and about half-a-dozen of malicious assault. There are seven cases of suspected shooting at with intent of murder and a considerable number of posting threatening notices and sending threatening messages. Under the head of intimidating not to pay rent, the names of Dr. Kenny and Mr. Dillon, M.P., appear. Amongst the other charges specified are those of malicious burnings, malicious wounding, maiming of cattle, and inciting to assault and wounding. Under the head of reasonably suspected as principals of treasonable practices appear the names of Messrs. John O'Connor, Patrick Murphy, James J. O'Kelly, M.P., and William O'Brien, who are confined in Kilmainham; Messrs. Michael J. Nolan, John Healy and William Michael Stack in Limerick, and Mr. Michael Connolly in Galway. Mr. Parnell, M.P., is also returned as a prisoner in Kilmainham, being in the words of the entry, "Reasonably suspected of having, since the 30th day of September, 1880, been guilty, as principal, of a crime punishable by law, that is to say:—I. Inciting other persons wrongfully and without legal authority to intimidate divers persons with a view to compel them to abstain from doing what they had a legal right to do—namely, to pay rents. II.—Inciting other persons wrongfully and without legal authority to intimidate divers persons with a view to compel them to abstain from doing what they had a legal right to do—namely, to apply to the court under the provisions of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881, to have a fair rent fixed for their holdings. III.—Reasonably suspected of having, since the 30th day of September, 1880, been guilty, as principal, of treasonable practices."

At three o'clock on Friday week Mr. William M. Veale, country organiser of Waterford for the Land League, was arrested in Commins's Hotel, in the city of Waterford, by Mr. Lynch, sub-inspector, on a warrant under the Coercion Act, for intimidation, and removed by the four o'clock train to Naas jail.

Mr. P. J. O'Keeffe, secretary of the late Broadford county, Limerick, Land League, was arrested on Thursday week under the Coercion Act, and conveyed to Naas jail.

Mr. James Power, secretary of the Kilrosanty Land League, was arrested under the Coercion Act on Saturday last, charged with intimidation.

On Saturday morning last the police proceeded to Gurteen, a village situate about nine miles from Athenry, and arrested Mr. A. Griffin, shopkeeper and farmer, and brother to Mr. T Griffin, who was arrested some few weeks ago. The warrant charged him with "inciting people to pay no rent." He was conveyed under a strong escort of police to Clonmel jail.

Mr. James Breen, assistant secretary of the Borris branch of the Land League, and Mr. Collins, foreman to Mr. Flood, hotel-keeper, Borris, were arrested on Friday week by Constable Weir and a party of constabulary, who conveyed them to Milford, whence they were transmitted to their respective destinations in Naas and Dundalk jails.

Mr. M. J. Lyons, secretary of the Aughamore branch of the Land League, was arrested on last Saturday morning at the residence of his father under the Coercion Act. The warrant contained the usual charges of intimidation. He was conveyed to Galway jail.

Mr. E. O'Connor, farmer, and secretary of the Ballymoe branch of the Land League, was arrested on Saturday, under the Coercion Act,

On Monday two members of the Land League were arrested in Dublin under the Coercion Act for being suspected of intimidating people not to pay their rents. They were Mr. Gerald M. Clifford, Cahirciveen, and Mr. Pat Ward, Mayo. The former gentleman was sent to Armagh and the latter to Naas jail.

On Tuesday afternoon Mr. M. A. Whelan, one of the clerks in the office of the United Ireland, was arrested there by two officers of the G Division, on a warrant charging him with being reasonably suspected of inciting people to pay no rent. He was allowed to drive with the officers to his house in Dorset street, where having packed his portmanteau, he was driven to Kilmainham jail.

The first arrest in Dundalk under the Coercion Act was effected on Tuesday, the suspect being Mr. Joseph M. Johnson, secretary of the local branch of the Land League.

Mr. John Wyse Power, of Waterford, was arrested on Tuesday, under the Coercion Act at Ballinglass, where he had been staying for some days. Mr. Power had been staying in Dublin until quite recently. He is one of the vice-presidents of the Young Ireland Society, of which Mr. John Dillon, M.P., is President.

John Kelly, who was confined seven months in Galway jail as a "suspect" has been released.

Mr. Patrick Lynch, of Gullrudde, county Roscommon, was unconditionally released from Kilmainham on account of ill health. He speaks very highly of the kind treatment experienced by him at the hands of Dr. Carte.

On Wednesday morning Mr. Jasper Tully, editor of the Roscommon Herald, who was arrested with the first batch of suspects last March, was unconditionally released from Kilmainham on the grounds of ill health. He speaks in the highest terms of the attention of the prison medical officer, Dr. Carte.

A suspect named Fitzpatrick has been unconditionally released from Armagh jail.

The Freeman of Saturday last says:—

We regret to learn that Mr. John Dillon, M.P., was suddenly seized with a severe attack of illness on Thursday evening—he, as well as the other suspects, having gone on the prison fare on that day, as had been previously arranged. His illness was accompanied by violent and uncontrollable sickness of the stomach, which assumed so alarming an aspect that Dr. Kenny, who fortunately for Mr. Dillon was with him, considered it advisable to call in the assistance of Dr. Carte, the medical officer of the prison. Dr. Carte, though summoned during the night, was promptly in attendance. On inquiry being made last evening we learned that Mr. Dillon, though better, is still very weak and feverish, and is confined to bed.

The Naas Correspondent of the Freeman, writing from Naas on Saturday last, says:—

All the suspects in Naas jail, now numbering seventy-one, have resolved to go on prison diet on and after Monday next. A system of weekly collections in aid of the Sustentation Fund is being organised throughout the country.

The imprisoned suspects in Limerick jail complain bitterly of the manner in which their food is prepared.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

(From an occasional correspondent.)

THE following extract from a letter of his Lordship Bishop Redwood, referring to the collections made on behalf of the Nelson Reformatory, was read in the Catholic Church at Rangiora on Sunday last:—

"My Dear Father Binsteld,—Many, many thanks for your cheque for £62 13s. towards the Nelson Industrial School. Your district stands at the head of the Diocese proportionately in this collection. I hope you will warmly thank every part of your district, in my name, for their good will and generous charity."

When it is taken into consideration that the small number of Catholics in this mission have, during the past four years, built one of the finest presbyteries in the diocese at Rangiora, a neat church at Oxford, and a fine commodious church at Kaiapoi, the cost of all of which has been nearly paid off, it cannot be said that the calls upon the people have been less frequent than elsewhere, but they must consequently have been heavier than in many other places.

The Bishop being a keen observer of all that is being done in his diocese, knowing well that great exertions had been made by the Catholics of this mission to complete the above-named work, considered his spiritual children entitled to his warmest thanks for their generous response to his urgent call for aid for that great work, the Nelson Industrial School, that being an undertaking of the greatest importance, and which should be generously subscribed to by every Catholic in New Zealand.

CATHOLIC SCHOOL, NEW HEADFORD, NEAR LINCOLN.

THE above school was examined on the 28th of December (1881), by Mr. W. L. Edge, Government Inspector, and the following is the report addressed by him to the Chairman of the North Canterbury Board of Education, on the 31st of January (1882.)

ATTENDANCE :

Present on Roll	...	...	60
Present at Examination	...	...	60

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION IN STANDARDS :

Standard.	Presented.	Passed.
IV.	9	6
III.	14	7
II.	13	11
I.	13	10

General remarks.—The children attending this school have, notwithstanding their exceptional irregular attendance, made considerable progress during the past year. The large proportion of scholars passing a higher standard shows that the teaching has been systematic and painstaking. The discipline is fairly satisfactory, and good order is generally, though not uniformly, maintained.

REMOVAL.
ALEXANDER SLIGO has removed to new premises—specially re-erected to meet his requirements—nearly opposite former shop; Fourth Door North from Royal George Hotel.
 Stationer, Bookseller, News Agent, Practical Bookbinder,
 42, GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

CROXFORD AND TUBMAN,
 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 addition to transactions by private contract.

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

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

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES

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

MEMORANDUM FOR GUIDANCE OF COUNTRY CONSTITUENTS.

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

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

WOOL and OTHER PRODUCE not to be offered in the Local Market, but for Shipment to London, should be consigned to 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. KERR

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

Men requiring suits can buy the same at **KERR'S** from 85s upwards.

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

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

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

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

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

Note the Address—

KERR'S CLOTHING AND DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,

142, GEORGE STREET,

Corner of Hanover street.

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 Branch Benevolent Fund

Particulars in Future Advertisement.

WANTED an Assistant Male TEACHER, also a

Female TEACHER, for Catholic School, Christchurch.

Apply with Testimonials to

REV. FATHER GINATY, S.M.

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

	£	s.	d.
St. Joseph's Church, Dunedin—			
Thirty-six donations, of 10s. each	17	0	0
Thirty-two donations of 5s. each	8	0	0
Small donations	31	6	6
Rev. P. O'Leary, Cromwell	5	0	0
Mr. M. Fagan, Dunedin	5	5	0
" Jno. Carroll	5	0	0
" A. Chiaroni	5	0	0
" Thos. Murray, Peninsula	3	3	0
" P. Fagan, Dunedin	3	0	0
" C. E. Haughton	2	2	0
Messrs. E. Sheedy and Son	2	2	0
Mr. T. J. Leary	2	2	0
" Jas. McCaw	2	0	0
" P. Keligher	2	0	0
" P. Casey	2	0	0
Mrs. Deane	2	0	0
Mr. C. Columb, Roslyn	2	2	0
A Friend, Cromwell	2	0	0
Mr. M. Fleming, Dunedin	2	2	0
" W. Meade, South Dunedin	2	2	0
" W. Cunningham, Eglinton	1	0	0
Mr. Jno. Corrigan	1	0	0
" James Keogh	1	0	0
Mrs. Harrop	1	0	0
Mr. Thomas McNellis	1	0	0
Mrs. M. Moore	1	0	0
Miss M. Gaffney	1	0	0
Miss H. Brougham	1	0	0
Mrs. Reynolds	1	0	0
Mr. James O'Grady	1	0	0
" E. O'Beilly	1	0	0
Sergt. O'Neill	1	0	0
Mr. E. McEwen	1	0	0
" J. Mulrooney	1	0	0
" S. Conway	1	0	0
Mrs. Hudson	1	0	0
Mr. Jno. Fottrell	1	0	0
" J. O'Donnell	1	0	0
" W. Eames	1	0	0
" J. Reany	1	0	0
" W. Ahearn	1	0	0
" T. Gartland, Dunedin	1	1	0
" Jno. McBride	1	1	0
" Jno. Griffen, North-east Valley	1	1	0

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

CATHEDRAL FUND.

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

	£	s.	d.
A Friend, Cromwell	3	0	0
WEEKLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.			
Per Rev. W. Burke	1	5	0
" " N. Fitzgerald	2	10	0
" " J. Brennan	0	10	0
" " W. Cunningham	1	10	0
Per Mr. J. T. Harris	0	8	0
" " W. J. Hall	1	5	6
" " Conway	1	2	0

M. WALSH.

DEATHS.

POTTER.—On the 21st inst., at Castle street, Dunedin, Mrs. S. Potter, native of King's County, Ireland; aged 42 years.
McCARTHY.—On December, 1881, at Liverpool, England, James, the third and beloved son of Eugene and Hanora McCarthy, of Shanbally, Cork, Ireland. R.I.P. Melbourne papers please copy.

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1882.

THE SOUTHLAND TIMES ON IRELAND.



THE *Southland Times* of a recent date has a furious article on the Land League, accrediting it with all the crimes real or imaginary reported to have been committed since the agitation in Ireland began, and which he reproduces as the outcome, he explains, of "blood" that is "boiling," although at the distance of 15,000 miles away from the doings that have heated it.—Just as the fountains of mud seen the other day in that northern volcano by an adventurous gentleman from America were boiling and bubbling up at an enormous distance from the central fires. "Torture of man and beast," he says. "Cattle are houghed; sheep have their skulls battered in."—But let us remark, in passing, that some of those who have mutilated the sheep have been British soldiers, and British soldiers also have murdered men, as we reported in our last issue. Constables acting under British command have murdered women who were trying to escape from the tumult, but as our contemporary seems to advocate an indiscriminate slaughter of the people, this perhaps may meet with his approbation.—To continue, however, "And the crowning horror is that a human being, a Christian, and a British subject has been roasted alive." If it be true, it is undoubtedly a horror, but none the more because the victim was a Christian—none the more even because he was a British subject. It would have been as horrible and criminal had the victim been a heathen and a subject of the king of Dahomey.

Our contemporary, nevertheless, might as well accuse Professor Goldwin Smith of having encouraged the outrages committed in connection with trades-unionism, and in spite of which the Professor informed us the other day he had approved of the system in question and aided its establishment, as accuse the Land League of encouraging outrages in Ireland. The charge is a most unfair and calumnious one, and it has been refuted over and over again. It is brought only by the unscrupulous, determined, enemies of the League who have been wholly unable to substantiate it. We hear nothing concerning it even from the correspondents of the more moderate English newspapers; and of all the American travellers who are watching the course of events in Ireland, not one advances it. There are among them, nevertheless gentlemen and journalists with whom even the editor of the *Southland Times* himself might hardly feel it a degradation to be compared.—We shall give our contemporary the benefit of the doubt and believe that, were he also personally to visit Ireland, he might come, as certain of these Americans have done, to think very differently of the Land League and their work from that which he now, 15,000 miles away and with boiling blood, thinks of them.—We may add that a condition of coolness would be more conducive to just judgments.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO TABLET FOR WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 23RD, 1882.

W. S., Boatman's, 12s 6d; Mrs. W., Timaru, 30s; R. K., Westport, 19s; E. M'D., Wellington, 25s; M. F., Hawera, 3s 6d; Miss J., Wellington, 25s; E. C., Waipori, 12s 6d; M. C., Waipori, 31s 6d; W. C., Ashburton, 85s; P. O'N., Clifton, 12s 6d; J. R., Clifton, 25s; M. H., Clifton, 25s; T. K., Tai Tapu, 44s; J. M., Tapanui, 38s; J. L. F., Longbush, 5s; M. F., Beecton, 60s; W. R., Beecton, 37s 6d; O. M., Beecton, 50s; J. O'C., Leithfield, 9s 6d; E. M'C., Christchurch, 25s; T. W., St. Bathans, 40s; Rev. Father R., Panmure, 40s; J. M. H., Riverton, 12s 6d; T. C., Longbeach, 20s; J. F., Temuka, 25s; W. F., Temuka, 12s 6d; G. P., St. Bathans, 25s; T. S., Timaru, 30s; J. N., Rangiora, 25s; J. S., Ross, 12s 6d; Dr. G., Wellington, 12s 6d; A. C. Hawkes Bay, 24s; Miss M., Hawkes Bay, 12s 6d; J. O'B., Lyell, 12s 6d; M. R., Invercargill, 25s; W. R., Alexandra, 12s 6d; P. M'E., Leeston, 25s; W. S., Killinichy, 25s; M. M'P., Doyleston, 25s; M. O'B., Killinichy, 19s; T. O'D., Doyleston, 50s; J. S., Doyleston, 19s; G. D., Dunsandel, 12s 6d; M. S., Doyleston, 25s; D. M'V., Southbridge, 31s 6d; J. S., Doyleston, 25s; P. M. M., Leeston, 25s; P. O'N., Kanieri, 25s; J. D., Hokitika, 25s; O. M'G., Kanieri, 10s; M. C., Hokitika, 12s 6d; Capt. N., Hokitika, 12s 6d; G. D., Waitahuna, 37s 6d; J. H., Waitahuna, 25s; D. H., Napier, 12s 6d; Rev. Father O'K., Thames, 25s; J. C., Thames, 25s; J. N., Thames, 44s; M. L., Thames, 25s; J. C., Shand's Track, 40s; J. C., Ross, 12s 6d; M. H., Ross, 12s 6d; C. M'A., Ross, 19s; J. G., Ross, 13s; J. L., Ross, 25s; M. M., Notown, 25s; W. D., Upper Nevis, 50s.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BIBLE IN SCHOOLS.—Our correspondent's communication is of rather too controversial a nature, and might lead to a discussion which, under present circumstances, our readers would find of insufficient interest to compensate them for the necessary exclusion of other matters.

Our contemporary, again, says that Ireland has no longer a grievance, but this statement we should say comes also from a heated condition of blood or brain.—A man in his sober senses, and of his ordinary temperature—unless, indeed it would be at all times advisable for those at supper with him to make use of “long spoons”—could not possibly make such a statement. No man certainly could make it who had read much concerning the matter on the Irish side.—And if our contemporary despises Irish sources of information, we do not see how he can treat with an equal contempt those that are American. We published, for example, a letter the other day written by Mr. HENRY GEORGE, and in which it was most clearly shown that Ireland had still a grievance and a heavy one.

But here is a charge that absolutely out-herods Herod :—“It is after everything has been done to render justice and more than justice to the Irish tenant that he comes forward with the impudent demand that he shall hold the land without rent—in short, that the land shall virtually be made over to him in fee simple; and the penalty for refusal is the fire and the bullet and the houghing knife that we have described.” This is wholly false; a gross and arbitrary assertion without one word of proof, and impossible of proof. The Land Act has not done justice, much less more than justice, to the Irish tenant. It is a most defective measure, that provides indeed some relief for the future—taking off the forty or sixty or even cent per cent over the just rent for land that the tenants had themselves in many instances reclaimed from the wilderness, but leaving them liable still for the arrears due of the unjust rent,—a rent impossible to pay without the grinding out of life—and allowing the cry of the outcast still to go up to heaven. If our contemporary has indeed read SIR CHARLES GAVAN DUFFY’S finely written eulogium on the Act, as it would seem he has, let him also read CANON DOYLE’S answer to it. The style is much less polished and the language less admirable. It has not, in short, been written by a literary man of the highest standing, but it contains the plain truth, and plainly shows SIR CHARLES GAVAN DUFFY to have been over-jubilant in his feelings, and mistaken as to the benefits Ireland could derive from the Act. It shows the Act, as we said, to be wholly defective.

Neither is it true that the people demand the land to be handed over to them in fee simple, or refuse to pay fair rents. They retain their rents only until the matter is finally and equitably settled, and the men imprisoned for making a stand in their cause released.

Nor is there the “penalty for refusal” that our contemporary shamelessly describes. Wherever there has been oppression and tyranny, the spirit of revenge has been bred.—Under such a condition of things wild natures must of necessity abound, and when the opportunity offers, they will break out and leave their marks behind them. But this is no reason that justice should not be sought after. The root of the evil must be brought to light, and eradicated, even though the attempt to do so must also bring its fruits into prominence.—Otherwise the crop will be everlasting and, in the long run, much greater mischief must result.—A whole nation cannot remain plunged in misery lest their agitation for redress should afford an opportunity for those on whom the effect of misery has been to produce recklessness, and the coarser disposition of Judge LYNCH, to break out into the commission of crime. But our contemporary confounds the lawful agitation of a people, whose patience is established, with the lawless doings—and those very much exaggerated—of a handful of degraded beings here and there.

Our contemporary, moreover, would go further and confound the whole nation in one indiscriminate massacre—the innocent and guilty alike. Nothing will content his boiling blood, it seems, but “some tremendous example,” and the “extremity of force.” Besides he has maintained already, in his cold-blooded days perhaps, that the “evils of Ireland are moral, and not material,” and how can moral evils be better overcome than by brute force? Our contemporary, in short, would do as it has been so often done before by men like-minded with him, starve, degrade, plunder the people, and all the while cry aloud to the world that materially they needed nothing, but morally they were sunk in midnight darkness!—He who says this now, however, lies palpably to the world, for there is undeniable evidence published to the four winds that such is notably not the case. But if the people by chance arose to cast their misery off them—still, by

reason of their high moral condition, retaining the spirits of men that otherwise must in the course of ages have been turned into the grovelling dispositions of beasts, under the iron heel of the tyrant, then he would bring in the cannon and bayonets of England—the argument that, to her everlasting shame, she has so often and horribly used in Ireland.—Shame on such reasoning as this, and on the hand that would engrave upon the minds of men in this new land the hideous blot that has disgraced those of many in the old world—murderous tyranny or sympathy with it.

THE Dominican Sisters acknowledge the receipt of remittances for their Invercargill Art Union from the following :—Mesdames Carroll, Sharp, Haydon, Conway, Munson, Roche, and Hayes (per Rev. Father O’Leary), Misses Marlow, Ryan, and Murray, Messrs. Flannery and Frost.

THE Wellington *Evening Post* reports that numbers of the men who went recently from New Zealand to New South Wales are most anxious to get back to this colony. “In New South Wales,” says our contemporary, “the men were only getting 7s and 7s 6d a day, and had to work 9 hours a day as against 8 hours in New Zealand. Added to this it often happened, so we are informed, that they were only able to work three or four days a week on account of the heat.”

THE local papers assert that, so widespread has the fame of Reefton become, strangers from all parts of the colony are flocking in there.

A DEPLORABLE fire occurred in Dunedin on Monday morning, by which four children, aged respectively twelve, eight, six, and four, lost their lives. It broke out in the house of a man named Bischefsky, residing in Smith street, who with his wife and a little boy of two years old was asleep in an upper front room, a back room opening from it being occupied by his three other children, two girls and a boy, as well as his nephew, a boy named Krefts, whose parents live at Pine Hill, but who had remained at Bischefsky’s on this night instead of returning home as usual from the Christian Brothers’ School, where with one of his cousins he attended daily, and where he was known very favourably. Bischefsky was awakened by his little boy’s calling from the back room and complaining of smoke, but on opening the door he was encountered by a burst of flame that forced him to retreat. He, nevertheless, wrapped himself in a blanket and again tried to save the children, but was again prevented by the flame, and it was only with extreme difficulty that he at last managed to get his wife and the little boy who was with her out of the window in time to save them from being burned also. The poor woman was much injured in the fall, and the child rescued also received a severe hurt.

THE Wairarapa *Standard* mentions the case of a gentleman who the other night mistook a black stump for a highwayman, and showed the white feather in rather a marked degree. “The gentleman,” adds our contemporary, “has gone back to the Empire City, vowing he would never return to the Wairarapa if a word was said about it.”—And consequently, it would appear, they set to work and published the whole affair in the newspapers.

TYPHOID fever has for some month been prevalent in the Dunedin Industrial School. Four deaths have occurred owing to it, the last being that of a son of the Superintendent, who was engaged as schoolmaster in the institution in question.

MR. FORSTER is reported to have treated with contempt 400 threats of murder conveyed to him, throughout the course of the past year, and his contemptuous treatment of them has been justified by the fact that not a hand has been stretched out to injure him. This is a powerful illustration of the importance to be attached to threatening letters and notices generally, of which, nevertheless, the list of outrages in Ireland largely consists.

THE Most Rev. Dr. Crane, Bishop of Sandhurst, Victoria, on leaving his diocese for a visit to Rome, has been presented with a purse of one thousand sovereigns.

It is reported that the crops in Southland, with some few exceptions, are very indifferent.

MR. GLADSTONE has denied that he intended to give any encouragement for a continuance of Home Rule agitation. He is reported to have added that he was not prepared to give self-government to Ireland in a greater degree than to England and Scotland. If, however, he will give it in an equal degree with that enjoyed by England the Irish people will be quite content. They can hardly look for anything more.

THE *Wanganui Herald* states that on the portion of a certain farm where linseed was grown last year the land is free of weeds, and the wheat crop exceptionally heavy.

A DISCOVERY of hematite has been made near Reefton.

THE *West Coast Times* says that mining matters are improving in the neighbourhood of Sunday Gully, Woodstock, and that probably within the next six months 200 miners will be on the ground.

ACCORDING to the Melbourne papers a bitter feeling has been shown in Parliament to the Parnellite party. It is more doubtful, however, that the party in question have been "cowed," as it is further reported.

MR. JUSTIN MCCARTHY is, for the time being, the leader of the Irish members in Parliament.

It is said a warning has been received from the Colonial Office by the authorities in Western Australia that a Fenian descent upon the settlement is contemplated at San Francisco. It is, nevertheless, evident that such a report is mere nonsense. It was one thing for the Fenians to send out a ship for the special purpose of rescuing political prisoners; it would be quite another for them to fit out an expedition of objectless marauders. Such an expedition would bring disgrace not only on all who were engaged in it, but, however unjustly, on Irish settlers generally in Australia, on whom, moreover, it would inflict serious injury. We are convinced no such project has obtained consideration anywhere, but that it is a mere idle report—if not an intentionally mischievous one.

THE Hokitika *Leader* makes a comparison between the educational system of America and that of this colony, giving examples of the "unpractical" nature of the former, and concluding that, owing to the resemblance between the two systems in question, and the similar condition of life that obtains in both the countries concerned, the results also are likely to be the same in both instances:—"It may at once be accepted" says our contemporary, "that the vast majority of boys now attending the State Schools of the colony will follow pursuits other than professional, and that the majority of the girls will become the wives of the boys. A minority will pass from school to college, and thence to the active practice of the liberal professions. Our system of State education was however, devised not for this minority but for the overwhelming majority. Does it suit their requirements? For answer let us first look at the experience of America, and then ask ourselves whether in our case similar causes must not produce similar results."

MR. GLADSTONE'S motion for the introduction of the *clôture* into the House of Commons will contain a provision that a debate may be stopped on its being intimated by the Speaker or Chairman of Committees that there is a majority of over 200 in favour of the step. If the minority against the closing of a debate be less than 100, it may be summarily stopped.

A NUMBER of gentlemen proceeded on Saturday by special train to Walton Park, on the invitation of the Directors of the Brick and Tile Company to visit their works. These were found to be very extensive and important and much interest was shown in the manner in which they are carried on. 24,000 bricks on average are now turned out daily, and the machinery is capable of turning out 40,000.

A VERY dirty and dastardly action was done at Waipawa on Sunday night, when some one entered the bedroom of a young lady, and, while she was asleep, cut off all her back hair. She was awakened by the marauder making a noise in going out through the window. It is to be hoped so rascally a transaction may be duly visited on whomsoever it was that performed it.

SOME benevolent ladies have established a cake shop in Melbourne to be conducted by educated ladies who are in reduced circumstances. So far so good. But why on earth are these reduced ladies of education to be known as the "Thistle Company"?—Surely, it is a most inauspicious title.

A GENTLEMAN in Auckland has been driven mad by having been found guilty of not reporting the existence of scab among his sheep. It seems he had no suspicion as to the nature of the disease among his flocks, and being extremely sensitive was so much affected by the slur cast upon his character as to become insane. He believes his mission is to banish scab from the colony.

THE *Colonist* reports favourably of certain reefs lately discovered at Mount Owen, about eighty miles from Nelson by the existing road.

THE "Vagabond" writes from Sydney to the *Auckland Star* as follows:—"All the sects have religiously kept away from the quarantined houses, and the depot at the Heads. It has been reserved for a Catholic priest at Melbourne, to show us the working of true Christianity by volunteering to attend to the spiritual wants of those members of the True Faith in quarantine. The *Sydney Morning Herald*, whose motto is *Extra Pitt street nulla salus est*, insinuated that this is merely an act of obedience to Church discipline. So much the greater credit to the Church. But whenever self-devotion is necessary there the men and women who have abnegated their personality in the services of Rome are to be found. I remember that on the island of Mowee, in the kingdom of Hawaii, where is situated the greatest leper station in the world, bar the city in Manilla, a young Belgian priest volunteered to pass his life in the midst of the living death, decay, and corruption all around."

THE return of Mr. Pilliet to Parliament for Stanmore has been declared void in consequence of an illegal action having been committed with his knowledge and consent—that is the employment of an elector as paid secretary to the committee.

PROFESSOR BICKERTON has reported favourably on the cinnabar found at the head of the Nevis River.

MR. GLADSTONE opposes the inquiry by a select committee of the House of Lords into the working of the Irish Land Act, as untimely and calculated to defeat the operation of the Act, and prove injurious to good Government in Ireland.

THE fruits of the mission of the Dominican Sisters to Invercargill have already been made very apparent. On Sunday last a large number of children, who had been instructed by the nuns, made their first Communion. A procession of girls, wearing white wreaths and veils, was formed at the Convent, and proceeded to the church, where they filled a large space of one of the aisles, under the guardianship of their teachers—their singing during the celebration of Mass being particularly sweet and pleasing. A considerable number of the adults belonging to the congregation also received Holy Communion. In the afternoon the first communicants renewed their baptismal vows in the little chapel attached to the convent, and after catechism in the schoolroom, the Rev. Father McEnroe, S.J., invested them, as well as several people of more advanced years, with the brown scapular. Several members were also received into the confraternity of the Dominican Rosary, and into the Apostleship of Prayer. The first communicants received from the Dominican Sisters cards and medals commemorative of the great privilege of the day, and it was not until evening that they could bring themselves to leave the convent, where they had spent so happy a time.

THE Opera Company, of which Miss Montague and Mr. Turner are the principal vocalists, have carried Dunedin by storm, if we may use so rough a word in connection with singers whose voices are so melodious. Miss Montague is considered to hold a high place among the leading lady vocalists who have ever visited this city, and Mr. Turner's tenor is pronounced to have had no equal here. They are playing to crowded audiences, who are loud in applause both within the walls of the Theatre and outside of them.

ON Sunday next, the 26th inst., at St. Patrick's Church, South Dunedin, donations will be received towards the presentation to his Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Moran at both Masses and at Vespers. A large sum was received at St. Joseph's last Sunday, when it is considered that many had already given very handsome subscriptions. As many people gave their names, promising to hand in the amount on next Sunday, the hon. secretary will arrange so as to receive them at all the Masses and Vespers. Messrs. N. Moloney, W. Meade, T. Murray, Thos. Mee, Jno. Murray, McGirr, and B. S. Carlton have kindly promised to superintend at South Dunedin on Sunday next.

LECTURE ON MUSIC.

THE lecture on Music by the Rev. Father O'Malley, S.J., which took place at the Temperance Hall, Dunedin, on Monday evening, must be considered as one of the most enjoyable events in the history of lectures in Dunedin. Although the subject treated on is at once familiar and popular with all classes of society it must be admitted that there was no one present who did not find he had something additional to learn. Those, moreover, who would derive the most benefit from the lecture would be musicians of considerable culture and advancement in the art; these would certainly obtain hints relative to the general laws of harmony, and have a familiar subject treated in a manner which must have proved of great value to them. As each item of the programme was proceeded with it was illustrated in a variety of ways by vocal and instrumental performances, and even if many of the audience could not follow the lecturer in a connected manner, still the interesting method by which the entertainment was varied gave the audience the most complete interest in the lecture from beginning to end, and the hearty and frequent applause testified to their appreciation of certainly one of the most intellectual treats that has ever been enjoyed by a Dunedin audience. The pianoforte solos performed by Miss Hales, R.A.M., were very warmly appreciated, and the other musicians also won well-merited applause. Misses Hall, Scoullar, Hill, and Carroll, and Messrs. Reynolds, W. Corrigan, Haase, and A. Corrigan were the vocalists. The instrumentalists were Miss Hales (solo pianiste), Mr. Leech (first violin), Master Moss (second violin), Mr. Kelly (viola), Mr. Waud ('cello), and Mr. Bailey (accompanist.)

Messrs. Donald Reid and Co. will sell by auction on Saturday, March 4th, several valuable sections in South Dunedin, Forbury and St. Kilda. Unusually favourable terms are offered, and an opportunity is thus provided for acquiring a freehold in a district that is rapidly growing in importance, and where any purchase now made must double its value before many years have passed.

Messrs. Carter and Co.'s drapery establishment, George street, Dunedin, may be visited with advantage by ladies who desire to lay out their money on the very best qualities of goods. The stock on hand embraces all their possible requirements, and has been selected with good taste and judgment.

A project to carry passengers across the Atlantic in five days and a half has been started in New York, with one of the wealthy Lorillard's at its head. It is proposed to get up a line of steamers constructed of steel, each about 500 feet long, and each costing at least 1,000,000dols., and the projectors are confident that the trip can be made within six days, anyway.

Commercial.

MR. DONALD STRONACH (on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited) reports for the week ending February 22, as follows:—

Fat Cattle.—The moderate supply of 205 head (of which 82 were stores) was forward at the yards to-day. Prices, however, showed no improvement on those lately ruling. Bullocks realised from L5 to L10 2s 6d, and cows L3 to L6 17s 6d. We quote, as last week, 20s per 100lb.

Fat Calves.—Four were sold at 23s per head.

Fat Sheep.—The pens contained 1,852 head, 200 being merinos and stores. This being less than an average supply the demand resulted in an improvement of 1s 3d to 1s 6d per head. Crossbreds sold at from 8s 9d to 12s 6d, and merinos 5s 3d to 6s. We sold drafts of crossbreds on account of Messrs John Duncan at 9s to 10s, and Ross Brothers at 12s to 12s 6d per head. Quotation for best mutton, 2d per lb.

Fat Lambs.—249 penned, and realised from 7s 9d up to 12s 6d each.

Fat Pigs.—Forty-five sold at from 6s to 16s.

Store Sheep.—Crossbreds continue in fair demand, but the inquiry for merinos is less active.

Sheepskins.—We offer a good catalogue on Monday. The attendance was satisfactory, and biddings spirited, prices showing a rise of 4d to 6d per skin on last week's values. The following quotations were obtained:—Crossbreds, 4s to 6s 8d; merinos, 2s 11d to 5s 3d; lambskins, 10d to 1s 10d; and butchers' pelts, 9d to 1s 8d each.

Hides.—We sold all forward at last reported prices, say 4d per lb for heavy and well-conditioned, and 3d to 3½ for light and inferior. We would again remind our constituents that it is absolutely necessary that hides be trimmed from shanks, ears, and cheeks before being submitted for sale, and recommend that this be done before despatching them.

Grain.—Wheat: There is no change to report, 4s 6d being about the price obtainable for prime milling, 4s 6d being about the price obtainable for prime milling 4s to 4s 4d for medium, and 2s to 3s 6d for inferior and fowl feed. Some samples of the new crop are to hand, and have found buyers at about equal to those quotations. Oats: The inquiry continues good, and prices are gradually advancing. We quote 2s 4½d for milling and 2s 3½d for bright feed oats. Barley: Market at a standstill.

LABOUR MARKET.—FEB. 22, 1882.

P. M. GRANT, Universal Labour Exchange, reports:—The stormy weather during the past week has greatly retarded harvest work, and crops are ripening slower than was expected. The extremely unfavourable weather has completely damped the spirits of farmers, and prevented them from employing so many hands as they would otherwise have done, but still work is plenty and the wages fair in country districts, and it is to be regretted that men are either unable or unwilling to go, or pay their fare to the works. A great number prefer staying in town, where they filter away their wages (in most cases small), and just manage to live, instead of going to the country, where they could make a good cheque, thus enabling them to lay up something for a rainy day. Tradesmen are in good demand, especially blacksmiths; hotel hands all busy—more wanted for race week. The cry about the scarcity of domestic servants has been so often repeated that no notice is taken of the matter, and the Government allows mistresses to suffer and complain (not without cause), but does not use any means to relieve them by carrying out the system of nominated immigration they promised some time ago. I think a deputation of ladies should wait on the Government to urge on them the necessity of taking immediate action, and carry out the system of nominated immigration for domestic servants (assisted or otherwise). A deputation of this kind would be of more service to the colony than a great number of the deputations *à* this and that trivial matter, which occupies so much of the time of the members of the Government. Current rates of wages—very little alteration from last week.

OTAGO LAND BOARD.—At the sitting of the Board held on Wednesday, the application of B. Naylor, senr., and B. Naylor, junr., for a reduction of rent on deferred-payment license, sections 17 and 18, block III., Lauder district, after a long discussion as to grievance suffered by the applicants, was allowed to go on to the Government without a recommendation. The following petition, with 140 signatures, mostly of miners, attached to it, was presented by Mr. J. C. Brown:—"We, the undersigned residents of Waipori, in the Tuapeka County, most respectfully request that you will set apart for a commonage certain lands comprising the following: All that portion bounded by the Waipori river to the junction or mouth of Stoney creek; from thence in a direct line to Trig Station northerly; from thence in a direct line to Trig Station at Mile Rocks, as far as the Lammerlaw creek, following the same downwards to the boundary line of and including also what was always considered to be the old commonage." The matter was referred to the Government. A petition from residents at Catlins river, asking to have the Ferry Reserve subdivided and opened for sale on village deferred payment, was referred to the Ranger to report on the railway survey. On the report of the Warden at Lawrence that sections 25 and 86, block II., Table Hill, were no longer required for mining, it was resolved to advertise them for agricultural leasing. The Board regretted that, owing to the lateness of the memorial they were unable to recommend the Government to comply with the petition of residents at Kawaru that Run 245 D be withdrawn from pastoral leasing and opened under agricultural lease. J. A. Mooney's application to purchase section 25, Block VII., Crookston, was declined on the Education Board's refusing to consent. The application of G. T. Thorp to have the transfer of a deferred-payment license in the Macrewhenua district transferred to G. Campbell, was ordered to be advertised. The application of Wm. Fenwick to purchase 570 acres on Run 217 A, Otepopo, and 20 acres on another part of the run, was declined.

SATURDAY, 4TH MARCH,
At 2 o'clock sharp.

At Watsons' Hotel, Dunedin.

GREAT SALE OF FREEHOLD SECTIONS
In the Townships of South Dunedin, Forbury, and St. Kilda.

Valuable Business and Villa Sites.

THE SPECULATION OF THE DAY.

Terms to suit everybody.

DONALD REID AND CO.
have received instructions from Mr. Wm. Hutchings to sell by auction, at Watsons' Hotel, Dunedin, on Saturday, the 4th March, at two o'clock sharp.

28 valuable sections in the Township of South Dunedin.

17 sections in the township of Forbury, fronting Richmond road and the Main District road;

And

2 valuable corner sections in the Township of St. Kilda, fronting Lambert and Larkworthy streets.

Purchasers in any of the blocks will have the privilege of taking a number of sections together if desired.

Tram-cars run regularly, affording comfortable and cheap means of access to the City and suburbs at all hours.

Terms: £5 per section deposit; one-fourth in three months; balance in one, two, and three years, bearing interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum; or the full amount may be paid at any time at the option of the purchaser.

Lithograph plans will soon be ready.

Wait for the GREAT LAND SALE, South Dunedin, Forbury, and St. Kilda.

Terms to suit everybody.

THE CATHOLIC BOOK DEPOT

(Opposite the Catholic Church),

BARBADOES STREET, CHRISTCHURCH,

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

Christian Brothers' Reading Books always in Stock.

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

ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

E. O'CONNOR

IF this should meet the eye of ROSE McALISTER,

Native of the County Antrim, Ireland, she can write to her

Brother CHARLES McALISTER, Ross, West Coast, New Zealand.

When last heard of was in State of California, in the year 1854 served

with the Honourable Judge William Elsworth, State of New York.

Any one communicating her whereabouts, dead or alive, will be

thankfully received. American, Australian, and New Zealand papers

please copy.

Ross, 11th Feb., 1882.

WANTED Teacher (Male or Female) for St. Patrick's

School, Arrow. Applications, with Testimonials, to be forwarded

to

REV. JOHN MACKAY.

WANTED, Female Teacher, for Roman Catholic School,

Naseby; Salary £80, with furnished residence. Apply to Rev.

Father Sheenan, Ophir.

BISHOP NULTY'S LETTER TO MR. COWEN, M.P.

(Concluded.)

DR. NULTY then refers to the extraordinary character of the powers vested in the Land Commission, and that as a consequence it should hold itself above even the suspicion of undue precipitation and haste, especially in the discharge of its quasi legislative functions. The letter then proceeds to show that if Mr. Parnell had been left at liberty he could, with the assistance of the Land League organisation, have materially assisted the commission by bringing his test cases before it. In a singularly able fashion his lordship shows how the Land Act could best be administered, and that it would have been far wiser to this end not to have deprived any man of his liberty or to proclaim the Land League. Beyond this the letter enters into a critical analysis of the various modes of agriculture with a view to indicate how a fair rent should be fixed. The letter then says:—

If Mr. Gladstone differed from and found fault with Mr. Parnell, and condemned his policy, I could understand him, and I would not complain of him. But that he should punish and degrade an honourable and a distinguished rival on grounds such as I have dealt with; that he should consign him, without judge or jury, to imprisonment and to chains; that he should extort from him, in the indignation which such injustice naturally provoked, an excuse and a pretext for suppressing an organisation whose justice and legality he never questioned before, appear to me an arbitrary exercise of power which Liberal and Radical statesmen are bound by their own principles to disown.

The effect, and, I suppose I may add, the now expiring system of Irish landlordism, was the great central social evil of our country for ages past. A single class, and numerically not a large one, kept a whole nation steeped in indescribable misery by exacting rents for their lands, enormously in excess of their real value. In instances without number these rents nearly equalled the value of the whole product of the land, and consequently it was all but impossible to meet them. Under this unjust system, then, the people of a whole nation were kept continually on the very verge of starvation, and hence the smallest unfavourable change in the seasons, the slightest failure of any of the crops, particularly of the potato crop, slaughtered them wholesale, and sent them in thousands to premature graves. The landlords were further armed with the arbitrary and irresponsible power of evicting their tenantry on any scale they thought proper, on a gigantic scale in nearly every part of the kingdom. I was myself an eye-witness of some of those wholesale clearances; I described their leading horrors as truthfully as I was able, and when I venture to look back at them, the very memory of what I then saw makes me shudder even still. In one county in this diocese there are at this moment 369,000 acres of the finest land in the world laid down in grass and pasture. That immense tract of country was cleared substantially since the beginning of the present century. Of that vast, virtuous, and industrious population that had been driven off the lands, those who had the courage and the means to take themselves away fled for refuge to foreign lands, and those who could not or did not go perished in the ditches or in the poor houses at home.

A sentence of eviction is equivalent to a sentence of death in a country where, if you are to live at all you must live by your own industry on the land. A mortal fear of such eviction, then, was the only motive that could have influenced the people of a nation to submit to excessive rackrents which robbed them of the fruits of their own improvements and kept them perpetually on the very border line of actual starvation. Mr. Gladstone's own Land Commission, although only in its infancy, is letting in a flood of light on the huge and ghastly proportions of the great social evil which for years past preyed on the vitals and drank up the life's blood of the nation. A system under which landlords exacted for their lands 20, 30, 40, and in some cases 100 per cent. in excess of their real value, cannot but be regarded as a system of legalised injustice on no ordinary scale. More than fifty thousand tenants have therefore already tried to escape from it, and have fled to the Land Court for the very questionable protection it is now extending to them. But any escape from such an excessively unjust system must necessarily improve their condition. For it is a system which has challenged theoretically our right to live in the country in which we were born, and it has practically driven our people as exiles, in hundreds of thousands, into foreign lands. Irishmen would be more than human if they cherished for such a system anything less than the fiercest hatred. And yet this embodiment of injustice and cruelty has been fostered and protected with as much paternal tenderness and care as if it had been an essential requirement, not only for the good government, but for the very existence of the British Empire. The unjust and irrational partiality of British statesmen for Irish landlordism, coupled with the implacable severity with which they punished anyone who dared to interfere with it, has been, beyond all reasonable doubt, the main cause of the unpopularity and practical failure of British rule at all times in Ireland. Were it not for the baleful effects of this one cause, Ireland, without merging its nationality for a moment, would be as peaceful, as orderly, and at least as devotedly loyal as Scotland. We offered successive Governments, a hundred times over, a generous and enthusiastic loyalty, a ready and cheerful submission to their laws, a cordial co-operation in everything calculated to advance the interests and glory of England as well as our own, if they would only remove the injustice of this great social grievance which threatened our very existence. But they would not accept our loyalty on these conditions. They regarded the estrangement, the discontent, and even the avowed hatred of a nation as mere petty evils, when compared to the irreparable disaster of putting Irish landlords into bad humour. And the same unjust and irrational partiality infatuates British statesmen still. When the tyrannical injustice of Irish landlordism had, quite lately, become intolerable, and when the unanimous voice of the country had called on Mr. Gladstone to grapple with it, and place some restraint on its excesses, why did he begin by placating it, by appeasing it, and by actually immolating to it the liberty and freedom of the nation he was directed to rescue from its cruelty and injustice? And was it because he had imposed some restraints on its

rackrenting injustice and its exterminating cruelty that he has since felt himself called on to make full and ample reparation and atonement, by punishing and imprisoning the men who were guilty of the crime of having compelled him to interfere with it at all? Thus, whilst he admittedly rendered us solid and substantial service with one hand, he injured and wounded us in our most sensitive feelings with the other. A policy based on a principle like this does not merit either gratitude or approval. As a matter of fact, the popularity of the whole Liberal party, and of Mr. Gladstone's Government in particular, can hardly be lower than it actually is with the Irish people abroad, as well as at home. If we Irishmen at home cordially detest the Irish system of land tenure, our countrymen abroad simply execrate and abhor it. The millions of Irishmen in England, Scotland, the United States, Canada, and Australia, look back on the land of their birth with a depth and tenderness of feeling, of interest, of attachment, and of love which an Englishman can hardly comprehend. To the deep, keen, undying interest which these exiles feel in the welfare of the dear old land, and to the longing love with which they yearn and sigh to get one last look at it before they die, are associated a fierce execration and hatred of the system of land tenure which had cruelly and unjustly banished them away from it for ever. The strongest and deepest desire in the hearts of those Irish exiles would be to lend a hand and share their last shilling in any fair effort to extirpate and destroy the injustice of a system which they regarded as the responsible cause of their expatriation.

The intrepidity and courage, then, with which Mr. Parnell denounced this system before hostile majorities in the House of Commons; the practical ability and skill with which he founded and developed to the highest pitch of efficiency and usefulness the Land League organisation; his splendid and successful efforts, in Parliament and out of it, to emancipate the land from the thralldom of landlordism, realised to the fullest all these exiles longed for and desired. He won at once, therefore, from them all the confidence, the gratitude, and the attachment to himself personally that generous Irish hearts and warm Irish feelings can bestow. Their generous sympathies soon assumed a practical and substantial form. Thousands of Land League organisations sprang up, as it were by magic, in every country in the world into which the Irish race had penetrated. There is not a city, town, village, or hamlet throughout the vast extent of the United States, of Canada, of Australia, as well as in England and Scotland, in which there are not found flourishing Land League branches, thoroughly organised and disciplined, all in communication with the great central (though now suppressed) organisation at home, and contributing to it a moral and a pecuniary support that makes it a power that is almost irresistible. Streams of gold, therefore, still flow from these innumerable sources copiously and abundantly into its treasury. Mr. Parnell, then, on the day of his arrest was regarded as the greatest, the most trusted, and the most popular Irishman of this century, or perhaps of any other. The very day of his arrest Mr. Gladstone addressed a meeting, composed principally of aldermen, at the Guildhall in London, and his theme, of course, was the excited state of Ireland. Mr. Parnell had been arrested some hours before the meeting, and Mr. Gladstone was, of course fully cognisant of the fact. At the very height, however, of a fierce, impassioned, and scathing philippic, in which Mr. Gladstone has no rival, and by which he can drive an auditory into all but absolute frenzy, a telegram arrives. The messenger presents himself exactly at the proper moment, forces his way to the place from which Mr. Gladstone is speaking, and presents the telegram amid the breathless silence of the assembly. Mr. Gladstone opens and reads it, and with the gravity and solemnity of an accomplished actor announces that the first act of the drama is opened—Mr. Parnell is arrested, and is now safely lodged in Kilmainham jail.

The announcement brought the meeting to a man to their feet, and it was hailed with loud, ringing, and prolonged cheers, and with the most extravagant demonstration of exultation and delight. As far as I can remember this is the account given of the meeting in the current newspaper literature of the day. Now, sir, in reading this it would strike anyone that Mr. Gladstone might have remained satisfied with the victory he had fairly or unfairly won over his great rival, and that this wild, impassioned, and indecent ebullition of feeling over a fallen foe looked very like striking him when he was down. I have no doubt that the enthusiastic applause that Mr. Gladstone had evoked afforded him the highest delight and enjoyment; but it did not excite the same feelings in the minds of millions of Irishmen, who read of it with the news of Mr. Parnell's arrest the next morning. The wild, enthusiastic outburst of triumph and joy which hailed the announcement of Mr. Parnell's imprisonment caused them greater pain, irritated and exasperated them more, than a similar outburst of the fiercest hatred and contempt if levelled directly at themselves. But the most painful feature of this Guildhall meeting was that, as Mr. Gladstone fairly enough insinuated, it was representative in its character. The great Liberal and Radical parties spoke and acted through it, and emphatically expressed their opinions and feelings through its proceedings. The Radical party had to do violence to their convictions and principles in assisting Mr. Gladstone to pass the most comprehensive and oppressive Coercion Bill ever enacted for any country; and yet, with his promises broken before their eyes, they never yet condemned or even complained of the use he made of the dangerous and unconstitutional powers which that Act gave him. But as we are now striving for our very lives, the time has come when they must speak out and openly take a side for or against us. If they do not compel Mr. Gladstone to reverse his policy, and set Mr. Parnell and the other suspects at liberty, on what reasonable grounds, may I ask, can they claim the loyalty, the allegiance, the political sympathy and support with which the Irish nation invariably favoured them? In that event it would become our duty, as our interest, to assume an attitude of antagonism, and even of avowed active and aggressive hostility, towards them. Any escape at all from Mr. Gladstone's Government would not only be a relief but a positive improvement of our condition. The great distinctive features that had long distinguished and characterised Liberal and Tory Administrations are now obliterated. They do not

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.

ARLUSSA, 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,
ORRETI.

SITUATION.

The FARMS (both improved and unimproved) will be selected from various parts of the Company's magnificent property, which extends from RDENDALE, 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,

High st., Dunedin, and Waimea;

Or to **BASTINGS, LEARY & CO.,**
Dunedin;

M'ARDELL & CO.,
Invercargill;

H. MATSON & CO.,
Christchurch;

CANNING, GREEN & SOUNESS,
Gore.

The Irish juries are pleasing even the *Times* because they find verdicts of "guilty." But the *Times* ought to know that in most of the cases in which they acquitted or disagreed, they did so on account of doubts thrown out by the bench. There is not to be martial law in Ireland after all, and that is a blessing, for martial law is an unmitigated curse.

The *Monitore* states, on the authority of the Bohemian paper *Praga*, which is said to be Count Taaffe's organ, a fact which is of paramount importance if true. The *Praga* asserts that Prince Bismarck has proposed to the European powers the question whether, for the security of Catholic consciences, it be not necessary to restore Rome to the Pope.

Washington possesses what no other city, perhaps, in the United States does—a woman lamplighter. Her name is Mrs. Welsh. She is of Irish extraction, and is represented as a busy bustling little woman of about 30 years of age. Her district is situated in what is known as Hell's Bottom, and is one of the worst sections of the city, and through this section at all hours of the night, Mrs. Welsh may be seen hastening from lamp-post to lamp-post, either lighting or extinguishing. She does not use a ladder, but runs up the post with the agility of a squirrel. On the darkest night she penetrates the inmost recesses of the alleys with a bravery that knows no fear. The lamps along her route are lighted with the utmost regularity, and extinguished with equal promptness. In fact she may be regarded as the model lamplighter of the city. Her husband is now in jail serving out a sentence for an offence which his Irish impetuosity led him into, and to retain the position in the family the little woman assumed to take her husband's place and do his work. In striking contrast with this case is that of a six-foot man who has charge of a certain district, and who whistles vigorously while extinguishing the lamps that are in secluded spots, for the purpose, it is said, of keeping up his courage.

now differ even in degree, and where they do differ the balance of evil is on the Liberal side. I would therefore respectfully submit to these great parties to pause and gauge exactly our influence and strength before they finally reject and discard us. The whole Irish race in Ireland, England, and Scotland, and, indeed, all the world over, is united as one man in heart, interest, and feeling, and with the sincerity and loyalty of brothers, in the great struggle in which we are now engaged. Although we are numerous enough to be counted by millions, yet we are thoroughly organised and disciplined; we are, moreover, sensitively attentive and obedient to the instructions issued for our guidance by the leaders whom we know and have confidence in. We can throw our united energy and strength into one great combined movement; we can direct that movement to any point we please, and act and vote solid there against the common enemy. Since our organisation has become almost perfect, we had no opportunity of showing our strength. The next general election will prove what it really is. In the meantime, the Irish electors of Stafford, of Liverpool, and of the other great English towns, have the glory of having revealed to the world the tactics we mean to pursue, and they have entitled themselves to the eternal gratitude of their countrymen by showing how we can avenge the ingratitude of a party to whom we have been, unfortunately for ourselves, always only too loyal.

SUPPOSED CONFERENCE BETWEEN A ROMAN CATHOLIC PARENT AND MR. J. SHEEHAN, M.H.R.

PARENT: Do you consider that you were acting a consistent part as a Roman Catholic when, in defiance of the Holy See, you assisted the Civil Government and the enemies of the Catholic Church in general, to take the education of Catholic children out of the hands of their clergy and parents, for the purpose of having these children placed in schools conducted on principles and by teachers hostile to their religion and your own, seeing that the separation of secular from religious education is in practice impossible?

Mr Sheehan: I say that Roman Catholics, either from inability to provide good schools for their children or from culpable neglect in doing so, were allowing them to grow up either in total ignorance or very imperfectly educated in secular knowledge. By this not only the State but the children themselves were suffering a great injury. For this reason I, though a sincere Roman Catholic, did what you think was wrong and inconsistent with my duty as a consistent Roman Catholic.

Parent: I allow that there is some little show of reason in what you say in your defence, but there is still more sophistry and exaggeration and bad policy. The system you support may, in spite of all its drawbacks, be the only one that can be adopted in some remote and thinly peopled parts of the country, though not in all. Necessity has no laws. But you are not content with having your system adopted in these places only. In the genuine spirit of a despot of a Henry 8th, or Oliver Cromwell, you also force your system upon the people in the most populous places, without necessity, to the sorrow and disgust of all your co-religionists and of a large section of Protestants. Also, your system is not merely unjust and arbitrary, but it is, as the Catholic clergy ever maintained it would do, actually defeating the main purpose the Government had in view in dealing with the education of the people at all—I mean their moral progress. It is demoralizing the young; diminishing in them those feelings of religious reverence and respect for their superiors which are the best security for subordination and all Christian virtue among the people. As a parent and a citizen I look into the future with anxiety and terror when I see the evil fruits of your secular system even now, though it has not been in existence here above ten years. Even the great secularist organ, the *Herald*, now admits that “moral culture” cannot be had in your schools. The only way of escaping from the mischief into which you are leading us, is to adopt the English system of Government education, ere it be too late. Under proper provision subsidise all efficient private schools, place them all under Government secular inspection. Where no efficient private schools exist—or are too few—then set up your pet purely secular Government schools as a matter of necessity. Do not as now try to run good private schools, either of Catholics, or Protestants, or Jews, off the field with Government money. A most unjust act; whatever is an unjust act cannot be good policy. Your secular system has been in full swing in America for about 40 years—or something much akin to it—something at least opposed to the English fair system, such as I propose that you support, and which the hierarchy of your own and the English Church would willingly accept. What is the state of morals, political and domestic, in America at this hour? God forbid that the state of ours in New Zealand should ever be like it. But if you and your secularist friends in the Press and Parliament are allowed to have your way we shall in due time, no doubt, overtake our American cousins in private and political profligacy. Human nature is at bottom the same in all countries. I am in great hopes, however, that the good sense and Christian feeling of the Protestant people of this colony will, ere many years pass away, lead them to review and amend their present education system, and make it conformable to that of England so far as circumstances will allow. The late justly and deeply lamented President Garfield in his inaugural address alluded to the American system of State education and its fruits, but not in terms of commendation; quite the reverse. According to him statistics revealed the startling fact that, despite the enormous sums of public money spent for the education of the American people, there prevailed among them an amount of “illiteracy” which was to him perfectly “appalling.” These were his very words; this illiteracy he said was yearly increasing. Illiteracy I presume is an Americanism for ignorance. It is a more polite word than ignorance, and has the merit of novelty and ambiguity. How strange that within a few months after thus raising his voice against this monster national evil the President should have lost his life by the hand of an assassin,

acting from motives which are still to us shrouded in mystery. The rulers and people of New Zealand may well ponder these things in their hearts. There was another monster social and political American evil against which President Garfield raised his voice in sorrow and indignation. That I mean which has its head-centre in the State of Utah; which is threatening to set the authority of the Central Government at defiance, and to spread moral pollution from one end of the Union to the other. Even New Zealand is not exempt from its influence. No one, probably, who has received his education in a properly conducted Christian school, certainly no one who has been educated in a Roman Catholic school would ever dream of associating himself or herself with the Mormon community. That modern abomination, Mormonism, is the direct and natural offspring of schools in which religious culture is either entirely ignored, or conducted on very erroneous and lax principles. I am sorry to read that Martin Luther justified Christian polygamy, and may therefore be said to be the father of Mormonism as well as of the “Reformation.” The Americans admire Luther and non-Catholic schools vastly. The Protestant New Zealanders do the same. England, in spite of her many many grievous faults against religion and justice in the past, is still the natural home of freedom and Christianity. For this, in part, thanks to the Irish Catholic Bishops, clergy, and people; to Cardinals Manning and Newman, and even to the Protestant English Bench of Bishops. In that Bench the ancient spirit of Catholic England still lingers to some extent, though much and sadly defaced by Protestant error and avarice. Even that arch-enemy of the Catholic Church, the *London Times*, some time back admitted that the people of England in the mass cordially hated secular schools and school-rates, and that the business of popular education was still being carried on there by private—that is by religious—schools principally. Ever since the days of St. Augustine and St. Thomas à Beckett the noble Anglo-Saxon and Roman race have been a religious people no less than the Irish and Scottish Celt. They are so yet. It is beyond the power of this or any other Government by any education acts to make them otherwise, though by secular schools they may do much to injure their faith and morals.

NORTH BRITON.

AN EVIL ASSOCIATION.

No sensible Irishman can regard with any feeling save one of alarm the ill-omened alliance concluded in the London Mansion House on Tuesday between the Irish Protestant Defence Association and the nobility and gentry of England. Some of the greatest names in the English peerage and among the gentry were present as parties to this strange union, and Whig vied with Tory in zeal, the splendid subscription of £500 being sent to the meeting by the Whig Duke of Westminster, and Lord Houghton and other prominent Liberals actually attending at it. The true meaning of the meeting was rightly stated by Mr. O'Donnell in his protest sent in to the Lord Mayor. The rents due now in Ireland are the old impossible rents. They are the rents which the Government confessed were too high by its introduction of the Compensation for Disturbance Bill. They are the rents which the Government and Parliament confessed were too high by passing the Land Act. They are the rents which the Commissioners' decisions show to be, in the opinion of experts, 20, 30, 40, 50, and 60 per cent, too high. Many Irish landlords are determined to wring from their serfs their old impossible rents, and they have a ready tool in the Property Defence Association, a body whose *raison d'être* it is to keep the landlord against the tenant, however cruel the former, however oppressed the latter. The Property Defence Association is bankrupt in purse and character, and at the moment when it was about to disappear from the scene the sword of Brennus was flung into the scales. The nobles, gentry, and merchants of England take sides with Irish rack-renters to recover impossible rents, and what is the most extraordinary thing of all, Mr. Gladstone sends a letter countenancing the whole proceeding as a “justifiable” one. We could imagine from Gladstone's point of view every assistance being given to landlords to recover the fair judicial rents when fixed by the Courts, but his benediction on the Property Defence Association and their English allies stultifies all his past action. We have seen many astonishing things done by the Government of late, but nothing more astonishing than this justification of a design which, as one of the speakers at the Lord Mayor's meeting admitted, is a usurpation of the functions of the Government. When we have the Property Defence Association, abundantly supplied with English gold, letting loose its minions to help landlords to evict for impossible rents, we will have a crisis the gravity of which was never exceeded in the history of Ireland. We fear that the Government has no clear idea of the abyss down which it is sliding, and down which it is dragging the country with it. The last time an Irish Government deputed its duties to an irresponsible faction was when in '98 it handed over Ireland to the yeomanry, and we know what came of that.—*Dublin Freeman*.

Our attention has been drawn by a reverend correspondent to an offensive advertisement which has appeared in the *Tablet*, and which, to expose to merited reprobation, we cannot do better than copy:—“Can any Gentleman recommend a thoroughly experienced, trustworthy (Catholic) BUTLER; age about 40; not Irish.” It is unnecessary to dwell upon the utterly objectionable and inexcusable nature of this contemptible slur upon a nation which has given illustrious prelates and statesmen, soldiers and scholars to this empire. It is especially painful to see such a notice in the pages of a paper which boasts that it is Catholic, and consequently, should be charitable. In a Protestant journal an advertisement of this kind would be bad enough; in the *Tablet* it is outrageous. A certain newspaper was originated by a high-minded convert who for many years was proud to represent an Irish constituency. When Frederick Lucas issued his address to the electors in the Sister Isle he was not met by the brutal and bigoted cry of “No English need apply.”—*London Universe*.

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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James O'Dwyer, Spring Creek

With power to add to their number.

SOLICITORS:

Wellington: Messrs. Buckley, Stafford and Fitzherbert.

BANKERS:

The Union Bank of Australia, Limited.

BROKERS:

Messrs. Lidbetter and Cooper, Wellington.

ACTING SECRETARY

James Cook, J.P., Wellington

The Objects of the Company are:

- 1st. To purchase, sell, hold, lease, and dispose of land and hereditaments thereunto belonging in various parts of New Zealand or elsewhere, and to give facilities to the Working Classes of purchase and settlement on easy terms of payment.
- 2nd. To lend money at interest to Educational or Church Committees.
- 3rd. To receive money on Deposit at Interest.
- 4th. To grant Loans on the security of Sheep, Wool, Cattle, Flax, Agricultural Produce, and Personal Property, and on Mortgage of Freehold and other approved securities in sums of not less than £25 on the terms of such loan with interest, repayable as may be agreed upon.
- 5th. To provide for Catholic Educational purposes, an annual sum from the profits as an endowment, to be invested or otherwise dealt with as the Directors may deem advisable, such sum not to exceed fifty per cent. of profits, and to be apportioned *pro rata*, according to the number of shares held in each District, or as may be decided by the Directors.
- 6th. To establish Branches or Agencies, at the discretion of the Directors, at any place to promote the interests of the Association.
- 7th. To establish, when necessary, a Resident Director in Britain, to be appointed by the Colonial Directory for the time being, to promote the interests of the Association, and to send out Settlers to the Company's lands.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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's* Office, Melbourne.

The Farm.

EFFECT OF MANURE ON CROPS.—Year by year the work done in experimental agriculture increases rapidly, and the results obtained, which generally refer to the effects of manure on certain crops, are published in the monthly and weekly periodicals. But part of this work, over which much trouble and time has been expended, is in a great measure lost to the agriculturist; for soils, climates, and local conditions varying greatly, if the experiments are repeated exactly, disappointment follows, and labour and money are lost. It is therefore necessary, in order that the experimental results obtained by others may be made use of, that the modifications in the original plan which ought to be introduced, and which are determined by the locality, should be discovered by independent experiment in each district. We do not despair of the discovery in the future of some plan whereby agriculture will be regulated by rules other than those of thumb and chance. It is not proposed to enter here into an account of the various disturbing influences which render the modifications referred to necessary, but rather to lay before our readers a few facts, which may simplify their labour should they at any time venture to repeat on their own land the experiments of others. What we are about to say is rendered all the more necessary by reason of the method so frequently adopted in the description of experiments as to the amount of manures employed. We read that 42lb of phosphoric acid, or that 3cwt. of superphosphate, were applied per acre. We doubt very much if these statements produce any definite impression on the minds of many who have read such a report. How are they to discover the number of pounds of phosphoric acid in a "super?" or will 3cwt. of some super which they have bought be as good as that which is described in the experiments? It is an answer to these questions which we now give. Of course, if we are told so many shilling's worth of 22 per cent. superphosphate have been used, there is then no difficulty in doing likewise; the difficulty to be overcome is when we are told to use as much of a manure as shall contain a certain weight of some one constituent. In superphosphates, phosphoric acid, as is well known, exists in two forms, as the soluble and the insoluble phosphate of lime. The analysis, a copy of which can generally be obtained at the time of sale, state (1) the percentage of "soluble or dissolved phosphate," by which is to be understood the amount of insoluble phosphate, or bone earth, rendered soluble in the process of manufacture. A second entry (2), which is explanatory of the first, is sometimes made, which states the actual amount of phosphate of lime (chemically termed monocalcium phosphate) which is soluble in water, and its percentage is always lower than that of the first. One more entry (3) may be found, namely, the percentage of insoluble phosphate of lime, or that part of the original material which has escaped alteration during the manufacture. To calculate, then, the amount per 100lb. of the super of phosphoric acid contained in either 1 or 3, it is only necessary to multiply the percentages by 0.46, in 2 the amount is found by multiplying by 0.607. The products from 1 and 2 will be the same, as the two substances are identical, the first being a technical term, the second the chemical term. Care must therefore be taken that both figures are not employed in the calculation. As an example, we quote the following analysis:—

	Per cent.
1. "Soluble phosphate" (equal to bone earth made soluble) ...	21.84
2. Soluble phosphate, monocalcium phosphate ...	16.39
3. Insoluble phosphate ...	5.56

Multiplying the percentages of 1 and 3 by 0.46, we find that 1 contains 10lb. and 3 contains 2½lb. of phosphoric acid, though not in the same state of combination. If 2 be multiplied by 0.607, the same result is obtained as when 1 is multiplied by 0.45. Of course, if the manure be wholly insoluble, as in the case of bones, there can then be no doubt as to which factor to employ. Nitrogenous manures being also largely employed, either of sulphate of ammonia, nitrate of soda, or raw bones, it is necessary to show how it is possible to translate a given number of pounds of nitrogen into sulphate of ammonia, etc., or vice versa. The analyses state, besides the phosphate of lime, the percentage of ammonia which can be obtained from the bones. To calculate the amount of nitrogen to which this percentage is equivalent divide by 1.214; or, supposing that it is desired to know how much pure sulphate of ammonia will contain the same weight of ammonia, then the ammonia in the bones must be multiplied by 3.88, and its equivalent in pure nitrate of soda will also be obtained by employing the multiplier 5. In the same way we may calculate the quantities of guano which are equivalent to known weights of sulphate of ammonia, etc. The only other manure to which we need specially refer is kainit, which contains at least 24 per cent. of sulphate of potash. Multiplication of the percentage of the sulphate by 0.44 gives the amount of potash present. By the aid of these figures we hope that some of our readers will be able to understand, and to appreciate more thoroughly, the experiments which have been carried on for years past by such earnest workers as Messrs Lawes and Gilbert, and others.—*The Field.*

MILK PRODUCTION.—We are giving 6lb of cotton cake, 11lb of linseed, 6lb of hay, about 20lb of pulped mangle, and 2 bushels of chaff per diem to our dairy cows. The cotton cake costs £6 7s 6d delivered at the nearest station, and probably £6 10 before it arrives home. This means 6s 6d per cwt, about 2½d per lb. The cost of cotton cake is, therefore, 3s 3d per week. The linseed costs 8s per bushel, and the cows receive 1lb each. It is first crushed in a grist mill; and, after each day's rations are prepared, the next day's allowance is placed in the cauldron and allowed to steep in cold water for some twenty hours. The fire is then lighted, and it is boiled for about four hours, and thus converted into a thick mucklage, distributed through 24 gals. of water. We find the linseed costs close upon 1d per lb, or 7d per week. The linseed mucklage is poured over a couch of straw chaff, and pulped mangle is then sprin-

kled over at the rate per head above given, and the whole mass is well incorporated by mixing. The cows receive two bushel baskets at two separate times; each basket contains about 24lb of the mixture. The cake constitutes a third meal, and the hay is given at eight o'clock at night, making four meals per diem. Assuming the consuming value of water—meadow hay at £3 per ton, or 3s per cwt, and taking the quantity consumed at 42lb per week, we have here an additional charge of 1s 1½d per week. Mangle is difficult to value, but if we estimate the cost of production at £7, and the crop at 20 ton per acre, we should be correct in calculating this cost upon a basis of 7s per ton, or 4½d per cwt; 20lb would therefore cost ¾d, and the charge per week further raised 5½d. The cost of labour is estimated at 1s per week per cow, and this may be made to include coal used in preparing the food and of chaff cutting. We would also be inclined to put down 1s per week for interest and depreciation, &c, on cow stock. This is done to cover the unavoidable losses which are caused by cows refusing to breed, slipping, losing quarters, or even dying. We are not aware of any other cost directly incurred by the cows, and should be disposed to notice such other charges as railway carriage on milk, or expenses connected with the making-up and disposing of goods, at a later stage. The cost estimated on a liberal scale per cow per week appears then in our case to be as follows:—

	S. D.
Cotton cake (42lb per week) ...	5 3
Linseed (7lb per week) ...	0 7
Hay (42lb per week) ...	1 1½
Mangle (140lb per week) ...	0 5½
Labour and coal ...	1 0
Interest, loss, and depreciation... ..	1 0
Total	7 4½

We believe this to be a fair estimate rather above than below the actual cost—as all good estimates should be. It should also be mentioned that this is the cost of cows actually in milk, and not a mixed herd of dry and wet cows. They will not average more than 1½ gal. milk per diem, which at 10½d equals a money value of 9s 2½d per week, and a profit of 1s 9½d, which again must be reduced to pay for railway carriage, &c. Those who dispute our figures would do well to think whether under any system of winter feeding the cost of maintaining a cow can be reduced below 7s 6d or 7s per week. Also, whether a higher winter average than 1½ gal. per cow per day can be maintained in a large dairy where a constant herd is kept up and fed on such moderate fare as the above. It is during the summer that the chief profit is to be made from cows. It is then that the milk is secreted in the largest quantities and at the lowest expense. When the actual cost is scarcely more than the rent, and the cows are paying 10s per week per head, dairying is then truly profitable. Taking the case of 100 acres of grass rented at £2 per acre, 50 acres of which are mown, we might expect 50 tons of hay, which at £4 per ton equals £200, or the rent of the entire 100 acres. Then there is the extra grazing for sheep, work horses, and young stock, which perhaps pay for the cost of haymaking. The prospect of profit in this case seems more hopeful than in the picture we have drawn of winter feeding and its heavy costs. Probably those farmers who put their cows in strawyards during the winter, and contrive for calves to drop in April, make more money of their dairies than those who struggle to keep up a regular supply the year round. On the other hand, good living in winter tends to keep cows up in condition during summer, and the manure made during the winter is of very superior quality to what is produced in an ordinary strawyard. The difference between the summer and winter wholesale price for milk is not sufficient, although we suppose it is regulated by supply and demand. If dairy farmers would make the calculation, and let us know what they are doing in the matter of winter feeding and winter production of milk, the publication of such results might be useful. While supply and demand regulate price, ventilating the subject may regulate supply, and thus indirectly affect prices; for no one is likely long to pursue a particular course after he sees his way to a more profitable one.—*Agricultural Gazette.*

The "Catholic Directory" for 1882, published by Messrs. Burns and Gates, by the authority and under the sanction of the Cardinal-Archbishop of Westminster and the rest of the bishops of his Church, shows some interesting and instructive facts relative to the progress of the Roman Catholic religion in England. The archbishops and bishops in England and Wales are 14, not reckoning those of the Sees of Shrewsbury and Southwark, which are vacant. There are also in Scotland six other archbishops and bishops. The priests in England and Wales now number 2,036, serving 1,190 churches, chapels, and missionary stations; in Scotland there are 295 more, serving 286 chapels, &c., thus showing that both clergy and chapels have doubled in less than 25 years. In 1858 there were only 749 chapels in England and Wales and 177 in Scotland, the total of the priests who served them being 1,179. The Roman Catholic peers in the three kingdoms are 38; the baronets are 47. There are six Roman Catholic members of Her Majesty's Privy Council, and the Roman Catholic members of Parliament are 66, all representing Irish constituencies, except Mr. Jerningham, M.P., for Berwick on Tweed. The Sacred College of the Cardinals at Rome at this moment consists of 59 members, the vacant hats being 11; and no less than seven cardinals have died during the year 1881—viz., Regnier (Archbishop of Cambray), Kutschker (Archbishop of Vienna), Gil (Archbishop of Saragossa), and Cardinals Borromeo, Moretti, Caterini, and Giannelli. Of the existing College, 32 are Italians, nine Austrians or Germans, seven French, three Spanish, three English (viz., Newman, Manning, and Howard), one American (McCloskey) one Belgian, and one Armenian. To the present volume is prefixed an interesting list of the Roman Catholic prelates who have presided over their Church in England during the last three centuries as "Vicars Apostolic" down to the re-establishment to the hierarchy in 1850.

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 Abaur).

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 Athenaeum,
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FAMILY GROCER, WINE AND SPIRIT
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186, PRINCES STREET
(Between Stafford and Walker streets,
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Goods delivered in Town and Suburbs.
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COAL, WOOD, AND PRODUCE
MERCHANTS,
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Deliver to all parts of the city and suburbs
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Coals; Coke, Firewood (cut and uncut),
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Manufacturers of all kinds of
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For Balconies, Verandahs, and Palisading,
Tomb Railings, Columns of all kinds,
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(Late of Hokitika, and North-Western Hotel,
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First-class Accommodation for Boarders and
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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.
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PORTRAITS—Admirable in quality; won-
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Instantaneous Pictures of Children.
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FURTHER REDUCTION in the Price of
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CEMENT.—2750 casks Cement, Knight,
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LATHS.—Shipment of 525,000ft Oregon Tim-
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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.
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FIRST PRIZE, MELBOURNE EX-
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WANTED KNOWN—That Thom-
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Every description of Goods at Lowest Prices
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Late Allen and Neilson,
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Manufacturers of British Wines, Cordials,
Bitters, Liqueurs, Aerated and
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In soliciting a continuance of the large
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the fact of our having obtained Prize Medals
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Always in stock and for sale, in bulk or
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Ginger Wine Quinine Champagn
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Have on Sale—
Single and Double Buggies,
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Workmanship and materials guaranteed.

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

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

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Good Workmanship Guaranteed. Estimates given.

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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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LUNCHEON daily, from 1 to 2.30.

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

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And are prepared to transact any business entrusted to their care with promptness and liberality.

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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.

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— 1st JANUARY. —

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

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Wines, Spirits, and Ales of the finest quality
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(14 miles from Otautau and four from Nightcaps Coal Mine.)

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Wines, Spirits, and Beer of the best brands. Good stabling.

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Coaches from Christchurch to Hokitika, Kumara, Greymouth, Beeton, 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.

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J. V. WHITE wishes to inform the public and his friends generally that he has bought the business lately owned by H. Thompson, and is now prepared to sell Best Tobaccos, Cigars, Meerschaum Pipes, Briars, Pouches, and everything in smokers' requisites at the Lowest Price in the city.
A splendid lot of Vanity Fair Cigarettes,
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GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.
Drain Pipes of all descriptions; Flower Pots, Vases, Chimney Pots, Butter Crocks, Flooring Tiles, Bricks, &c.

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COACHBUILDERS AND IMPORTERS OF
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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.

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having rebuilt the Old Club Livery Stables, Maclaggan street, offers thorough accommodation for Livery Horses; also Ladies' and Gents' Saddle Horses, Single and Double Buggies, Carriages and Waggonettes for Hire.

Weekly Horse Sales held by M'Lean and Co. in the Yard.

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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.

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

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Adults' Funerals from \$5.
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Established in Dunedin 1863.

N.B.—Catholic Furniture of the Best Design

SOUTH END MONUMENTAL WORKS,
Established - 1865.

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

Town and Country Orders promptly attended to.

ARGYLE HOTEL,
KAIKORAI VALLEY,
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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.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
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PRINCES-STREET DUNEDIN.

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

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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 skrunn.

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

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

VICTORIA SEED STORE,
95 GEORGE STREET,
DUNEDIN.

Rustic Work of all kinds Made to Order

Ferns Collected.

Fern Books Mounted.

N O T I C E.

MR. J. P. ARMSTRONG,
Dental Surgeon,
Has returned to Dunedin, after a lengthened
absence, and has resumed practice at his new
premises,
PRINCES STREET DUNEDIN
(Opposite the Criterion Hotel).

Private Address—
STUART STREET.

**THE COMMERCIAL PRO-
PERTY AND FINANCE COMPANY**
[LIMITED],

MORAY PLACE,
Lends Money on Land (freehold and lease-
hold), and House Properties; also on
approved Bills, Shares, Script, and
other eligible securities, and
allows interest on deposits
for fixed periods and
at call.
D. E. BLACKIE,
Manager.

CALEDONIA HOTEL,
Great King street, Dunedin.

D. BOYD ... PROPRIETOR
(Late of Mataura and Waikato).
The Proprietor wishes to notify the public
and friends generally this well-known and
old-established Hotel has been re-built, and
nothing has been omitted to make it one of
the most comfortable hotels in the City.
Trams pass the door every five minutes, and
being just within the City limits, is specially
adapted to business men.
Baths, Private Sitting and Dining Rooms.
Wines &c., of the finest vintages.
D. BOYD,
Proprietor.

**OTAUTAU COMMERCIAL
HOTEL.**

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

PROPERTY EXCHANGE,
Manse street.

**FOR SALE, Building Sections, Free-
hold and Leasehold Properties in all
parts of Dunedin and Suburbs. Bank and
Insurance Shares at Current Rates.**
J. T. ROBERTS,
Estate & Commission Agent, Sharebroker, etc.,
MANSE STREET.

[A CARD.]

DR. MURPHY may be consulted at
his **DISPENSARY,** Corner of George street
and Octagon, from this date.
Dunedin, 28th May, 1881.

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

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

FRANK W. PETRE.
Engineer and Architect,
LIVERPOOL STREET, DUNEDIN.
Complete designs for Catholic Churches
finished under special arrangements.

ALLIANCE HOTEL,
THAMES STREET, OAMARU.

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

G. G. O. W.

(Late Watson and Gow)
Begg respectfully to inform his numerous
friends and the public generally that he has
Commenced Business as
**GENERAL BLACKSMITH AND WHEEL-
WRIGHT,**
In the premises adjoining those occupied by
the late Firm, and trusts, by attention, and
making none but First-Class Articles, to merit
a share of public patronage.
Town and Country Orders punctually at-
tended to.
PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

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

TO THE POOR & OPPRESSED.—

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

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

Plans and Specifications for all descriptions
of Buildings at shortest notice, with or with-
out superintendence.

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

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

**COALS DELIVERED IN TOWN
AND SUBURBS.**

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

WATT AND COMPANY,

ENGINEERS AND ELECTRICIANS,
(Opposite St. Paul's Church)
Stuart-st., Dunedin.
First Five Awards Dunedin Industrial Ex-
hibition for Water Engines, Tide Gauges,
Electric Bells, Medical Coils, and one for
general exhibits, including Engineering and
Electrical work.
Sole Manufacturers of Smith's Patent Auto-
matic Expanding Brick Separator.

**CLUB STABLES SHOBING
FORGE,**

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

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

PEACOCK HOTEL
Princes-street south, Dunedin.

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

F R A N C I S M E E N A N

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

WOOL WOOL WOOL.

To Wool Growers, Farmers and Others.
WE have much pleasure in again
announcing that we shall hold Auction
Sales of Wool every Week throughout the
season. Account sales will be rendered, and
proceeds paid over promptly within Six Days
of the Sale.
We act as Selling Brokers only, and make
careful valuations of every lot, large or
small, prior to the sale, and as every depart-
ment of the business is conducted under our
personal supervision, the best guarantee is
afforded to consignors that no lot will be
sold below its full market value, and that
their interests generally will be thoroughly
protected.

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

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

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

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

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

CLARENDON HOTEL, Maclag-
gan street, December 27, 1881.

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

RESPECTFULLY requesting a
continuance of that patronage in her
new house. Customers will be supplied with
**WINES, Spirits, Liquors, and Eng-
lish Beer** worthy their names, and
arrangements are completed with

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

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

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

ROCKBOTTOM PRICES, unex-
celled quality, civility, and prompt
attention to the wants of patrons are to
BE the lines on which the Clarendon
will be run from date.

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

CHAS. BEGG & CO.

CHEAPEST AND BEST

LATEST NOVELTIES

PIANOS IN THE COLONY

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY
INSTRUMENTS TO CHOOSE
FROM.

ALL GUARANTEED.

PIANOS ON DEFERRED PAYMENTS
FROM 30s. PER MONTH.

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



SHEET MUSIC

BY
EVERY MAIL

BRASS AND WIND INSTRUMENTS
IN GREAT VARIETY.

Agents for Smith's American Organs.

Prinsmead's Prize Medal Piaz

COSMOPOLITAN BREWERY, NORTH-EAST VALLEY, DUNEDIN.

HOULIHAN & FRASER,

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



THE GREATEST
WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

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

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

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

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

The Pills and Ointment are Manufactured only at
533, OXFORD STREET, LONDON,

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

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

WHITE HORSE HOTEL,

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

The above Hotel has been thoroughly renovated by the present Proprietor, and can now offer First-class Accommodation. Stabling for 40 Horses, and experienced Groom always in attendance. Prize Medal Billiard Table. Persons called in time for early trains.

GLOBE HOTEL,

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

VENETIAN BLINDS!

VENETIAN BLINDS

At Moderate Prices.

PATTERSON, BURKE & CO.,
Maclaggan Street.

TIBBITS AND GAWNE

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

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

HALL OF COMMERCE,

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

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

SPECIAL NOTICE.

JAMES MOWAT, TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,

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

M. AND J. MEENAN,

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

SOUTHERN HOTEL

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

Good Stabling, with Loose Box

JOHN HISLOP,

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

HARP OF ERIN HOTEL

QUEENSTOWN.
MRS. M'BRIDE ... Proprietress.
The above commodious and comfortable Hotel offers first-class accommodation to Tourists and others visiting the Lake scenery.

WILLIAM BROAD

SADDLE, COLLAR, AND HARNESSE MAKER,
(Opposite Robert Burns Hotel),
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

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

Printed for the NEW ZEALAND TABLET COMPANY (Limited), by JOLLY, CONNOR & Co., at their Registered Atmospheric Printing Works, Octagon, Dunedin, this 24th day of February 1882, and published by the said Company.

H. A. C. B. S.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING

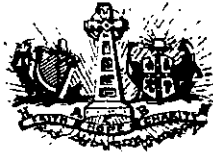
OF THE OFFICERS AND DELEGATES OF THE

OTAGO-CANTERBURY DISTRICT.

DUNEDIN

NASEBY

CHRISTCHURCH



INVERCARGILL

LAWRENCE

THE annual meeting of the District Board was held in St. Patrick's Hall, Christchurch, on January 19th, 1882. Present: The District Officers and Delegates from the Christchurch, Dunedin, and Lawrence Branches. Letters were read which explained the absence of the Naseby and Invercargill Branches. The usual fine was recorded against the Branches not represented.

The District President stated that, having received word from Bro. Taylor, who had gone for a short time to Australia, that he could not return in time for the meeting, the Board had therefore, for the time being, appointed Bro. D. O'Sullivan to fill the office of District Secretary.

Bro. D. O'Sullivan asked the indulgence of the meeting; having been only recently appointed, the time at his disposal had been too limited to allow of his furnishing the usual Report and Balance-sheet for the present meeting.

Bro. D. HOWARD, Delegate for Christchurch Branch, proposed, and Bro. P. MCSWIGGAN, Lawrence, seconded, "That we postpone the consideration of the Report and Balance-sheet, and proceed with the other business."—Carried.

A letter was read from the Registrar of Friendly Societies relative to the rules which had been forwarded to him by the late D.S. for his approval, in which it was stated that no opinion could be given until the rules were examined by the Revising Barrister, and this could be done only when they were sent up definitely for registration. The letter also contained a few practical suggestions respecting the registration of the Society.

Bro. D. HOWARD proposed, and Bro. P. MCSWIGGAN seconded, "That a committee consisting of Bros. C. Sexton, Christchurch Branch, D. O'Connell, Dunedin Branch, and the mover be appointed to carry out the suggestions contained in the Registrar's letter, and to consider other matters relative to the rules."—Carried.

The D.P. informed the meeting that the efforts of the officers to extend the Branches of the Society had not been so successful as they had wished. A draft letter was here read, from the late D.S. to his Lordship the Bishop of Wellington, concerning the extension of the Society to other towns in his Diocese. On the motion of Bro. D. HOWARD, seconded by Bro. G. O'CONNELL, it was decided that the letter be forwarded to his Lordship.

Correspondence was read from the Invercargill Branch requesting that the Delegates at the half-yearly and annual meetings be paid by the District Board instead of by individual Branches.

Bro. G. O'CONNELL said that that was also the wish of the Dunedin Branch, which he represented, as some of the smaller Branches could not easily bear the expense of Delegates, and consequently, were frequently unrepresented. He would therefore propose that the Delegates' fees at the annual and half-yearly meetings of the Executive Directory be paid out of the general fund. Seconded by Bro. D. HOWARD and carried.

Bro. G. O'CONNELL said that the Dunedin Branch was desirous that the revised rules should provide for a more equitable division of funds. Under the present arrangement the incidental fund was constantly becoming indebted to the Sick Fund. The matter was referred to the Rules Committee.

The Secretary read letters from the Napier, Charleston, Blenheim, and Nelson Branches, approving of an E.D. in New Zealand, and expressing a willingness to co-operate at an early date.

A discussion here took place as to the best method of investing the Society's funds. Finally Bro. D. HOWARD proposed, and Bro. G. O'CONNELL seconded, that the consideration of the matter be deferred till the next meeting.—Carried.

Bro. D. O'SULLIVAN suggested the advisability of establishing other Branches in Christchurch, Dunedin, and other centres, as a means of stimulating existing lodges, and of opening a wider field for intending members. After lengthy consideration the matter was held over for another meeting.

Bro. D. O'Sullivan having resigned as Auditor Bro. Sexton was appointed in his place. The meeting then adjourned for a fortnight.

ADJOURNED MEETING.

The adjourned meeting was held on the 2nd February; all the Officers and Delegates were present.

Bro. O'SULLIVAN explained that the report he was about to read had been prepared by Bro. Taylor before his departure, and prior to the receipt of the Registrar's letter.

The following report and balance-sheet were read and adopted: OTAGO-CANTERBURY DISTRICT H.A.C.B.S. REPORT OF THE OFFICERS OF THE ABOVE DISTRICT FOR HALF-YEAR ENDING.

Gentleman Brother Delegates,—

In presenting their report for the half year which has drawn to a close, your officers desire to express their regret that their efforts to extend the operations of the Society throughout the district, have not met with that success which, from the hopes held out to them by prominent Catholics in country districts and one or two of the parish priests, they might with reason have expected.

Concerning this matter correspondence is proposed with his Lordship the Bishop of Wellington, soliciting his countenance and aid, and praying for a standing authority to the priests of his Diocese for their encouragement of Branches in their parishes where parishioners are found to be willing to support them and the necessary qualifications exist. This correspondence will be submitted to you.

As shown by the report of an extraordinary meeting of Delegates, which has been circulated amongst the Branches, it was decided in September last to do away with the District Board, and establish in Christchurch an Executive Directory for New Zealand. Your Officers have, in accordance with resolutions passed at the meeting referred to, caused the rules as revised to be prepared for the inspection and approval of the Registrar General, and are ready for the printing and distribution to Branches as soon as the establishment of the Executive Directory shall have become an accomplished fact. They have been corrected to the letter as altered by the Delegates who met for the purpose, and were forwarded to the Registrar on the 5th of December.

Circular letters were also forwarded to all Branches of the H.A.C.B. Society throughout New Zealand (as previously reported) inviting them to unity with the E.D. to be established. Such replies as have been received will be submitted to you.

Owing to the deficiency in the Incidental District Fund, your Officers were reluctantly compelled to comply with the request embodied in a resolution which you will find in the report of the half-yearly meeting held in July, which desired that they should levy on the Branches for the meeting of any deficiency in that Fund, and in November last a levy of one shilling per member was made. This was necessary for the purpose of meeting the existing deficiency in the Fund, which in the face of the loss to the same of 2d. per member, could not otherwise be made good.

Your Officers also regret that the demands upon the Funeral Fund during the half year had been somewhat heavy, and they were compelled to apply to the Trustees for a transfer of £20 from the Reserve Fund to current account at the Band of New Zealand, Christchurch.

Your Officers have to report with deep regret that the ranks of the Society have been thinned by the death of Bro. Ford, of Invercargill, and Bro. Kearney, of Christchurch.

In conclusion we hope that in dealing with the business of the meeting which will be submitted to you, your deliberation will be marked by the same good feeling which has characterised the meeting of Delegates which have been held since we have had the honour of taking office.

J. JOYCE, District President.

F. MCSHERRY, District Vice-President.

D. O'CONNELL, District Treasurer.

E. J. MORTON TAYLOR, District Secretary.

Christchurch, January, 1882.

BALANCE SHEET of the OTAGO-CANTERBURY DISTRICT, H.A.C.B. SOCIETY,
FOR HALF-YEAR ENDING JANUARY 31, 1882.

GENERAL FUND.

DR.			CR.		
To Quarterage for half-year ...	...	£12 13 4	By Deficiency last Audit ...	...	£14 12 11
" Fines ...	...	10 0	" <i>Lyttelton Times</i> for printing...	...	3 12 6
" Levy on Branches ...	...	4 7 0	" Clerical Assistance Revising Rules ...	...	3 5 0
" Goods ...	...	1 6 5	" " Copying Rules for Registrar ...	...	1 3 0
" Loan from Funeral Fund ...	...	23 7 2	" Salary, D.S. " ...	...	10 0 0
			" " D.P. ...	...	2 2 0
			" " D.V.P. ...	...	2 2 0
			" " D.T. ...	...	2 12 6
			" Auditor's Fees ...	...	1 1 0
			" Petty Cash ...	...	1 9 6
			" Goods ...	...	1 6
		<u>£42 3 11</u>			<u>£42 3 11</u>

FUNERAL FUND.

DR.			CR.		
To Balance to Cr. last Audit ...	...	£276 15 10	By Loan to General Fund last Audit ...	...	£14 12 11
" Quarterage ...	...	31 2 0	" " Current half-year ...	...	8 14 3
			" Deposit in "Savings" Bank ...	...	206 0 0
			" Current account B. N. Z. ...	...	28 10 8
			" Executors of late Bro. Kearney ...	...	20 0 0
			" " " Ford ...	...	20 0 0
			" " " Mrs. M'Sherry ...	...	10 0 0
		<u>£307 17 10</u>			<u>£307 17 10</u>

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

DR.			CR.		
To Amount to Credit Funeral Fund ...	...	£257 17 10	By Loan to General Fund ...	...	£23 7 2
" Goods in Stock ...	...	18 9 2	" Credit Balance ...	...	296 10 3
" Furniture ...	...	6 6 6			
" District Regalia ...	...	12 10 0			
" Oamaru " ...	...	8 0 0			
" Amount due from Christchurch for Levy ...	...	5 8 0			
" " " " Funeralage ...	...	1 5 6			
" " " " Naseby " ...	...	9 8 9			
" " " " Invercargill " ...	...	0 11 8			
		<u>£319 17 5</u>			<u>£319 17 5</u>

TABLES Showing Money Received by District Branch on Account of Different Funds, and Money Due from Branches to Different Funds.

No.	Branch.	General Fund.	Funeral Fund.	Total.	Branches Dr. to Levy.	Branches Dr. to Funeralsage.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
72	Dunedin ...	5 7 2	6 14 6	12 1 8	...	...
74	Naseby ...	1 12 5	1 10 0	3 2 3	...	9 3 9
82	Christchurch ...	6 8 4	15 9 6	21 17 10	5 8 0	1 5 6
96	Invercargill ...	1 17 10	3 1 6	4 19 4	0 11 8	0 0 6
107	Lawrence ...	3 11 0	4 6 6	7 17 6	...	...
		<u>£18 16 9</u>	<u>31 2 0</u>	<u>49 18 9</u>	<u>5 19 8</u>	<u>10 14 9</u>

AUDITORS' REPORT.

We hereby certify that we have examined the Books and Vouchers of the District, and find that the above tables are correct,
 CORNELIUS SEXTON, } AUDITORS.
 E. O'CONNOR, }
 JOHN JOYCE, DISTRICT PRESIDENT.

A the suggestion of the Delegates a vote of sympathy was accorded to the District Vice-President, Bro. McSherry, in his recent bereavement.

The Committee appointed at the last meeting brought up their report. As to readjustment of the funds recommended by the Dunedin Branch, they were of opinion that neither the Sick nor Funeral Fund would admit of any reduction, but it was evident that the Incidental Fund should be strengthened. The Committee pointed out the fact that the present rate of contributions was the minimum allowed by the laws, and it appeared to them that the Dunedin Branch should exercise the power already in its hands, and slightly increase that rate. The necessity of this became more apparent since the Friendly Society's Act required of all registered benefit societies that separate banking accounts should be kept for both the Sick and Incidental Funds, and any loan from one fund to another was disallowed. The Committee also made a few suggestions respecting the laws, as revised. During the discussion of the report Bro. Sexton objected to the law, as revised, which allowed officers to vote at the annual meetings of the E.D. The D.S. said that the officers were elected by Delegates representing the whole of the Branches. They were supposed to enjoy the full confidence of the Society, and, therefore, should have the same privilege as the Delegates, more particularly as there would be no Board of Directors, and there was every reason to expect a large accession of other Branches when the E.D. was fairly established. These new Branches would all appoint Delegates, consequently no danger could arise from three of them being allowed a vote. Bro. Sexton feared that outside Branches would take exception to it as giving too much power to the officers. Bro. D. Howard characterised the present position of the officers as most anomalous. They had to manage the Society during the year, and work matters to a given point, but when they came to the meeting they had no power to take part in the business. No motion having been made the matter lapsed.

Bro. G. O'CONNELL proposed, and Bro. SEXTON seconded—"That the rules be handed over to the existing Committee to be further considered and registered."—Carried.

Bro. D. HOWARD proposed, and Bro. F. MCSWIGGAN seconded—"That the funds be left as at present deposited until the registration of the Society."—Carried.

Proposed by Bro. D. HOWARD, seconded by Bro. C. Sexton—"That Bro. D. O'Sullivan be appointed Corresponding Secretary."—Carried.

As a means offering a choice of medical officers and a wider scope to intending members, it was thought by the Delegates that every facility should be given by the Officers for the formation of new Branches in Christchurch and other large centres.

Bro. C. SEXTON proposed and Bro. D. HOWARD seconded—"That the opening of a new Branch in Christchurch and other centres of population be strongly recommended to the new E.D., and that it be a direction to the Rules Revis on Committee to amend law 103 Clause 1 and 2, to allow of a District Board or the E.D. opening Branches where necessary."—Carried.

The Otago-Canterbury District Board then gave place to the Executive Directory, and the following Officers were duly installed by the retiring District Treasurer:—

Chief President: BRO. THOS. O'CONNELL.

Deputy Chief President: BRO. F. MCSHERRY.

Corresponding Secretary: BRO. D. O'SULLIVAN.

Chief Treasurer: D. O'CONNELL.

The Delegates present took their seats as Deputies to the E.D.

The newly installed Officers returned thanks for the honour conferred upon them, and expressed their determination to do all in their power to extend the Society, and successfully carry out the objects they had in view in establishing the E.D.

Bro. F. MCSWIGGAN proposed, and Bro. C. SEXTON seconded—"That a hearty vote of thanks be accorded to the Retiring Officers."—Carried.

Bro. JOYCE returned thanks on behalf of the out-going Officers.

A discussion here took place as to the terms on which new Branches should be admitted.

Bro. D. O'SULLIVAN proposed, and Bro. D. HOWARD seconded—"That any established Branch now contributing to the Melbourne E.D. shall be made financial within three months of their first payment to the E.D."—Carried.

Bro. D. HOWARD proposed, and Bro. G. O'CONNELL seconded—"That the report and balance sheet of the D.E. and new E.D. be published in the N.Z. TABLET for circulation with the regular issue."—Carried.

The meeting having concluded the business adjourned.