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This old established and well connected business doing a good trade, and situated in Wellesley street, one door from Queen street, (a good central position), is now offered for sale as a going concern.

Full particulars may be had, on application to the Proprietor,

J. W. DICKSON,

Wellesley St., Auckland.

MOSGIEL CATHOLIC ART-UNION.

I beg to acknowledge, with thanks, the following Remittances in connection with the Mosgiel Catholic Art-Union:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Mrs. Farrington	4	4	0	Mrs. P. Walsh, Milton	2	0	0
Mrs. Burnett, Woodhaugh	2	0	0	Mr. F. Rogaski, Taieri	2	0	0
Mrs. Gilligan, Mosgiel	5	2	0	Miss T. Barra, Waibola	2	0	0
Mr. C. Columb, Owake	4	0	0	Mrs. P. Fagan, Dunedin	2	2	0
Mrs. Monahan, Taieri	2	0	0	Misses Bonney, Dunedin	2	0	0
Mr. R. Condon, Mosgiel	2	0	0	Mrs. T. Halpin, Lovell's Flat	2	0	0
Mr. J. Columb, Mosgiel	2	0	0	Mrs. W. Gavin, Balclutha	2	0	0
Miss Flynn, Mosgiel	2	0	0				

As the time advertised for the Drawing of the Prizes is only a few weeks off, I would respectfully urge all who have kindly undertaken to help in this good work to make an effort to have their Tickets disposed of as soon as possible.

W. KNOTT, Hon. Sec.

MARRIAGE.

COX—KING.—At St. Joseph's Cathedral, May 13, by the Rev. Father Lynch, Thomas J. Cox, fifth son of P. Cox, Roscommon, Ireland, to Mary Ellen King, eldest daughter of Martin King, King street, Roslyn, Dunedin. Home papers please copy.

DEATH.

JOHNSON.—On the 7th May, at her parents' residence Commercial Hotel, Lawrence, Mary, youngest daughter of John and Annie Johnson; aged 16 years and 6 months.—R.I.P.

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT.

"IRISH CATHOLIC."—Our Correspondent's views seem just and reasonable. The subject, however, is not one to which it would now serve any useful purpose to open our columns.

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1890.

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

SETTLEMENT.



THE necessity for the settlement of people on the waste lands of the Colony is so obvious, and the demand for it so urgent and universal, that it passes comprehension to find that non-settlement is a periodical grievance. In all the past years the demand has been: Put the people on the land. And, nevertheless, the same cry continues to go up. From this it appears that, although

there is certainly a demand for land to settle on, somehow or another this demand is never satisfied, and, go where you will throughout the country, you will find the people in all districts deploring the neglect of settlement. Altogether this is a strange state of things. The people want settlement, demand it, have the power of enforcing it, as they are the electors who send up legislators to Wellington, and still settlement does not obtain so as to satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the people. We must say the people themselves are entirely to blame. If they were in earnest, and sufficiently intelligent, an end could and would be at once put to this never-ending complaint. No class, no party, no ministry could for one Session resist the earnest demand of the people through their representatives. But it will be asked by certain politicians, is there really a demand for settlement over and above what is really taking place? and these politicians will point to the hundreds of acres ready for settlement in the North Island, and in the north of this Island. We are hardly in a position to decide whether this fact will really answer those others who say that the present Government does not encourage settlement as it ought. We only know for certain that the demand in this Province has not been satisfied. For example, there was a sale of 31 holdings the other day in the Waste Lands Court, and for these there were applications from 151 individuals. No matter, then, how many hundreds of acres are available, if they are really available in other parts of the country, it is clear that in Otago hundreds of men willing to become settlers on the land cannot obtain land from the Government, although millions of acres are either lying waste or employed in feeding comparatively few sheep and cattle. What is the reason of this? Is it neglect, or is it because the party in power prefers to play into the hands of large graziers and land companies? We do not know. But people there are who attribute the worst of motives to those in authority, and we think it is for the interest of all concerned that every excuse for such charges and attribution of motives should be removed at once. We are slow, indeed unwilling, to think that leading politicians of any party would set themselves to obstruct settlement. At the same time we think that all parties could, were they a little wiser, do a great deal more than has yet been done to facilitate the settlement of the people on the land. Land in sufficient quantities could, we think, be easily set apart for this purpose, and we further think something ought to be done to break up large holdings in the vicinity of towns so that these should no longer be immediately surrounded by a few enormous blocks in the hands of one or two individuals or some large land company, which serve, as it were, as a cordon of brass to prevent the prosperity and growth of these towns. Of course, we are not to be understood as even insinuating that the least injustice should be done to the owners of these blocks; but the public interests demand that no man should be permitted to hold land to the detriment of the public, and consequently proprietors such as those to whom we allude should be expropriated on adequate compensation being given, in order that people might be placed on the land to make it more productive and more valuable than ever sheep and cattle can. At all events we hope that no time will be lost in making such arrangements as will give intending settlers a fair chance of obtaining land to cultivate and on which happy and prosperous homes may be established. There can, we think, be no doubt that the demand for fairly sized farms is very much in excess of the supply, whilst there is land in abundance in the country for all who wish to settle in it. To us it has always appeared a wonderful thing that the fight for the right to settle on the land should be permitted to continue from year to year. The unwillingness to afford sufficient facilities for settlement is in our eyes a species of unwisdom which could hardly be expected in men having even the least knowledge and experience, but that it should be found in grown-up men of the world is altogether past our comprehension. But, as we said above, the people most to blame are