

# New Zealand Herald

TWENTY-THIRD YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

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## Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

THERE now is Sir Robert Stout passing as a **ODDS AND ENDS** champion of Christianity. A petition drawn up by the Anti-Chinese League and presented by their patron (Sir Robert) to Parliament states as one of its charges that the Chinese, "being Pagans, worship idols, and strenuously resist or reject the beneficent teachings of Christianity." Sir Robert Stout, then, descends from his philosophic altitude.

Sir Robert Stout, too, seems to share the danger imputed to all converts—that, namely, of an excessive zeal. He actually champions, or at least patronises, the principles of intolerance, if not of open persecution. The Chinese are heathens, worshipping idols, they reject Christianity, therefore they must be excluded from the colony. The principle involved is evident.

Where then is liberty of conscience—a right, if it exist at all, to be exercised freely by everyone—a right as much that of the worshipper of Mumbo-Jumbo as of the Bible Christian? It is, where it has always been, on the lips of people indifferent so long as nothing occurred to touch their interests or excite their passions or prejudices, but otherwise ready at all times themselves to become, as the case demanded, oppressors or persecutors of the bitterest type.

The *Spectator* argues from the late breach between Messrs Healy and Dillon that the end of the Irish party will be that of the Kilkenny cats. It should, however, be remembered that the Kilkenny cats did not perish altogether. Their tails still remained in existence. If the tail of an Irish party cannot manage to rally and carry on the fight the race must have changed its nature.

Talking of the Kilkenny cats, the origin of the legend has often been canvassed (we do not know with what degree of success). One of seemingly the most plausible accounts we ourselves ever heard came from a military officer at one time quartered in the town in question. He, however, possibly desired to glorify his own profession. In days gone by, he said, the subalterns of a regiment stationed in Kilkenny, finding time hang heavy on their hands, took to amuse themselves by fighting cats. The animals entered for the match were tied together tail to tail and hung across a line stretched for the purpose. There they fought it out head downwards. The sport, however, was carried on surreptitiously. One day it happened that there was danger of detection, and in haste to escape it one of the parties interested drew his sword and severed both tails at a blow. The terrified cats scampered away, and when the superior officer entered he found the tails only hanging on the line. The inference was of course obvious.

Our contemporary the *Otago Daily Times* wants to know whether there were any "celebrations in 1840 or 1865 or 1890 in reference to Waterloo?" There was such a celebration in 1840, as there had been in previous years, and as there still continued to be up to 1850 or the year following. During the lifetime of the Duke of Wellington the anniversary of the battle was celebrated every year by a review and shamfight on the Fifteen Acres in the Phoenix Park. Dublin was chosen in acknowledgment of the Duke's Irish birth. We remember especially seeing in the later forties the surviving chargers—some three or four in number—that during the year enjoyed the *otium cum dignitate* in the Portobello barracks, but on the day of celebration were led out adorned with laurels and ribbons to the field. At the Duke of Wellington's death the celebration ceased. This year, as we some weeks ago recorded, it was in some degree revived by the commemorative presentation made to a certain regiment on the part of the Emperor William.

As we might perhaps expect, as much as can be made is being made of the divisions among the Irish Members. People disposed to be fair, nevertheless, would not see in the matter anything so com-

pletely outrageous. There are divisions among politicians in all countries, and in all countries parties are divided into sections. The Coalition Government themselves, all newly formed as they are, are divided, and it is acknowledged that such is the bitterness already developed among them they cannot long hold together even in appearance. If divisions among parties were an insuperable barrier, no country could be properly governed. Naturally, however, bigotry remains true to itself. An anti-Irish spirit rejoices to make the most of the opportunity offered to it.

The Pope's appeal to the Protestant Churches is still an object of attention. Dean Freemantle, speaking at a Church Congress at Grindelwald—some assembly probably of Old Catholics and Anglicans—has admitted the sincerity of the Pope, and expressed his belief that the Archbishops of Canterbury and York had conferred with his Holiness on the subject last Easter in Rome.

"Mother: 'Baby has killed a bee with his fist.' Father: 'Struck B flat, eh?'"

The Archbishop of Canterbury has issued a pastoral, also recognising the Pope's sincerity, but repudiating all intention of acceding to his proposals. What the exact details of his Grace's argument are it is not easy to understand from the cablegram. He seems, however, to perceive that union means submission to the Catholic Church, and that no recognition of Anglicanism could be made by the Holy See. Necessarily he claims for his Church a primitive Catholicity, which, as necessarily, she does not possess. Some opposition, too, he points out as existing between Roman modes and Teutonic Christendom.

What the cablegram says is this: "The Roman modes and rewards of worship are repugnant to Teutonic Christendom." The word "rewards" is probably a misprint, or a misreading by some telegraph clerk. But that Roman modes of worship are repugnant to Anglicanism seems a strange assertion, in face of the fact that Ritualism, so far as it can or dare, apes the modes of Catholic worship. What degree of relationship again does the Archbishop of Canterbury admit as existing between Anglicanism and Lutheranism or the other non-episcopal sects of Teutonic origin?

An Episcopal parson passing his vacation in Indiana struck an old farmer, who declared that he was a "Piscopalian." "To what parish do you belong?" asked the clergyman. "Don't know nawthin 'bout enny parish," was the answer. "Well, then," continued the clergyman, "what diocese do you belong to?" "They ain't nawthin like that 'round here," said the farmer. "Who confirmed you, then?" was the next question. "Nobody," answered the farmer. "Then how are you an Episcopalian?" asked the clergyman. "Well," was the reply, "you see, it's this way. Last winter I went down to Arkansas visitin', and while there I went to church, and it was called 'Piscopalian,' and I he'd them say 'that they'd left undone the things what they oughter done, and they had done some things what they oughten done,' and I says to myself, says I, 'That's my fix exactly,' and ever since I considered myself a 'Piscopalian.'" "Now," said the parson, "I understand, my friend, why the membership of our Church is so large."—*New York Tribune*.

Mr Kenny, who the other day on being appointed Solicitor-General for Ireland was obliged to resign his seat—that, namely, for Stephen's Green (Dublin), has been re-elected, this time defeating Mr Pierce Mahoney, a Parnellite, by 432 votes. At the general election Mr Kenny had defeated Count Plunkett, also a Parnellite, by 455 votes.

Details to hand by the recent mails quite bear out our view of the imprudence of the return of Daly for Limerick. Indeed, if anything, the result seems rather worse than we had foreseen, for not only was the election made use of to illustrate the blood-thirsty disposition of the Irish people, but the crime attributed to the unfortunate prisoner was blackened and exaggerated to such a degree that the chances of his release seem very much diminished. The intention

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—that of facilitating the release—was good, but there was a great error of judgment.

Uceasy lies the head that wears a crown. The Czar, it would appear, is about to retire behind the gilded bars wherein his late father found safety. The Nihilists are on his track also, and will doubtless leave him no other resource.

The Imperial Parliament was prorogued on Thursday, the 5th inst.

The Dunedin *Star* quotes a paragraph relative to the miraculous cures alleged to be wrought at St. Winifred's well. A case is given in which a young girl who had been struck dumb by fright recovered her speech on entering the water. "It is, however, pointed out (but not by the priests) that the doctors had all along stated that the ailment which had been produced by a shock would be removed by a shock." Most probably, however, the priests had known nothing about the prediction of the doctors. But the assumption is that a bath taken deliberately, with full design and preparation, produced results which the doctors said could only be produced by a shock. Where, in fact, is the proof that in this instance any shock took place? Meantime the cures alleged to have been worked at Holywell are not confined to one case. They have been numerous and remarkable enough to attract general attention. A well known medical specialist—a non-Catholic too—that is, Dr Imlach, of Liverpool, has pronounced them curious enough to demand investigation.

The world of unbelief has of late years changed its tune. Once it denied that the facts alleged to be miraculous had occurred; now it is forced to acknowledge their occurrence, but seeks an explanation of them in natural cause. The unbelievers who witnessed the miracles of Christ ascribed them to the agency of the devil. Natural causes seem to be brought into evil association.

A case reported by *Harper's Weekly* as having recently occurred in Paris recalls to us an incident of more primitive times and different surroundings. The case in question is one in which the letters brought by mail for a certain young lady had been opened by the concierge to whom the postman delivered them for her. The word concierge *Harper's* translates by the "janitor of apartment houses," but, as everyone who has had personal experience of the character knows, he is much more than that—spy, custodian and perpetual nuisance generally. The young lady took legal proceedings, but the case was given against her. We are not, however, particularly concerned with the state of the postal laws in France.

The incident recalled to us took place in Connemara, from fifty to sixty years ago perhaps. A man of business had gone there for a few weeks' holidays. The habit of the time was to go yearly for a renewal of health and vigour, as well as relaxation, to the "salt water" as it was called. Business, however, in some degree accompanied this gentleman, and the regular receipt of his letters was a matter of importance to him. An arm of the sea divided the cottage in which he lodged from that which served as a post-office. To go round by land was a day's journey; to cross by boat occupied half an hour. A boy, therefore, was engaged to bring the letters over. But there came on a spell of bad weather, and, for a whole week no boy was to be seen approaching. The man of business grew impatient, and, at length, himself in person braved the wind and tide. He found a large bundle of letters awaiting him—all with their seals broken. There were no adhesive envelopes in those days. "Yes, sure," explained the postmaster, "I opened them all. If there was anything important in them I'd have sent them to you in spite of the weather. But there wasn't, and I knew they'd keep." Such were the free and easy manners of the olden time. From what we personally remember of that time we can testify that it was, at least, no worse than that at which we are now arrived. In this case, too, there was no recourse to law.

The linotype has been introduced into the office of the *Melbourne Herald*, with a displacement of forty-four out of sixty-four compositors. "The proprietors of the paper have given £200 to the men thrown out." Every man, therefore, cast, without employment, on the world, has received a solution of the fraction of a penny over £4 10s 10d. But, then, of course, he might have received nothing. Besides the men are "liberated,"—that is the count word is it not?—for other occupations.

"The wayworn man had fallen in the street in a heavy swoon. The usual crowd gathered and the usual man-who-knows-what-to-do shouted: Stand back and give him air. The wayworn man got up. 'Air,' said he with fine scorn, 'air, when I ain't had nothin' but air for t'ree days.'"

The *Echo* seems to have found a valuable acquisition in a contributor, signing himself "Australis," who supplies it with informa-

tion relative to Catholic affairs in these colonies. This, no doubt, is the same writer who some months ago traduced, in the paper referred to, the memory of the late Bishop of Dunedin. Our contemporary the Dunedin *Star*, who, by the way, for example, seems as sagacious as a traffic-hound in scenting tit-bits in the mud, now presents us with an extract from this writer in which he gives a characteristic version of a "fend" which he alleges to exist between their Eminences, the Cardinals Vaughan and Moran. The cream of the joke lies in the proof adduced by this veracious gentleman that the "fend" has not as yet been allayed. He quotes from Cardinal Moran's recently published book a passage in which Archbishop Polding applied for a coadjutor who was an Englishman. "It was in response to this appeal," he says, "that the Pope sent Dr Vaughan to Sydney, and Cardinal Moran in his history quotes one local journal as saying that 'the worst cargo of human woe and wickedness unshipped in Sydney Cove was preferable to the landing of the coadjutor Archbishop.'" "The admission of such a startling quotation as that into Cardinal Moran's book"—to cite his words—this writer who signs himself "Australis" claims as proof positive of his point.

It is, nevertheless, sufficient to prove the gross and impudent dishonesty of this writer to quote the garbled passage as Cardinal Moran has written it. The Cardinal, who pays a high tribute to the memory of Archbishop Vaughan, refers to the raucour, nevertheless, shown him by a considerable section of the Protestant body. Here are his Eminence's ungarbled words:—"They seemed to have regarded the coming to Australia of a man so gifted, of so imposing appearance, of such genuine eloquence, as an offence to themselves, and no sooner did he speak his sentiments in the matter of religious education than they poured out on him all the vials of their indignation. One newspaper even went so far as to say that the worst 'cargo of human woe and wickedness unshipped in Sydney Cove' was preferable to the landing of the Coadjutor Archbishop." (vol 1, page 492.)

Such, therefore, is the authority to whom the *Echo* opens its columns with respect to Catholic affairs in these colonies—a calumniator of the dead, and a false accuser behind their backs, and at a distance he thinks safe—of the living, a man in ignorance of the matters with which he presumes to deal, and whose reliance for his proofs is on garbling, invention, and misrepresentation.

"A man down East describing the prevalence of duelling summed up with, 'They even fight with daggers in a room pitch dark.' 'Is it possible?' was the reply. 'Possible, sir,' said the Yankee, 'why, I've seen them.'"

Times seem to be dull for the *New York Herald*. Our contemporary, therefore, does its sensationalism in advance, bespeaking too, a further opportunity, by warning an Irish convention to be held, in Chicago not to make American soil the place of a dynamite movement. American soil nevertheless has been of late the theatre of so much that is startling that a movement more or less cannot make much difference there. When the convention is to come off we are not informed. The cablegram says August, but that of course is an error.

The common reproach brought by foreigners against English people to the effect that they always talk of the weather seems for the past few months applicable also to our colonial newspapers. Snows, and winds, and rains—such is the burden of their columns. Where the wind is concerned matters seem to have culminated in the Gambulla district of New South Wales. The greatest storm on record, we are told, took place there last week, unroofing houses, blowing down chimneys, and generally working havoc. From various parts of New Zealand also strong gales were reported.

"A poet exclaims: 'Rain drops on the roof.' Of course it drops on the roof. That's what the roof is for."

The Anarchists seem as much bent almost on making their mark on the persons of the Rothschilds as they are of inscribing it on that of the Czar of Russia. The bank of the great millionaires in Paris has now been the object of their attempt. Once more the bungling of the criminal resulted in his failure to accomplish his object. He failed to light the fuse that would have exploded his bomb, and fortunately the police succeeded in arresting him. The more serious part of the matter, however, still remains. The spirit of anarchy has hardly been scotched, much less killed. Millionaire and Czar are still in jeopardy.

A motion has been unanimously carried in the Parliament at Wellington placing on record the high appreciation felt of the great services rendered by Sir George Grey to New Zealand. Members of all parties joined in the eulogium passed on the retiring statesman, which had no doubt been well merited by him.

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We do not, however, know that it was, as implied by Sir Robert Stout, a feather in Sir George Grey's cap to have always respected the differences of opinion that occurred between him and the speaker. There are differences of opinion distinctive of Sir Robert Stout which men of much lower standing and more limited abilities than those of Sir George Grey could hardly be admired for respecting. The feather, at least, thus placed in their cap would not be plucked exactly from the wing of an eagle.

"'Cholly believes in himself thoroughly,' said one girl. 'Yes,' replied the other, 'he is so credulous.'"

The Defence Report of Colonel Fox comes once more to remind us that there are evil disposed people believed to be still in the world, and that New Zealand is not looked upon as altogether beyond their reach. It is well to know that matters in the respect alluded to have been improved during the last year. It would be still better to know that a great deal did not still remain to be done before the safety of the colony could be pronounced perfect. This, however, is not the case. We may be satisfied, meantime, to believe that the matter is in competent hands.

A correspondent of the *Pilot* narrates, with well deserved indignation and disgust, a peculiar commemoration made of the inauguration of new buildings added to their college by the students of the State University of Lille. This took the shape of a special edition of the official organ of the students, a weekly known as *L'Escholier*. The paper, ordinarily loose and immoral in its literary contents and its illustrations, for this gala occasion exceeded all bounds in blasphemy and abomination. The worse consequences are predicted for France from the circulation of such matter among its rising generations.

The Melbourne *Advocate* of August 20 publishes the following:—London, 19th August.—The Hon E. Blake, M.P., of the Irish National Parliamentary Party, formerly Minister of Justice and Attorney-General in the Canadian Government, sails from San Francisco for

Their willingness to submit to inspection (continues our Wellington contemporary) simplifies the matter very much. But if they put obstacles in the way of inspection it would be the duty of the State to refuse to recognise their schools in any way, and to insist on the children now attending them attending the State schools. This would involve an enormous expense to the State, if such a course were otherwise practicable, but really it would create a kind of religious war. By undertaking the education of their own children the Roman Catholics relieve the general taxation of the country of a burden so great that were it imposed the national system of education would be in great danger of breaking down altogether.

The acknowledgment by the *Post* of the debt due by the State to the Catholic body for their support of their own schools is, we may add, particularly suggestive. Our contemporary too speaks truly in saying that a compulsory attendance of the children of Catholics at the godless schools would create a kind of religious war. Such an attempt, in fact, would be a violation of the rights of conscience, and a virtual repeal, partially at least, of the Act of Catholic Emancipation, that could not possibly be tolerated.

Sir Robert Stout, who has an article on New Zealand in the July number of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* suggests therein that it may possibly be on the cards that—to quote his words—"the future will see an English-speaking federation that will weld England, America, and Australasia into one in heart and one in aim—the uplifting of humanity." We are relieved to find that a squabble for office has not quite bereft Sir Robert of his philosophic vein. "The uplifting of humanity," too, is good. But what is its exact meaning? Can Sir Robert Stout himself explain it? Its explanation also, perhaps, lies in the womb of the future.

"He: 'A little knowledge, don't you know, is a dangerous thing.' She: 'Yes, I know. Have you had your life insured?'"

By the way, talking of Sir Robert Stout, that was a very sugges-

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Australia on 9th November. He intends to spend three weeks in Sydney and Melbourne.

Mr Michael Davitt, M.P., in his recent lecture at Warwick, Q. (writes a Queensland correspondent) said:—Another prominent figure in the Irish Party is the member for Longford. Mr Blake is an ex-Canadian Liberal leader, who has won his reputation in the Legislature of Canada especially in his debates against the late Sir John Thompson. Mr Blake was to Sir John what Mr Gladstone was to Disraeli when the latter was leader of the Tory Party in the House of Commons. It would be impossible to enumerate all the sacrifices Mr Blake made in leaving Canada to come over to Ireland and enlist himself in the ranks of her representatives to fight for her cause. Mr Blake has a world-wide reputation as a public man, he being only lately requested to arbitrate between the Government of Newfoundland and some railway company in that colony.

The *Eltham Guardian* of September 2 has the following:—In a recent issue we referred to the demand made by the clergy and prominent laymen of the Roman Catholic Church resident in Wellington for State inspection of the schools of that denomination, and the outspoken manner in which we dealt with the subject seems to have met with the approval of all fair-minded people—in fact, one of our Taranaki contemporaries has since published an enthusiastic article favouring the adoption of the course we have suggested. Our sentiments have also been expressed by the Wellington *Post*, which states that "the motion which Mr Bradey has given notice of for the next meeting of the Wellington Education Board will bring the matter to a head so far as this district is concerned, and probably lead to its settlement on a systematic basis throughout the Colony.

The *Guardian* goes on to quote from the *Post* an article in which the Government inspection of private schools is strongly insisted on. This, says the *Post*, is a duty the Government should perform, even if those responsible for the schools were unwilling.

ive remark he made in his recent speech on the budget. "It is said," he remarked, as reported by *Hansard*, "you can prove anything by figures." Sir Robert then proceeded with his proof. "I am going to show you," he said, how you can prove that there is a surplus and a deficit, and how both can be correct." It was not, however, the first time that Sir Robert had exhibited his powers of arithmetical manipulation. The difference was that on former occasions he had confined his calculations to one side only, and instead of two right conclusions had produced one wrong one. Sir Robert and his versatile figures we have known these many years.

"Your brother? I did not know that you had a brother?" "Oh, yes; or, what is the same thing, I have two half-brothers."

Our contemporary the *Star* has "gleaned" from some unacknowledged, and apparently not very fertile harvest field, a remark to the effect that Archbishop Carr, in undertaking, in a lecture recently delivered by him, to prove that the Bible was not the sole rule of faith and that undesirable results had followed from the use of it as such, had, "of course," practically given himself away. A report of the lecture, nevertheless, which is now before us, shows that neither of course, nor practically, nor even theoretically, did the Archbishop give himself away. His Grace, on the contrary, proved his point by a forcible, clear, and irrefutable line of argument. This "gleaning," then, is mixed with weeds. An extract quoted by our contemporary from a report of the sermon preached by Bishop Higgins, the other day, at the consecration of the Coadjutor Bishop of Goulburn, we may add, seems, on the whole, fair enough. Towards the end, nevertheless, a bungle is made by the omission of a word or two. But a bungle more or less in the columns of the *Star* concerning Catholic matters is, as the saying goes, neither here nor there.

"When Sheridan kept a school he had in one of his classes a boy who always read partridges for patriarchs. 'Stop!' exclaimed the wag of a teacher, 'you should not make game of the patriarchs.'"

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### GEORGE STREET. DUNEDIN.

On arriving, in company with Mrs Ward, at Invercargill on Saturday, the Hon the Colonial Treasurer was presented by the Mayor with an address, from the citizens, of welcome and congratulation. In the evening Mr Ward addressed a crowded audience on the political situation. At the conclusion a vote of thanks to the speaker was unanimously passed—with a vote of confidence in the Government with respect to the Bank of New Zealand.

The Salisbury Ministry are considering a recommendation of the Imperial Federation Defence Committee that the colonies should be invited to contribute towards the navy on condition that they have a voice in the administration. The proposal does not, however, seem to obtain much favour.

The contest for Kerry South, between Messrs Farrell and Murphy has resulted in the return of Mr Farrell. The numbers polled were respectively 1209 and 474.

Mr Wragge, the famous atmospheric authority, attributes the drought now destructively prevailing in Australia to the operation of antarctic factors of which little is known. On these grounds, we are told, he makes an urgent appeal for an antarctic expedition. What, then, is the practical purpose to be served? Even supposing the factors in question to be perfectly understood, how could they be manipulated so as to prevent their evil influences? The most that seems possible of attainment is the means of precisely foretelling when a drought would occur. Generally, however, any addition to scientific knowledge is to be hailed as an acquisition.

We learn from a cablegram, under date London, September 9, that Sir M. W. Ridley, Home Secretary, is making inquiries in connection with the case of Daly, the dynamiter. Let us hope that, contrary to our expectation, the result may be favourable.

Professor St George Mivart, in an article in the *Dublin Review*, denies that the Scriptures were intended to teach physical science. "It is certain," he says, "they could not have served that purpose; for, if the physical science of to-day was manifest in the Bible, such teaching would have been worse than useless centuries ago, and would be worse than useless centuries to come. It would have been necessary not only for the Bible to have been the expression of scientific omniscience, but for its readers to have possessed an analogous faculty, or they could have made no use of it in any one age of human history."

It is interesting to know that something has been discovered of which as yet nobody knows anything. We allude to the substance called "argon," lately discovered as existing in the atmosphere. Prince Kropotkin refers to it in the *Nineteenth Century* for July as follows:—"Is it an element which, like hydrogen or oxygen, cannot be decomposed into still simpler bodies—a chemical individuality, as Mendelèff says, which maintains its individual character, even when it combines with other individualities? Or is argon a mixture of several new elements? Or is it a compound of well-known elements which were never met before in that special combination? These questions press themselves upon everyone's mind. However, up to the present date, they have not been answered, and most probably the answer will not be given for some time to come, not only because the discovery of argon was immediately followed by the discovery of several other gases, but also because argon is so peculiar in its behaviour as to raise a host of questions of paramount importance for chemistry."

What is known about argon, we are told, is this: "It is a colourless and inodorous gas, having about twenty times the density of hydrogen, and much more soluble in water than either oxygen or nitrogen. Accordingly the air which is dissolved in water contains a larger proportion of argon than free atmospheric air. In unboiled water we drink a greater proportion of dissolved argon than we inhale of it while breathing, and this property may prove of great importance for vegetation if argon enters, as it probably does, into the composition of plants. It requires also a very low temperature for liquefaction." "But," adds the writer, "these physical properties tell us nothing about what argon is, and all attempts to unveil its chemical nature have hitherto failed."

The *Australasian* describes Mr Reeves as "peevish and nervous." Distance, perhaps, lends enchantment to the view. At home the hon gentleman has been reputed as facetious and airy.

"Oh, papa, who is that ragged man?" "That, my son, is the great composer of grand operas." "And who is that fine-looking gentleman with such good clothes?" "That's the man who wrote the latest popular song, 'Never let your mother carry up the coal.'"

## REVIEW.

*History of the Catholic Church in Australasia.* By Patrick Francis Cardinal Moran. Vol I. The Oceanic Publishing Company, Limited, Sydney and Wellington.

A CHURCH whose history covers little more than the space of 100 years might be thought to present but little matter to the pen of the historian. Even a superficial glance at the fine volume now before us must, however, dispel any such idea. But how hard it is to realise that the Church of these bright, new lands—the Church hardly a hundred years old, and existing only during the toleration of more modern times—should be a Church that had also its martyrology. The Australian Church was founded during a period of suffering and distress, and struck its first roots in a soil that was red with the blood of men who, with all their faults—and sometimes they were guiltless of the crimes imputed to them—had the spirit of the martyr.

The opening chapter of the Cardinal's book deals with the traces to be found of an early acquaintance with the existence of the island-continent; with its first Catholic associations, and with the state of things in the convict settlements. The needs and desires of the Catholic prisoners are treated of. The position also of the Protestants with regard to religion is touched on. We can, for example, feel for the discomforts of the poor minister, Johnson, who in vain begged for the aid of a man, whom he could occasionally employ to shoot a kangaroo or a bird or two, as an addition to his scanty dinner-table. Chaplain Johnson, however, happened on better times, and realising a fortune—partly by the sale of oranges at half-a-crown a piece—returned to the Old Country. More sinister is a sketch of the Rev Mr Marsden, who, in some apparently unaccountable manner, had made his way, through Methodism, from the smithy of a blacksmith in Yorkshire into the ministry of the Church of England in Australia. He, it is asserted, had with his own hands administered the lash to a prisoner charged with misdemeanour. Truth without fear or favour, however, is a note of Cardinal Moran's writing. His Eminence in this respect is evidently of one mind with the Pope who, as Lord Halifax also has recently testified, will hear of no historical concealments. The place where the first Mass was celebrated on Australian soil, the writer identifies as the shore of Port Curtis in Queensland. Here in 1606 twenty Masses were said by the chaplain of a Spanish ship, under the command of the navigator De Quiros.

The writer divides the history of the Church in Australia into four periods:—The first one of open persecution; the second of partial toleration; the third of nominal religious toleration; the fourth of comparative peace. The details of the period of persecution form chapters of intense interest. The writer had special qualifications for the task here performed by him. Deeply touched by the feeling of the Irish patriot who, with an intimate knowledge of its causes and incidents, contemplates the rebellion of 1798, his sympathy is fully expressed in the graphic pictures he gives of the treatment bestowed on the men—and especially the priests—who were victims of the vengeance then let loose. For them, indeed, the convict settlements—Botany Bay and, still worse, Norfolk island, horrible for all, were a pandemonium. This portion of the history of the Australian Church is combined with narrative of thrilling interest from the history of Ireland. The convict priests were three, Fathers Harold, Dixon, and O'Neil—each of whom had been falsely accused, and each of whom was brutally treated. Savagery had culminated towards Father O'Neil, whose flesh had been torn from his back by whips and loaded scourges, and on whose person common decency was outraged. He was a man of a bright temper, too. The Cardinal attributes to him the origin of one of those pleasant sayings general in Ireland. It is heard, we may add, perhaps with some variety, in the vernacular. As for example—"nair nach bbfuil Pó agatán go bhéirdh or dian Peadar! Speaking to the people of Ballymacoda, in Cork, who had refused to receive a priest named Paul, "'Well,' said he (Father O'Neil), 'as you have sent away Paul you cannot refuse to receive Peter'" (his own Christian name.) During his convict life in Sydney and Norfolk island Father O'Neil gave all the time he could to the instruction of the blacks. Each of these priests ministered, under great difficulties, to the lay convicts.

A priest named Walshe, of whom little more seems to be known, had applied for permission to devote himself gratis to the service of the convicts, about the year 1791, as well as can be ascertained; but it was not until 1817 that the Rev Jeremiah Francis Flynn arrived, as Prefect Apostolic of New Holland, in Sydney. His appointment, however, wanted Government authorisation, and after a little time, he was seized and sent back to England, leaving the Blessed Eucharist locked in a press in the house of a pious Catholic, that namely of Mr William Davis—standing on the site now covered by the church of St Patrick. The circumstances attendant on the arrivals of all the earlier priests, with their previous careers and their lives and ministry in the colonies are very fully dealt with. A chapter of especial interest is that devoted to Dr Ullathorne, a

quotation of whose description of the moral condition of the population seems hardly credible. Horrifying though it is, it nevertheless must be received as bearing the undoubted stamp of truth.

The episcopate of the Most Rev Dr Polding, necessarily occupies a chief place in the volume. His Grace's eminent successor has done his memory justice and placed him before the readers of his book as a priest and prelate who was perfect indeed. Some of the events narrated of the venerable Archbishop are deeply affecting. Some seem to attribute to him a personal sanctity that was almost heroic. The Cardinal, however, continues firm in his adherence to truth and plain speaking. Even when an inconsistency seems to him to occur in Dr Polding's action, he does not seek to conceal it. Thus he points out the difficulty of reconciling the Archbishop's persistence in urging that the Very Rev Dr Sheehy, an Irish priest, who firmly declined the office and the episcopate, should be appointed his coadjutor, with his subsequent request that the prelate so appointed should be an Englishman. Not, he explained in effect, that he had or ought to have any national prejudices, "but because in an Archbishopric like this, which is the great centre for the Southern Hemisphere under the British Dominion, and where there are such bitter animosities between the Irish and the Orange Societies, a man superior to all party spirit, and exalted by mental accomplishments and social virtues above the ordinary level, would be more acceptable, and, should difficulties arise, more conciliatory." Of Dr Vaughan the Cardinal writes as follows:—"Great was the aged Archbishop's consolation that the Holy See had destined to his aid a Coadjutor so worthy of his confidence, and endowed with such physical and moral strength to carry on the great work of religion in the Southern Continent."

A chapter of great interest too is that which deals with missions to the aborigines of Queensland. To the truthfulness and exactness of this we can in some degree bear personal testimony. Indeed, we have seen palpable proof that, as this history narrates, the German missions were fruitless—that is, where the blacks were concerned. With the missionaries themselves it was otherwise. They made very comfortable settlements, and were, from an agricultural or horticultural point of view, as doubtless in other respects also, very excellent settlers. There was one, for example, who, under the *nom de plume* "Twelve Years Experience," used in the later sixties to write very instructive letters to the *Courier* or the *Queenslander*. There was another of most comfortable appearance settled in the neighbourhood of the Pine rivers. We can testify, too, that the description given of the blacks of Stradbroke Island, among whom for four or five years in the early forties Passionist Fathers laboured, were as they are described in this book to have been. True, it was some twenty-two or twenty-three years later, but the blacks were still numerous there. They were idle and wandering, given to rubbing themselves with charcoal and red clay and to cutting patterns in their fleeb, but by no means deficient in intelligence, and very fond of their children. Some of their old or elder members must have personally known the Passionist missionaries. But for us this history has been written some 30 years too late. We had known nothing of the Passionist mission—nothing was said of it by the blacks; no memory of it survived among the scattered settlers. How different would the island in its picturesque loneliness have appeared, thus sanctified by association, as we saw it many a time and oft from the lonely bush or lonelier mangrove swamp of the mainland. But to the Passionist missionaries Stradbroke Island must have been a solitude lone as the desert. To have known the place is to perceive and value the devotion of the men. The Fathers finally failed for want of funds. Advancing civilisation, too, in the form of worthless pioneers, interfered with their success, and they made their way back in an open boat to Sydney—a distance of some 600 miles. Here, also, was an undertaking that needed a heroic spirit. The description given of the Stradbroke Island blacks, however, is perfect.

The words of another missionary, again, we can personally second. They are those in which Father McNab speaks of Father Bucas, a Breton priest whom, in 1875, he found at Mackay, he (Father Bucas) having gone from New Zealand to Queensland, where, however, his health failed, to devote himself to the conversion of the blacks. Father Bucas was certainly a priest of whom all good things might be truly pronounced. The volume ends with the death of Archbishop Polding, copious testimony to whose worth the Cardinal quotes.

The volume is richly illustrated. It abounds with admirable photographs of the hierarchy and clergy, giving several, also, of eminent Catholic laymen, and of cathedrals, churches and ecclesiastical buildings. The striking fidelity of the likenesses of faces we recognise assures us of the truth of those of faces not familiar to us. A full length figure of the Cardinal forms the frontispiece. The volume is admirably printed on excellent paper with gilt edges. It is handsomely bound in Morocco and turned out altogether in a manner befitting the character of its contents. As a sample of Australian work it is extremely creditable to all concerned in it.

## STARVED INTO MUTINY.

A famous mutiny on shipboard came to pass in this way: When the ship, which had sailed from London, was well down the Channel, it was found that the provisions intended for the use of the crew were rotten and, of course, uneatable. The men complained to the captain, who promised to put into some near port and exchange the bad stores for good. He failed to keep his word, and, as the poor sailors couldn't sail the ship 10,000 miles on empty stomachs, they killed the captain and mate, helped themselves to the cabin provisions, held high jinks for a few weeks, and finally scuttled the ship, put off in the boats, and were all lost but three. The captain could have prevented all this if he had chosen to; but perhaps the owners and he had put up the bad job on the men. Very likely, and got served out for it. They were both criminals and fools.

But there are ships that must needs sail to the end of the voyage with only the original stores. Come what may, they can't go back or put into any port. Some are well found and others badly; and so voyages differ.

To modify the illustration, the latter kind of vessels are human beings. At birth we sail on a voyage, which by rights ought to be seventy years long. But how many of us continue on the Sea of Life that long? Very few comparatively. Most of us go down sooner. Why? Because we recklessly, carelessly, or ignorantly waste the stock of *vital force* with which Nature endows us at the start. There are no meat shops or bakeries on the Atlantic, nor are there any places after birth where we can beg or buy more "life" This is perfectly plain to me. Is it plain to you? I am afraid it isn't. Let's see whether a little incident will throw light on it.

Mr Henry Fish had been a fortunate man. His forbears had done well by him. Up to the Autumn of 1890 he could say, "I have always been strong and healthy. For thirty years he had worked as a painter for one employer. He must have been not only a healthy man, but a good painter. So far his "vitality," his *constitution*, had been equal to all demands on it. It had endured a lot of hard work, resisted the weather, and digested his food. Then it refused to go on. It struck work. It wouldn't make sail or pull an oar. In plain English the symptoms or signs of the trouble were these: Loss of appetite, bad taste in the mouth, terrible pains after eating, yellow eyes and skin, and rheumatic gout in the feet. His legs and stomach became fearfully swollen, and his heart palpitated and thumped frightfully all the time. On account of the distress given him by solid food he could only eat slops, and not much strength can be got out of them.

By-and-bye the best he could do was to hobble about on crutches. He could not lie abed at all, because he could not draw his breath when lying down. For over a month he scathed what sleep he could when supported upright on his crutches. Just think of that, and be thankful it wasn't your case. He wasn't able to lift his hand to his mouth, and had to be nursed night and day. He got so low (in spite of doctors attending him) that he didn't expect to live, and didn't desire to. One doctor said he had heart disease, and that his heart was big as a bullock's, which was nonsense. During all this illness Mr Fish had a professional nurse from a convalescent home. When he had sank so low as to make it a wonder how he kept alive at all, he first heard of the medicine which finally cured him. In concluding his letter he says, "After beginning to take Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup I never looked behind me. I got stronger every day, and have ailed nothing since. This medicine saved my life, and I want the public to know it. (Signed) Henry Fish, Great Malvern, County of Worcester, January 12th, 1893."

Only a word more. We spoke of men and women being like the ships that have to sail to the end of the voyage with what supplies they start with. By that we mean, not supplies of food, but *supply of power to digest food*. You see the difference? Bread and meat are no better than lead and leather if you can't digest them. In Mr Fish's case it was not food that failed, but *power to use it*. He had indigestion and dyspepsia. The wonderful remedy discovered by Mother Seigel stopped the waste of vitality caused by the disease, and enabled Nature to use food to build up the perishing body. He will now proceed, we hope, towards the port of Old Age, with favouring winds.

The great names of Celtic origin in American history, and the number of places whose appellations recall the historic associations connected with them, are referred to by an exchange. They are all over the country, it appears, and very few of the federalised republics there are that do not contain one or more counties bearing the names of Irishmen or their sons. In Alabama we find Butler, Montgomery, Coffey, Calhoun, Cleburne, Jackson, Morgan—seven in all. The Butlers have always been eminent in America as well as in Ireland; and in this case must come from the South Carolina branch of the family, one of whom was the first, or one of the Palmetto State's first United States Senators. Colonel Pierce Butler, a native of the County Cavan, Ireland, was the ancestor of General M. C. Butler of the Confederate Army, who has but just retired from the United States Senate. Montgomery undoubtedly takes its name from the hero of Quebec, who was also from Innisfail. And so the record goes on from State to State. Twenty-eight counties, ranging from New York to Texas, bear the names of O'Brien, Bryan, Lynch, Clinch, Casey, Riley, McCracken, San Patricio, Callahan, Nolan, Donley, Dooley, Dougherty, Kane, McDonough, Geary, Coyle, Wexford, Antrim, Ulster, Sharkey, Pender, Bowan, Horry, Meade, McNairy, McMullen, and Patrick. Two each honour the memories of Burke, Emmet, Cleburne, Sheridan, Kearney, and Barry. Four bear the names of Moore; four honour Coffey; five Sullivan. Seven counties keep in remembrance the name of Wayne; eight that of Knox; eight Logan; eight Butler; eight Morgan; five Fulton, and six Jasper. Caldwell is remembered in nine counties; Carroll in fourteen; Jackson in sixteen; and the name of Montgomery leads, being borne by seventeen counties in different sections of the country.

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## Dublin Notes.

(From contemporaries.)

MR GLADSTONE sent the following terse composition to the *Westminster Gazette*, to be displayed by limelight in one of the London divisions:—"Hawarden, July 5, 1895—Above all other present purposes vindicate the rights of the House of Commons as the organ of the nation; and establish the honour of England, as well as consolidate the strength of the Empire, by conceding the just and constitutional claims of Ireland.—W.E.G."

A good story is told of Mr Morley. While the Home Rule Bill of 1893 was passing through the House of Commons, Mr Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, had occasion to visit Dublin. In the course of a drive on an Irish jaunting car he took occasion to observe to the driver, to whom he was unknown, but who seemed a shrewd observer, from whom he hoped to get a fair estimate of the probable effect of Home Rule to Ireland, "Well, Pat, when you get Home Rule I suppose you'll drive a roaring trade?" "Yes, indeed, sir," was the startling response, "for about a month—driving all the gentry to the boat."

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the East Belfast Conservative Association—Mr William Mas'erton, Town Councillor presiding—a deputation from the Orangemen of the division expressed dissatisfaction with Mr G. W. Wolff, the late member, and stated that they would not support him, but would bring forward a candidate of their own unless Mr Wolff subscribed £1000 towards the erection of an Orange Hall in Ballymacarrett. Mr Wolff stated that he had consulted several members of the late House of Commons on the subject, and they were of opinion that a subscription given in such circumstances would invalidate the election. Besides, £1000 was altogether beyond what he could give to a single object. He had decided to subscribe £100, but would not go beyond this. The deputation retired, and finally it was agreed that Mr Wolff should again be nominated. There were no contests in the divisions of Belfast.

The anniversary of the battle of Uundi, fought on the 4th of July, 1879, in which the 2nd Battalion Connaught Rangers (then the 94th Foot) took a prominent part, is upheld every year by the battalion, the year '95 excelling all the others in the matter of sport and good-fellowship. The Sergeants of the Corps, accompanied by Sergeant-Major Haligan, had a most enjoyable picnic and shooting match at Aboukir, and some excellent shooting was made during the day, the party returning to Mustapha, Alexandria, by the evening train. A strange coincidence occurred during the day. A party of Americans were also keeping Independence Day, and were likewise returning by the same train. Ladies and gentlemen freely mixed with the Connaughts, request of the sergeants to sing "The Queen," and other popular airs, which they did in a good style; the Americans responded by singing their favourite airs, and general was the singing and merriment of the two parties when a separation took place at Ramleh station with much handshaking, etc.

According to a Dublin correspondent, Lord Houghton, during his tenure of Office as Lord Lieutenant, has had to put up with a good deal from the "classes" in Dublin. At first his Lordship was regarded with great favour. But subsequently they took offence at some supposed slight, and the vast majority of representative Unionists held aloof from the Castle ever afterwards. "With only a rare exception," says the correspondent, "we beheld the Viceregal decks swept clean of 'aristocracy' by the unbending besom of resentment following affront. High-born heads were shaken negatively when the question of attending drawing-rooms was mooted; titled names were not added to the list of those calling at the Castle; coronets remained in their cases and family jewels shone only at county balls." Yet Lord Houghton was personally very popular. He can afford, we think, to look back with pride upon the dignity with which he treated these Unionist "snubs," by which the loyal party showed the conditional character of their loyalty.

The Duke of Devonshire thus stated the relationship of Home Rule to Disestablishment:—"If you are in favour of Home Rule for Ireland, but against the disestablishment of the Scottish Church, it is for each man holding these opinions to consider whether he cares more for the establishment of a Parliament in Dublin than for the maintenance of the National Church to which he is attached." If Home Rule for Ireland be a wise experiment—and its best friends admit it is only an experiment—it is one that can be tried at any time. But there is only one time to save the Church, and that is the present. What would it benefit the poor of Scotland that a Parliament in Dublin should arise on the ashes of their ancient Church? Pull down the Church of Scotland and you strike a blow at Presbyterianism and the Protestant faith. Raise up a Parliament in Dublin and you endow Roman Catholicism and foster priestly ascendancy. Good, this, for the new Catholic alliance!

Apropos of the account which has been published in the "National Biographical Dictionary" of the late Mr Parnell's career, the London

correspondent of one of the leading New York newspapers made the startling announcement that the political correspondence of the late Irish leader had been destroyed by the executors of his will. Happily there is no truth in the statement. If it were true, the future historian would certainly have been deprived of many a document essential to a proper understanding of the true inwardness of things; political in our times. The letters, we are informed, cover the period from the rising of the Fenians in 1866 and '67 to Mr Parnell's sad and unexpected death in 1891, and include reports of interviews with and communications from Mr Gladstone, Mr Chamberlain, Sir Charles Duke, the late Earl of Carnarvon, and Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr John Morley, Archbishop Walsh, Archbishop Croke, and numbers of other prominent men, besides his leading colleagues in the Irish party and celebrities and notorieties in America and France. The letters, when published, will reveal many important political secrets; but the day of publication is not, to say the least, in the immediate future.

The High Sheriff, with the Under-Sheriff and Legal Assessor, sat in the Limerick Courthouse on July 13, for the purpose of receiving nominations of candidates for members of Parliament for the city of Limerick. About 2 o'clock the first nomination paper was handed in, in which John Daly, political prisoner, was formerly proposed and seconded. Twenty minutes later Mr Francis A. O'Keefe, the representative of Limerick in the last Parliament, arrived with his supporters and handed in his nomination paper. Matters remained in this way till 3 o'clock struck, and the High Sheriff announced that no more papers could then be received, announcing that two candidates had been duly nominated—Mr John Daly and Mr Francis A. O'Keefe. Mr O'Keefe immediately came to the table, and, addressing those present, said he was not there that day to oppose John Daly (loud and prolonged cheering). A voice: "Another cheer for him" (renewed cheering). Mr O'Keefe continued to say he was not afraid of a fight (hear, hear). He had safeguarded the rights of the Nationalist constituency (cheers), and no Tory could now capture it; he now freely and from his heart and with the utmost enthusiasm withdrew his candidature (loud cheering and waving of hats, and a voice: "You'll have more voters next time"). In surrendering back the trust to the people of Limerick (a voice: "You'll get it back again" and cheers) no one could charge him with having neglected the interests of his constituents (loud cheers); but he wished the people of England and of the world to know to-day, as John Daly was now the representative of Limerick, that the object of that election was to secure as speedily as possible his release from Portland, and that there was not an atom or particle of sympathy with what was called the dynamite policy (cheers). The High Sheriff then declared John Daly duly elected, and a vote of thanks to the High Sheriff, proposed by the Mayor and seconded by Mr O'Keefe, brought the proceedings to a close.

Mr Gawne, of Dunedin (says the *Southland Times* of April 13 1891), has just been on a visit to Invercargill to push business a little. Not that it wants much canvassing, for since he commenced the manufacture of his Worcestershire Sauce, the demand has kept pace with his capacity to supply it. He makes a really good thing, indistinguishable from the famous Lea and Perrin's, which he places upon one's table at a much lower price, and trusts to that to secure a steadily growing trade. Those who have not yet tried the Colonial article should put their prejudice aside for a time and test the question with a bottle or two.—ADVT.

MYERS AND CO., Dentists, Octagon, corner of George street. The guarantee highest class work at moderate fees. Their artificial teeth give general satisfaction, and the fact of their supplying a temporary denture while the gums are healing goes away with the inconvenience of being months without teeth. They manufacture a single artificial tooth for Ten Shillings, and sets equally moderate. The administration of nitrous oxide gas is also a great boon to those needing the extraction of a tooth. Read—[ADVT]

Richard Ronayne, of Castlemartyr, County Cork, a veteran of the Crimean War, has finally been given a pension after a struggle with poverty lasting many years. Ronayne enlisted in '47, and served through the whole campaign in the Crimea. He had the medal and three clasps, and was one of those who at that time received an autograph card from the late Prince Consort. But after ten years' service, and when enfeebled in health by reason of the hardships and privations he had undergone when fighting England's battle, he was cast upon the streets without any means of subsistence. For nearly forty years he has struggled against adverse circumstances.

The appointment of Mr Gerald Balfour to the post of Chief Secretary for Ireland, which was filled by his brother, Mr Arthur Balfour, from 1887 till 1891, supplies the only instance on record in which that post has been held by brothers. A father and son have been Chief Secretaries for Ireland. Thus the great Sir Robert Peel was Irish Secretary in 1812, and his eldest son, the late Sir Robert Peel, occupied the same position from 1861 till 1865. There are, however, some instances of the Irish Administration being placed in the hands of brothers of leading members of the Cabinet. Thus the first Marquis Townsend was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1767, when his brother, Charles Townsend, was Chancellor of the Exchequer in the elder Pitt's Cabinet. So, too, the Marquis Wellesley was Lord Lieutenant in 1821, and again in 1833, when his brother, the great Duke of Wellington, had a seat in the Cabinets of Lord Liverpool and Sir Robert Peel.—*Edinburgh Catholic Herald*

**HENRY HUGHES, INTERNATIONAL PATENT & TRADE MARKS OFFICE,** Chamber of Commerce, 12 LAMBTON QUAY, WELLINGTON, Consulting Engineer and Patent Agent, Fel. Aust. Inst. P. A., For. Mem. Chert. Inst. P. A. London. Also at 71 Cathedral Square, Christchurch, corner Manse street, Dunedin; Victoria Arcade Auckland; Tennyson street, Napier. Patents and Trade Marks secured in all countries.

**GET YOUR HAIR CUT at**  
**TED NORTON'S** Hairdressing Saloon  
 (next Tonks, Norton and Co's), Colombo St.,  
 CHRISTCHURCH.

**FARMERS' IMPLEMENT WORKS**  
 And **SHOEING FORGE**,  
 204 St Asaph Street West, next F. M. Church.

**H. A. ATKINSON,** From 93 Colombo street.  
**R. TOMLINE,** 16 years with P. and D. Duncan.

**ATKINSON AND TOMLINE**  
 PUMP-MAKERS,  
 MECHANICAL ENGINEERS,  
 WHEELWRIGHTS, etc., etc.

Proprietors and Sole Manufacturers of the  
 "ANGUS" PATENT PUMPS.

**MESSRS THOMSON AND CO.**

Gentlemen,  
 Please forward one case of your Soda  
 Water per New Zealand Express Company.  
 I deprecate you may think it strange of me  
 writing for this small order, but it is for a  
 sick person, and the doctor expressly stipu-  
 lated for your brand, and will have no other  
 which I look upon as a great compliment to  
 your manufacture.

I am, yours truly,  
 A. J. S. HEADLAND.

Oamaru, September 11, 1893.

**REMOVAL NOTICE.**

**JAMES NISRET,**  
 PAINTER AND PAPERHANGER,  
 Begs to intimate that he has Removed to more  
 convenient Premises in St Andrew street,  
 next City Boot Palace (lately occupied  
 by Walker Bros., plumbers).  
 Note Address:  
 ST. ANDREW STREET (near George street)  
 DUNEDIN.

Telephone No. 467

**CRITERION HOTEL**

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.  
**JAMES LISTON** ... Proprietor  
 (Late of the Douglas Hotel).

Having purchased the lease and good-will  
 of the above popular and centrally-situated  
 Hotel, J. L. hopes, by strict attention to the  
 comfort of his boarders, travellers, and the  
 public in general, and having made several  
 necessary alterations, to meet with a fair share  
 of the public patronage.

Suites of rooms for Families. Terms  
 strictly moderate.

A Special feature, 1s LUNCHEON from  
 12 to 2 o'clock.

Hot, Cold and Shower Baths.

The very best of Wines, Ales, and Spirits  
 kept in stock.

Two of Alcock's best Billiard Tables.  
 A Night Porter in attendance.

**JAMES LISTON.**

Cable Address: "Laery," Wellington. ABC  
 Code, Fourth Edition u ed.

Bankers: Bank of New South Wales.

**LAERY AND CO., LIMITED,**  
 44 WILLIS STREET, WELLINGTON,  
 Grain, Fruit, Produce and General Merchants,  
 Auctioneers, Wool and Flax Brckers,  
 Commissioner, Land and Estate Agents.

**CONSIGNMENTS**—Wool, Sheepskins, Grain,  
 Flax, Cheese, Butter, Fruit and Produce of  
 Every Description Received for Local Sale or  
 for Shipment to English, Australian, or  
 American Markets. Our Charges are on the  
 Lowest Scale, and Prompt Returns and  
 Remittances may be relied on. Liberal  
 Advances made against Every Description  
 of Produce placed in our hands for Sale.

Must have "FLAG BRAND  
 PICKLES"



**HAYWARD BROS**  
 Celebrated  
**FLAG BRAND PICKLES, WORCESTER**  
**AND TOMATO SAUCES.**  
 25 First Awards to 1891.  
 CHRISTCHURCH. NEW ZEALAND

**EUROPEAN HOTEL**  
 (late Carroll's),  
 GEORGE STREET (near Octagon),  
 DUNEDIN.

**E. DWYER** ... Proprietor.

Mr Dwyer desires to inform the Public that  
 he has leased the above well-known, com-  
 modious, and centrally situated Hotel (three  
 minutes' walk from Railway Station), and is  
 now in a position to offer First-class Accom-  
 modation to Travellers and Boarders.  
 HOT, COLD, & SHOWER BATHS.

PRIVATE ROOMS FOR FAMILIES.

All Liquors kept in stock are of the very Best  
 procurable Brands.



**CAMPBELL & CRUST**  
 NEW ZEALAND  
 EXPRESS COMPANY,  
 CUSTOMS, SHIPPING, AND  
 EXPRESS FORWARDING AGENTS.

Branches: Wellington, Christchurch, In-  
 vercargill, and Oamaru. Agencies throughout  
 the Colony, Australia, Britain, &c.

Parcels Packages, &c., delivered at any  
 address in the world at THROUGH and FIXED  
 RATES.

To	3lb	7lb	14lb	28lb	56lb	112lb
Christ'ch	9d	1s 3d	2s 3d	4s 0d	5s 0d	6s 0d
Inv're'rg' 6d	1s 0d	1s 6d	2s 6d	3s 6d	4s 6d	5s 6d
Oamaru ... 6d	9d	1s 0d	1s 6d	2s 0d	3s 6d	4s 6d
Timaru ... 6d	1s 0d	1s 6d	2s 9d	4s 0d	4s 6d	5s 6d

Auckland	3lb	20lb	50lb	100lb
Napier ...	1s	2s 6d	3s 6d	4s 6d
Well'ng't'n	1s	2s 6d	3s 6d	4s 6d

And upwards at slight increase.

Parcels for Great Britain and Ireland:—

1lb, 1s; and 6d per lb additional.

Agents for Gt. Britain... W. R. Sutton & Co.  
 " Melbourne ... F. Tate  
 " Sydney ... Sydney Transfer Co.

C.O.D.—Amount of invoices collected  
 against delivery of goods on small commis-  
 sion.

HEAD OFFICE: 7 MANSE STREET.

**JOHN GILLIES**

Furniture, Carpet, Floorcloths, and  
 Linoleum Warehouse,  
 8 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

Has just landed Brussels and Tapestry  
 Carpet of magnificent designs, Floorcloths  
 and Linoleums, all widths up to 12 feet in  
 new designs and various qualities.

Bedsteads and Bedding all kinds fresh  
 and new

A large assortment of Bamboo Tables,  
 Whatnots, Brackets, Screens, Stools, new  
 colourings and designs.

A large stock of New Furniture of latest  
 new styles.

Houses Furnished on the Time Payment  
 System. Terms very easy. Everybody in  
 town and country cordially invited to visit  
 and inspect our Immense Stock.

**RESTORED TO HEALTH**

BY THE USE OF

**Ayer's Sarsaparilla**

Mrs. M. A. Cumming, of Yarraville,  
 Victoria, Australia, says:

"About a year ago, I had a severe attack  
 of Influenza, which left me very weak, with-  
 out energy, appetite, or interest in life. Ob-  
 taining little or no relief from doctors, or  
 from the many remedies recommended to me,  
 I finally tried Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and from  
 that time, I began to gain health and strength.



I continued the treatment until fully recov-  
 ered, and now have very great pleasure in  
 telling my friends of the merits of Ayer's Sar-  
 saparilla, and the happy results of its use. I  
 consider it the best blood-purifier known."

**Ayer's Sarsaparilla**

Has cured others, will cure you.

Made by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

Established 1859.  
**NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE**  
 COMPANY,  
 (FIRE AND MARINE.)

Capital \$1,000,000. Paid-up Capital and  
 Reserves, £435,000.

OTAGO BRANCH SUB-AGENCIES

Abbotsford	...	Walter Stewart
Alexandra South	...	James Rivers
Blueskin	...	Edward Johnson
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Broad Bay	...	Geo Green
Clinton	...	Wm Moffat
Oaversham	...	George Allen
Cromwell	...	Henry Hotop
Dunroon	...	Wm. Sutherland
Greytown	...	J. Williams
Hampden	...	Edward Lefevre
Heriot	...	C. Todd, junr
Henley	...	Donald Malcolm
Kakanui	...	Wm Barr
Kaitangata	...	Wm Kelly
Kaikorai	...	Jno Fraser
Kurow	...	F. W. Thiele
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Mosgiel	...	J. E. Jago
Maheno	...	John Bankin
Milton	...	Jas. Elder Brown
Moeraki	...	Edward Lefevre
Naseby	...	Robert Glenn
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OAMARU	...	E. B. Pilcher
Otepopo	...	Charles Beckingsa
Owaka	...	Jno Craig
Papakaio	...	Dunn and Cameron
Port Chalmers	...	Alex. Rae
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Every Description of Property Insured  
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Special Facilities afforded to Shippers and  
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Offices: Corner of  
**RATTBAY AND CRAWFORD STREET**  
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# MALDEN ISLAND GUANO.

60 PER CENT. OF PHOSPHATES GUARANTEED.

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Exhibited the Best Results at the Tests made under the auspices of the Otago Agricultural and Pastoral Society.

3000 TONS USED IN OTAGO AND SOUTHLAND LAST SEASON.

PRICE, £4 15s PER TON.  
(On Trucks, Dunedin.)

AGENTS—

SUPPLIES NOW AVAILABLE.

NEW ZEALAND LOAN AND MERCANTILE AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

## FAT STOCK

SALES CONDUCTED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT BURNSIDE YARDS.

ANDREW TODD, Manager, DUNEDIN.

### Commercial.

THE NEW ZEALAND LOAN AND MERCANTILE AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED, report for the week ended September 11 as follows:—

**Store Cattle**—The business passing in these at present is not very extensive. All offered, however, meet with buyers, and as the season advances transactions are sure to become more numerous, when full prices will no doubt be obtained.

**Store Sheep**—A very satisfactory tone prevails in the market. There are buyers for almost all sorts, though good crossbred hogges and young crossbred wethers are in most request. Crossbred ewes in lamb have also been readily placed. At the moment there are indications of a firm market all through the season.

**Wool**—Latest advices from Home convey the most satisfactory intelligence in respect to the future of the wool market that has reached us for a very long while, the prospect ahead being considered extremely favourable to the grower. It augurs well for the sales to commence in London on the 24th inst., private sales being now effected at prices showing a substantial advance on those obtaining at the close of the previous series. Locally there is no business of any consequence passing.

**Sheepskins**—Owing doubtless to the repeated report of the tone of the wool market at Home, the demand for skins is very much more satisfactory. The attendance at the auction sales is good. Both shippers of dry skins and felmongers compete with spirit, resulting in prices being obtained leaving but little margin to the buyer. Country dry crossbreds, inferior to medium, are fetching 1s 6d to 2s 8d; do merino, 1s 4d to 1s 9d; medium to good crossbreds, 2s 9d to 3s 6d; heavy do, 3s 9d to 4s 3d; extra do, 4s 6d to 5s 3d; good to best merino, 1s 10d to 2s 10d; heavy, 3s to 4s 2d; dry pelts, 2d to 1s 3d; green crossbreds, good to best, 4s 9d to 5s; extra heavy, 5s 3d to 5s 8d; medium, 3s 9s to 4s 6d.

**Rabbitkins**—The slight improvement in values at Home has infused a little more spirit in the competition for these. The market in consequence is rather more in favour of sellers. Quotations: For best winter greys, 11½d to 1s; extra prime clean and dry thin pelted does, 1s 1d to 1s 1½d; medium to good, 9d to 10½d; best autumn, 7½d to 8½d; medium do, 6d to 7d; summer, 3d to 5d; suckers and inferior, 1d to 2½d; best black and silver grey, 1s 2d to 1s 3d; medium, 8d to 11d; inferior, 4d to 7½d per lb.

**Hides**—Market steady at late rates. Say for best, 2½ to 3d; extra heavy, 3½ to 3½d; light to medium, 1½d to 2½d; inferior and light, 1d to 1½d per lb.

**Tallow and Fat**—All off red is readily placed, but the quantity put through is not extensive. Prime rendered mutton is fetching 17s 6d to 18s 6d; medium to good, 14s 6d to 16s 6d; inferior to medium, 10s to 13s; rough fat, best mutton caul, 11s to 11s 6d; medium to good, 10s to 10s 6d; inferior to medium, 8s 6d to 9s 6d per cwt (ex store).

**Wheat**—There are no indications of any further improvement in the tone of the market. Occasionally small purchases of northern wheat are being made for mixing purposes owing to the local market being cleared out. Buyers, however, are not exhibiting any great desire to purchase at late quotations, considering the fact that Australian wheat can be laid down here at very much less cost. Meantime we repeat last quotations, which were for prime milling Tuscan and velvet, 3s 11d to 4s; odd lots, fit for seed, 4s 3d; good to best, 3s 10d to 3s 11d; medium to good, 3s 9d to 3s 10½d; inferior to medium, 3s 5d to 3s 8d (ex store, sacks weighed in, terms).

**Oats**—A slight improvement has taken place in the value of best bright feed and milling, for such a somewhat better demand has all at once sprung up, while discoloured or mixed with black or green do not participate in the feeling displayed to the same extent. Quotations for prime milling, stout and bright, 1s 9d to 1s 9½d; extra prime, 1s 10½; prime feed, stout and bright, 1s 8½ to 1s 9½; good to best, 1s 8d to 1s 8½d; medium, 1s 7½d to 1s 8d; inferior, 1s 5d to 1s 6½d; small lots, fit for seed, 1s 10d to 2s (ex store, sacks extra, net).

**Barley**—The only demand existing is for feed and milling, and then only to a very moderate extent. Quotations for prime milling, 2s 10 to 3s; good to best, 2s 6d to 2s 9d; medium, 2s to 2s 3d; inferior, 1s 8d to 1s 11d (ex store, sacks extra, net).

**Grass Seeds**—A very fair amount of business is passing in rye-grass seed and prices very firm say for best machine dressed, 4s 3d to 4s 6d; extra prime, 4s 9d; medium, 3s 9d to 4s (ex store, sacks extra, net). Cocksfoot: Moderate demand, best dressed held for 4½d to 5d; extra prime, 5½ to 5½d; addressed, 3d to 4d per lb, (ex store, sacks extra, net).

**Potatoes**—The market still remains weak, prices in consequence do not as yet show very much improvement. Best Northern Derwents are fetching, 32s 6d to 37s 6d; medium, 27s 6d to 30s; inferior, 20s to 25s per ton (ex store, sacks weighed in net).

**Chaff**—There is no alteration of any consequence to report, prices being about the same as last week, say for best, L3 2s 6d to L3 7s 6d; an odd truck, to L3 10s; medium to good, L2 15s to L3; straw and inferior, L1 18s to L2 10s per ton (ex truck, sacks extra or returned, net).

**Dairy Produce**—The market is rather bare of really good potted butter, and is in demand, while medium and inferior are difficult to place. Cheese is in full supply and only saleable in retail lots. Prime potted dairy made butter, 7½d to 8d; medium, 6d to 7d; inferior, 3d to 5d; North Island factory made, 8d to 9d; local factory, 10d to 1s per lb. Cheeses: Factory made, medium size, 4d to 4½; loaf shape, 4½ to 4½d; dairy made, 2½ to 3½d per lb.

**Flax**—There is no demand for export. The small business being done is confined to local manufacturer's requirements. The market is void of any animation and eminently unsatisfactory. Quotations nominal, say for medium to good, L12 to L13; inferior to medium, L8 to L10 10s per ton (ex store).

LAERY AND CO, LIMITED, Wellington, report as follows:—

**Wheat**—Southern advices display a better tone, and values if anything are a shade higher. Good whole fowl wheat is difficult to procure, and holders are firm in their demand. We quote prime milling, 3s 7½ to 3s 9½, Southern ports; whole fowl's wheat, 3s 7d to 3s 8d (ex stores, Wellington).

**Oats**—The market if anything is a shade easier, and buyers are not inclined to operate except at a reduction on recent rates. We quote prime short oats, 2s to 2s 1½; duns, 2s 2d; Danish, 1s 11d; seed Tartarian, 2s 2d; Canadians, 2s 3d.

**Barley**—Feed descriptions are in fair demand owing to the scarcity of fowl wheat, but malting samples are neglected. We quote good feed (second malting) 2s 3d to 2s 6½; medium, 2s; prime malting, nominally, 2s 9d.

**Chaff**—We quote prime bright heavy, 72s 6d to 75s; medium to good, 65s to 67s 6d; cow feed, 55s to 57s 6d per ton.

**Grass Seed**—Cocksfoot: Prime bright machine-dressed, 4½ to 5d; prime heavy undressed, 4d to 4½; rough heavy undressed, 3½ to 3½d; medium and inferior, 2s to 3d per lb. Ryegrass: Prime bright machine-dressed, 4s 3d; medium to good, 3s 6d to 3s 9d; rough farmers' lots, 2s 6d to 2s 9d.

**Potatoes**—Market dull. We quote choice Oamaru derwents, 45s; Canterbury, 42s 6d; Blenheim, 40s; inferior qualities, 30s to 35s per ton.

**See: Potatoes**—We quote Canterbury derwents, selected, 47s 6d to 50s; Oamaru, 50s; Brown Rivers, selected, 47s 6d to 50s; White Elephants, 80s; Beauty of Hebron, 62s 6d; Early Regents, 62s 6d; Bath Kidneys, 55s; Flocks, 55s; Magnum Bonum, 60s; Circular Head, 60s; Ashleaf, 70s; Breze's Prolifics, 60s; Lapstone, 45s per ton.

**Butter**—Good demand. We quote prime separator in roll, 11d; ordinary, 10d; prime dairy, 8d; medium, 6d; prime salt, 7d to 8d; medium and inferior, 4½ to 5½; pastry, 4d per lb.

**Rabbitkins**—Fair inquiry. Best winter skins, 8d to 9d; medium, 6d to 7d; autumn, 3d to 5d per lb.

**Sheepskins**—Large consignments have come forward during the week, all of which have been readily placed at our quotations.

**Country crossbreds**, medium to fine quality, well-saved pelts, 5d to 5½; ordinary, 4½ to 4½d; medium, badly-saved pelts, 4d per lb.

**Hides**—In strong demand. Good pump heavy ox hides, well flayed, 20s to 22s 6d; medium to good, 14s to 16s; cow hides, 7s to 12s 6d.

MR F. MENAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale price only—Oats, feed: 1s 7½d to 1s 9½d; milling, 1s 9½d to 1s 10d; Demand good

### LAW & ANDRELL

wish to inform the General Public that they have opened as HAIRDRESSERS & TOBACCONISTS, at No. 17 Willis Street, Wellington. All kinds of Hairwork done on the shortest notice. Country Orders promptly attended to.

**MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.**

DUNEDIN, SYDNEY, or MELBOURNE to LONDON.  
Overland from MARSEILLES via PARIS, Steamers under Postal Contract with the Government of France.  
Calling at MELBOURNE, ADELAIDE, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MAHE, SUEZ, and PORT SAID.  
Passengers Booked to BOMBAY, REUNION, MAURITIUS, & EAST COAST OF AFRICA

Steamers	Tons	Leave Sydney	Leave Melbourne	Leave Adelaide
Australien	5500	Aug 27	Aug 31	Sept 2
Ville de la Ciota	2500	Sept 27	Oct 1	Oct 3
Poly-esien	6700	Oct 27	Oct 31	Nov 2

**PASSENGERS BOOKED THROUGH FROM DUNEDIN.**

Rates of passage money to Marseilles, from £24 to £65, including table wines and Suez Canal dues on passengers.

RETURN TICKETS issued at the following rates :-

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Available nine months	£105	£70	£42

Saloon Passengers booked through to London, via Paris. Best railway accommodation, luggage conveyed free, and a fortnight allowed from Marseilles en route. First-class, £70; Second-class, £50.

By special arrangement an ENGLISH INTERPRETER will attend on board upon arrival of steamer at Marseilles, to give passengers every assistance in disembarking, passing their luggage through the Customs, etc. He will also accompany them in the train to Paris and Calais.

NEILL & CO., LIMITED, Agents, Dunedin.

**NORDDEUTSCHER - LLOYD IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.**



SYDNEY, MELBOURNE and ADELAIDE to SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP, and BREMEN, Via Colombo and Suez Canal, Taking Passengers for London, Connecting from Alexandria by Direct Mail and Passenger Line To BRINDISI and GENOA.

Will be despatched as follows (if practicable):-

Steamers	Tons	Leave Sydney	Leave Melbourne	Leave Adelaide
Sachsen	5343	Sept 12	Sept 14	Sept 20
Karlsruhe	5347	Oct 9	Oct 12	Oct 17
Darmstadt	5500	Nov 7	Nov 9	Nov 15

And thereafter every four weeks. Passage from Dunedin to Southampton, Antwerp, and Bremen ... £18 to £67 10s.

**SPECIAL RETURN TICKETS TO EUROPE**

Passages from Europe can be prepaid in the colonies. For freight or passage apply to NEILL & CO., LIMITED, Agents, Dunedin.

**A GOOD CERTIFICATE.**

Warner's Hotel, Christchurch, July 2, 1895.

Messrs Menzies and Co, Dunedin.  
Dear Sirs,—Enclosed find cheque for amount of your account for MENZIE AND CO'S Worcestershire Sauce. I am very pleased to inform you that the Sauce is giving entire satisfaction. There are too many people in the Colony prejudiced against anything of a local manufacture. The Sauce is used by my customers, and I am glad to say they are unanimous in pronouncing it "equal to the best brands of the imported article."—Yours, etc, (Signed) W. F. WARNER.

Ask your Grocer for  
**MENZIES AND CO'S**  
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

**EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY. LARGE STOCK-TAKING SALE.**

**FRANK HYAMS,**  
THE WELL-KNOWN WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,  
14 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN,  
Being much overstocked, has decided to hold a

**CLEARING SALE,**

FOR ONE MONTH ONLY, COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, 5th JUNE,

When the whole of his Large and Varied Stock will be offered to the Public at Prices hitherto unknown in the Colony.

Being a Direct Importer, and Buying Direct from the Makers for CASH, FRANK HYAMS has thus many advantages which are beyond the reach of the ordinary retailer, added to which his Stock is known to be of the HIGHEST QUALITY, but will be reduced to come within the reach of all classes. It is ten years since F.H. established in Dunedin, and in announcing to the Public this his First Sale he has determined to give

**MOST EXCEPTIONAL VALUE.**

ALL GOODS WILL BE MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES, AND THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED TO INSPECT BOTH THE GOODS AND THE PRICES.

SPECIALY NOTE THAT THE PREMISES ARE OPEN FOR BUSINESS WEDNESDAYS ALL DAY; CLOSED ON SATURDAYS FROM ONE O'CLOCK.

AND MANY OTHER LINES WHICH THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED TO INSPECT THE HIGH-CLASS QUALITY OF WHICH IS WELL KNOWN.

- Gold and Silver Stop Watches
- Gents' Gold and Silver Lever Watches
- Ladies' Gold and Silver Lever Watches
- Gents' and Ladies' Gold and Silver Geneva Watches
- First Quality Nickel-cased Watches
- English, French and American Clocks
- DIAMOND GOODS.
- Rings, Brooches, Bangles
- Wedding Rings and Keepers
- Signet Rings
- Gold and Silver Albers
- New Zealand Greenstone in great variety

- Solid Silver Plate
- Electro-plate
- LEATHER GOODS.
- Purses, Card Cases, Pocket Books, Writing Cases, Handbags, etc.
- High-class Chinaware and Bric-a-brac
- Specimen Pieces of Bronze Fans
- Wrought Iron Ware
- Silver Jewellery
- Brooches, Bangles
- Matchboxes, etc.
- Field and Opera Glasses

FRANK HYAMS,  
14 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

**UNION STEAM SHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND, LIMITED.**

SPECIALY REDUCED EXCURSION FARES IN FORCE BY ALL STEAMERS OVER ALL THE COMPANY'S LINES.

Steamers will be despatched as under :

LYTTELTON and WELLINGTON—			
Corinna	Mon, Sept 16	3 p.m.	D'din
Flora	Friday, Sept 20	3 p.m.	D'din
NAPIER, GISBOURNE, and AUCKLAND—			
Flora	Fri, Sept 20	3 p.m.	D'din
Tarawera	Wed, Sept 25	2 30 p.m.	train
SYDNEY, via WELLINGTON—			
Hauroto	Wed, Sept 18	3 p.m.	D'din
W. Ihora	Thur, Sept 26	2 30 p.m.	train
SYDNEY, via AUCKLAND—			
Tarawera	Wed, Sept 25	2 30 pm	train
Manapouri	Wed, Oct 9	2 30 pm	train
MELBOURNE, via BLUFF and HOBART—			
Ta'ane	Sept 15	2 30 p.m.	train
Wakatipu	Thur, Sept 26	2 30 p.m.	train
WESTPORT, via TIMARU, AKAROA, LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON and TARANAKI—			
Omapere (calls Taranaki)	Friday, Sept 20	4 pm	D'din
Brunner (calls Nelson)	Friday, Sept 27	4 pm	D'din
GREYMOUTH, via OAMARU, TIMARU, LYTTELTON and WELLINGTON—			
Herald	Tues, Sept 24	10 p.m.	D'din
NAPIER WHARF, via OAMARU, and TIMARU—			
Steamer early			
TONGA, SAMOA, FIJI, and SYDNEY—			
Ovalau	About Sept 25	from Auckland	
FIJI (SUVA and LEVUKA)—			
Upolu	Thurs, Sept 12	From Auckland	

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Wheat: Milling 3s 10d to 4s; fowls' 3s to 3s 7d, scarce, both in good demand. Chaff: Fair supply offering, inferior, £2 5s to £2 10s; good, £3 to £3 10s; Hay: Oats, £3; ryegrass, £3 to £3 10s for good; Straw, pressed 37s 6d; loose, 37s 6d per ton; both scarce Potatoes: market very dull, 25s to 30s; kidney, good seed, L2 to £2 5s; Flour: sacks, £9; 50lbs, £9 10s; Roller, stone, 10s to 20s; less according to brand; Oatmeal, 25lbs, £9; Fresh butter 6d to 10d; Factory, 1s; salt, medium to good, 5d to 8d; Eggs, 7d, Brao, L3 10s.

STRONACH BROS and MORRIS report for week ending September 10 as follows:—

Fat Cattle—Best bullocks, L10 to L12 2s 6d.  
Fat Sheep—Best crossbred wethers and maiden ewes, 15s 6d to 16s 9d; ordinary do, 13s 6d to 15s; light do, 11s to 12s 6d.  
Hides and Tallow—Hides, to 3½d per lb; Tallow, to 17s per cwt.

Oats—Best milling, to 1s 10d; feed, to 1s 9d.  
Chaff—Prime and heavy sorts, well cut, L3 5s to L3 10s.  
Potatoes—Best Derwents to 35s per ton.

#### RABBITSKIN MARKET

MESSEBS EDWARD THOMAS & CO., wool, sheepskin and rabbitskin merchants and exporters, Bond street, Dunedin, report as follows:—

Our anticipations concerning the London market have proved correct, prices there having advanced. This improvement has already been fully discounted for, consequently there is little change in the local market, which, however, remains very firm at the prices quoted by us last week. We have placed another large line by cable, and are in a position to return very full prices to consignors. Sheepskins suitable for exports have advanced in sympathy with better news from London. Dead skins are less sought after. Horsehair, 13d to 13½d. Beeswax, 1s.

#### INSPECTION OF CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

THE following (says the *Star*) is the full report by the *Timaru Herald* of Inspector Gow's general remarks on the Roman Catholic schools in that district:—

Waimate (boys and girls).—The school has passed a fairly good examination. Among the pass subjects mention must be made of arithmetic, which was a strong subject in all the standards. Handwriting and figuring gave evidence of careful attention, and geography in Standards III, IV, and V was well prepared. Reading in Standards III and VI leaves much to be desired in expression and fluency, and spelling in all the classes will require the closest attention, the breakdown in this subject in all the standards (except Standard III) being an outstanding feature at this examination. A higher standard of attainment in English composition should be aimed at. In class and additional subjects a fair measure of success was obtained. The order and discipline of the school and the general behaviour of the pupils was very good.—Preparatory classes: The pupils of the preparatory classes are fair in reading and writing, and good in spelling, sums, and tables.

Timaru Boys' School.—The school has passed a good examination. Among the pass subjects arithmetic deserves to be mentioned as a strong subject in all the classes. Reading in the Sixth Standard, spelling in the Second, Third, and Fourth Standards, and geography in the Third and Sixth were also good. The reading generally is of poor quality, being very fast and wanting in expression; and the attainments of a large proportion of the scholars in freehand drawing and in English composition fall short of the requirements. The order and discipline of the school and the general behaviour of the children are good.—Preparatory classes: The upper sections of the preparatory division made a good appearance in spelling, and had been well drilled in tables. Their reading and writing might be much improved. The lower sections did not do so well, a result due to the insufficient staff provided.

Timaru Girls' School.—The general outcome of the examination in pass subjects does not call for commendation. As a rule spelling and dictation exercises, English composition, geography (except in V and VI), and arithmetic (except in III) were exceptionally weak. In the upper classes penmanship, figuring, freehand drawing, and the group of class subjects as a whole were very creditable; while the additional subjects throughout the school had received adequate attention, the drill and physical exercises being noteworthy. The order and discipline of the school and the general behaviour of the pupils were excellent.—Preparatory classes: With the exception of some weakness in the spelling of the upper class the appearance of the infant department reflects great credit on the teachers. The children were bright and attentive, and seemed thoroughly to enjoy their work.

Temuka School.—The school has not stood the test of the examination with credit in pass subjects, nor is the work done in class and additional subjects of such quality as to help in any degree to atone for defects in the pass group. Even in the more mechanical subjects, such as writing, figuring and freehand drawing, there is nothing to commend; while in those subjects that demand intelligence and mental application, the want of success is very noticeable. The order, attention, and tone of the school are fairly satisfactory.—Preparatory classes: The pupils of the preparatory classes are good in spelling, fairly good in reading and writing, and weak in tables.

Kerrytown.—The result of the examination so far as the pass subjects generally are concerned is not favourable, the subjects that gave most trouble to the scholars being arithmetic in the upper standards, spelling in all standards (except the Sixth), composition in all classes, and geography in Standard IV. Sums were well done in Standards I, II, III, and were neatly set down in all classes; and the penmanship, figuring, and freehand drawing of the school as a whole were creditable. History was the best of the class subjects, and among the additional subjects success was attained in the recitations and in sewing. The papers in grammar were of poor quality and few answers were forthcoming when questions were given to test the children's comprehension of the language of the reading lessons. The order, attention, and tone of the school are very good.—Preparatory classes: The preparatory pupils read and spell well, but are backward in writing. They require a thorough drilling in addition tables.

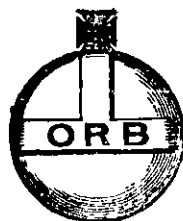
#### THE IRISH PIPER AT MILTON

AN entertainment was given in the Hibernian Hall, Milton, on Wednesday, 4th inst, in aid of the Hibernian Fute Band. Though a violent storm arose shortly before the commencement of the concert the attendance was all that could be wished for. Amongst the audience were the Very Rev Father O'Leary and Rev Father Coffey who came purposely from Lawrence to be present at the Irish gathering. The item that rendered the entertainment unique was the playing of the Irish piper, Mr Patrick Galvin, from Roxburgh. In justice to the piper it must be said that he showed immense enthusiasm, and gave promise that, as time goes on, he would become as complete a master of the Irish pipes (which he imported from Ireland only a few months ago) as he is of the Highland pipes, from which he extracts most delightful music. The entertainment commenced with an exhibition of the skill of the Flute Band which was heartily applauded. An Irish song was given by Miss B. Lynch which was very well received. Mr John Fahey danced an Irish jig in first class style, and made the floor rattle in a manner suggestive of the merry gatherings in the Old Land. Miss O'Neill sang the "Kerry dance" with feeling and taste, and in response to a hearty encore gave very piquantly the old favourite "Barney O'Hea." A quartet was well rendered by Misses O'Neill a d Dunae and Messrs Scott and Handy, their voices blending harmoniously. A hornpipe by Mr T. Moloney was given in good style. Miss Jessie O'Neill played a pianoforte solo, "The wearing of the green," in a manner that elicited the warm approbation of the audience. A clarinet solo by Mr McClymont, the bandmaster, was rendered in masterly style, the piece selected being "The Irish emigrant's farewell." Master M. Scanlan gave indications of musical taste in his rendering of Irish selections on the pianoforte. An Irish song by Mr P. Keogh brought down the house for the manner in which it was given and the sentiments expressed. Miss Rose Bradley played very sweetly one from her extensive repertoire of musical pieces. A Scotch song by Miss K. McLachlan who appeared in the Highland costume was well rendered and well received. Mr P. Walsh danced an Irish jig in thrilling fashion. Mr H Hand gave a love ditty with good effect. A humorous reading by Miss S. Kavanagh was well received. Master James Scanlan played an Irish selection on the piano very correctly. Miss O'Neill sang "Kathleen Mavourneen" in good style. The clarionette again figured on the programme in the hands of Mr McClymont who played one of the melodies. A duet "I saw from the beach" was given by Misses M. and B. Lynch, and, by way of finale, Mr Patrick Galvin laying aside the pipes, took the floor to the entrancing strains of an inimitable flute player, and made the building ring again with the graceful and well timed steps of the Irish dance. Mr P. Walsh, secretary of the Milton branch of the H.A.C.B.S. made a short speech thanking all for their services and attendance. It is to be hoped the enjoyable evening spent in Milton will often be repeated. The old were carried back to the scenes of their youth, with the innocent gaiety that characterises Irish merry making and the young got a very good specimen of the manner in which mirth and melodies combine to make the Irish reunions take a firm hold on the heart.

#### FEW CONNOISSEURS

Are there whose judgment is valuable in the taste and selection of liquors. This choice few all concur in favouring Wolf's Schnapp.

From a statement just published by the French Minister of Marine, showing the modifications which have taken place in the naval forces of France since 1891, it appears that in that year the active naval forces cost France 41,595,000 francs, whereas in 1895 their cost will be 58,221,156 francs. Between 1891 and 1895 fifty-seven vessels will have disappeared from the list of the fleet. They will be replaced by thirty-one vessels already completed, and twenty-seven vessels in course of construction. The fifty-seven vessels cut off the list had cost 94,791,000 francs, and the fifty-eight ships by which they will be replaced will cost 532,453,000 francs.



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The cheapest and most complete Prayer Book for children and young people published in the colonies.

PRICE—Prayer Book, 1s; by post, 1s 2d. Prayer Book and Catechism, 1s 2d; by post, 1s 5d.

To be had from all Catholic Booksellers and Schools.

WHOLESALE from J. J. CONNOR, Tablet Office, Octagon Dunedin.

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E. O'CONNOR, Proprietor.

### NOTICE.

All communications connected with the Commercial Department of the N.Z. TABLET Newspaper are to be addressed to John Murray, Secretary, to whom also Post Office Orders and Cheques are in all instances to be made payable.

To insure publication in any particular issue of the paper communications must reach this office not later than Tuesday morning.

By Special Appointment



## R. R. TUCKER,

Shoing Smith, begs to inform his numerous Customers and the Public that he has removed from his late premises Montreal street, to more central premises in MANCHESTER STREET, CHRISTCHURCH, opposite the Union Steamship Company's Office.

## THE LATE BISHOP MORAN.

### SPECIAL NOTICE.

ANY ONE becoming a SUBSCRIBER TO THE NEW ZEALAND TABLET for 12 MONTHS will be presented with a copy of the BEAUTIFUL CHROMO LITHOGRAPH PICTURE of the late MOST REV. DR. MORAN recently presented to our SUBSCRIBERS.



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#### MARREWHENUA ESTATE FOR LEASE IN PERPETUITY.

73 SECTIONS, 10,346 ACRES, size from 1 acre to 633 acres each. Rent from 5s to £253 5s per annum.

Applications will be received on and after TUESDAY, the 10th September, at Oamaru and Dunedin.

First-class agricultural land ready for immediate occupation.

Plans at any Land Office, or by post on application to

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Commissioner of Crown Lands

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P J Nerbey, Auckland	0 5 0	Daniel Hally, Temuka	0 10 0
Rev Father Fauvel, Temuka	1 0 0	J and W Fitzgerald, Temuka	0 10 0
Michael Quino, Temuka	1 0 0		

### DUNEDIN LIST (Continued).

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Edward Higgins	10 0	W J Clark	10 0
James Deehan	10 0	— Connell	10 0
A Court	10 0	J O'Brien	10 0
P Maloney	10 0	H F Mooney	10 0
J O'Brake	10 0	Edward Carroll	10 0
Thomas Murray, junr	10 0	Martin Nealon	10 0
— Deehan	10 0	D Murphy	10 0
P O'Toole	10 0	M T Man	10 0
P Walsh	10 0	James Nealon	10 0
M Maloney	10 0	W H Haydon	10 0
Edward Mee	10 0	James O'Grady	10 0
A Chiaroni, junr	10 0	Miss Finnerty	10 0
Mrs Toomey	10 0	Mrs Tobin	10 0
— Lyng	10 0	Miss Power	10 0
Charles McDermott	10 0	A Power	10 0
Miss Annie Finnerty	10 0	Mrs Quelch	10 0

J. A. HALLY, Hon Sec.

(To be continued.)

## PRINCESS THEATRE.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1895.

### THE NEW CHILDREN'S OPERA,

With Full Chorus,

## "FIORENZA TROVATA."

Between the scenes—Vocal and instrumental items, dances, and the

Special Attraction of the Evening,

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TRAGEDY DEVELOPED.

## INFORMATION WANTED of PATRICK SHEA,

formerly of Horsemont, County Cork, Ireland; last heard of nine years ago in Auckland. Anybody will confer a great favour by writing to his sister, and will be suitably rewarded.

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**K L O S T E R   G E S A N G   V E R E I N .**

A SINGING CLASS FOR LADIES has been opened by the DOMINICAN NUNS at ST. JOSEPH'S SCHOOLROOM, Dunedin.

The Class will meet EVERY MONDAY EVENING at 7.30 p.m. The fee fixed is very moderate. Ladies wishing to join the Class are invited to attend.

**E D U C A T I O N A L .**

**E**XPERIENCED TEACHER wants to find a Home in a Catholic Family in return for his services. Remuneration optional.

For further particulars apply to MR. MURRAY, Tablet Office.

**Sunday Corner.**

CALENDAR.—SEPTEMBER 15—21.

Sunday, 15—15th after Pentecost. Most Holy Name of Mary.  
Monday, 16—SS Cornelius, etc, martyrs.  
Tuesday, 17—Stigmata St Francis.  
Wednesday, 18—St Joseph Cupertino, confessor.  
Thursday, 19—SS Januarius, etc, martyrs.  
Friday, 20—SS Eustachius, etc, martyrs.  
Saturday, 21—St Matthew, Evangelist.

**ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT.**

"IN LOVING MEMORY."—The matter is much too voluminous for our columns. It would be unfair to our readers to give so much space to a production which could interest but a very few individuals among them. In any reasonable form we are ever ready to honour a deserving memory.

**The New Zealand Tablet.**

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1895.

**PROGRESS AND JUSTICE IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.**

THE Catholics of New Zealand provide, at their own sole expense, an excellent education for their own children. Yet such is the sense of justice and policy in the New Zealand Legislature that it compels these Catholics, after having manfully provided for their own children, to contribute largely towards the free and godless education of other people's children!!! This is tyranny, oppression, and plunder.

**THE SOUTH CANTERBURY CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.**

**R**EPORT from the Government Inspector (not so good as had been in some quarters expected) of the Catholic Schools in South Canterbury has been received with different feelings. In some instances there has been disappointment: in others, we do not say there has been exultation, but we see reason to suspect that there has been something more than, for example, even the traditional feeling of satisfaction said to be provoked by the misfortune of the neighbour. In neither case, perhaps, has there been sufficient cause for the feeling experienced.

We have no reason to suppose that the Inspector was actuated by prejudice, or that he conducted his examination otherwise than in a spirit of fair-dealing and justice; we have certainly no reason to complain, because he made a truthful and open report of the results that had been arrived at by him. The work, however, was in some sort new to him. It was out of the groove in which for many years—possibly for all the time he had filled the place occupied by

him—he had been used to. Some difficulty, therefore, lay in the way of the Inspector himself, and all was not plain sailing for him.

We need not point out to any educated man the well-known fact that the answering at an examination often depends quite as much upon the capacity of the examiners as it does upon the preparation of the students. Personally we have known instances in which University students were, and had reason to be, nervous in the hands of examiners who were reputed among them as men less acquainted with the subjects in which they had been appointed to examine. There were two classes of men whom students dreaded, and members of both classes were almost invariably to be found in the examination hall—examiners, to wit, who were too dull or too lazy to master their subjects, and examiners whose aim it was to examine so as, idly if not spitefully, to find out what it was that the students examined by them did not know.

We have no reason, however, to believe that the Inspector, whose report is now before us may be compared to the members of either of the classes of examiners in question. Nevertheless there were peculiar difficulties attached to the situation in which he found himself. In the first place, as we have said, he was out of his accustomed groove—and it does not tend to increase any man's acuteness or to keep him continually on the *qui vive* that he should remain constantly in an unvaried track. The inspectors themselves, in short, may hail with satisfaction the prospect of examining the schools of another system than that to which they have been so long tied down. No man entering upon new duties for the first time can expect to be seen at his best.

The Inspector, too, was new to the children and to the teachers. Some trace of this, indeed, may possibly be discerned in the report. In the Timaru Boys' School, for example, the boys passed a good examination. In the Girls' School it was that the deficiency was marked. But naturally girls are more sensible to, and more affected by, strange contacts and unfamiliar circumstances than boys. In this school, also, it is reported that the infant department reflected great credit on the teachers. "The children were bright and attentive and seemed thoroughly to enjoy their work." There is not much bashful reticence, as a rule, among the babies. The teachers, too, were new to their part. Experience had not enabled them to prepare their classes to meet the examination—stereotyped in other instances, but, where they were concerned, more or less novel and strange.

However, what the hierarchy of the Colony have aimed at in inviting a Government inspection of their schools is not that deficient schools should be pronounced to be in a satisfactory condition. If there are deficiencies the patrons of the schools would have them freely pointed out so that they may be amended. The fact, therefore, that the report to which we allude has been found less favourable than had been expected is not to be looked upon as discouraging. As the result of an inspection for which the schools were not specially prepared, and to which the Inspector himself, as well as the children and their teachers, was unaccustomed, it is, on the whole, as good, perhaps, as it could be expected to be.

Where shortcomings have been pointed out a determined effort will be made at amendment; and we have no doubt that next year a fair report must show a vast improvement and present little for the disappointment of friends or the satisfaction of those who are of a contrary frame of mind.

**AN UNFAIR PROPOSAL.**

A QUESTION of taxation must always be of interest to the people concerned in it. We cannot, therefore, hear altogether with indifference that a proposal has been made to the Imperial Government to invite the colonies to contribute towards the support of the Royal Navy. The taxpayers would probably care little about the condition proposed as a set off—namely that the colonies taxed should have a voice in the administration. The project, indeed, does not seem to meet with general approval in the old country. The *Times*, we are told, condemns it as unwise—but though it condemns a demand for a naval defence tax, it speaks approvingly of a voluntary contribution "as an earnest of Imperial sympathy and approval." Whether, meantime, the tax was enforced by a demand from colonial Governments, or voluntarily granted by them, the results towards the taxpayers would be pretty much the same.

**School of Shorthand and Typewriting**, Cathedral Square, Christchurch, conducted by Miss A. M. Carr, and her sisters. Shorthand, Pitman's and Light Lines, Typewriting, Book-keeping, Correspondence, Business Letter-writing, etc., taught. Miss A. M. Carr's pupils have obtained from Sir Isaac Pitman the highest speed certificates ever granted in N.Z. Vacancies for Boarders, who will receive special training and instruction.

What, then, are the rights of the case? Or what is the nature of the claim that the Imperial Government has in this matter on the colonies? The danger to these colonies arises from the Imperial connection. What is it, for example, that keeps France in New Caledonia, or makes her, if report speak true, hanker after the annexation of the New Hebrides? Is it not lest England should command a preponderance in these seas that might seem to belittle her own standing as a great rival nation, or to interfere with her interests as such? We may conclude, too, that her present undertaking in Madagascar is not carried on without thoughts of a similar kind to influence her, or without her having a design of placing or keeping herself in a position of closer equality. Germany, too, if she has a desire for colonial expansion or foreign settlement, may be taken as influenced by like motives. Even now the Berlin Press are calling out that, since, as they affirm, England is about to acquire an island off the coast of China, Germany also must secure a naval station in the East.

It is, in short, we say again, their Imperial connection that places these colonies in any danger that they may be in from hostile attacks. That in the event of war, in which England should be engaged, they would actually encounter such a danger is manifest. All doubts as to the part to be played by them, under such circumstances, for example, have been put an end to in the eyes of foreign nations by the expedition that went from Sydney to the Soudan at the time of the late war. If there had been any doubt before, which perhaps, was hardly possible, that demonstration must have put an end to it.

The necessity, then, of providing for their own defence, apart from the service of the navy, by which, as the *Times* seems also to acknowledge, England must in any case preserve the sovereignty of the seas, has been imposed upon these colonies by the Imperial tie. This has already subjected them to a very heavy expense, and, as Colonel Fox's recent report seems to show for New Zealand, a good deal more remains still to be expended.

The recommendation, therefore, of the Defence Committee would appear to be extravagant. The proposal of the *Times*, too, though more delicately put, is hardly less deserving of resistance. The burden of the colonies, with a promise, or a threat, of constant increase, is already sufficiently onerous, and it is borne by Imperial imposition and in Imperial interests. Colonial tax-payers should listen to no proposals of the kind alluded to.

CIRCUMSTANCES have made it necessary to anticipate by a day the time fixed for the juvenile opera and concert to be given at the Princess Theatre, Dunedin, in aid of the parochial schools conducted by the Dominican nuns. The night appointed is now that of Thursday, the 19th inst. Everything is prepared for an entertainment of a very high order, and people desirous of giving a helping hand to a most deserving object may purchase their tickets also with an assurance of obtaining full value for their money. The pupils of the nuns will be seen and heard at their best, and that is saying a good deal—in fact, we need say no more.

A WEEKLY singing class has been opened by the Dominican Nuns at St Joseph's Schoolroom, Dunedin. Ladies desirous of studying the art will find attendance at the class of great assistance to them. In order to facilitate such attendance the nuns have considerably fixed the fee at the lowest possible figure.

WE publish in another place the Government Inspector's report of the Catholic Schools in South Canterbury.

I ("TABLEY," in the *Advocate*) esteem it the greatest privilege of my life to have known the little patriarch of Kyneton, the late Dean Geoghegan, and now that it has transpired that he died without sufficient money to pay his funeral expenses, I pay homage to his memory more reverently than ever. The opportunities which the Dean had during his long career in Kyneton of amassing vast worldly wealth were great indeed, and his poverty at death speaks eloquently of the charity which he practised all through his life. That he gave his worldly wealth to the poor was only what might have been expected from one of his generous nature, but that he gave it without ostentation, and in such a way that but few, if any, knew of the extent of his liberality, reflects the greatest honour upon his memory. It is in the highest degree creditable to the Catholic priesthood of Victoria that such unselfishness as that represented in the case of Dean Geoghegan is by no means uncommon. The late Dean Donaghy died possessed of one solitary half-crown, and the late Father O'Dowd, of Ballarat, had not sufficient to pay for his burial.

AN address (says the *Sydney Freeman* of August 31) was delivered on Monday night in the Centennial Hall, Brisbane, by Prior Vaughan on the condition and betterment of the English masses. The Colonial Secretary presided, and the attendance was very large. Prior Vaughan stated that Mr Samuel Eordern, of Sydney, had promised to supplement the first £1000 collected with a cheque for £200. A motion to the effect that the movement was worthy of their support was moved by the Attorney-General (Mr Byrnes), seconded by the Mayor, and carried unanimously.

ANOTHER member of our old nobility, we learn, has distinguished himself—as thus:—"Lord Wodehouse has been removed from the commission of the peace for assaulting the chairman of an election meeting in East Norfolk."

THE time for holding the Milton Art Union is drawing near, and friends are requested to send in blocks and remittances as soon as convenient. A list will be published in next issue of the TABLET. It is most desirable that no postponement should take place, and it is not intended that there should be one.

THE Rev Father Hilary, O.P. (says the *Monitor*) is expected in Hobart early in September to conduct the retreat for the Sisters of Charity. He and Father Callistus will then return to the Passionist Monastery, Goulburn, N. S. Wales, as the New Town parish is too poor to provide for the maintenance of two Passionist Fathers, and the rule for Regulars prohibits one only having care of a mission.

SOMETHING more, then, than "gas," explosive or quiescent, has come of the Premier's late visit to the Uriweras. A deputation from the tribe, which visited Wellington last week to make friendly responses and overtures, may, for example, be taken as a result of quite another kind, and as very creditable to Mr Seddon's diplomacy. The deputation also invited Lord Glasgow to visit their country—his Excellency signifying a gracious consent.

## CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THE thirty-sixth yearly meeting of the Canterbury Chamber of Commerce was held last week and the committee presented the annual report. When speaking of the Chatham Islands steam service the report says:—"Your committee has used its exertions to thwart the steps now being taken in certain quarters to transfer this service from Lyttelton to Wellington. The Government have announced that the service will at least not be disturbed during the present contract, which ends in March next, and it is to be hoped that every effort will be used to prevent Canterbury being deprived of a trade which she has created and cultivated for years." A local paper points out that, though the Canterbury Chamber of Commerce is entitled to the thanks of the community for attempting to prevent a diversion of the Chatham Islands trade, yet stronger reasons than those urged for its retention as at present are needed. Neither the fact that the islands have been developed by Canterbury capital nor the fact that the present service was established by Canterbury enterprise, form any unanswerable argument against a change. The Government will have to consult the wishes of the settlers on the islands, and should Canterbury wish to retain the trade she will have to convince them that their best interests are served by maintaining their connection with Lyttelton. The question is one which cannot be decided on sentimental grounds. Therefore Canterbury will have to defeat the efforts of Wellington to alter the Chatham Islands trade by showing that expediency as well as sentiment are on the side of the present arrangement. A majority of the settlers, it seems, are in favour of letting matters remain as they are.

At the recent Anglican Synod in this city, the president, Bishop Julius, delivered an annual address, and when speaking of the Anglican Church at Home, he said:—"Never, during the past three centuries, had men so yearned for religious unity as they did to-day. The Evangelical Alliance of the Grindelwald conferences was a movement of striking interest in the Established Church in Scotland; the reunion of Methodist communions in Australia was also a sign that Christian men were learning to recognise the simple folly of division. Hence it was that the Papal letter to the English people had created a deep and widespread interest. The letter was not addressed to the Anglican Church, but, to the English people who seek the kingdom of Christ in the unity of faith." It makes no proposals and suggests no concessions, but was merely, as a Roman Catholic writer truly says, one long insistence upon the efficacy of prayer, and an almost pathetic appeal to the English people to join with the Pope in prayer for the blessing of reunion upon the Church. But though all Christians, Catholics included, are fully at liberty to agree to pray in order to gain a good and a common advantage, yet the Catholic Church does not permit her children to join in the ritual of any other Church. This must be simply the meaning of the warning which Catholics are said to have received on this point, and therefore the Bishop must be somewhat in error when he says:—"The letter to the English people marked a distinct



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and definite advance, for, only thirty years ago, the faithful of the Roman Church were warned against joining their prayers with those of heretics and schismatics. In this change, there was hope that the estrangement, which had existed for centuries among the different churches, might come to an end." In speaking of the Papal letter in question the Bishop expressed himself very well in the beginning, and it is not strange that he could not end better?

Much regret is felt by the people of Port Lyttelton, also by many persons in this city, at the demise of Mrs Ellen Grantham, the eldest daughter of Mrs Butler, and the wife of Mr Robert Grantham, licensee of the Royal Hotel, Lyttelton. The deceased lady, who was only thirty years of age, died on Tuesday last at her late residence in the Port. Her remains were brought round the Summer road to the residence of Mrs Butler at Waltham, whence the funeral of Mrs Grantham, which was largely attended, left on Thursday last for the pro-Cathedral and the Linwood cemetery. The Right Rev Dr Grimes, who had visited her twice during her short illness, said in the pro-Cathedral a solemn *requiem* Mass for the repose of her soul and also officiated at the grave. Mrs Grantham leaves a husband and two children to mourn her loss. — *R.I.P.*

The Industrial Exhibition continues to be well patronised, and on Thursday last during the morning and evening fully 2,500 people paid for admission. The Alpine Club gave its annual exhibition in the concert hall in the evening, when the room was filled with an audience, who thoroughly enjoyed the entertainment provided. The Hon J. G. Ward visited the exhibition on the same day, and was received by the president, Mr H. B. Kirk, and conducted round the various departments. When the inspection of the exhibits was over Mr Ward was conducted into the reception room where his health was drunk with musical honours. In proposing the toast Mr Kirk expressed the pleasure of the committee at the visit of the Colonial Treasurer, who had given an assurance that on his return to Wellington he would cause £500, granted by the Government towards the exhibition, to be forwarded to Christchurch. Mr Ward, in reply, said he was much surprised to see so good and extensive an exhibition seeing how little noise had been made about its preparation, and that he considered exhibitions of great importance to the Colony. He had seen other exhibitions in New Zealand and also in other colonies, and he would say that the present one compared favourably with them. The Ministry fully recognised the importance of the undertaking and had really intended that one or more of their number should have attended the opening. He regretted that he had so little time to see the exhibition on the occasion, but he hoped that when he returned from Invercargill with his wife he would have time to pay another and a longer visit. Mr Ward then proposed the president's health, which was enthusiastically drunk and to which he very suitably responded. An excellent programme was prepared for Friday even-

ing last and was very tastefully executed under the direction of Mrs C. Edgar. On Saturday afternoon Mr E. W. Seager gave a children's entertainment whereat he described the history of the magic lantern and showed a number of views.

### DUNEDIN CATHOLIC LITERARY SOCIETY.

A VERY enjoyable debate was held in St Joseph's Convent School-room, Dowling street, on Wednesday evening, between the members of the Congregational Church Mutual Improvement Society and St Joseph's Literary Society. Mr C. E. Haughton occupied the chair, and there was a large attendance of members and friends of both societies. An apology was received from the Rev Mr Saunders, and the chairman also apologised for the absence of the Very Rev Father Lynch, Administrator, who is at present in the North Island. The subject of debate was "Should New Zealand federate with Australia?" The affirmative side was taken for the St Joseph's Society by Messrs Marlow, Hussey, Carolin, J. Hally, and P. Hally. The negative side was taken by the Moray Place Society, whose speakers were Messrs Holmes (leader), McGill, Burlinson, Gillman, and Harris. Some very able speeches were made on both sides. On the motion being put to the meeting, the chairman declared a tie, and said that owing to the excellent manner in which both sides had treated the subject he could not give his casting vote as to which society had won the honours of debate. Mr Coull, in proposing a vote of thanks, referred to the good feeling displayed by the speakers and the good results derived from such meetings. Mr J. B. Callan, in seconding the vote, also referred to the good feeling displayed and the pleasure it gave him to be present that evening to listen to such an excellent debate. He admitted that if he had been in the chairman's place he would have found it difficult to give a casting vote—the speeches were so evenly balanced. Light refreshments were then handed round, and a very pleasant half-hour was spent before the visitors departed. A word of praise is due to the ladies who worked so hard to make the entertainment a success. The thanks of the society are due also to the Dominican nuns, who are always so generous in giving up the schoolroom to the Literary Society when ever they are requested to do so.

The education question is to be fully discussed at the Anglican Church Congress which is to be held at Norwich in October.

The Japanese are said to be greatly incensed against Russia, believing that it has designs on Corea. They look forward to the prospect of a war against the Northern Colossus at no distant date.

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# Irish News.

(From contemporaries.)

**Antrim.**—An Orange drumming party when passing through Greencastle lately seriously assaulted a Catholic lad.

Intense indignation was aroused in Greencastle a few days ago, when the discovery was made that the Catholic Church had been broken into and a number of articles stolen. About 8 o'clock the sacristan discovered that four of the candlesticks had been taken off the altar. The robbers also took away the crucifix placed above the tabernacle, but left the base on which it stood. The door of the tabernacle, if interfered with, must have resisted the efforts of the thieves. One of the boxes of the St Vincent de Paul Society containing alms for the poor, was smashed, with the object of securing its contents, and the interior of the sacred building, especially about the sanctuary, gave ample evidence that sacrilegious plunderers had been present. Though the police are energetically hunting for the ruffians, no arrest has been effected.

**Armagh.**—Most Rev Dr Croke, Archbishop of Cashel, county of Tipperary, was presented with an address by the Catholics of the City of Armagh on the occasion of his recent visit.

**Carlow.**—John and Mary Byrne, Tinryland, have been returned for trial, because they took forcible possession of the house from which they were evicted.

**Cork.**—It is stated that John O'Donoghue of Earlville, Macroom, who was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude in 1891, will be immediately released on account of the state of his health.

John Kenny, foreman labourer at the Haulbowline Island, Cork harbour, was drowned in one of the tacks while showing Rear Admiral Buckle of the English Navy over the works. The Admiral made a gallant effort to save Kenny.

**Derry.**—Mr James Kilroe, Magherafelt, has been appointed a justice of the peace for the county. The new magistrate is a staunch Nationalist, and his selection has pleased the people.

**Donegal.**—A loan of £3,500 is being requested from the local government to provide Bundoran with water works. The town much needs a good supply of water for all purposes.

**Down.**—The Newry Chamber of Commerce and the Newry Navigation Company have succeeded in getting the Victoria Basin, three miles from Newry, a place for discharging cargoes of free goods in bulk.

**Dublin.**—Maynooth's Centennial History has been written by Right Rev Dr Heally, Bishop of Clonfert.

A boy named Kelly, bitten two months ago by a rabid dog, has died at his parents' residence from hydrophobia. He had only recently returned from the Pasteur Institute, Paris, where he had been sent for treatment.

The Feast of Corpus Christi was celebrated at the Church of St Paul's Retreat, Mount Argus, Harold's cross, Dublin, by solemn procession of the Blessed Sacrament and Benediction in the beautiful grounds. The combined solitudes of the city, with the children of St Clara's Orphanage, took part in the procession, and, clad in the garments of their orders, presented an impressive appearance. The grounds were neatly laid out, and an altar was erected, at which Benediction was given. The Very Rev Michael Russell, Superior of the Passionist Order, was celebrant, assisted by the Rev Father Sebastian and the Rev Brother Antonius. The sacred music was rendered by the City of Dublin Brass Band and the singing by the processionists. Benediction was also celebrated at the magnificent representation of Calvary, which ornaments the grounds.

**Galway.**—Mr Charles Reddington Roche, son of Thomas Redington Roche of Eyehill, Galway, has been appointed to an important judicial post in South Africa.

**Kerry.**—The famous Lakes of Killarney were visited last week by the members of the Cork Young Men's Society. It was a most enjoyable day. The beautiful scenery was enthusiastically admired by the visitors.

The local yawls of Valentia, Portmagee and St Finian have been making large and remunerative captures of herrings during the past week. The captures are effected in the vicinity of Skellig's Rock, nine miles from Portmagee. The fishing smacks have made good captures of mackerel during the present week. On Tuesday morning they had takes ranging from 4,000 to 8,000 each. The fish is taken in deep sea water, and several special trains laden with mackerel for the English markets have left the Valentia Harbour.

**Kildare.**—The one hundredth anniversary of the foundation of Ireland's national ecclesiastical college—Maynooth—was fittingly celebrated with most impressive ceremonies on June 25 and 26. At the celebration were two Cardinals, five Archbishops, thirty-eight Bishops, and many hundreds of other clergy. Six hundred students were also in attendance. It was a magnificent celebration.

The largest gathering ever seen together at a football contest in Kildare assembled at Newbridge on Sunday to witness the final tie

for the county championship for 1895. The contest lay between Maynooth (Crom Aboos) and Clane (O'Briens). Mr C. Rochford of Kilcock acted as referee. An excellent fife and drum band was present from Straffan, which enlivened the proceedings by their splendid rendering of national airs. When time was up it was decided to postpone the play until next Sunday. The final scores were: Maynooth (Crom Aboos), 8 points; Clane (O'Briens), 8 points.

**Kilkenny.**—At Inistiogue, County Kilkenny, recurred recently a Sheriff's sale of cattle, the property of Laurence Murphy, Templemore, which were seized on a writ for non-payment of rent. A demonstration was held in Inistiogue to mark the people's indignation at the landlord's proceedings, and at the interference in the business of Captain Hamilton of the Coolgreany estate. Several thousands of persons journeyed to Inistiogue from Shelburne, New Ross, Graigue, Thomastown and Tallogher, and the following bands attended: The St Mary's brass band, New Ross; the Inistiogue brass band, the Campile fife and drum band, and the Intern band. Two hundred police were stationed along the street leading to the pound, where the cattle were, and the County inspector informed Father Roche, who was at the head of the demonstration, that the bandmen would not be allowed to proceed to the pound. A forester belonging to Captain Hamilton, named Hevron, bought the cattle at a sacrifice, the only other bidder being the Captain himself. Subsequent to the proceeding, a public meeting was held, and addressed by the Rev J. Roche, Duncannon; Mr John Cummins, Ballyback, and others.

**King's County.**—At Phillipstown Quarter Sessions lately a peculiar suit for possession was heard. The plaintiff was Mrs Mary E. Pattison, widow of the late Mr Robert Pattison, and the defendant was Mr W. D. Pattison, Urney. The plaintiff sought to recover possession of a house held by the defendant. The defendant's house and lands were mortgaged by him to the late Mr Robert Pattison, and Mrs Pattison, sued as mortgagee in possession. For the defence it was contended that the mortgage had been redeemed, inasmuch as the plaintiff had possession and use of defendant's land for over six years. His Honour having heard the evidence, gave a decree for possession, with a stay for three months.

**Limerick.**—Mr James Daly of Limerick, arrived in London last week and visited Mr F. A. O'Keefe at the House of Commons. Mr Daly was also very cordially received by other Irish members. An application was immediately granted by Mr Asquith to permit Mr Daly to visit his brother in Portland Prison and the visit was duly made.

**Longford.**—The death of Venerable Archdeacon Reynolds, which occurred on June 9 was sincerely regretted. He was one of the most distinguished priests the diocese of Ardagh possessed. After a very brilliant course of studies in Maynooth Father Reynolds was ordained in 1856. The best years of his life were spent in Longford. There his labours are still fresh in the memory of the people. In 1865 Dr Kilduff appointed him the first priest of St Mel's College. In 1871 he succeeded Dean Farrelly as parish priest of Ardagh and Moydow. The beautiful new church of St Brigid, which he erected at Ardagh, is a monument of his energy and zeal. The requiem office and Mass took place in St Brigid's Church. Immediately after the ceremonies the remains were interred in a grave prepared in the grounds adjoining the church.

**Louth.**—At Drogheda Petty Sessions lately four evicted tenants on the Massereene estate—James Matthews, Cullon; Matthew Downey, Grangegetta; Patrick Tiernan, Hurtle; and Patrick Lawless, Strinagh—were charged with intimidating some persons, whose name, singularly, was omitted. The magistrates, after consulting, postponed the hearing of the case for one week.

**Mayo.**—Mr James McDonald, Owenadurnau, was received into the Catholic Church by the Rev William Joyce, Louisburg, recently. Mr George J. Ferriss, Newport, and also received by the Very Rev Canon Greally, Newport.

**Queen's County.**—Sunday being pattern day at Durrow the scene of St Columba's labours was visited by thousands of people from Westmeath, King's and Queen's counties. The roads leading to the point of interest were thronged by people, while at the site of the ancient abbey in and around the cemetery and the Holy Well constantly moving groups of spectators filled every available place. Mr John Petrie O'Byrne, of Dublin, arrived, accompanied by many friends of the Irish Antiquarian Society, and took up position opposite the famous Celtic Cross, and delivered a magnificent address on the life, genius and labours of the great Irish saint. Mr O'Byrne then adverted to the richly sculptured cross—traditionally known as "St Columba's Cross"—and pointed out the quaint figures, scroll-work and ornamentation carved on the sides, circular and pedestal. There is a figure of a bard playing a harp also another playing an instrument or sounding a trumpet, with figures of angels and abubs, with cross and crier, and a vast array of artistic work peculiar to the seventh century. The cross is like that at Moone, County Kildare and the celebrated cross at Clonmacnois, with the exception that the Durrow Cross is marked by the unique figures of bard and harpist.

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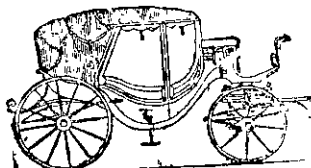
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The book of Durrow, one of the most remarkable examples of early Irish illuminated art, was also explained as the equal and rival in artistic beauty of the book of Kells. It is now in Trinity College, Dublin. The story of St Columba's life, continued Mr O'Byrne, was one of epic grandeur, and outstripped in dramatic interest and eventful incidents the acts of St Patrick, for Columba was the Apostle of Nations, at once the glory of early Christendom and the pioneer of new tracks, the friend of St Bernard, St Kiernan, St Aidan and St Laisenan, all men of great sanctity and learning.

**Waterford.**—Salmon fishing all along the River Suir this season is not remunerative; takes are few and far between.

**Westmeath.**—Recently a serious disturbance was created in Mullingar between soldiers of the Lancashire Regiment and civilians. The latter were returning from a "wake" when they were attacked by the soldiers on the bridge. The soldiers retired to the barracks, a short distance away and, having been augmented, charged up the town with their belts and savagely assaulted several of the men on the bridge.

**Wexford.**—Three evictions took place on the Ely estate, which lies in the Hook peninsula, on Thursday, by the Sheriff's bailiffs, the estate bailiffs, and the deputy agent, protected by fifty police. The parties evicted are John Grace, Broomhill (nine in family), who owed three years on a holding of 30 acres of cliff lands at a yearly rent of £26; Widow Foley, Great Graigus (eight children in family), who owed three years on a holding of 23 acres, also bordering on the sea, at an annual rent of £30 odd, and Mary Brien (two in family), who was two and a half years in arrears on a holding of eight acres, £7 10s. A year's rent down was offered in the first case, two years rent in the second, and one year in the third, but each offer was refused. The poor people who were evicted are in a wretched condition. Mrs Foley and her children are living in an open carshed, Grace is living under a canvass sheet hoisted by the side of a ditch, and Mary Brien and her family are domiciled in the roofless ruins of their once happy homestead.

## THE DESERTION OF PRIVATE DENHAM.

(JOSEPH SMITH, in the *Illustrated American*)

A DETACHMENT of cavalry—a sergeant and four troopers—was riding over a trail that led along a narrow valley among the foothills of the Sierras, north and west of Camp Flanders. It was a hot day in the August of 1872; the white, powdery dust from the horses' hoofs in clouds pungent with alkali, filling the mouths of the silent, thirsty soldiers with bitterness. Tired man and weary horse were anxious to reach the Canzo water hole at the upper end of the valley. The troop horses, panting and dry-mouthed, walked over the trail dispiritedly, their coats white with sweat and dust, urged by the spur, taking their gait from the sturdy, grey pacer ridden by the sergeant.

It was a cruelly hot summer, following a winter without snow, a spring without rain, and the hills and valleys were parched and blistered until the land seemed like a vast furnace. Even these men, tanned and hardened in deserts of Arizona, marvelled at the fierce unkindness of the sun. But even the flaming tyrant of the day must rest; and, when the sun was marching out of his coppery skies to hide behind the ranges of the West, and when the pines were casting long shadows on the mountain slopes, the weary soldiers left the trail to ride toward a bluff that backed up to the hills, and dismounted near a thin bunch of cedars and pinons. Charred wood, grey ashes, and a few discoloured tins indicated that the spot had been used before as a camping place, and a feeble trail ran across the grass to where the water hole was in the arroyo close by.

One of the troopers left his horse and walked stiffly down to the arroyo, and, plunging out of sight of his comrades, moved down to the deep depression where the gathered rains formed the pool that made this spot an occasional resting place for scouting troopers and prowling savages. The soldier reappeared very quickly with

disappointment written in every feature of his grimy face, and said hoarsely:—

"There isn't a drop of water left in the hole; it's as dry as the trail. The very mud is dried up and is cracked like the valley there."

A groan came from his comrades, hot, hungry, weary, and thirsty. They had ridden forty miles under that terrible sun that day, and did not deem it prudent to go further. The news meant that soldier's horror—a dry camp—a supper without drink, a supper of salt bacon and dry crackers. It meant a sleep of misery, a tortured awakening. It meant a stamping, restless night for the poor four-footed companions of their misery, suffering worse than the men, with a little dry corn for supper, and the pasurage of the dusty, moistureless grass of the white alkali plain. No wonder they groaned.

"This is Arizona luck with a vengeance," said the sergeant, "and thirty miles to the Alamos. Well, you might as well unsaddle, boys, and let the horses rest a few hours anyway. We can push on again to-night, unless you fellows want to make the jump in the sun to-morrow. It may rain to-night, and if it does, we can stick it out until morning."

"Rain?" grumbled one man incredulously. "Rain? Why it never rains in this infernal fire pot of a country. No suck luck as that. I don't believe my horse will last till we get to the Alamos, and I'll have a fine time hoofing it with a saddle on my back. I do have the worst luck of any man this side of the Mississippi."

But even growling was without pleasure; talking was a torture with cracked lips and parched mouths. The poor, picketed horses stood at the end of their lariats looking around piteously, hardly making an effort to crop the parched grass at their feet.

Tired and disgusted, some of the men lay down on the earth with the saddles under their heads to snatch an uneasy nap; the others tried to smoke and gave it up; they could not eat so they settled into a sullen silence, mentally cursing Government, army, Arizona, and the officer who had sent them over the trail. Sergeant Fleming was restless, and he walked away from the little camp and down into the arroyo to look at the dried-up water-hole himself, possibly with a vague notion that somehow, somewhere, he might find water for his men and horses. Where he entered the ditch it was shallow and narrow, but as it furrowed its way into the plain it grew broader and deeper. He walked along the bottom of the arroyo slowly, over its dusty, powdery surface until he reached the lowest level where the water usually gathered in a pool, but where now he saw nothing but a dried and baked mass of mud, seemed and cracked with the heat, the outer edges marked with the tracks of wild beasts. The scant grasses and bushes that fringed the edge of the pit were shrivelled and dusty, their parched and shrunken foliage making the soldier shiver and lock his dry lips involuntarily. The sergeant looked around the desolate spot and then crossed to the other side where the arroyo continued its course, the track of a man's foot in the dry mud catching his eye. Curiosity and that habit that men living in the wilderness—soldier, savage, miner, rancher—acquire, led him to stoop and examine the track. It was a broad boot-mark, firm and well cut at the heel, fainter and less defined where the foot swelled and rounded. The companion foot was faint and blurred and feebly printed in the clay. The sergeant looked at the footprint thoughtfully, examining it keenly and with a puzzled look.

"A cable-screw soldier's shoe, safe enough," he muttered. "Wonder who owned it! Must have been here when the water was gone and the mud not quite dry. Funny! None of our men have been up this way for six months, and I feel pretty certain none of the Twelfth have been down here for a year. Strange!"

The footprint puzzled him, for he stood looking at it, scratching his beard; and then he started up the arroyo, slowly and carefully following the trail until it grew blurred and hard to distinguish. Sage-brush grew thicker and the track fainter as he moved along and then it disappeared. As he stood reflecting a jack-rabbit started out



He lay under a cluster of bushes further up, and aimlessly and listlessly the soldier walked towards the spot.

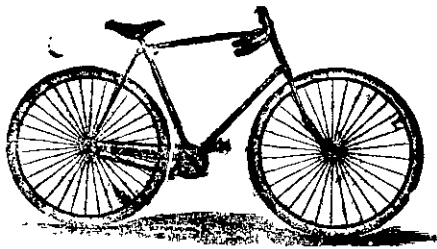
When he reached the spot he stopped abruptly, his listlessness gone. His hand went back from habit to his pistol and was as quickly returned again, and a startled exclamation came from him. He had found the author of the tracks.

Before him, by the side of the bush, lay the dried and shrivelled body of a man dressed in the clothing of a soldier, the flesh shrunken and the skin tight and yellow on hands and face where it had not been gnawed by beasts. The eyes were gone from the sockets, the skin was drawn like a drum-head over the sunken cheeks, the mouth was partially opened in a ghastly grin that revealed the discoloured teeth; a short, yellow moustache bristled on the shrunken lip and tufts of yellow hair clung to the skull. Violence had no hand in this tragedy, and even the buzzards and wolves had kept their distance, the life-like attitude of the body deceiving even those wary ghouls until the desiccation was completed. The legs were drawn up in the faded blue trousers and a bloody cloth was wrapped around the left foot. The body reclined under the bush like a man sleeping—the head resting on the right arm, the left arm thrown over a long, rusty infantry rifle at his side. The blouse rested under the head; the gray shirt was open at the neck and clung in folds to the hollow chest and ribs; a canvas thimble belt full of cartridges encircled the waist, and a rusty canteen, dry and hollow, was back of the body.

The body must have lain under that bush for months, drying not rotting, in that hot, moistureless long summer; and it might have lain there until the elements dissolved it into dust had not the curiosity of the soldier carried him to the spot.

The sergeant took all the details in quickly, and then discharged his pistol and shouted hoarsely. The alarm roused his slumbering

expression, but would have been improved by being taken a little faster. Mr W. E. Gladstone sang the "Little Hero" and in the second part of the programme broke into a new line by singing a comic song "Up to date" for which he was duly encored. The average country audience are your true philosophers, for though they can appreciate a good sentimental song, they dearly love the comic element. They believe in looking on the bright side of life, and who will say that they are not right? Next on the programme was the song "Tired" by Miss Morton, who also in the second part sang "Always again" in both of which she was very successful. Mr T. J. Anthony as usual caused roars of laughter by his songs, "So do I" and "I dropped it," and he was encored for each of them. Miss K. Kirwan, who was in fine voice, sang with power and expression "Leonora" and took part with Mr T. Anthony in a very humorous duet "Forfeits." "Come Back Mavourneen" was very sweetly sung by Miss Gilchrist and being encored, she gave a very pleasant rendering of "The Holy City." Two very pleasant items were the violin solos "The Last Rose of Summer" and "Isle of Beauty" by Miss Butler. A humorous reading by Mr Thomson kept the audience in a constant simmer of laughter, the sudden changes in his voice being particularly good. Miss C. Anthony was very successful in her songs "Home of my Heart" and "Close to the Threshold" which were rendered in very correct taste. For his song "A lesson from Dad," Mr H. E. Anthony secured a well merited recall, and he was also very successful in his second effort, "Fancy yourself in his place." The songs "The skipper's flag" and "Say an revoir but not 'good-bye'" by Mr H. McSherry were well received. Miss Kirwan played all the accompaniments of the evening in her wonted artistic and sympathetic manner. Mr Thompson of the *Western Star*, who occupied the chair, thanked the audience, the singers, Mr Crooks who entertained the singers and of whose kindness they speak in the



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me, who came running to the side of the arroyo, carbine in hand, whence they looked down on him anxiously:—

"What's the matter, sergeant?" they demanded.

"Come down here, fellows," he answered curtly.

(To be concluded.)

### INVERCARGILL.

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

September 7, 1895.

"LEARN to labour and to wait" is a motto well understood by our country friends. Their zeal in matters relating to the cause of religion is above all praise. Wherever a few of them are settled they are never satisfied until a neat little church arises in their midst. Patiently they work on, gathering funds for that purpose, and their efforts are invariably successful, because the cause is made a common one—each does his best to accomplish the end all have in view. One of the most popular ways of raising funds is by concerts, and if £15 or £20 can be cleared the promoters are very well pleased. The concert is an annual affair, and thus, year by year, adding a little each time, they obtain sufficient funds to complete the work. One of these was held at Waimatuku on August 28 in aid of the building fund of a church to be erected at Flint's Bush. The hall was filled, and in every way the affair was a success. The new-comer on arriving at the place where the entertainment is to be held and seeing not more than two or three homes'eads wonders where the audience is to come from. A glance, a little before the time for beginning the entertainment, at the grounds surrounding the hall and the numerous vehicles there assembled, from the dainty dog-cart to the more solid two-wheeler without springs, explains all; the audience is drawn from miles around. In the concert under notice the programme was opened with a quartet, "Let the hills resound," which was sung well together and with

highest terms, and all who had a part in making the affair a success. I believe that the committee will realise about £20 by the entertainment.

A meeting, presided over by Rev Father Vereker, was held in St Mary's Boys' School on last Sunday, the object of which was to take steps to invite Mr Davitt to lecture here. A strong committee was formed, and a cablegram drafted, which Mr H. McSherry, the secretary, was instructed to forward to Mr Joseph Winter of the *Advocate* office, Melbourne. Father Vereker, in explaining the object of the meeting, paid a graceful tribute to the qualities of the great Irish patriot. The meeting was largely attended, and it was pleasant to note the unanimity which characterised the whole proceedings. The Irishmen of Southland will be found in the van in every movement to honour "Brave Old Ireland" and her distinguished sons; and certainly none more distinguished than our present visitor has ever visited the colonies. His life has been a record of strife and imprisonment for, and whole-souled devotion to, the cause of his country. There are no half measures with Michael Davitt. He has not hesitated to reduce himself to penury in the cause of his country, and his example is a good object lesson to some of Ireland's so-called representatives at Home, if late cables speak truly. Neither imprisonment nor financial ruin have ever shaken his dauntless fortitude. Great as are his courage, his wisdom, and his sincerity, above all these shines brilliantly the greatness of his heart. He had been condemned to a long and painful imprisonment by the English Government, yet we see him on the first opportunity he had, when elected to the House of Commons some years ago, extending to that Government the hand of friendship and goodwill, allowing the "dead past to bury its dead." Such is the man whom we wish to honour, and, with every confidence that it will be fulfilled, I express the hope that the Irishmen, not only of Invercargill, but all surrounding districts will give him when he comes a truly royal welcome.

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and Medical electrician—he has also taken honours in anatomy and  
physiology.

The cases he attended for me were very much benefited by his  
treatment.

I have found him at all times conscientious and painstaking in  
all the cases I have known him to have under treatment and shall  
be pleased to know that my recommendation may be of service to  
him.

JOHN MCGILL, F.R.C.S., Edin

Evanda'e, Oct. 6, 1893.

Dear Sir,—I am anxious that a lady patient of mine should  
undergo your treatment. Your name has been mentioned to me by  
Dr Pardy. Kindly apply treatment over both ovaries, stomach and  
region of liver.

I hope to find as good results in this case as you have obtained  
in many of your other cases.

(Above case chronic constipation and other derangements.  
Cured in five weeks.—C. V. L.)

J. G. JOHNSON, M.D.

Launceston, Tasmania, 14th July, 1894.

This is to certify that I have known Mr Carl v. Ledebur for  
about eighteen months. He is a Masseur and Medical Electrician  
by profession, and is very successful in the practice of his art.

He bears a very high character and will succeed in his particular  
business wherever he may go.

L. GRAY THOMSON, M.D.

St John Street, Launceston, July 14th, 1894!

I have much pleasure in certifying that I have known Mr O.  
Ledebur for the last two years, and that during that time he has  
been practising as a Masseur and Medical Electrician, and has  
attended several cases for me, and has given satisfaction; he also  
applied his treatment to my own knee when I was suffering from  
chronic Synovitis, and I found him careful, painstaking, and obliging,  
and decidedly derived the greatest benefit from his treatment.

HERBERT C HALLOWES.

F.R.C.S., Edin., and L.R.C.P., Lond, Surg. Med. School, London,  
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#### LECTURE I—IS ONE RELIGION AS GOOD AS ANOTHER?

"Give me understanding and I will search Thy law."—Ps, cxviii, 34.

IN order to know if one religion is as good as another, we must first realise what is meant by religion. It is the living union of man with God, the golden chain which unites him to Him. This union is called a living one because it is effected by his thoughts, words and actions which he refers to Him with a view to please Him, to glorify Him, and to obtain heavenly bliss. Religion pre-supposes the existence of God, the spirituality and immortality of the soul, the existence of another life where God will reward the good and punish the wicked according to their deeds. The true religion is that which pays to God the worship which is due to Him and sanctioned by Him. A false religion is that in which a false god is adored or a false worship given to the true God. If there is a God, it is evident that all are obliged to adore, love and serve Him in the manner appointed by Him and not otherwise because wisdom and justice demand that inferiors should be subordinate to superiors—creatures to the Creator. Creatures without intellect do the will of God unobsciously, and of necessity man, being intelligent and free, does it by believing what He says and doing what He commands. We cannot admit of divine revelation, say rationalists; it is contrary to reason, which alone is sufficient to lead us to our destiny. Far from being antagonistic to reason, religion is in harmony with the best and most noble aspirations of our nature. Shall I ask my intellect what it demands? The end of the intellect is truth. It wants to know the truth about everything; it wants, by geology, to know the strata of the earth; by botany to know the structure of plants, flowers and trees; by astronomy it wants to investigate what are those mysterious globes of fire which revolve above our heads, to measure the mountains of the sun and of the moon, and the orbits of the planets; by history it wants to appropriate to itself the discoveries of learned men of past ages, and benefit by their experience; by psychology it wants to know what is that wonderful spirit which animates us and is the principle of all our actions; by theology it wants to know God, and what we are to do in order to please and serve Him; above all it wants to know who is that mysterious Being who made us and all things, and upon whom they all depend: that is, it wants to know God, who is Eternal Truth, and all the things He has made. To live for my intellect is to think of God. Shall I ask my heart what it demands? My heart is made for love; it loves whatever is great, beautiful, admirable: the melody of birds, the magnificent panoramas of the Old and the New World, the masterpieces of science and arts, the noble deeds of great men past and gone, and above all God who is Infinite and Essential Beauty. That is, to live for my heart is to love God in Himself and all His works. And what is the end of my will? The end of my will is wisdom; it wants never to make a mistake, always to do that which is most advantageous to me, to be guided by an Infalible Wisdom, by God, who, knowing all things, can never make a mistake, and bring infinitely good can never lead us astray; to live for my will is to be guided by God. As the needle in the mariner's compass turns towards the poles, my intellect, my heart, and my will naturally turn to God. "Thou hast made us for Thee, O God," cries out St Augustine, "and I apart from Thee our soul can find no rest. *Fecisti nos ad te Domine et irrequietum est cor nostrum donec requiescat in te.*" Religion, continue rationalists, is the child of ignorance and prejudice. It was invented by legislators to give more power to their laws. We have no need of it to

reach our destiny; the bright light of reason is sufficient to enable us to find out all truth and preserve us from evil. Religion is not the child of prejudice. Learned and prudent men are not carried away by prejudice, and from impartial history we find that many of the most intelligent and prudent men have also been the most religious. Legislators, it is true, often pretended to have received their laws from God, but they could never have succeeded to make them accepted as such if people had not previously been convinced that God, not only could, but had really spoken to men, in order to manifest His will to them. That reason alone is not sufficient to find out all truth and avoid everything evil is evident from the example of the wisest men of ancient times, who fell into many most grievous errors and encouraged criminal practices. Plato authorised parents to kill their little children, the community of women, and free intercourse between the two sexes. Aristotle thought that the world was eternal, and that God was subject to the laws of nature. He adored as a goddess Pythias, a courtesan of whom he was passionately fond, and advised Antipater to poison Alexander his benefactor. Zeno taught that men and God were alike subject to necessity, and preached the grossest immorality. Pyrrho maintained that it was impossible for man to arrive at the knowledge of truth. If these learned men fell into such errors and contradictions, how can it consistently be affirmed by rationalists that reason alone is sufficient to enable us to find out all truth and avoid everything dangerous to us? Before we can decide if one religion is as good as another, it is well to be acquainted with the various religions of the world. They may be divided into anti-Christian and Christian religions. The anti-Christian religions are: Mahomedanism; a mixture of paganism, Judaism and Christianity. Mahomet permits polygamy and the putting to death or reducing to slavery, by force of arms, of the enemies of the Koran. Brahminism, the religion of India, Tartary, Tibet, teaches metempsychosis, permits human sacrifices and many other abominations. Buddhism—It is an ascetical religion, founded by Saka Mouny, 500 B.C. Reabsorption into the Nirwana, or great principle of all things, is the leading teaching of this sect; it is to be obtained by contempt of the world and bodily mortification. Modern Buddhists have rejected the transmigration of souls and fallen into Rationalism; but externally they conform to the religious rites of the place. Buddhism is mixed up with degrading superstition and immorality. Human sacrifices still do exist in several places. Iranianism is the religion of Persia. It was founded or perfected by Zoroaster. It admits of a God God—Ormus, who has a body and a soul; a wicked God—Armana, who is the enemy of man, and is represented as a serpent, Mithra, or the Sun-God. It is an abject Polytheism. Judaism denies the Divinity of our Blessed Lord. The Christian religions are: Catholicism, the Greek religion, and Protestantism. Catholics claim to be of the religion established by Jesus Christ. The Greeks differ from Catholics in two things only: They deny the procession of the Holy Ghost and the supremacy of the Pope. Protestants generally believe in the Bible interpreted by private reason. Now are all these religions alike equally true and equally good? They are not all equally true; truth is one and never changes. These religious contradict one another; one affirming what is denied by the other. Polytheists admit of the plurality of gods; Monotheists believe in only one God. Mahomet believes Jesus Christ to be a prophet, the Jews, an imposter; Christians, the beloved Son of God and saviour of mankind. Anglicans believe in the hierarchy, Presbyterians deny it; other sects reject holy orders altogether. Is it possible that they should all be true? Then what will be the difference between truth and error? All religions are not equally good. Some encourage vengeance, murder, horrible superstitions. Whence it is evident that there can be only one true religion, teach-

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 irregular craving for food, with (frequently)  
 a dislike to it when procured, flatulence or  
 wind on stomach, hardness and distention of  
 the bowels, nervousness, headache, giddiness,  
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ing everything God has said and forbidding everything condemned by Him. The true religion must exclude all error and contain all truth, it must encourage every virtue and forbid every crime. A religion that would teach a thousand revealed truths, and would authorise one single error, would not be the true religion, because God being infinite truth cannot approve even of one single erroneous dogma. A religion that would encourage all virtue, and tolerate one single vice, could not be the true religion, because God being infinitely holy must necessarily hold in horror whatever is evil. But although truth is one, it is not so with error. The various false religions may contain many truths, forbid many crimes; they may deviate from God's revelation in one or more points. In that case they are true and good in so far as they agree with the True Religion, and they are wrong in proportion as they disagree with the same, yet none of them can be said to be absolutely true or good. Wherefore, all are obliged, if they can, to try to find out and practise the True Religion.

## CATHOLIC NEWS.

(From contemporaries.)

A TELEGRAM from Rome says: "A conference on the union of the German Protestant and Catholic Churches will commence here in the first days of October."

A News Agency telegram from Rome says: "On Monday night, July 15, the police made a discovery of a startling character. A bomb fully charged was found under the colonnade of St Peter's, near the entrance to the church.

The number of persons killed on the Grand Trunk Railway by the accident to the pilgrims for the shrine of St Anne de Beaupré, Canada, is now stated to be fourteen. Of the twenty-nine injured only four are expected to recover.

During a recent storm a church, which at the time was filled with people, was struck by lightning in the village of Calastarra, in Murcia, Spain. A child was killed, and eight other persons were injured, while the building was set on fire.

His Grace Archbishop Walsh, of Toronto, is spending his holidays in Ireland. He will visit various parts of the country and does not intend to leave till he is returning home. The Toronto *Catholic Register* states that during the greater part of the time he will be the guest of his namesake the Archbishop of Dublin.

On Sunday, the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment in Ireland of the St Vincent de Paul Society was celebrated in a befitting manner in Dublin. Members came from all parts of the country to assist at the celebration of the Golden Jubilee. The proceedings commenced in the Pre-Cathedral, where his Grace the Archbishop celebrated Mass at nine o'clock. The church was thronged with members of the society, many of them men of the highest standing in their respective localities. The understanding which exists that the names of members are not to be published in connection with the work of the society held good on Sunday as usual. It is no exaggeration to state that seldom if ever has a more representative body of men assembled in the metropolis or one actuated by more philanthropic motives.

Mgr. Latty at the opening of the ecclesiastical assembly at Epernay took occasion to refer to the condition of the faith among the people of the present day. He said their faith was weak to the last degree, and the truth of his criticism as applied to France can hardly be denied. A notable example of this lack of faith is found in the want of spirit in resisting the oppression to which Catholics are subjected. The Bishop of Chalons points out one of the reasons for this state of things in sufficiently forcible language. He says that the priests do not throw themselves into their work with the zeal which is required. In order that the faith may exist among Christian peoples, and that it may extend its conquests, in order that it may be deeply embedded in the heart of those amongst whom it does exist it is necessary to have priests "entirely and passionately" devoted to their apostolic work.

Outrages in Continental churches are increasing with disquieting rapidity. During the present year there have been already over a hundred reported cases of sacrilegious robberies, and in four days, from the 19th to the 22nd June, three churches were pillaged in the diocese of Albi alone. In one of these cases owing to the precautions of the Archbishop the pyx containing the sacred species was of wood, and accordingly was left untouched.

The July number of the *Missionary Record*, O.M.I., which opens with an interesting account of some missionary adventures on the Mexican frontier, is full of interest to Catholics who work or pray for the propagation of the faith. We read, for instance, of 12,000 Indians of British Columbia having been brought into the fold of the Catholic Church in our own lifetime. Father Morice concludes in this number his scholar's monograph on the Western Danes.

The story is told of how the young Duchess of A sta, when she visited Rome *incognito* under the name of Miss Folk, three years ago, having received a large sum of money from her father for the purpose of

having a Roman horse bought for her special use—for it is known that she is a most enthusiastic and capable horsewoman—made a sacrifice of her personal tastes and gave the sum in charity to be disposed of by the Holy Father, a fact which proves that her religious sentiments are sincere, and that, like all members of the House of Orleans, she is full of deference towards the Sovereign Pontiff.

The city of Dol, in Brittany, is preparing to celebrate in a fitting manner the anniversary of one of the victims of the massacre of Quiberon, Mgr. de Herce. Urbain-Rene de Herce was born at Mayenne in Maine on the 6th February, 1726, and was the Vicar-General of Nantes when he was called by Louis XV. to the See of Dol in 1767. This position he held till 1791, doing incalculable good in his high station. He was indefatigable in attending to the spiritual and temporal wants of his people, and was not afraid to express to Louis XVI. his fears regarding the throne as well as the altar in the disquieting time which preceded the Revolution. Throwing in his lot with the Royalists he soon became a marked man with the soldiers of the Republic, and we find him arrested with eleven other priests and thrown into prison. A touching story connected with his execution is related. Having expressed a desire to take off his hat in order to say his last prayer, a grenadier was about to perform this service for him when Count Charles of Sombrenie, who was himself among the condemned, stepped forward saying to the soldier, "Stop, you are not worthy," and with his teeth, his hands being tied behind his back, respectfully removed the hat of the venerable Bishop. A few moments afterwards Mgr. de Herce fell dead under the bullets of the military.

The Catholic candidates at the present elections are more numerous than on any former occasion. In Ireland the number remains about the same. The increase takes place in Great Britain. In England, Sir John Austin, Messrs T. P. O'Connor, O'Connor Power, Bernard O'Connor, M.D.; B. F. C. Costelloe, W. Mulholland, Charles Russell, and T. F. Byrne, all Liberals and Home Rulers, are wooing the electors, and there is, we believe, more than one Catholic amongst the Labour candidates. Mr Smith who so excellently represented North Lonsdale, has retired owing to the demands of his business. In Scotland, Sir Donald McFarlane, is determined to retain his seat for Argyllshire.

## MISSING FRIENDS.

BROWN, Kate (maiden name Brunden), left Dublin 14 or 15 years ago for Queensland; last heard of was living in a hotel; sought for by her sister, Miss J. Brunden.

Cullen, George, left Bray, Athy, county Kildare, 8 years ago for Melbourne, last heard of in November, 1893; sought for by his father, Maurice Cullen.

Hambery, Michael, left Ireland 32 years ago for Australia; last heard of 12 months or 2 years ago; was then living with Mr Thos Boem, Duke of Kent, Catrebo street, West Melbourne; sought for by his brother, Thomas Hambery.

Hughes, John, left Bohermore, Galway, on 19th July, 1875, for Australia; last heard of he was in Sydney; sought for by his sister Mary.

M'Hugh, Thomas, left Liverpool in the ship "Flying Venus," in January, 1882; last heard of in November, 1886, was then living at Mrs Graham's, Gt King st, Dunedin; sought for by his father and mother, Michael and Ellen M'Hugh.

Norris, Richard, slater and plasterer; left Clonmel, Co Tipperary 38 years ago for Australia; sought for by his brother Robert.

Quinn, James, left Ireland in January, 1867 for Liverpool, about 10 days after in the ship "Hurricane" for New South Wales; last heard from on 20th December, 1870, was then in Sydney on his way home; sought for by his wife.

White, John, left Inistiogue, Co Kilkenny, 13 years ago; last heard of was in Melbourne; sought for by his brother, Thomas White.

All replies sent to the N. Z. TABLET office will be forwarded.

Monsignor Capel whom many will remember (says the *Westminster*) as once occupying a prominent position in London, and who is one of the characters in "Lothair," going to establish an ideal community in the Sacramento Valley where he has a big ranch. On one part of the land a space will be set aside for an agricultural college. This institution will be the Monsignor's especial care. It is his purpose to educate people in Californian agriculture, of which he has made a close study during his residence in that State.

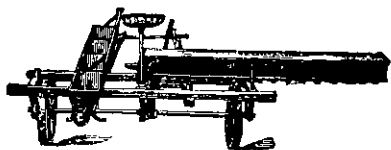
A very substantial windfall has just come to light, in which Lord and Lady Sholto Douglas, a newly-married couple, will share to a large extent. A tailor named William Mooney last week became heir to a large estate in Ontario, and it has been discovered that Lady Sholto, who, as a variety actress on the Californian stage, went under the name of Lorette, is Mr Mooney's daughter. She has already been notified of the inheritance by her father, who intends making over to the young couple half of it, amounting to about half a million.

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