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Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

HERE are a few more of those wonderful figures, MORE OF THOSE WHICH, as lately given by Bishop Moran, astonished WONDERFUL some of our kind recularist friends, who in their COMMENTS, however, did not remark that the chief FIGURES. wonder connected with the matter was its complete truth. We quote from an editorial headed "Catholics and Technical Education," and published in the *Dublin Review* for October:—"Of sixty-seven apprentice mechanics," says the writer, "who passed in 1888 for the School of Brest, at the five French naval ports, sixteen were the pupils of the Brothers (of the Christian Schools), and not only were the three highest places gained by their schools at Capetan, Brest, and Quimper, but with the exception of the fourth, taken by a student of the High School at Mirepoix, all the high numbers up to fourteen were carried off by their schools." May we not echo the Bishop's query? Does this prove that denominational education has been a failure? If the opposing voice were an honest and manly one, its answer would be, It proves the direct contrary. Wonderful figures, indeed, borne out by facts quite as wonderful, and both figures and facts, as we have said, wonderful because of their complete truth.

CATHOLIC TRAINING.

THERE is, however, a good deal more than the paragraph given above which is worth quoting in this article in the *Dublin Review* to which we allude, and, as under more aspects than one education is a subject of particular prominence at the present season, we shall make no apology for setting the passages in question before our readers. Indeed, it is very necessary, under the circumstances of the times, that Catholics should be fully informed on this subject of education so that they may not only themselves be settled and firm in their convictions, but that they may be in a position to answer, each for himself, the arguments advanced with such groundless assurance and such obstinate reiteration against the Catholic standing-point. The writer then traces from early times the connection between Catholic institutions and technical education. To the monks of Combe, he attributes the place of the first master-builders of mediæval Europe. "From architecture, developed by religion," he says, "sprang all the other arts as its handmaids and auxiliaries." As an illustration of the part fulfilled by the great abbey, he quotes a passage from a work entitled *L'Eglise et la Jeunesse Ouvrière*, lately published by the Abbé Secretain. "That of St. Gall, dating from 810, may serve as an example. We find there workshops for shoemakers, harness-makers, armourers, shieldmakers, turners, carriers, goldsmiths, locksmiths, fullers; beside these the schools with their dormitories, and further off, nearer to the stables and outhouses, quarters for the grooms and shepherds, the swineherds, coopers, neat-herds, etc. Nothing could come up to the solicitude of the Cistercians for the labouring classes, and it is in the abbey of this order that the most perfect organisation of manual labour is found. In a word, almost all the generations of workmen at this epoch were moulded by the religious of Cîteaux. The trade corporations came forth from the monastic professional schools." The spirit of the Cistercians, as the writer shows, was revived in the founder of the schools of the Christian Brothers, the Blessed de la Salle, who, he tells us, divined in technical education the want of the coming age. "The fundamental axiom that 'the unity of science governs the multiplicity of its applications,' was enunciated by him as the basis of the teaching in his central school of arts and manufactures. This maxim, then new, but now of universal acceptance, means that metallurgy, carving or moulding wood, stone, or iron, and the artistic handicrafts generally, have a ground-work of elementary knowledge common to all." To give practical effect to this principle schools were opened, that at Saint-Yon especially in the last century proving most successful. The chief technical school of the Brothers is now that of the Rue Vaugirard, in Paris. "Its 1200 pupils have open to them fifteen different trades, and may become book-binders, lens-

grinders, compositors, printers, workers in bronze, metal engravers, makers of wooden and brass musical instruments joiners, saddlers, trunk-makers, wood-carvers, wood-engravers, mathematical instrument-makers, map-engravers, or mechanics. The admirable training bestowed on them enables them to earn good wages immediately on leaving the institution, seldom less than from four to five francs a day, even when the general standard is low, and often as much as from six to seven. The artistic handicrafts are still more highly paid, and we read of engravers receiving fifteen francs a day within two months of the completion of their course, and of wood-engravers whose wages rise as high as twenty-eight francs. The work produced by the school has a high reputation, and a carved mantle-piece exhibited in London was valued at 4000 francs, while a book-case from the Rue Vaugirard was the admiration of visitors to the Parisian Palace of Industry in 1889."—Of the success of the Brothers' pupils as tested by competition we have given an example above. "These results," says the writer, "are achieved not only by the unwearied personal zeal and devotion of the members of the Order, but by traditional methods of teaching, handed down by its founders and scrupulously adhered to. They have many establishments in the United Kingdom, and the one at Artane, near Dublin, is not less admirable than that of Rue Vaugirard, though intended for a lower class of pupils." The writer gives the monks of La Trappe as another order who have attained particular distinction in industrial training:—"In Algeria, on the edge of the Sahara, they have introduced flower-farming and the manufacture of perfumes. In the neighbourhood of Rome they have undertaken the reclamation of the Campagna, and by the introduction of the Australian eucalyptus have rendered portions of its fever-stricken tract habitable and productive. Among the Natal Kaffirs they have established a great industrial colony at Mariannhill, where, on their arrival in 1882, there was neither house nor homestead, and their waggon was their only shelter. This establishment and its dependencies have now 70,000 acres under cultivation in Natal and Griqualand, while sixteen miles of road, ten stone bridges, and a magnificent system of waterworks, comprising five tanks and 7000 feet of pipes are among the other trophies of their industry. Their various undertakings . . . include a great bakery, supplying 600 people on the spot besides the bread sold, a printing-office, in which papers are published in four languages, a photographic studio, forges, mills, and workshops for carpentry and waggon-making. Paper manufactured from native grasses, and bee culture, for which Italian queens have been introduced to improve the African variety, are among their other specialities." The writer gives one or two other examples of missionary enterprise of a somewhat similar kind. We have, however, quoted enough for the present to prove once more that success, not failure, attends upon Catholic education in all its branches. But no doubt we should in vain challenge the reproduction of these particulars by those journalists and other secular pundits who have presumed to denounce Catholic education as a failure.

AN ERRATIC AGE.

THE *Spectator* of November 1st gives us an insight into the spirit of the age that we confess is somewhat startling. "Allen's *Indian Mail*," says the *Spectator*, "a little paper which during two generations has endeavoured to record all matters of interest to Englishmen connected in any way with Asia, published on Tuesday, 28th October, the following extraordinary paragraph: 'A native gentleman at Hyderabad has received a letter from Mrs. Cates, the local secretary of the Liverpool Moslem Society, in which the lady states that there are now in that city no less than twenty-five gentlemen and five ladies who have embraced Islam. Mrs. Cates asks for support to carry on the work of converting the English nation to Mahomedanism; and the leading moulvies in the city, in response to her appeal, have opened a subscription list for that object. The President of the Society is Mr. W. M. Quilliam, B.A., a solicitor of Liverpool, who has published a pamphlet entitled 'The Faith of Islam.'"—The *Spectator* assumes that the statement quoted by him will not be easily credited. He, however, expresses his belief that it is true, and declares that he himself has no difficulty in accepting it. He says, in fact, that a quarter of a century ago he foretold

something of the kind as a necessary consequence of the increased facility of communication between Europe and Asia. "The process," he says, "has been slower than we expected, but in many departments of art the influence of Asia has been distinctly marked; it is felt, on the Continent especially, in all philosophic discussion; and it naturally extends itself by degrees into the domain of theology. A trace of what is really Buddhism is getting visible in much theological speculation and in all pessimist thought. While actual Buddhists, people who believe Gautama's ideas to be the best explanation of the mystery of the universe, are numerous in France, and can be talked with in the flesh even in England. We are not talking about Theosophists, but genuine Buddhists whom Cingalesse temples would acknowledge. As most of our readers know, conversions to Judaism have for years been frequent in Germany, Austria, and England, and have not been confined to descendants of the house of Israel, and it is no matter for surprise, amidst the intellectual anarchy of the hour, that another great Asiatic creed should capture a few Englishmen." The *Spectator*, in fact believes that the way for the introduction of Mahomedanism into Christian countries has been prepared by one particular school of theology, dating from the so-called Reformation, and what our contemporary says on this matter might possibly prove interesting, for example, to theologians now engaged in considering the Westminster Confession.

"The key-note of the faith," he says, "the unconditioned sovereignty of God, has been accepted, in theory, by some of the greatest Calvinists, and indeed, as many think, taints all Calvinism." Our contemporary, nevertheless, does not believe that Mahomedanism is likely to gain a very extensive footing in England, though he fears for the effects of a propaganda conducted by English converts to Islam among inferior races, including the negroes of the United States. We quote the above paragraphs, meantime, as an interesting illustration of the chaos which the results of the Reformation, and the fruits of the false principle of private interpretation tend, with increasing strength and greater extension, to produce. Truly in the confusion and danger of the hour, the Catholic has reason to feel thankful for the privileges he enjoys in the safety and certainty his unwavering creed assures to him.

THE London *Spectator* of October 18 bears some THE TESTIMONY testimony to the condition of the Ireland of the OF AN ENEMY. past that reflects very creditably on the people concerned. Our contemporary, however, does not seem capable of taking from the facts on which he comments a useful lesson. On the contrary, he affords us another example of the fatuity that has been employed so regularly and with such disastrous effects in dealing with Ireland. The passages to which we allude occur in a review of a work recently published in the "Carisbrooke Library," and entitled "Ireland under Elizabeth and James I." "The customs of Ireland had been sorely defaced and confused," says our contemporary, "and murders were wholesale under the name of war; but the fact is noted by the English lawyer (Sir John Davies) that 'for the space of five years past, there have not been found so many male factors worthy of death in all the six circuits of this realm (which is now divided into thirty-two shires at large) as in one circuit of six shires—namely, the Western circuit in England. For the truth is,' he adds, 'that in time of peace the Irish are more fearful to offend the law than the English or any other nation whatsoever.'" It is worth noting, in passing, that a somewhat similar testimony has been borne by another eminent Englishman in our own days. "In 1884," writes Mr. Gladstone in the *Nineteenth Century* for January, 1887, the United Kingdom "with a population of about 36,000,000 had 14,000 criminals, or one in 2,500. And, as there are some among us who conceive Ireland to be a sort of pandemonium, it may be well to mention . . . that with a population of say 5,100,000 Ireland (in 1884) had 1,573 criminals, or less than one in 3,200." Notwithstanding the treatment received by her and the disadvantages under which she laboured, both in the reign of Elizabeth and that of Victoria, Ireland shone by comparison "Yet," says the *Spectator*, "Ireland had been out-lawed from the European community; indeed, had never belonged to it while the foundations of modern society were laid." What the meaning of English rule has been for Ireland the *Spectator* explains as follows:—"The three writers (Spenser, Davies, and Fynes Moryson) who contribute to this Elizabethan survey of Ireland describe the country in terms of admiration which hardly seem now applicable. The 'beautiful and sweet country adorned with goodly woods' has not gained in fertility. The woollen manufactures, appreciated even by Fynes Moryson, no longer excel, and it is forgotten, that druggel takes its name from Drogheda. The 'Prime Stories,' which it behoved every bard to know by heart have sunk, as Mr. Matthew Arnold perceived, into English prose and poetry, and ennobled them. Yet which of them are recognised now, though in them are phrases that would immortalise a ballad of the Scottish border? The wrecked Ireland, as Spenser and Davies saw it, could yet show men of singular strength and beauty: the horse and hound, companions of men in battle and hunting, were at their

best. It could not have been altogether 'lewd and damnable,' this Irish life which the Fitzurses and Veres, and De Burghs and Geraldines assumed as a garment." Ruin in almost all its shapes has attended on English rule in the country. This the *Spectator* sees, and yet he would have the ruinous methods strengthened and renewed. Is the writer who writes as follows making a false profession or is he really deceived? And that, by the way, is a question we may be urged by charity to ask concerning those aliens almost without exception who have dealt with Irish affairs. The only excuse to be offered for men who act or argue in this way is that of mental aberration. "We desire to have done with recrimination," concludes the *Spectator*, "and to be just and sympathetic to what there is generous, and even ideal, in Irish conceptions of life. These records of disastrous experiments chiefly strengthen our conviction that, though they are not inhabitants of Jupiter or Saturn, the people of Ireland have not travelled by the same route as the people of England along the centuries. For them trial by jury, legislation by majorities, roughly speaking, all our peculiarly English methods of representation, are as unfitted now as when Poyning imposed the statute-book on the Irish clans. In the fact that we are so near lies our difficulty, for English Radicalism stands in the way of a solid cure, and the word 'Crown Colony' can but be whispered. Yet probably in that direction, rather than by further doses of the English Parliamentary system, can we hope to restore our sister island, let us say, to the comparative prosperity described by Spenser as existing before the Desmond War." The blindness of the proposal is equalled only by its brutality. It clearly enables us to see the absolute necessity that exists for the deliverance of Ireland from all danger of finally falling into the hands of the party the *Spectator* represents. Fortunately those English Radicals exist, of whom the *Spectator* complains, and there is little fear that their power can be lessened or their growth checked.

THE defeat of Mr. Parnell's candidate by Sir John FORTUNATE Pope Hennessy, in Kilkenny, must be a source of RESULTS. satisfaction to all the true friends of Ireland.

Unfortunately, as we may gather from the cable-gram, although, we are still far from placing implicit reliance on them, Mr. Parnell has forfeited the confidence of the Irish people by more than his principal transgression. His attack on Mr. Gladstone, for instance, has been imprudent in the extreme, and, were he still acknowledged as leader of the party, or even of an important division of the party, it must prove an insurmountable obstacle in the way of success. We do not, however, intend to imply that any consideration personal to himself would cause Mr. Gladstone to alter his mind or to withdraw his sympathy or his aid, so far as it could still be given, from the Home Rule movement. Mr. Gladstone has certainly not been actuated in the matter by any personal considerations—not even by any considerations confined to Ireland alone, but by the views reflection and experience led him to form as to the well-being of the empire at large. We are convinced that, whatever the Irish party, even as a whole, might do, Mr. Gladstone's views as to the fundamental state of the question would undergo no alteration. He has himself told us, nevertheless, that it was the union and determination of the Irish people that induced him to take their side, and to conclude that the time had come to help them in obtaining the object of their legitimate desires. It might naturally be argued by him that the arising of a division among them, and of a strong division as must evidently be the case did any considerable portion of the country adhere to Mr. Parnell, changed the aspect of the case and rendered it unadvisable or even impossible in the face of opposing difficulties to proceed any further in an attempt to promote it. The election in Kilkenny, therefore, which has been evidently taken as a test of the feeling of the Irish people, and on which all-important issues consequently hung, has resulted, we say, in a manner which is completely satisfactory. Of Mr. Vincent Scully, Sir John Pope Hennessy's opponent, we know next to nothing. A generous subscription given by him a few months ago to the funds of the League gained for him the applause of the national press. His action, however, in consenting to become a tool to be employed in injuring the cause of the country, does not incline us to believe he would have made a very good or useful member. His intention, perhaps, was laudable, but his judgment was certainly at fault. Sir John Pope Hennessy, on the contrary, is a statesman of experience—one who has more than once acquitted himself well in difficult positions—so that there can be little doubt that he must prove an acquisition of much value to the party. He will undoubtedly give them additional weight in Parliament, and increase the respect with which they are generally regarded. Things, therefore do not look so black for Ireland as we had at first feared. Even if there were more truth than we were willing to admit in the reports conveyed here by cable, and scenes of excitement did occur, in which demonstrations were made and things were said that must be exceedingly regretted, the time was one in which strong feeling must necessarily prevail, and when some degree of forgetfulness must be conceded as allowable. Some foolish talk, indeed, was here and there as to profane given that the Irish people were unsuited

for self-government, and some small joking as to the riotous nature of an Irish Parliament. People, however, whose reading or experience is limited, cannot be expected to form judgments of any great value, and the small jester, according to his kind, must have his little joke. No one of any common sense could be influenced by stuff of that kind. A great loss the national party have undoubtedly sustained.—We cannot pretend to belittle Mr. Parnell, or to undervalue his services in the past—They, however, owe to the leader who has failed them a very perfect training, by which their native talents and long experience have enabled them fully to profit, and they are now equal to maintaining the contest under a head appointed by themselves. That they will be supported loyally by the country, and that no division worth speaking of will occur, we are assured by the result of this election in Kilkenny.

Parisian Notes.

AMONG the more remarkable events of the day have been the conferences of the Abbé Garnier with some of the Socialist leaders. In some instances the meetings were riotous, but on the whole there is reason to believe that the arguments of the intrepid priest have produced a good effect. It is at least certain that he himself has been acknowledged to be sincere in his desire to serve the people, and the place won by him in popular esteem cannot fail to be shared more or less by the priesthood generally. An argument that gained the Abbé much applause was that in which he maintained that the wages of the labourer should not be regulated by any hard laws of supply and demand, but by the needs of the labourer and his family.

The national pilgrimage to Lourdes this year was fruitful in miracles. It is remarked that many cures of consumptive patients, some of them in the last stages of disease, were worked. A great marvel, however, was that performed in the case of a woman from the diocese of Sens, who had been a sufferer for twenty years, and during the last two had been confined to bed by a cancerous tumour. The poor creature came to the shrine covered with sores, but, after the third bath taken by her, and at the passage of the Blessed Sacrament, she was restored in a moment of time to perfect health.

The first part of Pere Didon's long expected work, the Life of Christ, written in refutation of Renan's well known book, has appeared in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. It is quite equal to all that was anticipated, high as were the expectations, and promises splendidly for what is still to come.

The impending conscription of the Seminarists is causing some sensation. An amusing phase of the matter is the fear entertained in some quarters that the ecclesiastics will corrupt the army by inspiring and reviving the religious sentiment in its ranks. A battalion of clericals is a vision that has rare terrors for certain minds. On the other hand apprehension is expressed lest France, by being stripped of her priesthood, may become altogether irreligious. The Bishop of Orleans, meantime, has denounced the accusation brought against the French clergy of being guilty of cowardice and want of patriotism. Such an accusation, he says, contradicts fifteen centuries of history. He points to the recent services of the clergy on the battle field as refuting the charge that they shrank from the dangers and hardships of military service.

The Empress of Austria, who has been making a tour *incognito* at one time under the name of Madame Nicholson, and at another under that of Miss Simpson, has visited Paris and one or two other French cities. Her Majesty went about unnoticed among the crowd. In one instance, she had some difficulty in changing a money order, the banker's clerk seeing reason in the august lady's assumed names to suspect that all was not quite right. An opportune hint, however, fortunately prevented him from finally committing himself.

It is announced that an annual holiday, in memory of Joan of Arc, is to be given in the Government schools. The *fête* will be of a very different signification from that of some already observed. It is to be hoped that the effect on the minds of French school children may take some colouring from the character of her whose memory is thus honoured. If such turn out to be the case, however, the intentions of the powers that be will be thwarted—but not unhappily so. The matter is certainly of fair augury for France.

A monument is about to be erected at Aix to the memory of five thousand priests and religious martyred there under the Terror. All, however, were not directly executed, many dying from hardships and ill-treatment.

A statue of the late Admiral Courbet has been unveiled at Abbeville, his native place. The event took partly the nature of a religious ceremony, the memory of the admiral being revered as that of a fervent Catholic, as well as an eminent, brave, and victorious commander. The French navy is fortunate in possessing many distinguished officers who partake of a like spirit of faith and fervour.

A revival almost of the personages of our distant schoolbooks seems to have taken place in connection with the recent marriage of a daughter of General Canrobert. What! Canrobert, the father of a daughter still marriageable—not more, in fact, than some six-and-twenty years old. The daughter of the General's advanced age, it is true, but still the daughter of one whose renown is a matter of ancient history. What, nevertheless, does it prove but the rapid flight of

time, and the few years it takes to make us old, and to include momentous historical epochs. As for the young lady and young gentleman married, they are nowhere. They would be nothing, in fact, were they not startling time-marks.

Erratic genius still seems to characterise the line of the late Victor Hugo. His grandson, George, has just been placed in the hands of guardians, whose duty it is to prevent his insane squandering of his fortune. The youth, it is said, would otherwise prove swifter than even another "Jubilee Plunger."

Doctor Desprès, having failed to move the Municipal Council, of which nevertheless he is himself a member, has announced his intention of appealing to the Chamber of Deputies in order to obtain the restoration of the Sisters of Charity as nurses in the Paris hospitals. And yet the Doctor is far from being in sympathy on other points with the "clericals."

The African missionary, Père Dorgère, was lately employed by the Government of the Republic to negotiate their treaty with the King of Dahomey. His success in the matter has obtained for him the decoration of the Legion of Honour.

The centenary of Lamartine's birth has been celebrated at Maçon. The principal lay speaker on the occasion was M. Jules Simon. Mgr. Perraud, Bishop of Autun, preached a sermon referring particularly to the religious features in the poet's character.

The bicentenary of the Blessed Margaret Mary, which occurred on October 17th, was celebrated with impressive solemnity at Paray-le-Monial. In the church of the Sacred Heart at Montmartre also it was imposingly observed, the Archbishop of Paris presiding.

Bull-fighting has become a popular amusement in Paris. It is carried out in a somewhat modified form, both bulls and men being protected from injury in the encounter. The bull, however, although not killed, is cruelly tortured, and taken at its best the sport is a brutal one. Demoralisation is quite apparent among the crowds of fashionably-dressed people of both sexes and all ages who look on and often applaud with enthusiasm. The sport is also not without its danger. Recently a bull tased one of the men engaged in goading it with bars, and inflicted very serious injuries upon him. In Spain the sport survives as the remnant of a less cultured age, but the significance of its introduction into France as an accompaniment of the highest secular culture to which the world has yet attained is very evident. Intellectual development, if such really exists, evidently goes hand in hand with moral deterioration. The chances are, meantime, that the boasted culture of the age involves intellectual no less than physical degradation.

Paris had been much grieved by the death from typhoid fever of the favourite actress, Jeanne Samary. This lady was not only the first comedian on the Parisian stage, but was distinguished by admirable virtues, being exemplary as daughter, wife, and mother.

One of the noble ladies of the day is the Duchesse d'Uzes. She is a lady of many accomplishments and excels in some branches of the fine arts. Her chief distinction of later days, however, has been derived from the great sum she lavished in an attempt to promote the interests of the Comte de Paris through the misadventurous General Boulanger. The sum in question is estimated at £120,000. The Duchess indeed is rich, but an expenditure on so vast a scale would prove the devotion of another Croesus. The Duchess comes of the ancient family of Mortemart, of which formerly was the notorious Madame de Montespan. She also however, and as it is rumoured somewhat to her discomfort so far as pride of lineage is concerned, though pride of purse may perhaps be set off against it, comes of the family to which belonged the Veuve Cliquot, well known in connection with the "sparkling vintage of Champagne." Whether it is the blood of the Mortemarts or the blood of the Cliquots, that is the more accountable for the attempt to elevate the great grand-son, and perhaps the not inconsistent great grand-son, of Egalité, to the throne of St. Louis must be left to the discernment of those who are rightly inspired to make the necessary distinctions.

CHRISTMAS DAY IN DUNEDIN.

On Christmas Day Masses commenced in St. Joseph's Cathedral, Dunedin, at 5.30 a.m., terminating with Pontifical High Mass, celebrated by his Lordship the Bishop at 11 a.m. The Rev. Father Golden acted as deacon, the Rev. Father O'Neill as sub-deacon, and the Rev. Father Lynch, Adm., as master of ceremonies. Father Lynch also preached, delivering a sermon appropriate to the feast of the day. The choir had been reinforced for the occasion by an orchestra under the leadership of Mr. Parker, the well-known violinist. The music performed was the "Kyrie," "Gloria," and "Credo," from a Mass composed since his arrival in New Zealand by Signor Squarise, who acted as conductor, with the "Sanctus" and "Agnus Dei," from Weber's Mass in G. The "Kyrie" opened with an *andante sostenuto* movement, the introduction as well as the chorus all through, being very good and full. The "Christe eleison" begins as a soprano solo (taken by Miss Woods), and passes first into a duet with baritone (taken by J. Jago), and finally into a trio, the third voice being a tenor (taken by Mr. Carolio). The chorus is afterwards reintroduced, the harmonies being rich and striking, and the whole effect remarkably fine. The key is that of E minor, and the music is particularly appropriate to the prayer, the tone of plaintive, penitent, supplication being clearly brought out and well sustained. The "Gloria" opens with a rapid and triumphant movement, the solo, duet, and trio being again judiciously employed. The chorus also is, as before, full and rich. The "Qui Tollis" begun by the baritone, is answered by the

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DUNEDIN AND CHRISTCHURCH.

soprano (taken by Miss Smith), and passes into a trio with the tenor, forming, on the whole, one of the finest movements in the majestic hymn. The chorus also in which the concluding Amen is given is most deserving of praise. The "Credo," which musical connoisseurs would probably pronounce the best of the three parts of the Mass in question, opens with a full chorus in unison, the orchestral accompaniment being very fine and appropriate. A bari solo takes up the words, "Et in unum Dominum," and the "Et incantatus" a passage on which composers as a rule expend their choicest inspirations, is given as a charming solo and duet. The "Crucifixus" comes on as a massive and solemn chorus, the instrumentation being particularly grand. The contralto solo (taken by Mrs. Angus) "Qui cum patre," is also very beautiful, and in this instance likewise the concluding movement, "Amen," of itself alone proves the claims of the composer to the place he holds among musicians. The "Credo" is written in the key of F major. Of the selections from Weber we need not speak, the Mass being familiar to most people who attend churches in which there is a choir of any importance. The other music performed was Handel's Largo, very finely played by the orchestra, and the Christmas hymn, "Adeste Fideles," in which the soprano solo was taken by Miss Mills. Miss D. Horan presided as usual at the organ. The altar and sanctuary had been beautifully adorned by the Dominican nuns for the festival, the arrangement of flowers and lights in great profusion being extremely tasteful. Under the great window above the altar at the back, the words, "Venite Adoremus," in gold letters on white silk, were displayed, and on scrolls similarly worked, and placed, among garlands of foliage, across the clustered pillars on either side of the window were the words "Gloria in excelsis Deo et in terra pax." A garland of beautiful flowers wreathed the front of the tabernacle from top to bottom. Within the door of the baptistry in the Northern tower, which opens into the North aisle of the church, the nuns had constructed the crib—the rocky arches of the cave being well imitated, and the Divine Infant represented as lying on a bed of straw, the Virgin Mother and St. Joseph kneeling in adoration, one on each side. The various Masses were very numerously attended, and the number of communicants was extremely large.—In the evening, in the interval between Vespers and Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament, the Bishop preached on the festival of the day.—We may add that Signor Equaria has presented the Mass composed by him to St. Joseph's choir—for their exclusive use.

Dublin Notes.

(From the National Papers.)

THE Irish Envoys to America took their departure from Havre on Sunday, October 26, on board the good ship La Champagne. The party consisted of Messrs. Dillon, W. O'Brien, T. Harrington, and T. D. Sullivan, M.P.s. Mrs. O'Brien and Mrs. Sullivan accompanied the party. The envoys departed in the most sanguine spirits, although it was remarked that Mr. O'Brien looked fatigued and pale. During their stay in the French capital Messrs. O'Brien and Dillon were the objects of much complimentary attention on the part of French men of letters and public men. They paid two visits to the Chamber of Deputies, where the *loge* of the President was placed at their disposal, and where they were escorted all through the magnificent building by the chief of the Cabinet, M. Dumoure. The foremost politicians, litterateurs, and members of the famous French Academy came to the reception given in their honour by Madame Raffalovich, mother of Mrs. O'Brien. It is a noteworthy outcome of their visit to Paris that M. De Pressense, editor-in-chief of the *Temps*, an eminent writer on Irish affairs, has undertaken to write a history of the foundation of New Tipperary for the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. Several leading Frenchmen pressed Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien to give public expression to their views on the Irish question during their stay in France, but compliance with these requests was utterly out of their power, so large an amount of business remained for them to transact prior to their departure.

Mr. Balfour two years ago was driven by the taunts of the *Times* to pay a flying visit to Ireland, and now he has again been compelled by the action of Mr. Morley and the comments of the public Press on absentee Government to go through a similar disagreeable duty. Arriving in Dublin at the end of last week, he suddenly started off for the West of Ireland on Friday. He was accompanied by his sister, Miss Balfour, and Mr. Wyndham, his secretary; Colonel Stewart, R.M., and District-Inspector Allan as *avants courriers*. The party paid flying visits to Castlereagh (into which town, it is stated, the Chief Secretary got by mistake), Ballaghaderin, Kiltimagh, Swinford, Killala, Ballina, and Ballyglass. The express rate at which they travelled renders the famous outside-car journey of Sir Robert Peel quite a leisurely tour of investigation as compared with this excursion of the Balfour party. It is recorded gravely by the historian of the *Daily Express*, who had the privilege of accompanying the distinguished party, that the Chief Secretary actually went into a potato field *en route* and inspected with some curiosity the dwarfed and rotten specimens of the crop which the poor tenant was digging. He is also reported to have gone into the ruin of a dilapidated evicted hovel, one out of many which doubtless confronted him as he sped along, and saw the evicted tenants, a poor old woman and her brother, crouching in the windowless, chimneyless, and doorless heap of mud and thatch. The sight so moved him, we are told, that he gave the woman a sovereign. Probably his sylvan tools, the Removables, had given the poor creatures impietous before for retaking possession of his same structural abomination. Possibly some great painter will by-and-by depict the simple glory of Mr. Balfour's character by representing him as the hero of those two incidents—the digging of the potatoes and the visit to the evicted; for it is thus very often that history is written; and so reveal him to the world in a new character—the tender-hearted

philanthropist. It is put forward that the motive of his eccentric journey was to judge about the necessity for a light railway in Mayo; but we suspect rather that it was a very weighty reason of state—or at least what appeared to be a very weighty reason. Parliament will soon be in session, and some business besides golfing will have to be got through.

On Monday, October 27, Mr. Balfour and party continued their journey to the wild district of Achill, and were the object of much curiosity to the poverty-stricken and primitive inhabitants. They were met by Father O'Connor, the parish priest, who explained the circumstances of the islanders, and gave his views about the public works necessary for their preservation from famine. Previous to his visit to Achill he had had the benefit of the views of the Bishop of Killala (Most Rev. Dr. Conway), Father O'Hara, P.P. of Kiltimagh, Rev. Canon Lyons, and other prominent clergymen in the West, upon the same subject. Mr. Balfour's own views about the matter are pretty clear. He has told a Press interviewer that he considers emigration to be the best specific for the poverty of these wild regions in the West; and he does not believe much in the migration panacea. From his point of view he is doubtless right. As any fool can govern a place in a state of siege, so any sort of a statesman can rule a country which has no people in it. It is said by the *Daily Express* representative that Mr. Balfour was received enthusiastically and cheered here and there along the route, but the local correspondents all say that he was received with absolute silence by the people everywhere. After leaving Achill it was Mr. Balfour's intention to pay a visit to Mr. Vesey Stoney, of Rosstrur, who is still a J.P., and who will doubtless be able to give Mr. Balfour some straight tips on the way emigration funds ought to be applied. Then he intended to wind up his visit to the West by dropping in upon that confirmed sorehead, Mr. Mitchell-Henry, at Kylemore. So ends the most remarkable journey or progress ever undertaken by a statesman in search of enlightenment.

There is a trite and somewhat vulgar saying, of which the morality is questionable but the prudence cannot be denied, "When you tell a lie at all tell a good one." The suggestion is plainly that it is best not to tell a lie at all, but if you are incurably given that way, at least tell a lie that is plausible and possible to be believed. We commend the rule to the attention of the brave Mr. Galtour. He violated it very grossly in his interview with the representative of the *New York World*: "There was not the slightest reason," he said, "why Mr. Dillon and Mr. O'Brien should have left as they did. They were under bail, and if they had failed to appear it was my duty to find them. But until they did fail to appear there was nothing to prevent them going to Queenstown and boarding the first steamer to New York. They could have done this even if our army of constables had been at their heels. I could not have stopped them, and I should have broken the law if I had attempted to do so."

Now this is really fine, in view of the notorious fact that every steamer that left Queenstown for New York was ransacked by detectives. The truth was, the Castle was well advised that Mr. Dillon and Mr. O'Brien meant to go, and were on their guard. In Baron Dowse's famous phrase, "They had their ammunition ready." A warrant was obtained on a sworn information that there was reasonable belief (for once a true statement) that they were about to quit the country, and the detective shadows hovered round them night and day, ready to pounce at the first symptom of departure. Apart from this altogether, Mr. P. O'Brien, M.P., was arrested without a regular warrant in England. Does anyone doubt the Castle would not have adopted the same course in regard to Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien if necessary? The Castle was outwitted and defeated. Mr. Galtour makes himself ridiculous by the effort to cover up the defeat with incredible falsehoods. We read that two detectives watched the departure of the Envoys on board the French steamer. They could only watch there. "They might look but mustn't touch." The same would be more lively if they had watched their departure on board the steamer from Queenstown.

Mr. Gladstone has concluded his arduous campaign in Midlothian. The most varied and wonderful achievement he has yet accomplished, and pregnant, we will believe, with the most momentous results. The genius of the old man is as bright and as far-seeing, his eloquence as soul-compelling as when last he rallied Liberal England to the fight. The signal victory of Eccles, the most brilliant of the many that the Liberals have achieved since the disastrous election of '86, came opportunely to inspire him in the midst of his labours. He left no point of the Government policy untouched, he touched nothing that he did not demolish. He effectually silenced the parrot cry of "obstruction! obstruction!" with which the Coercionists, for the lack of something better to say, have been dunning the ears of the English constituencies. It will be a hardy man that raises that cry again in England after Mr. Gladstone's exposure.

He dealt chiefly, of course, with Ireland, and enunciated and denounced the atrocities of the coercion Government with marvellous clearness and vigour. No part of his speech was more remarkable than his splendid vindication of the justice—nay, the absolute necessity of the plan of Campaign. The clearness and vigour of his vindication demand a lengthened and verbatim quotation from his speech—"How stands the case, and how is justice to be done, and who are the true authors of the Plan of Campaign (hear, hear)? I will tell you the true authors of the Plan of Campaign are those who made the Plan of Campaign in Ireland an absolute necessity (cheers). These are the members of the present Government and the majority in the present Parliament. How do I make good what I say? In 1886 there was a great failure in the Irish crops. The greatest distress prevailed. It was known that the people would be unable to pay their rents. The Government issued a commission to inquire whether the people could pay their rents or not, with the Duke of Richmond at their head, I think. And what was said by us and by Irish members? We said 'How are people to live while the commission is inquiring? If you yourselves admit that there may be an incapacity of the Irish people to pay their rents why don't you make some temporary provision to prevent the exaction of rent until the truth can be ascertained? Not the slightest attention was paid to

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FRESH BUTTER & EGGS A SPECIALTY.

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this demand. Mr. Parnell brought in a Bill to make some provision of that kind. The Bill was thrown out upon the second reading. We asked the Government to produce a Bill of their own. They absolutely refused, and what was the consequence? The people were unable to pay their rents. It was outrageous that they should be made to starve, and the Nationalist leaders brought in the Plan of Campaign. Well, gentlemen, I say this. The proof is followed up in this way that when the commission had reported in month of May or June, 1887, then the Government, when it was too late, acknowledged the necessity, and brought in a bill for the further reduction of the rents. But in the meantime the people could not starve, and the Plan of Campaign was simply a device to prevent them from starving." The authors and advocates of the Plan of Campaign desire no nobler justification, no higher praise. It was theirs in a deadly crisis of their country's fate to save the people from starvation. With such a service as this to show, they may set detraction at defiance.

The coercionists and the cranks combine in deploring the inadequacy of the Home Rule programme of Mr. Gladstone to satisfy the immortal yearnings and aspirations of the Irish people for a National freedom. They denounce the degenerate Nationalist of to-day for condescending to accept it. The patriots of '98, the patriots of '48, we are assured, would turn from such proposals with scorn, and would infinitely prefer the perpetual coercion which the Tories are kind enough to provide for the country. It is curious how popular dead Irish patriots are with the coercionists, and the accuracy with which they can divine what their action would be in any given contingency.

But Mr. Gladstone has delivered a staggerer to the cranks and Coercionists combined from which even their audacity will not easily recover. He quotes against them no less an authority than Thomas Davis himself. He proves that his Home Rule was the Home Rule of Davis's aspirations.—"I do not seek," wrote Davis in the letter to the Duke of Wellington which Mr. Gladstone quoted—"I do not seek the raw repeal of the Act of Union. I want you to retain the Imperial Parliament, with its Imperial powers. I ask you to disencumber it of those things which exhaust its patience and embarrass its attention. I ask you to give to Ireland a local legislature. It is not impossible to combine an Irish legislature for local purposes with the integrity and foreign importance of the Empire. A local Parliament granted soon, and in a kindly and candid spirit, would be fairly accepted, and would conciliate that large and varied body which, from want of wisdom or want of patriotism or ambition, are intolerant of having their local laws made and their local offices filled by Englishmen." Davis was not merely the first of Irish poets. He was the purest, the greatest, the most gifted of Irish patriots. There never was an Irishman who so concentrated on himself the affection, the respect, the confidence, the admiration of the generation in which he lived, and of posterity. All true Irishmen—the most moderate and the most extreme—speak of Davis with a reverence that comes nigh to adoration. The Home Rule that was good enough for Davis is good enough for the Irish Nationalists of to-day. Ireland wants no more than Davis claimed for her.

Three cheers, and three times three, for the firemen and sailors, staunch men and true, who taught the exterminators and their backers in the Cork Steampacket Company a sharp lesson, and a wholesome one. These are the men worth working and fighting for. The story is very short. A drove of Emergency cattle were with great difficulty got aboard the steamer at Cork by Mr. Maurice Beattie and three amateur cattle-drivers, the regular hand-liters refusing to so much as touch them with a forty foot pole. But their troubles only began when they got on deck. The firemen and sailors forthwith deserted their posts and refused to stir hand or foot to work the vessel until the horned Jonahs were thrown overboard. "They would not," they declared, "encourage wrong to their country." Soft words and hard words were tried on them in vain. "You will bring poverty on yourselves," said the benevolent Beattie. "We are well used to it and not afraid," said the undaunted men. Finally, they triumphed, as resolute combination always triumphs. The cattle were driven off the deck of the vessel with even more difficulty than they were driven on. There the matter ends for the present. If the Cork Steam Packet Company are well advised, they will let it end there. They have already had experience of the result of attempting to convert their line into a floating Emergency Association. As to the resolute men, they have but to stand firm and have no fear. The whole country is at their back.

PRESENTATION TO CONSTABLE MULHOLLAND.

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

men met in the Railway Hotel, Winton, to say good-bye to Constable ON the evening of the 12th December between thirty and forty gentle-Hugh Mulholland, on the eve of his departure for Cromwell. A light supper was served in *recherche* style by host Starkey.

His Worship the Mayor, Mr. James Gilmour, occupied the chair, and in a neat speech referred to the regret felt by the residents of both town and district at the loss of one who during his thirteen years residence amongst them they had learned to esteem as a citizen and respect as an officer of the law; one who possessed the happy knack of strictly performing his duty without making himself either obtrusive or obnoxious; one who always preferred to act the part of peacemaker, thereby endearing himself to all classes of the community. When it became known (his Worship continued) that the exigencies of the public service demanded his (Constable Mulholland's) removal from amongst them, a few gentlemen formed themselves into a canvassing committee and succeeded beyond their most sanguine expectations. The time at their disposal was, however, too short to allow them to purchase a suitable souvenir, he had therefore to request Mr. Mulholland to accept this purse of sovereigns and with it purchase a memento which would be not only worthy of the

occasion but acceptable to himself and Mrs. Mulholland. His Worship concluded by wishing Mr. and Mrs. Mulholland, on behalf of the company, all health and happiness. Then followed the toasts: "Our Guests," proposed in a happy speech by Mr. Horan, and spoken to by Messrs. James McArthur, T. McWilliam, and G. Sims, who each spoke in feeling terms of Mr. Mulholland's worth as a citizen and a constable; song, "For he's a jolly good fellow." Mr. Mulholland, in returning thanks, said the matter had taken him by surprise, as, although he had always striven to do his duty to the best of his ability and would always continue to do so, he did not think he deserved any thanks for that, as he was paid for doing it. As for the kindly feelings and good wishes expressed towards him and his wife, of the genuineness of which their handsome present that evening was a substantial guarantee, they never could forget, and he hoped the day would come when he and his family would return to live and perhaps die among the friends they were now so reluctantly parting with (applause). "The Mayor and Councillors," ably responded to by ex-Mayors T. McWilliam and James McArthur; Gaelic song by Mr. C. McRae; "The Agricultural Institute," responded to by Messrs. Henderson and McRae; comic recitation by Mr. M. O'Brien; "The Host and Hostess," recited to by Mr. Starkey, and the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" by the company, brought a most enjoyable evening to a close.

H. A. C. B. SOCIETY'S FETE.

THE annual fete of the H.A.C.B. Society, St. Joseph's Branch Dunedin, took the shape this year of a picnic and sports, and was held on Boxing day, in the gardens of the Friendly Societies, at Sawyer's Bay, near Port Chalmers. The place is a very pretty one; the grounds well situated, nicely planted and sheltered, among scenery which on every side affords a charming view. There was a very large attendance, and the visitors seemed throughout the day thoroughly to enjoy themselves. The weather, with the exception of a shower, which fell in the forenoon, and whose effects were soon dried off, was fine and warm, so that those of the guests who were more advanced in age had no fears as to the consequences of sitting to look on at the fun. As to the younger folk present, there did not seem to be much thought of sitting still among them. Not to speak of the sports properly so-called, which however, were carried out with immense success, swings, skipping-ropes, and games of all sorts were kept going. There was also an excellent brass band, the Kaikorai Band in attendance, whose performance added much to the pleasures of the day. Among the visitors were the Most Rev. Dr. Morau, and the Rev. Fathers Lynch, Adm., O'Donnell (Port Chalmers), Golden, and O'Neill. The rev. gentlemen, indeed, did much to promote the amusement of those present. Father Lynch acted as one of the judges, and Father Golden proved a host in himself where the school children were concerned. The Rev. Brothers Murray, Hughes, Magee, O'Hare, and Moore, were also on the ground, and also engaged in doing their best, with happy results, to make the time pass pleasantly by. To this also the efforts of the officers and members of the Society very efficiently contributed. The events on the programme of sports were spiritedly contested and caused much interest. The hurling matches, of which there were two—one for boys and one for men, the Hibernian Society, captained by Mr. O'Driscoll, against the Dunedin Irish Rifles, captained by Mr. Clancy—being especially exciting and each proving a sharp and protracted struggle. The Society are to be congratulated on the success that has crowned their undertaking, and, no doubt, the results obtained this year will be remembered so as to ensure for their next year's fete a still greater measure of success. The fact, moreover, that the day served as a holiday and festival for the children attending the Catholic schools, of whom but few could have been absent, makes the event still more a matter for congratulation. The following is the programme as it was carried out:—

200yds Handicap Race, boys under 16. First prize ham, second trophy, third trophy—Flanagan 1, Booth 2, Irvine 3. There were 14 entries.

Race for Girls (under 12), 220yds. First prize a pair of boots, second trophy—Miss O'Keefe 1, Miss Power 2, Miss Carter 3. There were 20 entries.

Sack Race for Boys under 16. Distance, 220yds. First prize bag of sugar, second trophy, third trophy—Keyes 1, Mitchell 2, Molloy 3. There were eight entries.

220yds Handicap Race, for members of the Hibernian Society. First prize box of tea, second meer chaum pipe—W Carr 1, T Curtain 2, C Rodgers 3. There were eight entries.

Handicap Walking Match. One Mile. First prize 15s—Alexander. There were 10 entries.

Boys' Wrestling Match (Cumberland style).—First prize 7s 6d—Stevenson. There were nine entries.

Married Women's Race (220yds). First prize half-ton of coal, second tin of coffee—Mrs Walsh 1, Mrs Gramm 2.

Three-legged Race, for youths under 10. Distance, 220yds. First prize 5s, second 3s—Irvine and Gibb 1, M and T Butler 2, Tracey and McKay 3. There were nine entries.

Race for Unmarried Ladies (220yds). First prize silk umbrella—Miss 4. Watt. There were 13 entries.

440yds Race. First prize half-ton of coals, second bag of sugar—Lloyd 1, Nyhon and Stevenson 2. There were five entries.

Girls' Race (under 16), 220yds. First prize trophy, second trophy—Miss E Tracey 1, Miss Drumm 2, Miss A Power 3.

Grand Hurling Match—Hibernian Society 1, Dunedin Irish Rifles 2.

Michael Davitt, in the *Contemporary Review*, asks why external help should be asked or expected by Ireland when there are thirty millions now in Irish banks and other institutions, a fraction of which would avert starvation and the shame of receiving alms.



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The liberal support given to him in the old days as manager of the C.B.P. was a great inducement to purchase the business when offered, and now that he has assumed the proprietorship, his Customers and the Public generally can rely that nothing shall be wanting on his part to make the establishment worthy of the name—CITY BOOT PALACE.

NEW STOCK row to hand, suitable for the coming season, imported direct, so that Goods may be offered at lowest prices. The greatest attention has been paid to quality, and, with a thorough knowledge of the requirements, he feels confident that the selection submitted to the public will be second to none in the Colony.

In Colonial Goods, the most suitable makes have been selected.

NOTE.—All Goods of Colonial Manufacture absolutely guaranteed, so that purchasers may be insured against inferior material and bad workmanship.

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Large new Stock of Gas Fittings, Gas Boiling and Grilling Stoves, Gas Fires, from the best English makers—viz, Fletcher, Wilson, Wright, etc. English-made Patent Instantaneous Water Heaters (made of strong copper, lined inside)—a hot bath, any time day or night, in from 5 to 15 minutes, by simply turning on the gas and water taps.

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IN thanking my many friends and the public generally for their liberal patronage during the past ten years, both at the Victorian and Southern Cross Hotels, I beg respectfully to inform them that I have taken a long lease of that conveniently situated and commodious Hotel, hitherto known as BABBETT'S, and situated at the corner of Manchester and High Streets, which it is my intention to thoroughly renovate. The spacious bedrooms afford accommodation for over 100 persons, whilst the private sitting-rooms are second to none in any hotel in the Colony. The lofty and well-lighted dining-room is unsurpassed, and as I have secured the services of a first-class Chef, the Cuisine will be both liberal and professionally perfect, and I confidently hope that the satisfaction given by my catering for the Canterbury Saleyards Company, the Agricultural and Pastoral Association, and the Canterbury Yeomanry Cavalry for the past three years will be a sufficient guarantee that nothing shall be wanting as regards this department.—Special arrangements can be made for the accommodation of Travelling Cricket or Football Teams, etc., and Rooms can be obtained at any time for the use of Clubs, Associations, and others wishing to hold meetings.
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All drinks in stock are of the very best descriptions.

Excellent Stabling, with loose box accommodation.

MODERATE CHARGES.

Irish News.

Antrim.—Felix O'Neill, president, occupied the chair at recent Moneyglass and Carlin League meeting, which was the largest ever assembled. The chairman, in a few well-chosen remarks, thanked the members for the position in which they placed him, and in which he would try to give satisfaction to all parties. Patrick Devlin, Bannside, said the land question was the bottom question, before which all others were insignificant. Land is necessary for all, from the sovereign to the pauper. Our necessities are our title deeds to our just portion of the common inheritance. His remarks were well received.

Armagh.—A meeting was recently held to establish in Lurgan a branch of the National Union of the gas-workers and labourers of Great Britain and Ireland. W. Livingston was present and addressed the meeting. A considerable number of members were enrolled.

The merchants of Lurgan were last week attacked and annoyed by an unknown individual of gentlemanly appearance, whose conduct raised doubt about his sanity. In one case he entered a shop and demanded some articles not in stock, thereupon he made a lunge at the merchant with a heavy walking-stick, clearing the shop of all persons. In another instance he accosted a gentleman in the street, and, flourishing the stick in a threatening manner, declared that he was the devil from hell and meant to be obeyed, and vowing repeatedly that he was a supporter of law and order, and meant to see the law obeyed. He may have been a broken down landlord.

Clare.—Kilkee, the Brighton of Ireland, was the scene of a popular demonstration participated in by people from Clare and adjoining counties. This was the celebrating of the inauguration of the South Clare railway works, and the turning of the first sod by Mrs. Reeves of Besborough, the amiable wife of R. W. C. Reeves, who did so much to promote the line. The railway commences at Cappa pier, Kilrush, and goes on to Miltown Malbay, joining the West Clare railway at the latter town, a distance of twenty-five miles. It will have a branch line from a junction at Moyasta, three miles from Kilrush, to Kilkee. The estimated cost is £120,000. The clergy of the district and Mr. Murphy, M.P., were present.

Cork.—Wm. Hallisey, mason, and Michael Walsh, farmer, were attacked by an emergencyman near Killavullen. The supporter of "law and order" fired several revolver shots at them but happily missed.

A bust of Rev. Francis Mahony (Father Prout) was unveiled last week in the Crawford Municipal Schools of Science and Art, Nelson's Place, Cork, by the Mayor, in presence of a large number of ladies and gentlemen, and members of the Mahony family. The bust, which is life-size, is the work of Richard Barter, a Cork man.

Donegal.—The incessant and heavy rains of the last few weeks have done incalculable injury to the crops. The River Lennon burst its embankment, submerging the crops from Chaurcill to Bamerton. Hundreds of acres of crop-land lay under water for days. Such potatoes as partially escaped the blight and rot are not expected to be worth digging. In several places the water was five feet deep. Stephen Morrison, Trabonbeg, lost an acre of stooked oats. To prevent a recurrence of these annual losses by floodings a meeting will be held in Kilmacranon to ask the Government for a loan to widen, deepen, and embank the river.

A large and representative meeting of the people of Inver parish was held at Frosses, Father Gallagher presided. The meeting was convened with the view of obtaining definite and reliable information relative to the extent of the blight of the potato crop, and take such steps as might be deemed necessary in view of the threatened distress. The sad tale the farmers had to tell was substantially the same. "The potatoes are gone," was the doleful plaint an every lip. Resolutions calling the attention of the Government to the condition of the people and requesting that works be provided to enable them to live through the distress were adopted.

Down.—There was a large show of flax at last market. Two thousand stones were offered for sale and a fair attendance of buyers from Belfast and other centres. There were brisk sales, and nearly all was disposed of at from five shillings to eight shillings per stone. Jas. Fulton of Millisle Mills, Donaghadee, who had 800 stones, obtained the highest price.

A meeting of Barameeh League branch was held recently, John McLean, president, in the chair. Rev. P. O'Hare moved, and Edward Fegan seconded a vote of thanks to Mr. Farrell, solicitor, on his attendance at the Revision Sessions in Rathfriland; to Porter McCann for the able manner in which he worked up the register, and to Michael Murphy and Patrick McLindon who gave evidence.

Just two weeks ago a number of workmen employed by the Belfast and Down railway company arrived in Downpatrick and commenced the work of pegging off the new line of railway from Downpatrick to Ardglass. The total length of the new line will be about eight miles, and will be constructed by the employees of the County Down Railway, under the direction of Mr. Culverpell, the company's engineer.

Galway.—An extraordinary sensation was caused recently by the announcement that a ghost had made its appearance in Abbeygate street. There is nearly opposite the sacristy door of the pro-cathedral an untenanted house. Somebody died there within the last few weeks. Then the house became untenanted, but was subsequently occupied for a short time. The speedy exit of the latest occupant, it was said, was caused by the ghost. The ghost appears in white at the windows and thousands of people gather in the streets to get a peep at the uncanny visitor.

Kerry.—William Cantillon of Ballydonoghue, whose action in taking possession of a farm held by a tenant named Dennehy,

caused so much displeasure, has signified to Father Harrington (St. Michael's College) his intention of giving up the place subject to whatever conditions Messrs. J. Stack and F. Harrington, M.P.'s, might think just and equitable.

At the Killarney Quarter Sessions a number of tenants on this estate brought action against Lord Kenmare for illegal seizure of their cattle and horses. A decree was granted in each case.

Kildare.—A meeting of labourers was held last week in the Market Square, Naas. The attendance was large. J. B. Everett of Newbridge presided. A branch of the Union was established and a good number enrolled.

A great meeting of the Kildare and surrounding branches of the League was held in the Town Hall last week, Rev. John Cullen, Kildare, presided. Amongst those present were—Messrs. Clancy, Kibbide, and McDonald, M.P.'s, J. Cosgrove, H. Ferris, H. Hackett, W. Cosgrove, Fay, etc. Amongst the resolutions passed was the following:—That the housing of the labourers in many districts of the county is a disgrace to civilisation, and that we hope the farmers will take into account the claims of the labourers to a liberal and generous treatment.

Limerick.—The bicentenary of the siege of Limerick was recently celebrated at St. John's Square, close to the monument erected to the memory of Sarfield. Amongst those present were P. O'Brien, M.P.; Mr. Finucane, M.P.; Aldermen Riordan and O'Mara, Town Councillors Donnelly and P. McSweeney, Mr. Keating, *Leader*; J. M. Steward, O'Brien, Dalton, Mr. Lunden, Kiltcealy. Alderman O'Mara presided.

At regular meeting of Rearcross National League E. O'Toole presiding, the Secretary read a letter from the Central Branch enclosing £3 for Patrick Berkey, one of Captain Herd's Rearcross evicted tenants, and for which the branch returned thanks. There were other matters of importance before the meeting with regard to the assistance Carey, the local grabber was receiving from a few persons in the parishes of Murroe and Newport.

Longford.—Daniel Egan, brother to Joseph Egan, president of the Ballym-cormack Branch, I.N.L., was passing down a street recently in which some boys were cheering, when Constable Broodle pointed him out to the squad as a disturber. What followed is sickening in its brutality. Before he could defend himself he was felled to the ground with a blow of Broodle's stick, and then dragged to the barracks like a dog.

Mayo.—At the Mayo Quarter Sessions recently an appeal of the Moy Salmon Fishery Company against a conviction of the justices for erecting a temporary bridge across the "Queen's gap," in the weirs at Ballina, said bridge being a permanent structure. The conviction of the justices was bad in law and was reversed.

During the hearing of the case in the Land Court, Carrick-on-Shannon, last week Mr. Burke, solicitor, strongly protested against the action of the Land Commissioners in forcing the public to have cases tried before two lay gentlemen without the guidance of a legal commissioner. This was, he said, contrary to the spirit and letter of the Act of Parliament, and against the interests of both landlord and tenant.

Monaghan.—The general fair, recently held, was larger than usual. The show of stock, however, was not good, and the sale in every class except springers dull. Young springing cows ranged from £16 to £21; year-olds, six-quarter, and two-year-old heifers and bullocks were from 20s to 30s per head cheaper than two months ago.

Meath.—There was a fair supply of stock and an average demand at Navan fair. Three-year-old stores brought from £12 to £13; two-year-olds, from £10 to £12; yearlings, from £7 to £8; springers, from £14 to £20. Beef, 6s to 7s per pound; mutton, 7d to 7½ per pound. At same fair the number of stock was about the average, and an appreciable decrease in prices, farmers in many instances not obtaining what they paid for the stock some months ago. Three-year-old stores brought from £11 to £12; two-year-olds from £10 to £11; yearlings, from £6 to £7; springers, £12 to £18; beef, 6s to 6½; mutton, 7d to 7½ per pound.

Queen's County.—The land-owners of Queen's County recently held a meeting in Maryborough Court-house. There was not much "go" in the proceedings, as they feel the end is quickly approaching.

Roscommon.—Michael King presided at recent meeting of Kinturans branch of the National League when the following resolution was passed:—That we look with disgust on the cowardly brutes, suckled on Irish mothers' breasts, who for the love of English gold bludgeoned their fellow-countrymen as they did in Tipperary.

Sligo.—The President of the Sligo National League, P. A. McHugh, has received an intimation that P. McDonald and Edward Leamy will shortly visit Sligo and the various branches of the League throughout the County. The secretaries have already been communicated with, and suitable preparations are being made to give the honorable gentlemen a hearty welcome.

A meeting was recently held in Ballyarnon to advocate the construction of a railway to Sligo, via Ballyarnon and Riverstown.

At a special meeting of the Sligo Corporation the Mayor, John Connolly presiding, a resolution proposed by P. A. McHugh, seconded by Michael Milmo, to present the freedom of the town to John Dillon in recognition of his services to Ireland was passed unanimously.

An influential meeting was held at Drumore West last week under the presidency of Rev. John J. Kelly. The object of the meeting was to consider the situation in view of the impending distress. The rev. chairman pointed out to the meeting that as no other parish in Tireah had made a move he thought they should take the lead. A time of difficulty and distress was approaching, and it behoved them to take counsel for the preservation of themselves and their families from starvation. Several resolutions of great importance were passed.

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IMPORTER, 48 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

GLASS, PAPERHANGINGS, PAINTS, PICTURE-FRAME MOULDINGS, and ALL KINDS OF PAINTERS' REQUISITES
A large Stock of BRITISH PLATE AND SHEET GLASS always on hand; also Patent Lustre, Diapre, Muranese, Venetian Rippled, Cathedral, and other kinds of Fancy Glass,
STANDARD GENUINE MIXED PAINTS, ready for use, made from the best materials, in patent self-opening tins.
STANDARD ENAMEL PAINTS, acknowledged to be equal to the best, and superior to many of the English brands.

Agent for WILLIAM HARLAND & SONS' VARNISHES AND JAPANS. Used in all parts of the world. Reliable, durable, brilliant economical. The Best Varnish is the Cheapest in the end.

First-class Staff of Painters and Decorators constantly in our employ. All orders promptly attended to. Charges strictly moderate.

A N D R E W L E E S.

Established 1859.

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Vide Jurors' Report N.Z. Exhibition.

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Having recently erected extensive works, supplied with the most modern plant obtainable, which is supervised by a Skilled Cement Maker from England, with confidence we request Engineers, Architects, and others to TEST our CEMENT side by side with the best English obtainable.

Milburn LIME at Lowest Rates.

MILBURN LIME AND CEMENT COMPANY (LIMITED), Dunedin.

FRANK OAKDEN, Manager.

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(Marshall's) is now established as the universal remedy for Influenza (La Grippe), and one of the most useful medicines in family use for Coughs, Colds, Sprains, Bruises, etc., and as a disinfectant it has no equal. Ask Marshall's of all Chemists.—Price, 1s per bottle.

TOOTHACHE.—Why suffer such agonising pain from decayed teeth when a remedy like Marshall's Odontalgicon can be purchased for 1s from all Chemists.

COD LIVER OIL EMULSION, with Hypophosphites, is so thoroughly established and recommended by medical men as the best remedial agent in cases of Consumption, Bronchitis, and general Debility, that further comment is unnecessary, excepting to caution those who have to take it, that good results much depend on the quality of the Oil and palatability of the Emulsion. In Marshall's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion you have a guarantee of purity and freshness, as it is made only in such quantities to meet the demand. Sold by all Chemists.—Price, 2s and 3s 6d per bottle.

IN every town and village in New Zealand you can buy Marshall's renowned Corn Cure—Cura Clava. The only sure cure; gives no pain on application.—1s 6d everywhere.

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D. DEALY ... Proprietor.

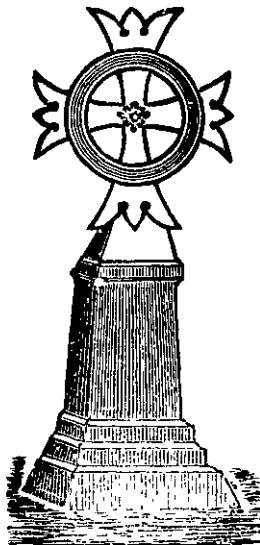
D.D., late licensee of the Cricketers' Arms, having purchased the Lease and Goodwill of the above Hotel, begs to inform his numerous friends, old customers, and the travelling public generally, that he has renovated and re-furnished it throughout, comfort, cleanliness and moderate charges being his motto.—A conveyance leaves every night to convey guests' luggage to and from both railway stations. No charge for conveyance of luggage to station. Passengers by early trains can have breakfast before leaving. Free stabling. Wines and Spirits of the best brands. Night Porter attendance.

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A.M. is now prepared to Make all kinds of Umbrellas and Parasols to Order.
We give a Twelve Months' Guarantee with all Umbrellas Manufactured by us.
Repairs, etc., at the Very Lowest Prices in the City.

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A. R A N D E L L

Butcher, MacLaggan Street,
Having taken more commodious Premises next door to Messrs. A. and J. McFarlan's, will OPEN there on FRIDAY, the 18th inst., and trusts to receive the same liberal support as he has hitherto done.

THE PERPETUAL TRUSTEES, ESTATE AND AGENCY COMPANY, OF NEW ZEALAND, LIMITED.

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MANAGER: Walter Hislop.

This Company acts as Executor or Trustee under wills and settlements; as Attorney for absentees or others; manage properties; negotiates loans; collects interest rent, and dividends, and conducts all general agency business.

[A CARD.]

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MOLONEY AND BURMAN ... Proprietor

The above Hotel is now in full swing, the Proprietors having spared no expense to meet the wants and comforts of visitors to the field. They have also built a large hall with stage anti-room, dressing-room, etc. The accommodation provided is equal to any found in old-established goldfields towns, and every effort will be made to maintain a leading position. Wines, Beer, and Spirits of Best Brands only kept in stock.

N. MOLONEY, Manager.

KAITANGATA COAL.

This favourite HOUSEHOLD COAL keeps of standard quality, and is consistently used by all parties who have given it a trial.

Consumers who have not yet had it will increase their winter comforts by asking their Coal Merchant to send them KAITANGATA COAL.

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The FINEST DARK TOBACCO

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FLAT WORK and 12in NAVY TWIST.

This Season's Crop.

To be had at MAX MENDERSHAUSEN'S

SOUTH DUNEDIN HOTEL.

THOMAS HEFFERNAN ... Proprietor.

Good Accommodation for Boarders and Travellers.

The City Tram Cars pass the Hotel every few minutes from the City to the Ocean Beach.

Good Stabling and Loose Boxes.
THOMAS HEFFERNAN.

Tipperary.—At last Tipperary fair the usual fight took place over Sui h-Barry's tolls. Several rows occurred at the various custom gaps and a number of men were arrested.

A mass-meeting of the liberal electors of Bradford was held recently to denounce the action of the Irish Executive towards Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien at Tipperary.

A company is being organised to work the Ormonde slate quarries at Carrick-on-Suir. The slates that have been turned out from this place are said by eminent architects to rank even higher than those that are brought at so much cost from Wales.

A large and representative meeting was held in the William O'Brien Arcade, New Tipperary, for the purpose of endorsing the action of the Irish Parliamentary party at their conference in Dublin with reference to the Tenants' Defence Association. Very Rev. Canon Cahill presided, and amongst the others present were Rev. David Humphries, Rev. P. Egan of Woolford, Lady Robinson of Northampton, Miss A. Mander of Wolverhampton, Miss Borthwick of London, and Sydney Hallifax of Manchester.

Waterford.—The Government has purchased a large tract of land of Knockmealdown District, near Lismore, for a rifle range.

John Henneberry of Mount Bolton was charged at Portlaw with having unlawfully assaulted the sub-Sheriff and his bailiffs on the occasion of the eviction of his father. He pleaded guilty and was bound to the peace.

Westmeath.—The branch is in a healthy condition, and is steadily keeping the National banner afloat in Mullingar. James Allen presided at recent meeting, at which the attendance was large. Several new members were enrolled, amongst them being Mr. John Cain and Mr. Gaynor.

Wexford.—The All-Ireland Gaelic championship matches were recently played between Dublin, Kilkenny, Louth and Wexford in Drumcondra Dublin, which the Castlebridge hurlers and footballers carried off.

An immense gathering of the good men and true of Ramsgrange district recently listened to the words of wisdom and national import which fell from the venerable pastor Canon Doyle. Resolutions in support of the Irish party and the tenants cause were adopted.

The attendance at last meeting of Lady's Is and Labour League was the largest since its inauguration. Several new members were enrolled. Great satisfaction was expressed at the appearance of Mr. Davitt's *Labour World* and hearty wishes for its success. Edward Barnes presided.

Thomas Fitzpatrick, pupil of Rathgarogue National School has been successful in obtaining three of the annual prizes, irrespective of a certificate or honour given by Vere Foster, for the best imitation of one or more of his series head-line copy-books. Ireland was represented by competitors from twenty-nine counties, and England, Scotland, and Wales by forty, besides Colonial and foreign schools. Much credit is due to his teacher, Mr. Condon, for the success of his pupil.

THE DOMINICAN CONVENT BAZAAR, INVERCARGILL.

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

AFTER many months of unremitting toil and diligent application the efforts of the Dominican Nuns, and of the ladies and gentleman of the congregation who assisted them were brought to a successful issue. No trouble was spared in the preparation of useful and artistically finished commodities for the bazaar, high hopes were entertained regarding the financial result of the good works in hand and I am glad to be in a position to say that the bazaar has been eminently successful, and the highest hopes have been fully realised. I send the report of the opening of the bazaar on Wednesday, 10th inst., as given in the *Southland Times* of December 11, hoping you will kindly find space to insert it in full.

"The nature and magnitude of the preparations which have been going on for the past few months to render the bazaar in aid of the Dominican Convent and Schools a big draw and a big success were apparent the moment the doors were thrown open to the public yesterday afternoon, and it was equally evident that the promoters, the ladies and gentlemen who have worked so hard and so well, have accomplished all, and perhaps more than even their most sanguine expectations had painted. The visitors who thronged into the theatre as soon as the appointed time arrived were met with a scene the beauties and attractions of which were at first difficult to realise because of their lavish profusion. Every inch of the floor space which could be utilised without absolutely preventing freedom of movement to and fro is occupied by stalls, stands, etc., and upon these stalls and stands are arranged an infinite variety of articles, be produce of much ingenious and artistic skill. To give anything like an idea of the vast assortment of goods, useful and ornamental, which are piled so tastefully all around, to convey the faintest impression of the wonders that the zeal, energy, and skill of the ladies have accomplished would be a task impossible of performance within the ordinary limits of a newspaper report, and it must therefore be sufficient to say that the quality, appearance, and intrinsic value of the goods displayed are greatly superior to those usually vended on such occasions and in every case well worth the prices set upon them. It is not at every bazaar that the expenditure which so freely goes on—or which should so freely go on—affords substantial and satisfactory returns, and therefore the bazaar that can claim such a distinction is particularly entitled to patronage. To spend one's money in a good cause is, beyond doubt, exemplary and praiseworthy, but to get at the same time excellent value does not as a rule tend to lessen the pleasurable feelings the deed of charity creates.

Shortly before 3 p.m. the bazaar was formally opened by Mr. J. G. Ward, M.H.R., who, with the Rev. Fathers Walsh, Keenan, Vereker, and Murphy, and the young people destined to take part in the musical programme, occupied the stage.

Mr. Ward said: Rev. gentlemen, ladies and gentlemen, the part of the business which I have to perform to-day is an exceedingly agreeable one, and one in the discharge of which I shall not take up your time very long. I may in the first place congratulate the ladies and gentlemen, the evidence of whose industry is seen on all sides, on the excellent display before us. I am sure when I look to my right, to my left, and in front of me that the stalls could not have been so splendidly equipped without a great deal of labour, skill, taste and hard work, and I take the earliest opportunity on behalf of those for whom the bazaar has been got up, of returning their thanks to the ladies and gentlemen who have done so well. I trust that the large attendance I see before me may be accepted as an augury as to what the results of the bazaar will be. I see that a gentleman, Mr. McKee, has come from the heights of Hokonui to indulge in bag-pipe music for the pleasure of those who come here, and his presence I think all will agree with me, is a proof that an interest far beyond Invercargill is taken in this bazaar. I desire especially to thank Mr. McKee for coming. It is not my purpose, nor I think your desire, to take up your time unnecessarily; all I wish to say is that I hope those who came here with pockets laden will speedily and freely unload them, and I am sure at the conclusion they will have no occasion to regret their liberality. It would be superfluous for me to go into details as to the attractions offered, and I only have to express the hope that the results of the bazaar will prove highly beneficial to the cause for which it has been got up. Without detaining you any longer I declare the bazaar open, and I hope you will all spend your money freely and so enable it to achieve the purpose for which it is held.

A short musical programme followed, consisting of the following items, each of which was admirably rendered:—Overture, "Crown Diamonds," Misses Little, M. McLeod, Maher, and Morton (pianos), and Miss Dickinson (violin); solo, "Joyous Life," Miss Kirwan; piano solo, "Last Rose of summer," Miss Maher; duet and chorus, "All Hail, Zealand," Misses Hishon and K. Kirwan, and the school girls (60 voices)

The opening ceremony having been completed, the real business began in earnest, the young ladies being indefatigable in their exertions to dispose of their wares, and irresistible in the blandishments they summoned to their aid. The refreshment hall and tea saloon were very liberally patronised; a Christmas tree near the centre of the floor received considerable attention, while the fish pond and the Post Office did capital business. The following were the ladies who presided at the stalls:—Fancy Goods Stall, No. 1—Misses Hicks, Maher, and Kersey; assistants, Misses Hicks, Maher, N. Printz, and K. Dickinson. Fancy Goods Stall, No. 2—Misses Morgan (6), Collins (2), Dalrymple. Fancy Goods Stall, No. 3—Misses Lawlor, Sutton, Cahill, Thompson, O'Hara, and Appleby; assistants, Misses Cahill (3), McCarthy, and Hishon. Fancy Goods Stall, No. 4—Misses Shepherd, Morton, Dalton, Cassidy, and Moran; assistants, Misses Staunton, Morton, Dal on, Gavin, and Hugh s. Refreshment Stall—Mesdames Byrne and McPherson, Misses Hill (2) and Keys. Flower Stall—Miss s Anderson (2), Lady, Fish, and McLeod (2). Tea Saloon—Mesdames Cameron, Reid, McGrath, and McCarthy. Misses McIvor, Mifatt, Bradley. Fish Pond—Mesdames J. E. Reid and Byrne; assistants, Misses Roche, McInerney. Post Office—Misses Kirwan and Kavanaugh; assistants, Misses Watson, Sock L Hill, A. Phillips, and N. Kane. Religious Objects—Mesdames Walls and Hughes; assistants, Misses Shepherd (2) and Pasco. Christmas Tree—Mrs. Dunne; assistants, Misses Craies, Crawford, and Weavers.

In the evening the hall was crowded almost to excess, and business was extremely brisk and lively. Besides the ladies and gentlemen who promenaded the floor a considerable number took up positions in the circle and there enjoyed the music the limelight views exhibited by Mr. James Stewart, and the scene of brilliant animation. But if any of those who occupied the circle thought that by going so they might avoid the common fate of visitors to bazaars they were hugely mistaken, for the fair vendors penetrated even to that retired sphere and practised their arts of persuasion with no small success.

The concert was a capital one, consisting of the following items, besides a number of selections by the Invercargill Orchestral Society:—Overture, "Poet and Peasant," Misses Little, Maher, and Printz (pianos), and Miss Dickinson (violin); chorus, "Has sorrow thy young days shaded," pupils and ex-pupils; piano solo (three pianos), "Mocking Bird," the Misses Maher, Morton, and McLeod; vocal duet, "Sal campo della gloria," the Misses Kirwan and Hishon; overture, "Tancredi," Misses Little and Morton, Maher and McLeod, Printz and Hicks (pianos), Miss Dickinson and Master Ferguson (violins), and the chorus "All Hail Zealandia," as in the afternoon. The music was listened to with appreciative attention throughout, and at an interval Mr. Stewart's lime-light views interested and amused the audience. The takings for the day exceeded £100.

The bazaar was open each afternoon and evening until Monday night December 15th. The good impressions of the display which were carried away by the patrons on the first days had the effect of bringing in larger crowds, until on Saturday evening the interest and enthusiasm had reached their highest. The theatre was literally crowded, so much so, that locomotion was almost impeded, and the management were compelled to consent to the bazaar being open again on the following Monday. Each evening an attractive vocal and instrumental entertainment was given, while the young people were amused with limelight exhibitions, magic lanterns, and other pleasing displays.

The stalls were very liberally patronised, and did a "roaring" trade—being replenished from the Convent each time the stock was getting low, until the most of the available supply was disposed of.

The gypsy fortune teller was also there, and from the amount she realised it would seem beyond doubt that the vocation of a fortune-teller is a lucrative one.

The drawing of prizes in connection with the art union took place in the theatre on Saturday, December 13th and proved very interesting to those who held tickets and who were present, watching the drawing, and hoping their ticket would prove a winning number. The young ladies from the bazaar stalls performed the

MRS. LOFT'S

GREAT CLEARING SALE

OF

BOOTS, SHOES, SLIPPERS, AND DRAPERY.

As this is a *bona fide* CLEARING SALE, the Public are requested to come and see the Prices and judge for themselves. No one asked to buy; but all are warned that they will be unable to resist the temptation when they

SEE THE VALUE OFFERED

Please Note.—This is one of the BEST SELECTED Stock of Goods there is in the Colony, consisting of English, Continental, and Colonial-made Ladies', Gent's., and Children's Boots in every variety.

A LARGE STOCK OF MINERS' AND SEA-BOOTS.

Owing to the alterations taking place in the Arcade, Mrs. Loft is compelled to

GIVE UP THE DRAPERY BUSINESS.

Heads of families will do well to VISIT THIS SALE and secure some of the Bargains which will be Sacrificed, as each a chance may not occur again.

SHOP CLOSÉS AT SIX O'CLOCK, EXCEPT SATURDAYS.

Note the Address—

M R S. L O F T,

9, 10, 11, AND 12 ROYAL ARCADE, DUNEDIN.

J. M E R R E L L. M A N A G E R.

J. NISBET, Painter, Glazier, Paperhanger &tc Octagon, Dunedin.

FOR good Oils, Paints, Paperhangings, try **J. Nisbet**, Octagon.

TO those Building.—The Cheapest and Best place in town for Glazing and

PAINTING of all kinds will be found at **J. Nisbet's**, Octagon, Dunedin. Give him a trial.

PAPERHANGINGS cheaper than any other house in town.

CRYSTAL CRYSTAL CRYSTAL

C R Y S T A L K E R O S E N E is guaranteed water white, and 30 per cent. above Government standard.

This high-test Oil is the best in the market, and each tin is fitted with latest and most improved Screw Nozzle. Waste in pouring out the Oil is thereby avoided. The tins and cases are extra strong.

CRYSTAL KEROSENE has taken first place wherever it has been offered, and is recommended to every householder for Safety, Brilliancy, and Economy.

Sold everywhere, and warranted to give entire satisfaction to customers.

HEALTH IS WEALTH.

W I L L I A M R O B E R T S O N (from Southland)

Has opened that shop, 53 PRINCES ST., DUNEDIN, for the sale (Wholesale and Retail) of his CERTAIN CURES.

Robertson's CERTAIN CURES obtained First-Class Award at the late Exhibition for the best collection of Household Remedies.

COUGH NO MORE! Robertson's PECTORALINE No. 1 cures any ordinary cough or cold.—1s 6d; by post, 2s. Robertson's PECTORALINE No. 2 cures a cough of long standing.—2s; by post 2s 6d. Wonderful in its action.

Robertson's MAGNETISED OIL cures Rheumatics, Lumbago, and all pains of a like nature.—Price, 2s 6d; by post, 2s 10d.

Robertson's GARGAREON is a certain cure for Diphtheria, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all affections of the throat.—1s 6d; by post, 2s.

Robertson's ENTERA FULVIS is a certain cure for Dysentery in young or old.—1s 6d; by post, 1s 9d.

Robertson's UNGUENTUM is a certain cure for Wounds, Ulcers, and all skin diseases. It has lately cured an ulcerated leg of 30 years' standing, and a case of skin disease of 35 years.—1s 6d and 2s 6d; by post, 1s 10d and 3s

Robertson's INDIGESTION MIXTURE acts like a charm.—2s. These cures should be in every home in New Zealand. Ask your grocer or your druggist for them; and if you cannot get ROBERTSON'S take no other, but write to

WILLIAM ROBERTSON, 53 PRINCES ST., DUNEDIN.

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

J. W. M O D U F F

WANGANUI COACH FACTORY.

BUGGIES, PHAETONS, DOG-CARTS, AND VEHICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Painting, Trimming, and Repairs of all kinds done by Good Mechanics, and at Moderate Prices.

SUBSTANTIALLY-BUILT AND BEAUTIFULLY-DESIGNED SPRING TRAPS, FROM £17 AND UPWARDS.

HARNESS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO FARMERS.

WE beg to intimate that we make liberal Cash Advances, free of Commission, on Wool, Hemp, Grain, Rabbitskins, Hides, Tallow, and all kinds of Farm Produce consigned to us for sale, or for shipment on Growers' account. Also on Fat or Store Stock placed in our hands for sale.

We hold Auction Sales of Fat and Store Stock every Wednesday at the Burnside Yards. Sales of Wool, Hemp, Sheepskins, Rabbitskins, Hides, and Tallow every Tuesday; and of Grain and other Farm Produce every Monday.

Parties consigning Stock or Produce for Sale may rely on Sales being conducted to the very best advantage, and Account Sales rendered without delay.

Produce for shipment is consigned direct to our LONDON AGENTS. Shippers have thus the full advantage of their Produce being sold under the direct supervision of trustworthy and experienced Brokers, and can depend on their interests being carefully protected.

FREIGHTS to England by first-class iron vessels at lowest current rates.

PROMPT Returns and Medium Charges may be relied on.

DONALD REID, AND CO.,

AUCTIONEERS,

Stock, Station, and Produce Agents and Wool Brokers, Cumberland, Jetty, and Vogel Streets, Dunedin.

D U T H I E B R O S.

DIRECT IMPORTERS.

171—GEORGE STREET—176

CAUTION.

DUTHIE BROS. Tailors. We hear repeated complaints from our country friends when in town against Clothing ordered from travellers and others, made to Order from Chart Measurement, being misfits and wearing badly. The price charged is as much and often more than for a Tailor-made Suit. The fact is these suits are all made at factories by Machines and Cheap Labour, often not cut to measure and most always fall to pieces in a short time. The cost of making Factory Suits is one-third of Tailor-made Suits, hence it is easy to account for the complaints. Hundreds of these Slop Suits are passed off as Tailor-made.

BEWARE

of this imposition, and place your orders with those who will give you First-class Tailor-made Garments at the price you are paying for Goods of half value.

SPRING STOCK

DUTHIE BROS. Mantle Makers. OF TWEEDS, COATINGS, TROUSERINGS, VESTINGS, Largest and Most Varied in Town.

Write for Patterns. Fit Guaranteed.

DUTHIE BROS. Outfitters.

SPECIAL.

We are now bust opening up Tons of SPRING Goods. Our Warehouse is stocked with Latest London and Paris Fashions. Write for anything you are unable to get elsewhere. Our stock is so large we never fail to execute an order.

DUTHIE BROS. General Drapers.

Patterns, Price Lists, and Catalogue Free by Post.

D U T H I E B R O S.,

General Drapers and Outfitters,

171—GEORGE STREET—176

drawing in turns, and the winning numbers were posted up in the hall in the evening, and it was worth something to see the antics and the countenances of some of the holders of the lucky numbers.

From beginning to end the whole affair passed off without a hitch. As the joint takings of bazaar and art-union amounted to a sum very close on £900, it will be seen that, financially speaking, they proved a huge success. It must be encouraging to the assiduous and energetic nuns to score so well, and it must be pleasing and satisfactory to all who assisted in any way to make the undertaking a success to know that their efforts have been so fruitful, and let us hope all will be in a happier and better mood to enjoy a merry Christmas and a happy New Year.

Commercial.

The NEW ZEALAND LOAN AND MERCANTILE AGENCY CO., LIMITED, report for the week ended December 29th as follows:—

Fat Cattle.—189 head were yarded at the Burnside Saleyards for this week's requirements, the greater portion of which were good to prime quality, the balance comprising a number of aged cows, three parts fat steers and heifers. This entry, although not excessively heavy, was apparently in excess of requirements. Competition all through the sales was exceedingly languid, resulting in very unsatisfactory prices to vendors; besides a good many had to be passed in owing to the low prices ruling. Best bullocks brought £7 12s 6d to £9, one or two pens extra heavy weights slightly over; medium, £5 2s 6d to £6 12s 6d; light, £3 10s to £4 15s; best cows, £5 5s to £6 5s; light weights and medium quality, £2 7s 6d to £4 5s. We sold on account of Mr. William Kirkland (Elm Grove) cows to £4; Mr. William Lindsay (Birch Grove), bullocks to £6 10s and cows to £4; Mr. David Sutherland (Lochend), cows to £4 17s 6d; Mr. Robt. Charters (Ury Park), bullocks from £6 to £6 12s 6d; Mr. Thos. Kirk (East Taieri), bullocks from £5 15s to £6 2s 6d, and cows to £4 11s.

Fat Sheep.—The entry to-day again was considerably under the average, only 1283 being penned, all crossbred wethers and ewes, quality ranging from medium to good, with a few pens prime. Although there was a fair attendance of buyers, competition lacked much of the spirit (which was not by any means keen) displayed at last week's auction, and prices in consequence must be quoted as easier. Best crossbred wethers brought 12s 6d to 13s, one pen to 13s 6d; medium, 9s 6d to 12s; best do ewes, 10s 6d to 13s, medium, 8s to 10s. We sold on account of Messrs. Ross Bros. (Bushy Park), and other vendors, mixed crossbred wethers and ewes to 10s 9d.

Fat Lambs.—916 were penned, most of which were good to prime quality. This number was considerably in excess of actual requirements, and although the whole were disposed of, prices were lower than those ruling last week by 1s to 1s 6d per head. Best brought 7s 6d to 9s 6d, a few picked, 10s 6d; medium to good, 5s to 7s 3d. We sold on account of Messrs. Ross Bros. (Bushy Park), 66 at 9s 3d to 9s 9d; Mr. T. H. Russell (Milburn), 54 at 8s; Mr. Geoffrey Foster (Park Farm), 46 at 8s.

Pigs.—87 were penned a considerable number of which were suckers with a few porkers and baconers. The entry being small, a very satisfactory demand was experienced for all offered. Suckers brought 9s to 15s; porkers 22s to 29s; baconers 33s to 39s; a few extra heavy to 46s each.

Store Cattle.—There is very little animation in the market, only an odd lot occasionally changing hands. Graziers are seemingly indifferent about purchasing except when suitable lots are offering and then only to satisfy present requirements. Any little inquiry made is for three to four year old bullocks in forward condition, for which £3 15s to £5 5s might be obtained, perhaps a little more if well bred and quiet.

Store Sheep.—A few lots of aged sheep, principally merino with a few crossbred wethers and ewes, are being placed, but this demand is mostly for younger sheep, two, four to six tooth in both classes crossbreds as well as merinos. In the meantime, however, there are not very many offerings of these ages, doubtless the late rains experienced will have a beneficial effect on pastures and tend to a farther increase of business.

Wool.—Since last writing nothing new has transpired effecting the market for this staple, nor do we expect to hear anything definite with regard to the position at Home till after the opening of the first series sales in London, which takes place about the end of January. Pending the second series of local sales to be held on Thursday and Friday of next week, there will be nothing doing in this line of any consequence. The weather has been somewhat fitful lately, consequently wool has not been coming forward very freely; nevertheless fair representative catalogues will be submitted, and with a considerable increase in the number of buyers it is devoutly to be hoped a rally in prices will be displayed and a more confident tone prevail.

Sheepskins.—A very fair attendance of buyers was present at our weekly auction on Tuesday when there was very good competition for all to be brought forward, especially for lambskins and green crossbred pelts, in which a slight advance was established, while medium and full wooled skins were slightly easier. This was due doubtless to the uncertainty of the market at Home for washed and scoured wools. Country dry crossbreds inferior to medium brought, 1s 4d to 3s; do do merino, 1s 5d to 3s 1d; fullwooled crossbreds, 3s 9d to 5s 9d do do merino, 3s 6d to 5s 3d; dry pelts 4s to 1s 1d; green do, 1s 4d, 1s 3d, 1s 2d, 1s 1d, 1s; green lambskins, 1s 6d, 1s 5d, 1s 4d, 1s 3d, 1s 2d.

Rabbitkins.—The supply being now limited, there is but little business passing in those; at the same time all offered don't fail to meet buyers, who compete spiritedly up to prices equal to late quotations.

Hides.—A steady demand continues to exist, but the market is unchanged so far as prices are concerned which are rather high for shippers to operate. We quote for good to best salted, 2½d to 2¾d;

extra heavy, 3d; medium, 2d to 2½d; light, 1½d to 1¾d; inferior and slippy 1d to 1¼d per lb.

Tallow and Fat.—We have no improvement to note in values. The demand however continues active, chiefly for local consumption. We quote for prime rendered mutton, 19s to 20s; medium to good, 16s to 18s; inferior and mixed, 12s 6d to 15s 6d. Rough fat is readily saleable, and when free from rubbish realises prices relatively higher than those paid for rendered, viz., for best, 13s to 14s; inferior to medium and good, 10s to 12s 9d per cwt.

Grain.—Wheat: The holidays are somewhat interfering with business this week. Millers being fairly well supplied with flour, are content to work off the balance of the wheat stock, merely purchasing occasionally when particular lines run out. There are no stocks of any consequence in agents' hands, holders have therefore some confidence in the future of the market. Fewer wheat is scarce and moves off readily whenever there is any to offer and at prices relatively higher than those paid for good milling, we quote best fusca, 3s 9d to 3s 10d; medium to good, 3s 5d to 3s 7d; best red wheat, 3s 5d to 3s 6d; medium, 3s 4d to 3s 5d; broken and inferior, 2s 6d to 3s 3d ex store. Oats: These continue to have a steady demand and all offering easily placed, but prices except on one or two occasions have not been improved upon since quoting last week, and quite possible they may not go higher for the present at any rate, the demand being fairly speculative; at the same, unless heavy consignments are rushed on the market from the country. Present rates are likely to remain firm which we quote as follows for prime milling, bright and stout, 1s 5½d to 1s 5¾d; best bright short feed, 1s 5d to 1s 5¼d; medium, 1s 4d to 1s 4½d; inferior and musty, 1s to 1s 3d; good Danish, 1s 4d to 1s 4½d ex store, sacks extra. Barley: There is very little of this cereal now in first hands, in consequence the business passing is of but little importance, any offering however is readily placed. There is no prime malting on hand, medium fetches 2s 3d to 2s 4d; feed and milling, 1s 9d to 2s 1d ex store.

Grass Seed.—Ryegrass seed is only dealt in to a very moderate extent, but the stock being low, late quotations are being upheld for the small lots disposed of. We quote best machine dressed, 4s 9d to 5d; farmers best dressed, 3s 6d to 4s; medium, 2s 9d to 3s 3d ex store. Cockfoot seed is only saleable in retail parcels at from 4d to 4½d per lb.

Potatoes.—Old Derwents are now out of the market, but the supply of new kidney is rather in excess of the demand, and the result a slow market. Newly dug fresh potatoes are worth £6 10s to £7; imported, £5 10s to £6 per ton.

Chaff.—The abundance of new grass, also the holidays tend to diminish the consumption, and although the supply has not been heavy lately, prices don't seem to advance, but continue stationary, viz., for screened and well-cut oaten sheaf, 42s 6d to 45s; medium, 37s 6d to 40s; inferior, 25s to 35s per ton.

Dairy Produce.—Prime salt butter in boxes has but a slow sale, at from 6d to 7d; extra prime, perhaps 8d per lb. Factory made cheese is saleable in small parcels at 4d to 4½d for medium, and 4½d per lb for loaf.

Flax.—Superior soft, bright parcels, also good to medium, if well dressed have a steady demand at our late quotations, say for the former £19 5s to £20 5s, and for the latter, £16 10s to £18 10s, while common and strong is difficult to place at satisfactory prices.

MESSRS. DONALD STONACH AND SON report for the week ending December 24, as follows:—

Fat Cattle.—The sale this week was held on Monday, Wednesday being too close on Christmas day to enable the butchers to get their arrangements completed; and, as usually happens when the day of sale is altered, it was an unusually dull one throughout. The supply forward was a small one, only 67 head being yarded, of which about half were prime quality and heavy weights, the rest medium to inferior. Bidding was extremely slack, and prices ruled much easier than last week, several of the larger buyers having supplied themselves outside the yards, and a good many be'd supplies since last week—Best bullocks sold at £8 to £9 7s 6d, medium £6 5s to £7 10s, inferior £4 5s to £5 7s 6d, cows and heifers £3 5s to £7.

Fat Sheep.—The small supply of 800 came to the sale to-day, all of them being crossbreds, and two-thirds of the whole were ewes, the balance wethers; among the latter were a few pens of extra prime sheep, the balance good useful mutton and medium weights. The ewes ranged from extra heavy Leicesters to medium halfbreds. Notwithstanding the small supply the sale throughout was an exceedingly dull one, and prices were rather in favour of buyers. Best crossbred wethers sold at 13s 6d to 16s; medium, 11s to 12s 6d; best crossbred ewes, 11s 9d to 13s 3d; ordinary, 9s to 10s 9d. We sold ewes on account of Mr. H. T. Blair (Brighton), and crossbred ewes on account of Mr. D. Mitchell at quotations.

Fat Lambs.—920 were penned for to-day's sale. Several pens were prime, the rest ranging from medium to inferior. Competition was not so brisk as at last sale, although there were buyers in the market for the best freezing lines, and prices ruled fully 1s easier all round. Best pens sold at 11s to 12s 6d; medium 8s 6d to 10s 3d; inferior, 5s 9d to 6s 6d.

Pigs.—To-day's market was supplied with suckers, slips, and porkers, 68 in all, which sold under brisk competition. Prices for the former were about the same as last week, but porkers 1d much better. Suckers sold at 5s 6d to 13s; slips, 14s 6d to 19s; porkers, 22s to 31s.

Store Cattle.—There are very few inquiries, and no business passing.

Store Sheep.—There is a brisk demand and numerous inquiries for young crossbreds of both sexes, also for ewes and lambs, but in view of the scarcity of grass northward, buyers are holding off in the hope that should the dry weather continue for any length of time, owners may be forced to sell, and that prices may come lower. In the South grass is very plentiful, but the broken weather has hindered shearing, and, therefore, there are very few in the market from that quarter.

THE NEW ZEALAND LOAN & MERCANTILE AGENCY CO., LTD. DUNEDIN.

CAPITAL £1,500,000.

Advances Made on Private Agreements to Deliver

W O O L, G R A I N, & C.
Sales of FAT STOCK every Wednesday at Burnside Yards.
Sales of SKINS every Tuesday.
Sales of WOOL and GRAIN periodically during the Season.

Sole Agents for MALDEN ISLAND GUANO, a good Turnip Manure.

ANDREW TODD, Manager, Dunedin.

TIMBER! TIMBER! TIMBER!
FINDLAY AND MURDOCH,
TIMBER MERCHANTS,
SASH AND DOOR MANUFACTURERS.

Messrs. GEORGE FINDLAY (late of Findlay and Co., Limited) and JOHN MURDOCH, of Invercargill, having purchased the old-established and well-known Business which was carried on for many years by FINDLAY AND CO. (LIMITED), are prepared to execute all ORDERS entrusted to them in every Branch of the

TIMBER TRADE AND WOODWARE MANUFACTURES,
Including
DOORS, SASHES, SPECIAL JOINERY WORK, WHEELWRIGHT MATERIAL, AND BUTTER PACKAGES
(Specially prepared by patent sap-extracting process).
Cumberland Street, and Cast Street,
DUNEDIN.

"ACME" BLACKING

IS now pronounced by the Public to be marvelous in its superior quality and effects. All grocers

"ACME" BLACK LEAD

HAS been tried. Astonishing results. Equal to "Acme" Blacking Standard. Encourage the industry

ACME MANUFACTURING COMPANY, first manufacturers of Black lead in the colonies, are now prepared to supply

THE "ACME" BLUE

THE ACME MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
Cumberland Street Dunedin.

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BURTON BROTHERS,
PHOTOGRAPHERS.
With a view to
Concentrate their Business at
NUMBER FORTY-ONE, PRINCES ST.
Have
ENTIRELY REMOVED FROM
EXCHANGE COURT,
So that they have now
ONE ESTABLISHMENT ONLY,
Namely, at Number Forty-one, Princes St.,
Where they have secured additional
Premises.

S M I T H B R O S.
GEORGE STREET.

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FIRE.	FIRE.	FIRE.
FIRE.	FIRE.	FIRE.

THE GREAT SALE
THE GREAT SALE
OF

SALVAGE STOCK
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Has Commenced,
Has Commenced,
AND

IS NOW ON
IS NOW ON
IS NOW ON

S M I T H B R O S.
S M I T H B R O S.
S M I T H B R O S.

Tons of Goods are daily being brought forward Damaged by Fire and Water.

We may mention that the bulk of the Goods damaged by water has been stowed up-stairs on the roof, and we are getting them into the shop daily.
£8,000 WORTH £8,000
WET AND DAMAGED BY FIRE, SMOKE, AND WATER.

S M I T H B R O S.,
GEORGE STREET.

GREAT SALE OF SALVAGE STOCK
From Recent Fire
NOW ON.

1,000 LADIES' STRAW BONNETS,
New Shapes.

The Boxes of these were only singed. These Bonnets were 5s 6d, 7s 6d, and 8s 6d each—now sold at 3d and 4d each.



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

The above Company will despatch steamers as under:—

- FOR LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON. — ROTORUA, s.s., on Monday, January 5. Passengers 3 p.m. from Dunedin wharf.
- FOR LITTLETON, WELLINGTON, and NELSON.—ROTORUA, s.s. on Monday, January 5. Passengers from Dunedin Wharf at 3 p.m.
- FOR AUCKLAND, VIA LYTTELTON WELLINGTON, NAPIER, and GISBORNE.—TE ANAU, s.s., on Wednesday, January 7. Passengers per 2.30 p.m. train.
- FOR SYDNEY, VIA LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON, NAPIER, GISBORNE, and AUCKLAND.—TE ANAU, s.s., on Wednesday, January 7. Passengers per 2.30 p.m. train.
- FOR SYDNEY, via OAMARU, TIMARU.—ROTORUA, s.s., on Monday, January 7.
- FOR MELBOURNE, VIA BLUFF.—MABAROA, s.s., on Friday, January 2. Passengers per 2.30 p.m. train.
- FOR OAMARU, TIMARU, and LYTTELTON, BEAUTIFUL STAR, s.s., on MONDAY, January 7. Passengers from Dunedin Wharf at midnight.
- FOR WESTPORT, via TIMARU, AKAROA, LYTTELTON, AND WELLINGTON.—BRUNNER, s.s., on Saturday, January 3.
- FOR GREYMOUTH, via OAMARU, TIMARU WELLINGTON.—HERALD, s.s., on Monday, January 5.
- FOR FIJI, from AUCKLAND.—TAUPO, s.s., about January 5.
- FOR TONGA and SAMOA, from AUCKLAND.—WAINUI, s.s., about Tuesday, January 13.

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Wool.—The next Dunedin sales will be held at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Dunedin, on Thursday the 8th and Friday the 9th January 1891, commencing each day at 10 a.m. Wool intended to be catalogued for these sales should be in town on or before Monday, 5th January, to admit of its being placed and valued before the sales, and particulars should be sent forward as early as convenient.

Sheepskins.—At the usual sales held on Tuesday average catalogues were submitted. The usual number of buyers were in attendance, and under fair competition all the catalogues were cleared at satisfactory prices. Dry crossbreds sold at 2s 1d to 5s 9d; do merino, 1s 10d to 4s 1d; do pelts and lambs, 10d to 2s; green pelts, 10d to 1s 2d; do lambs, 1s to 1s 4d.

Hides.—There has been no alteration in values since we last reported. There is a fair demand for clean, well-fayed parcels, but inferior and dirty are difficult to quit at anything like satisfactory prices. We quote: Prime heavies, 2½d to 3½d per lb; medium, 2½d to 2½d; light, 1½d to 2d; bulls, slippy and cut, 1½d to 1½d.

Tallow.—A good demand exists for local consumption, and all that is arriving meets a ready sale. We quote: Medium rendered, 16s 6d to 18s per cwt; inferior, 12s to 14s 6d; rough fat, 9s to 13s.

Grain.—Wheat: A small business has been done in prime milling qualities during the week, but at values a shade below late ruling rates. Medium and inferior sorts are still much neglected, and these kinds are hard to place at anything above chick feed prices. We quote prime milling 3s 6d to 3s 8d; medium, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; inferior and chick-wheat, 2s 10d to 3s 2d. Oats: The arrivals during the week have been very small; there is at the moment an extra good demand to complete cargo of vessels loading for London, and prices for heavy bright samples suitable for shipment Home have advanced from 1d to 2d per bushel. This improvement in values appears to be caused chiefly by necessity of completing loading of vessels under charter, and partly owing to intercolonial freights having been reduced. The producer thus obtains the enhanced value. There is nothing apparent in adjacent markets to justify any material advance in prices, and those engaged in the trade are not sanguine of present values being maintained. There is a steady demand at present, however, and all coming to hand finds a ready market a full rate. We quote:—Milling, 1s 4½d to 1s 5½d; short bright feed, 1s 3½d to 1s 4d; discoloured 1s 1d to 1s 3d (sacks extra). Barley: A few consignments have been cleared at for—Malting, 2s 2d to 2s 4d; milling, 1s 10d to 2s; feed, 1s 6d to 1s 9d (sacks extra).

Potatoes.—The market has been well supplied during the week, and prices are easier—Prime £6 to £8; inferior and small, £4 to £6. **Chaff.**—The market is quite bare, and, with a good demand, prices have firmed:—Prime, £2 2s 6d to £2 6s; medium, £1 15s to £2.

Flax.—Late reports from Home show an increased demand, and for the best bright-scatched fibre a considerable improvement in price has been established. Locally there is a good demand, and all carefully prepared lines can be placed at full rates. We quote:—Best to bright-scatched and edged, £19 to £20 10s; medium, £16 to £18 10s; inferior, £12 to £15.

Messrs. DONALD REID AND CO., Dunedin, report for the week ending December 31, as follows:—

Fat Cattle.—189 were yarded, consisting of about half bullocks, and half cows and heifers. All were useful quality, and several pens of bullocks were extra heavy weights. Messrs. Muiray Roberts and Co. were to the fore with a draft of extra prime heavy bullocks from Ringaway Estate, and the two drafts, one of bullocks and one of heifers, from the Land Coy's Edenfale Estate were both splendid lots, and ought to have met a better sale. Bidding was slack and prices showed no improvement on last week. We quote:—Best bullocks sold at £8 5s to £9 2s 6d, medium £5 10s to £7 10s, cows and heifers £3 5s to £7 5s. We yarded 35, and sold on account of Mr. Robert Marshall (Henley), 8 bullocks at £6 7s 6d to £5 15s, 2 heifers at £4 2s 6d; on account of Mr. John Allan (Taurima), 1 bullock at £5 2s 6d, 10 heifers at up to £5 2s 6d; on account of Mr. D. McDonald (Southland), 8 heifers at £7 10s to £7; on account of Messrs. N. McLeod, Alex. Rawlston, and others, 6 cows and heifers at £3 7s 6d to £3 2s 6d.

Store Cattle.—We have inquiry for good three to four year old bullocks and for speyed heifers, and any suitable lines in fair condition would meet a good market.

Hides.—There has been no business done during the last week owing to the holidays. The only arrivals have been a few country parcels. We will clear all forward as soon as business resumes after the holidays.

Tallow.—In this market too there has been very little passing; the quantity arriving being small. There is a good demand, however, and a ready sale for all grades. We quote:—Medium rendered, 17s to 18s 6d; inferior, 12s 6d to 15s; rough fat, 10s to 13s.

Fat Sheep.—A very moderate supply came forward for to-day's sale, only 1,283 being penned, all of them crossbreds, and, with the exception of a few pens, all shorn sheep. Rather more than half were wethers; the remainder consisted chiefly of full-mouth ewes. There was a draft of exceptionally fine quality wethers from the Knapdale Estate, several pens of which were taken for freezing. It was thought that this week's small entry, coming immediately after last week's still smaller one, was sure to cause a brisk sale and better prices, but, contrary to expectation, competition was extremely slack, and prices were fully 1s lower. Crossbred (in wool) sold at 11s 3d to 16s, crossbred wethers, 11s to 13s 6d; crossbred ewes, 8s 9d to 12s 9d.

Store Sheep.—There is some demand for large-framed wethers suitable for finishing off for freezing, and this class of stock commands a ready sale at full rates.

Fat Lambs.—The week's market was well supplied with 916, of which only a few were inferior, the bulk ranging from good to prime. There was fairly active competition, but prices were no better than last week. Best pens sold at 9s 3d to 10s 6d; medium, 7s 3d to 8s 9d; inferior, 5s 6d to 6s 3d.

Pigs.—87 penned, consisting of suckers, porkers, and baconers. Suckers and porkers met a fairly brisk sale, baconers did not meet

with the same attention. Suckers sold at 9s 6d to 15s; porkers, 22s to 29s; baconers, 33s to 39s; a few extra heavy, 46s.

Sheepskins.—At our sale on Tuesday there was a full gathering, and competition throughout the sale was brisk, prices ruling a shade better than at last week's sale. Dry crossbreds sold at 2s 1d to 5s 9d; do merino, 1s 8d to 3s 4d; do pelts and lambs, 6s to 1s 11d, green pelts, 10d to 1s 4d; do lambskins, 1s to 1s 6d.

Grain.—Wheat: A moderate business has been done in this cereal during the week at quotations. Prime milling, 3s 6d to 3s 9d; medium, 3s 3d to 3s 5d; fowl wheat, 2s 10d to 3s 2d.

Oats.—Only a very small supply arriving, and as there is a good demand prices are firm at, for milling, 1s 5d to 1s 5½d; feed, 1s 3d to 1s 4½d, sacks extra.

Barley.—There is a brisk inquiry for all qualities at quotations. Malting, 2s 4d to 2s 7d; milling, 2s to 2s 3d; feed, 1s 6d to 1s 11d.

Potatoes.—The market is moderately supplied and prices are firm. We quote:—Best, £6 to £8; small and inferior, £4 to £5.

Chaff.—The market is quite bare, and there is a good demand for all qualities. We quote:—Prime, £2 2s 6d to £2 7s 6d; medium, £1 15s to £2.

Flax.—There is only a very small quantity coming forward; prices continue firm at last week's quotations.

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

WRIGHT, STEPHENSON AND CO. report as follows:—Owing, no doubt, to the Christmas holidays, only a small entry was offered to-day. There were no first-class horses of any description forward, but a fair amount of business was done in hacks and medium draughts at prices ranging from £5 to £12. We offered and sold on account of Mr. James Thomson (Wairuna) and various other owners 27 horses at quotations. We quote:—nearly first-class heavy draught geldings, £22 to £27; medium draught horses, £14 to £20; light and aged draught horses, £7 to £12; good spring-carters, £10 to £15; well-matched carriage pairs, £40 to £50; well-matched buggy pairs, £30 to £40; first-class hunters, £20 to £30.

Mr. F. Meenan, King street, reports:—Wholesale prices.—Oats 1s 2d to 1s 5d (bags extra), good demand. Wheat: milling, 3s 3d to 3s 9d; fowls, 3s 3d—latter firm, sacks included. Chaff: Market bare—£1 15s to £2 2s 6d; hay, oats, £3; best rye-grass, £3. Bran, £2 10s. Pollard, £3 10s. Potatoes, old, £3 per ton; new, 7s per cwt. Flour: roller, £10 to £10 15s; stone, £9 5s to £9 15s. Fresh butter, very plentiful, value from 4d to 8d; salt, nominal, for prime, 6d. Eggs, 8d. Oatmeal, in 25lb. bags, £8 10s.

Messrs. Findlay and Murdoch, who are now carrying on the well-known business of Findlay and Co., are prepared to execute with the utmost satisfaction to those who deal with them all orders connected with the timber trade. Their woodware manufactures of every kind will also be found first-class in all respects.

MYERS AND CO., Dentists, Octagon, corner of George street. The guarantee highest class work at moderate fees. Their artificial teeth gives general satisfaction, and the fact of them supplying a temporary denture while the gums are healing does 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.]

With the law for their expulsion, the German Socialists are once more sending forth a flood of oratory from public meetings. They have just been holding a congress at Halle, and judging by the speeches of their leaders, it must be admitted that they are learning wisdom from experience. Though they still betray an aversion to religion and are disposed to receive the friendly overtures of General Booth with derision, they do not desire to make an anti-religious campaign a part of their programme of action. And though they still cherish impracticable schemes, they apparently no longer believe in reforming existing society by physical force. Herr Liebknecht told the congress that the days of violence were past. Only tools he said, would now use bombs; and in the countries where the anarchists had been active, the progress of the labour movement had been arrested. The Socialists are evidently beginning to recognise the necessity of Heaven's first law, order, and that confessed, we may soon find them acknowledging that "some are and must be greater than the rest."

Kaiser Wilhelm is daily providing himself to be a many-sided young monarch. The past week he has been taking his Ministers to book for not providing cheap trains and suburban lodgings for Berlin workmen, and he has just sanctioned new regulations in regard to an Admiral's uniform. Henceforward an Admiral will be allowed when at sea to wear an oilskin sou'wester and coat, and his shirt front must be perfectly plain and unfrilled. Even tucks are not permitted to him. He must not double back or even round off the corners of his collars. He may leave off his uniform when shooting at the seaside, at masked balls, and when on half pay. On any other occasion he must produce a doctor's certificate to the effect that wearing his uniform would be injurious to his health. If he should be in Berlin on a Sunday, in a fashionable part of the city, between twelve and four, he must wear his cocked hat. When he marries, he must wear his full uniform at the ceremony.

The young Kaiser of Germany has now undertaken to protect his Jewish subjects against the wrongs perpetrated upon them by evil-minded Christians. He has gone so far lately as to give a warning to the notorious anti-Jewish Court Chaplain Stoecker, and to inform him that the Jews must not hereafter be vilified at the religious meetings which the Stoeckerites may be permitted to hold. This is a new departure of a very interesting kind, and the novelty-loving young Emperor deserves to be complimented upon his courage in defending a race that has suffered many hardships at the hands of the Jew-baiters of Germany.

E. O'CONNOR

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PALMERSTON SOUTH ART-UNION
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The Rev. Father Donnelly begs to acknowledge with many thanks the receipt of Books with Remittances in connection with the above Art-Union as follows—

	£.	s.	d.
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(To be continued.)

Rev. F. Donnelly requests that the holders of tickets will kindly return blocks with remittance at their earliest convenience, as time for drawing is at hand.

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The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 2, 1891.

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 POLITICAL OUTLOOK.



ONLY prophets can foretell the future; and consequently our judgment as to what is to happen when Parliament shall meet in a few days can rest on mere probabilities. Our readers, therefore, will take it for what, in their estimation, it is worth. As yet, no man can tell whether or not Sir H. ATKINSON has a majority, and this renders the future very uncertain. One thing, however, is not uncertain. No party can expect to have a sufficient, a working majority in the House of Representatives. From this, one of two things is inevitable—either there must be a coalition executive, or there must be another general election before long. Coalitions are seldom, if ever, strong Governments, and can be hardly expected to do much more than keep things going. There is no initiative in them; no hope of a go-ahead policy. One thing there is which bars our political way—the country is in straits financially, as things are at present barely able to pay its way, without any margin with which to help either public works or the settlement of the land. Nor are things likely to be more prosperous so long as the present absurd education system continues. The expense of this is so great, and growing greater so fast, that every other interest in the country is suffering in consequence. And for what is all this extravagance and nonsense? Is it not possible to secure a primary education for all children of a school age, without burdening the consolidated revenue to the tune of nearly half a million sterling annually? Where is the necessity or wisdom of insisting on giving a free education to the children of well-to-do people? Where? echo answers. Does it not appear absurd to compel the entire country to provide means whereby the children of strong farmers and independent shopkeepers are enabled to receive education without calling on their parents either to pay fees or school rates? Under the present ridiculous system a farmer with five hundred or a thousand acres, and a shopkeeper with perhaps £10,000 in the bank, is called upon to pay no more for the education of his children than all the single young men and women of the country. And the absurdity of all this becomes more striking when it is borne in mind that the people who pay smart fees for the education of their children in denominational and private schools are, after doing so, compelled to pay as much for the education of other people's children as these other people themselves pay. Anything more irrational, unjust, contemptible and mean it would be impossible to conceive. Politicians are sometimes heard to say that free education is about the only thing the working man gets for his taxes, but what right has he to profit by the money of Catholic working men, who, like brave and conscientious men, pay for the education of their children in Catholic schools. If children are sufficiently educated the Government has no right to interfere in the matter in any way. Government was not established for the purpose of becoming the schoolmaster of the country, but to secure the lives and properties of the people, and help on the development of the resources of the land as a means to the preservation of life and property. If, indeed, children were not being sufficiently educated, as ignorance would be a menace to life and property, Government has the power to compel people to educate their children, and if able, to pay for this education, and if

not able, to assist them from public funds. But when the Government goes beyond this, and compels people, who, being alive to their obligations as to the education of their children, provide sufficient education for them at their own expense, to provide funds to give a free education to the children of well-to-do people, it becomes a tyrant—unjust and impolitic. A natural, a religious, and a social obligation rests on all parents to educate their children, and to provide the means necessary to do so; and when the State steps in and liberates parents from these obligations, and compels all to contribute equally for this purpose, it is guilty of unfairness and injustice to all the other members of the community. But this unfairness and injustice become enormously aggravated when Government, as in the case of Catholics, compels parents who provide education for their own children at their own expense to contribute large sums of money to give free education to the children of other people, who, in most instances, are much better off; more independent than they are themselves. And what is the consequence of this to the community at large? It is obvious that in pursuing such a policy the Government is adding to injustice and foul play—an attempt to do the impossible. No Government, not even the richest in the world, could from its consolidated revenue provide means to give a free education to all the children of a nation. An attempt to do this must inevitably end in national bankruptcy. What Government can do, and ought to do, is to compel well-to-do people to pay a fair amount of school rates, and then out of the consolidated revenue, in consideration of those who can pay no rates, to vote annually a sum out of the general revenue in aid of the rates. Were this done, and the rates of individuals given to the schools to which they send their children, and also a *pro rata* share of the subsidy of the general Government, justice would be done to all; there would be no complaints, and the Government would secure a state of things at once wise and politic. By such an arrangement as this a considerable saving would be made and a large amount secured to aid in settlement and the development of all the resources of the country. There is also another way in which a considerable saving could be affected. There are too many administrators of school funds, and, consequently, too much expense arising from this multiplicity of administrators. There is no necessity for so many School Boards and committees. School Boards might be abolished, or if allowed to exist, the committees might be abolished. A Minister of Education and school committees could easily do all that requires to be done in the way of administration, or it might be a Minister and a very few School Boards. Then in towns and suburbs, one committee could easily do all the work that is now done by four or five, or, perhaps, six committees. Looking at the entire machinery, a dispassionate observer would be forced to the conclusion that our present system of education is simply ludicrous: an army of men administering funds which they do not provide; an army of men seriously engaged in doing work which could be better and more wisely done by half-a-dozen men of common sense, and done at the one-hundredth part of the present expense. We have no doubt that until our education system is put upon a just, equitable, and rational basis there will be no prosperity in the country, no general settlement of the land, no stop to emigration, and no lasting peace among classes. Until this is done the Government cannot expect to have the monetary means of promoting public works or the development of the abounding resources of the country. Until this is done nothing can be expected but stagnation, dissatisfaction, and the diminution of the population of the country; nothing but instability in the executive of the country, and perpetual and abortive appeals to the constituencies.

NORTH KILKENNY ELECTION.

UNDER the circumstances, the result of this election must be gratifying to all patriotic sober-minded Irishmen. They will no doubt regret that a necessity for opposing Mr. Parnell has arisen. Reluctantly and sorrowfully we have been forced to the conclusion that it could not be otherwise, all things considered. It is another illustration of the truth of the teaching which impresses on men the obligation and wisdom of carefully avoiding dangerous occasions. Our recollection of the many and great services rendered to the cause of Home Rule by Mr. Parnell, and our gratitude for these invaluable services, check the expression of our indignation at what is

not only criminal and dishonourable, but blind and fatuous, in one holding the position he did in the esteem and affection of his countrymen, and, indeed, of many besides. Our pen refuses to place on record strong words and expressions in the presence of a great man fallen and discredited. We prefer to fix our mind on what he was and what he has done for Ireland, and the recollection of this will not fail to cause us to pause and think the best we can of one for whose misfortune we entertain the deepest sympathy, though we cannot refrain from passing on his recent course the severest censure possible. As to the main cause of all his late misfortune we prefer to say nothing. The subject is one that it is little less than an outrage to even name amongst Christians; but we do not hesitate to speak of his policy in endeavouring to retain a leadership which, it ought to be manifest to him, the Irish people, being what they are, could not possibly tolerate. How a man so clear-sighted in many things, and gifted with such a high intellect as Mr. PARNELL, could persuade himself that, after the O'SHEA case, he could hope to lead the Irish nation and people all the world over, is to us a mystery. We had thought that even a little acquaintance with Irish views and practice would have made it evident that no man in Mr. PARNELL's present position would be tolerated by that people. And the only explanation we can offer is that afforded by the sad example of SOLOMON. We regret, though we are not altogether surprised, that even a few in Ireland could be found to cling to him as their political leader, and we are happy to know that the overwhelming majority of Irishmen have not permitted themselves to be blinded by the splendour of his old leadership, but have seen at once where their duty lay, and whither their honour and true interests lead. For his own sake, and very much for his own sake, we deplore the obstinacy with which Mr. PARNELL insists on attempting to maintain the leadership of a people who have rejected him for the strongest of reasons; and we do hope that even now he will bow to the inevitable and gracefully retire from a position which both angers and pains, as well as humiliates, his countrymen, who, notwithstanding all that has recently happened, would be only too glad to be afforded an opportunity of cherishing towards him the kindest feelings, and would be only too happy to forget the past, and in due time condone it, if possible. If Mr. PARNELL would only calmly consider the matter, he could not fail to understand how intense is the pain he is causing to the men whom we have no doubt he loves sincerely; and consequently he would retire into private life, whither the good wishes of his countrymen would follow him, and leave the arena he once so greatly adorned to the leader chosen by the majority of their representatives. His doing so would confer on them a favour, and give them another reason for gratitude. It would be his crowning service to his country, and go far to reinstate him in the good opinion of Irishmen everywhere.

A SUPPLEMENTARY bazaar in connection with that held last year for the purpose of discharging the debt on the Dominican Convent at Oamaru was opened on Wednesday. The bazaar in question was to have been held on St. Patrick's Day, but the lamented death of the late Monsignor Colman necessitated its postponement. It is hoped that the results of the sale now being held will suffice to discharge the balance of debt still remaining, and, in that case, the mission at Oamaru will be completely out of the hands of the creditor—a matter that must reflect most honourably on the memory of its late pastor.

It is intended to commemorate the opening of the new schools of the Dominican nuns in Dunedin by holding a bazaar and art-union at the beginning of October. The undertaking is necessary to aid in clearing the new buildings of debt. The cost of their erection, as may easily be gathered by all who see them, was large, and must remain a burden on the community for some time. The Dominican nuns, however, have well merited the aid they seek in their effort to free themselves from their liabilities, and we have no doubt that it will be willingly accorded them. Some handsome prizes have already been provided for the art-union, which it is intended to make a particularly choice one.

ON Sunday the 11th inst., a Dominican convent will be opened at Milton by the Most Rev. Dr. Moran. The Rev. Mother Prioress and some other members of the Order will leave Dunedin on the 9th inst., to make the new foundation.

IN reply to a letter of condolence on the death of the late Cardinal Newman, addressed to the Fathers of the Oratory by the Dunedin Catholic Literary Society, the Rev. President has received the follow-

ing:—The Oratory, Birmingham, October 23, 1890.—Rev. Dear Father,—Our Fathers here have desired me to ask your Reverence to be so good as to thank the members of the Dunedin Catholic Literary Association for their kind and sympathetic address of condolence on the great loss they have sustained by the death of their venerated Superior, his Eminence Cardinal Newman. We beg also to thank you for your cordial sympathy with our grief on the occasion—a grief felt so much the more by us on account of our having been privileged to live so many years under the same roof with him, and to enjoy his familiar intercourse. We all loved and revered him as our Superior, and we hope that, treading in his footsteps as well as we may be able, through your prayers and those of the Association, we may one day be all united in the possession of that happiness which we trust he already enjoys in heaven.—Believe me, in the name of my *confrères*, yours most truly in Christ, HENRY AUSTIN MILLS, Dean of the Congregation.

It is announced that the Rev. Father Paul has been appointed to succeed the late Very Rev. Father Mahoney as Vicar-General of the diocese of Auckland. Father Paul is an ecclesiastic whose repute is very well known throughout the colony. Father Paul has served as a priest in New Zealand for thirty-five years, thirty-three of which have been spent by him as parish priest of Onehunga, and the length of his priestly career has been equalled by its success and merit. His very special distinction has been won as a pioneer and a constant champion of Catholic education, for which he has made many sacrifices. The appointment now conferred upon him will cause general satisfaction, and will be regarded everywhere as an honour wisely bestowed and well deserved.

THERE is a nice piece of information. Our worthy, literary, and, if not lovely, at least accomplished, fellow townsman, Mr. R. N. Adams, has been speaking in the capacity of an Orange G. M., whatever that may mean, at Timaru. And says Mr. Adams says he. "The Orange institution was political to the backbone, and they interested themselves in all the institutions of the country, from the fireside to the Houses of Parliament." Now we put it to all who have any knowledge of Mr. Adams, even if it be only by sight, whether they would regard him as a pleasant sort of a person to have prying about their "firesides." We are inclined, for our own part, to begin an agitation against the dog-tax, as opposed to legitimate measures for keeping a man's premises free from objectionable characters. Why, we would not on any account have Mr. R. N. Adams, whether as an Orange G. M., or anything else, smelling about among our pots and saucepans. By the way, as we have suggested before, might not a crop of good juicy thistles cultivated, say in the back garden, keep Mr. Adams from a nearer approach?

HERE is a piece of good news for the dear missionaries. It has been lately received at Sydney by a steamer from the islands:—Two new Roman Catholic mission stations are about being established on the west side of Mallicolo. These, when settled, will make the ninth Catholic station in the group. The Marist Brothers (Fathers!) have been very active of late in exploiting both Santo and Mallicolo. Why, if the dear missionaries and their friends do not bestir themselves, the Pope will have the whole New Hebrides. Cannot an expedition be organised to drive out the French? According to the boasting we have heard nothing should prove more easy.

SIR JOHN POPE HENNESSY has been returned for North Kilkenny, beating Mr. Vincent Scully, brought forward by Mr. Parnell, by a majority of 1,146. In round numbers there are about 6,000 electors in the constituency, the voting, therefore, was as follows:—Pope Hennessy, 3,573; Scully, 2,427. We are not quite sure as to the identity of Mr. Vincent Scully. Is he the gentleman of the name who was a good many years ago a scourge of Tipperary, and exceeded in brutality as an evictor, and who subsequently acquired large estates in America—there also showing his qualities as a landlord? We fancy this gentleman would be rather too far advanced in age for the contest in question. Sir John Pope Hennessy everyone knows.—Both as a barrister and a Member of the House of Commons he gained distinction, afterwards as a colonial Governor proving successful, and fulfilling his duties with marked ability. The last position of the kind occupied by him was the governorship of Mauritius, where his popularity was great, as shown especially by the indignation expressed at certain false charges made against him, and the discreditable manner in which Sir Hercules Robinson as a special commissioner acted towards him. Sir John has also gained distinction as a writer, one of his principal works being a *Life of Sir Walter Raleigh*.

IN reference to several letters received by us relative to the prize list of an art-union lately held in Cork, we beg to say that we were in no degree accountable for anything published on the tickets. We had no knowledge of the art-union until some of the letters in ques-

tion were received by us. The prize list alluded to was, however, published in our issue of December 19—that is in the issue of our paper next after we had received the list with an order for its insertion. Further than this we had nothing to do with the matter.

ST. MARY'S School, Howick, under the successful management of Miss Mulkere (says the Auckland *Evening Star* of December 19), was examined on Wednesday by Father Walter, a number of the pupil's friends being also present. The answering was satisfactory, and the teacher deserves much credit for the success of the day's proceedings. The copy-books shown were highly spoken of by those present, and they were particularly pleased with the singing of the children. A happy feature in connection with the afternoon's work was the presentation by the scholars of a very pretty writing desk to the teacher as a small token of their esteem and lasting gratitude. There were 29 pupils present, four being unavoidably absent. After the usual regaling with cakes and strawberries, the duties of the school concluded for the present year. It is needless to say that cheer after cheer was heartily given for Monsignor McDonald and the teacher.

WE have received the following card. We heartily reciprocate the good wishes so gracefully expressed:—"Kindly greeting and all good wishes for the coming year from the *Evening News* staff, Napier, New Zealand. Christmas, 1890."

SPECIAL praise is due to the Rev. Fathers Lynch and Golden, and Messrs. J. O'Connor, J. O'Neill, D. O'Driscoll, M. Fenton, J. Perkins, D. Mahoney, W. Carr, E. Carroll, M. Connellan, H. Mulloy, S. Whitty, J. Hally, E. Kirk, T. Curtain, J. Fitzpatrick, T. Sheridan, and S. Simmonds for the able manner in which they worked for the success of the Hibernian Society's Pic-nic and Sports at Sawyer's Bay on Boxing Day. The suite of furniture will be given away next week at a meeting of ticket-holders to be called.

THE annual dinner of the New Zealand Commercial Travellers' and Warehousemen's Association was held at the Grand Hotel, Dunedin, on Monday evening, and went off, as on previous occasions, with *éclat*. Mr. Robert Wilson, retiring President, filled the chair, and among those present were his Worship the Mayor, Sir Robert Stout, Mr. J. B. Callan, Mr. T. A. Harty, Mr. John Ross, and Mr. J. McRae Galloway. Several excellent speeches were made in proposing toasts or returning thanks, and the evening was spent in a very agreeable manner. A feature connected with the matter that must prove agreeable to us all is the hopeful manner in which several of the speakers, gentlemen whose opinion must necessarily carry weight with it, expressed themselves as to the position and prospects of the colony.

ANOTHER mark of Catholicism, is it? "A new phase of the ritualistic controversy at St. John's Roslyn, (says the *Daily Times*) cropped up on Christmas Day. When the churchwardens opened the chest that contained the candlesticks which were to be used on the communion table for the early celebration, they found that these had been abstracted and a large stone put in their place. It is understood that the matter will come up again shortly." But was it a miracle worked in support of the Evangelical party? We hope, as our contemporary promises, that the matter will actually come up again shortly—for it is on many points exceedingly interesting—and we anxiously await elucidations. Above all, we are breathless in our expectation as to what Bishop Nevill has to say about it, and especially as to his Lordship's methods of giving it a Catholic significance. Still, as we already perceive, it is quite as clear a mark of Catholicism as many of those from time to time cited by the Bishop.

AT the Garrison Hall, Dunedin, on Monday evening, the Dunedin Irish Rifles presented a beautiful breakfast set to Captain Fairbairn, on the occasion of his marriage. Lieutenant Murray made the presentation, and alluded to the many happy hours the company had spent with their captain, and assured him of the hearty goodwill of every member of the corps. On their behalf he wished him and his future bride a long and happy life together. Lieutenant Dunne, in a few words, spoke of the good feeling which had always existed between the corps and Captain Fairbairn, and joined with Lieutenant Murray in wishing their captain every happiness in his married life. Captain Fairbairn, in reply, thanked the officers and men, on behalf of himself and his future wife, for their kind present, and said that in the time to come it would act as a happy reminder of the many pleasant hours which he had spent with the corps, and in conclusion wished them a very Happy New Year. The plate was very handsomely engraved by Messrs. Kemnitz and Nicholson, and bore the following inscription:—"Presented to Captain Fairbairn by the Dunedin Irish Rifles on the occasion of his marriage. December 30th, 1890."

AN attempt on the life of the Bishop of Killaloe has been reported and contradicted by the cable. The "rev. gentleman,"

it was reported, had escaped with very slight injuries from several shots fired into his house. We do not know to what the report owes its origin—whether to the fertile and well exercised imagination of the cable-agency or to something else. In its contradiction, however, we not only see another illustration of the cable agency's methods, but proof positive that, for example, there were no Orange G.M.'s prowling about the Bishop's fireside and poking their noses into his porridge-pot. If there were you might expect anything. Let us shatter that watch-dog.

Two instantaneous photographs of the shadowing in Tipperary of the Rev. Father Humphreys, taken by Mr. P. O'Brien, M.P., and forwarded to us by Mr. Edmund Harvey of Waterford, are now on view in the window of Mr. R. A. Dunne, Princes street, Dunedin. The pictures give a very realistic notion of how coercion is carried on in Ireland, and should go far towards arousing popular sentiment in its condemnation.

A HANDSOME photographic album was presented on Christmas Day to Miss Henry, who has for several years conducted the children's choir at St. Patrick's Church, South Dunedin. The presentation, made by Miss Meade, was in testimony of the gratitude felt by the choir for the valuable services rendered them by the young lady in question.

CATHOLIC CEREMONIES AT NELSON.

(The *Colonist*, December 15.)

YESTERDAY morning High Mass was sung at St. Mary's Church by the Very Rev. Father Mahoney, the Rev. Father Lewis being deacon, and the Rev. Father Landouar sub-deacon. After Mass the Sacrament of Confirmation was given by his Grace the Archbishop of Wellington, and received by 45 males and 55 females, together exactly one hundred, some of the boys from the Stoke Orphanage being included in the number, these lads having walked to town under the supervision of the Marist Brothers.

At Vespers the Church was literally crammed, the clergy already named officiating. His Grace the Archbishop delivered a masterly sermon, taking his text from St. Paul's epistle to the Hebrews—'Faith is the substance of things to be hoped for the argument for things that appear not.' Want of space prevents our giving a report of this discourse to-day, but we add that it was listened to with the utmost attention. At its close Cardinal Newman's hymn "Lead kindly Light" was feelingly sung. The Church Choir was in force last evening, and the altar decorations were particularly beautiful, this duty having, we heard, been performed by the Misses McGee and Miss Rose Frank who also were entrusted with the floral decorations at the Mortuary Chapel and at the tomb of the Archpriest Garin. It was announced last evening that contributions towards the cost of the Chapel would be gladly received by the Very Rev. Father Mahoney; also that a solemn Requiem Mass for the late Archpriest will be off red on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock.

The offertories at the Church yesterday are to be devoted to the cost of the Mortuary Chapel, and we learnt that over £30 was given.

Yesterday afternoon the Mortuary Chapel erected in the Cemetery to the memory of the Ven. Archpriest Garin, was blessed by his Grace Archbishop Redwood. A large number of people resorted to the Cemetery in order to be present at the ceremony, and amongst those belonging to the Church who were in attendance there were country residents who had driven in long distances. Shortly after three o'clock his Grace the Archbishop, attended by the Very Rev. Father Mahoney, the Revs. Father Lewis, Father Landouar, and Brother Marie, arrived at the Cemetery, and having robed, his Grace, in front of whom was borne his crosier, proceeded to the crypt, wherein rests the mortal remains of the late Archpriest. The coffin has been enclosed within massive stonework, in front of which is a marble slab bearing the following inscription:—"In memory of the Venerable Archpriest A. M. Garin, S.M. Born, July 1, 1810; died, April 1889. R.I.P." On the tomb was a crown of white lilies, and in front of it a cross of the same flowers, while a number of candles burnt at head and foot.

His Grace, having proceeded to the crypt containing the tomb, pronounced his blessing, while subsequently he blessed the chapel, which he dedicated to St. Michael, the archangel. Walking then to the front door, and standing on the steps, he addressed the multitude which had gathered there. He said he had to congratulate the Nelson people in general, and the Catholics in particular, on the very beautiful chapel they had erected to the memory of one so dear to all who had resided in that district. The building seemed to be a thorough success in every regard: it was not easy to imagine a better site, while the structure possessed so idly, elegance, appropriateness, and every good quality. It was therefore a pleasing thing to congratulate them all, and especially the architect and the builder for the way in which they had carried out their work, and those who had been able to give to the architect and builder ideas that had been carried out so well. He was sure the people of Nelson felt proud in having such a handsome building in the public cemetery. As to the purpose for which the chapel had been erected, he desired to say this—It stood as a memorial of their esteem for one eminent in good work. He did not wish to deliver a second panegyric on the late Archpriest, but he could not help, in passing, taking a cursory glance of that beautiful life. His character was one of thorough genuineness, of straightforward truthfulness, and this was the keyhole of his power and influence, for all had been able to say of him, there is a genuine Christian, there is a genuine man. He was a man of high purposes, whose highest idea of a good life was the performing his duty to his God and his fellow man. He was a straightforward, true Christian gentleman,

and it was owing to this he gained the heart of all who came in contact with him. In his character, too, there was an entire absence of selfishness—his whole life was that of a hero. He gave up his home, his parents, and all the world holds dear, to preach Christ to remote barbarians, and through his life they found his character the same. His one desire was to do what he deemed his duty, and to do it with gentleness, benignity, and good will to all. He was a good man, a respected citizen, a devoted and holy priest. It was the memory of such a man they were perpetuating, that the children of those around them, and their children's children, when they ask of him, might know of his good works and his thorough and perfectly Christian life. To come more particularly to the object in erecting that mortuary chapel, his Grace said there were two leading ones, the Church honoured the bodies of those departed, and she did so because she believed in the immortality of the soul. Every baptised body possessed a certain sacredness, and though the soul had departed, the body was destined to rise again, the pure to rise in glory. The body was the temple of the spirit, the spirit of God, and with the soul glorified would see God face to face through all eternity. Therefore they honoured the perishable temple, and as to the soul, they did not know whether it was admitted at once to heaven, for nothing impure could enter there, and it might have first to enter a place of cleansing, of purgation, and so they prayed for souls. Long before Christ came the goodness of prayer for those who died was believed in. The Saviour said some sin was remitted, not in this life nor hereafter, so that some sins were remitted after death. They never knew how pure a soul was, and they offered sacrifice, the sacrifice of Christ on their altars, and this they called Mass, the same sacrifice as that on Calvary. They hoped that the soul of Father Garin was not in purgatory, but still it might be so, and they would offer Mass. The remains of many would be brought to that chapel, and their prayers would be offered there. They believed in the sanctification of the human body, which would be blessed in its rising, and in the triumphant Church in heaven, in the militant Church on earth, and the suffering Church in purgatory, and they prayed for the living and the dead. This sacrifice was offered for the living and the dead. Such is a few words was the belief of the Catholic Church. Many benefactors had contributed to the erection of that beautiful Chapel, and though he was not going to ask them for anything then, he would say that Father Mahoney would be glad to receive offerings at any time if any of them wished to aid in the erection of that memorial, which he hoped would incite them all to every virtue. His own relations with the Venerable Archpriest had been too close to make it possible for him to make them known to the world, and he could never tell how much he owed to his old friend. The present ceremony was a painful one to him, though happy in another sense, for he was always glad to speak in praise of one he loved so dearly.

The concluding portion of the ceremony then took place. It was estimated that about a thousand persons were present, and amongst these were the girls from St. Mary's Orphanage and a number of the boys from Stoke, Brother Cyril and two of his coadjutors being in attendance.

IRISH APTITUDE FOR THE FISHING INDUSTRY.

(From the *Irish World*.)

IN view of the approaching distress the following, taken from a recent work, "Two Centuries of Irish History," will be interesting as showing what Irishmen could do for themselves if they had their affairs under their own control:—

The Irish Parliament had men who seized upon the true principles of economic laws and applied them with great sagacity. They could not spend money in fostering factories and trade as England did; but what comparatively small sums they gave were more fruitful, because more judiciously allotted. By this means they raised their factories from the ruinous British laws had made, and by this means also their fisheries became the envy and admiration of their neighbours. The Irish bounties are not nearly on a level with the British; but "the fisheries are under no unnecessary restraints, and a 20s bounty there is equal to a 30s bounty on the Hebrides fishery." Frequently the West India fleet, leaving the Clyde (Scotland), went to Cork to ship Irish herrings. Contrary to what some have alleged, the elder Irish population had special aptitudes in maritime matters. Men were brought from Ireland to teach the natives of Uist (Scotland) the manufacture of kelp from sea-weed. Others were brought to the Shetlands because of their dexterity in fishing, and because they could go out two months earlier and proceed much farther to sea than could the natives in their small boats. The inhabitants of Barra (island on the Scotch coast) learned fish-curing from the Irish fishermen, who had a "Highland fishery."

They went even farther a-sea and established their "great fishery on the banks of Newfoundland, which," in 1785, "increases daily." This was due, be it noted, to the energy and enterprise of the old natives of Ireland, who, homeless in their fatherland, poured out by the two and three thousands annually, and remained abroad as residents in spite of all discouragements. The British who went usually returned. Newfoundland was practically founded by Irish Catholics. The Irish fishers were honest dealers as well as skilled curers. Though the Irish herring barrel contained only 28 gallons and the Scotch 32, the former sold "at an equal or superior price." So high stood the Irish name that their herrings sold "fourteen and a half per cent, dearer than the Scotch." They were never charged with the "fraud, perjury, and all the tricks which ingenuity could invent to rob the public"—such as partly filling barrels with stones and rubbish—which had almost entirely destroyed the sale of British herrings in European markets.

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CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

(From the Taranaki Herald.)

The annual entertainment given by the pupils attending the convent schools, New Plymouth, attracted a large number of visitors on Wednesday, December 17, the large class-room in the building being crammed. The Sisters who undertake the work of instruction, whether in the higher or lower branches and with children of all classes, possess in a marked degree the faculty of well grounding their scholars in the useful branches of knowledge, and at the same time cultivating those more brilliant and useful talents which many of our New Zealand girls are gifted with. Everything that is done at the convent entertainment is distinguished by perfect taste, and by strict attention to details. The great desideratum in entertainments of this nature is that the musical performances should be sound as well as showy—an index, in fact, to what the pupils really know in their hearts; and that the “dramatic pieces”—if we can apply to them such a term—evince no tendency to stagy effect, but are merely practical examples of the progress made by the young ladies in their pronunciation, gesture, accent, and deportment. The industry of the pupils is also shown by the roomful of work displayed to the visitors. Pictures in oil and water colours, crayon drawing, Poonah painting, and shading in ink, all of which are artistic, and whilst in them the diligence of the scholars is shown, the painstaking instruction by the Sisters is most marked in everything that is exhibited. Not only are there ornamental articles, but useful and serviceable work as well is everywhere to be seen. It might be thought, perhaps, that the children's minds are diverted from their other studies, but the Sisters never allow fancy work to be touched except as a pastime, and the examinations of the pupils in their other studies show that the “useful” is never neglected for the “ornamental.”

The work of the pupils is very tastefully displayed in one of the convent rooms, and which, on entering, looks like a bazaar, so full is it of goods. We should like to mention every article we saw, and give the names of all the makers, but we are afraid our space will not permit us doing so. However, we will mention a few of the things that struck us as being worthy of notice:—Miss Lizzie Stevenson, of Babotu, a boarder at the convent, makes the largest display, she having more than fourteen pieces of work: A chair back and seat, banner screen, mantle drape, Poonah painting, wool work, embroidery, and stitching, all of which are really excellent. Miss May Dingle comes next in number of articles exhibited, showing a banner screen, cushions, black satin apron worked with coloured flowers in silk as a border, a beautiful piece of macramé work as a mantle drape, a crayon drawing, etc. Miss Clara Hammond has a gipsy table, the top being splash work, with a draping of satin worked with flowers, some bead-work pincushions, a macramé bracket drape, Poonah painting on velvet, etc. Miss Stella Cunningham has a large beadwork cushion, mantle drape, carpet slippers, etc. Miss Ada Coldwell has several cushions (wool-work on canvas, and floss-silk on satin) brackets and mantles; and her sister, Miss Floss Coldwell, has star frames in wool, silk-worked cushions, bracket drapes, etc. Miss Beatrice Mills' work consisted of useful articles in wool-work, socks, children's petticoats, slippers, daisy mats, satin apron with forget-me-nots worked as a border. Miss Jeffries had a handsome cushion, macramé bracket drape, etc. Miss Mary Cowan showed some cruel work on velvet and satin, muslin flowers, smoking caps, etc. Miss Searle, a little girl of ten years of age, showed great skill with her needle, both in her fancy and plain work. Miss Gill's work consisted of a neatly-finished cushion and embroidery work and stitching. Miss Ethel Ryan, amongst other things, showed a tea-cosie, crewel-work on velvet, etc. Miss Josephine Moore had four bead pincushions, a crewel-work bracket, also one made of wool. Miss Parker exhibited a very handsome mantle drape in arasée work. Miss Reynolds exhibited several prettily-worked cushions, bannerets of blue silk, etc. Miss Rosalind Wood had a piece of sampler work, which is only partly finished, being the date of the birth and death of her grandmother, the late Mrs. Inch. All the pupils had specimens of “white-work” to show, which consisted of ordinary needlework and embroidery on linen. The neatness of the stitching was the admiration of all the lady visitors present. The drawings and paintings on the walls show a marked improvement on last year's. We would like to mention them all, but regret our limited space prevents us doing so.

The large class-room was very prettily decorated for the entertainment, of which the following is the programme:—

Duet (4 pianos and organ), “L'italiana,” (Diabelli), Misses Rickerby, J. Oldfield, Cunningham, K. Oldfield, J. Moore, Hammond, Gill, and Dingle; song, “View from the Beach” (Moore), the pupils; recitation, “Lochiel's Warning,” Misses E. Oldfield and Cowan; solo (4 pianos, organ, and violin), “Orazione” (Thorne), Misses Gill, Hammond, Rickerby, Cunningham, (organ) Miss J. Moore, (violin) Miss M. Furlong; glee, “Gitana,” (Root), the pupils; duet, (4 pianos and organ), “Isle of the Sea” (Thomas) Misses Griffiths, B. Julian, G. Rickerby, F. Julian, Stevenson, Mills, R. Duffin, and Oldfield, (organ) Miss Cowan; recitation (comic), Miss Cowan; solo, (piano and organ), “Irish Diamonds, No. 6” (Pape), Misses Moore and J. Oldfield; song, “The Japanese Fan” (Cowley), junior pupils; solo (4 pianos and organ), “Whispers from Eriu” (Rockstro), Misses Cunningham, Hammond, J. Moore, and Rickerby, (organ) Miss J. Oldfield; Cantique Français, “Amour à Jus” the pupils (accompanied on the violin and organ by Misses Furlong and Oldfield); duet (3 pianos and organ), “Little Leaves No. 15” (Leslie), Misses Ambridge, F. Coldwell, Ethel Oldfield, C. Cock, G. Rickerby, and Searle, (organ) Miss Cowan; recitation, “The Arab's Farewell,” Miss Patterson; solo (4 pianos and organ), “Silvery Waves” (Wyman), Misses J. Moore, G. H. Rickerby, Cunningham, (organ) Miss Dingle; duet and chorus, “The Music of the Birds” (Glover), the pupils; duet (4 pianos and organ), “The Morning Pearl” (Blake), Misses Hammond, J. Moore, Cunningham, Dingle, Western, Rickerby, Gill, and Paul, (organ) Miss J. Oldfield; duet and chorus, “The Wild Waves,” (Glover), the pupils; solo (piano, organ, and violin), “The Bohemian Girl” (Ballé), Misses J. Moore, J. Oldfield, and M. Furlong; dialogue,

“Dame Durden's New Year's Visit,” Misses Cowan, E. Oldfield, J. Moore, Cunningham, and Dingle. Finale, “The Holiday Duet” (Glover), the pupils.

After the programme had been gone through, Mr. Smith, M.H.B., in thanking the ladies of the convent, and the children for the pleasant afternoon they had spent, expressed his pleasure at seeing the work exhibited in the adjoining room, which had been done by the children. He said he would make it his business to get the Jubilee Exhibition Committee to write to the ladies of the convent asking them to allow the articles to be shown at the Taranaki Jubilee Exhibition in March next. He said it was very evident that the children were being very carefully trained, which reflected great credit on the ladies of the Convent. The prizes were then distributed by Mr. Smith, who was assisted by the Rev. Father McKenna and the lady Superior. The company then separated, all expressing themselves as pleased with the entertainment they had been present at.

The annual entertainment and distribution of prizes in connection with St. Patrick's Boys' School took place in the large class-room in connection with the convent on Friday, and, as usual, the attendance was so large that it was impossible to find sitting accommodation for all. The walls of the room had been very prettily decorated with wreaths and festoons of flowers. His Worship the Mayor (Mr. J. Belringer) occupied the chair; on his left was Mr. Smith, M.H.B., and to his right the Rev. Father McKenna. The little boys, none of whom were over ten years of age, went through their pieces with praiseworthy correctness, showing great intelligence. The distinct pronunciation and emphasis with which they delivered the recitations were most creditable, and in some instances deserved still higher praise. Master W. Hart's comic recitation, “Vat you please,” was given with considerable humour. “The Man and the Monkey,” by Masters A. Hart and J. O'Neill, a most amusing and well-delivered piece, which caused much laughter, and in the scene between “Hubert and the Prince,” both Masters O'Donnell and Ryan showed considerable ability. Master M. O'Neill also delivered his recitation, “Bernado and Alphonso,” extremely well. The performances by the young ladies showed their great proficiency as pianists. The following programme was gone through:—

Duet (2 pianos and organ), “The Shepherd's Evening Song” (Blake), Misses Hammond, Gill, Sullivan, and Paul—(organ) Miss J. Oldfield; song, “Ring the Bell, Watchman” (Root), the pupils; recitation, “Vat You Please,” Master W. Hart; solo (2 pianos and organ), “Moonlight on the Lake” (Mack), Misses Hammond and Cowan; (organ), Miss Gill. Song, “Twey Write me a Letter from Home” (Hayes), the pupils; scene between “Hubert and Arthur,” Masters O'Donnell and Ryan; song, “Life on the Ocean Wave” (Root), the pupils; recitation, “The Man and the Monkey,” Masters A. Hart and J. O'Neill; solo (2 pianos and organ), “Silver Trumpets” (Vivian), Misses Rickerby and Cunningham; organ, Miss J. Moore. Duet, “The Harp of Tara's Hall” (Moore), Masters O'Donnell and Hart; recitation, “Bernado and Alphonso,” Master M. O'Neill; song, “God Save Ireland” (Root), the pupils; solo, “The Danube,” Miss J. Moore; drama, “Let He Laugh who Wins,” Masters O'Donnell, McLachlan, Moore, O'Neill, Hart, Callaghan, Flan, and King; finale, “Celestial Home,” the pupils.

At the conclusion of the performance his Worship the Mayor rose and said he could not remember the time when he had passed such a pleasant couple of hours as on that afternoon. The boys had all gone through their parts, he might say, without a “hitch,” whilst the young ladies with their music had tended to make the time pass in a most agreeable manner. What he had seen and heard that afternoon had raised his estimation of the institution very high indeed, and convinced him that the pupils were being taught with care, which reflected the greatest credit on the ladies connected with the establishment. He had always taken a great interest in the education of children, and the first public position he held was on the School Committee of the town. Since then he had devoted considerable time to the subject, and therefore was in a position to pass an opinion on the working of an institution like the one carried on by the ladies of the convent. He congratulated them on the success they had achieved, and was pleased at everything he had seen. Turning to the boys, he said he hoped that they would not rest satisfied with what they had accomplished, but would go on and persevere with their studies, because on them would depend the future welfare of the colony. They should make a determined effort to get to the top of the ladder. There were already in the Parliament men who had been born in New Zealand, and in the future the whole of the government of the colony would be in the hands of those who were native born. It was, therefore, very necessary they should prepare themselves for that position by studying hard, so that if any of them should be called to take part in the government of the country they would be able to undertake the duties entrusted to them. He hoped they would continue to pay attention to their studies, to be diligent, and endeavour to be a credit to their teachers and parents, and they then need have no fear but that they will be sure to succeed in this life. He thanked the youthful performers for entertaining them that afternoon in such a pleasant manner, and again complimented the ladies of the institution on the proficiency of their pupils.

His Worship the Mayor, assisted by Rev. Father McKenna and the Lady Superior, then distributed the prizes to the boys.

The Sisters beg to return their sincere thanks to the following persons who have kindly contributed towards procuring the prizes:—Rev. Father McKenna, Dr. O'Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. Seffern, Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Curkill, Mr. J. Hynes, Mr. Parker, Messrs Dingle and Corke, Mr. Walsh, Mr. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. O'Neill, Mr. Fischer, Mrs. S. P. King, Mr. Hart, Mrs. Fashleib, Miss Murphy, Mrs. Bafter, Mrs. Francis, Mrs. Read, and Mrs. Claffey.

Mr. Seffern having made his annual distribution of sixpences amongst the boys, the proceedings came to a close.

(From the Thames Advertiser, December 10.)

An entertainment in connection with the Convent Select School was given in the Oddfellows' Hall, Richmond street, last night. There was a large attendance, each part of the hall being filled well

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nigh to the utmost extent of its seating accommodation. The programme was begun with a waltz, which was spiritedly played on two pianos, the pianistes being Misses McDonald and Connelly and the Misses Twobill. Several tableaux were exhibited during the evening and were exceedingly pretty and successful. In the first a group of prettily dressed little girls, symbolised "Jacob's Dream," and the second exhibited, in a way suggestive of considerable pathos, a little orphan engaged in prayer. The best of the three tableaux, however, was, beyond doubt, the one called "Our Holiday," the disposition of the *dramatis personæ*, the surroundings, and the light thrown upon all, admirably representing a delightful outing in the woods. One of the pleasantest items on the programme consisted in the rendering of "Fairie Voices" in which Miss Cissy Garvey and eight other little girls sang and danced with captivating prettiness. The pianoforte playing of Misses McDonald, Fortune, Garvey and Lawless gave considerable pleasure, and showed that the right kind of care had been taken with their musical education; while Miss J. Koefoed and Miss E. Twobill acquitted themselves well in their respective solos, "The Old Countree," and "Castanetta." The chorus "Friendship" was very creditably given. Recitations were given by two of the younger pupils; "Papa's Letter," by Miss O. Walsh, and "The Music Master" by Miss J. Humphreys. For children so young, both did very well indeed; "The Music Master" especially was given with an amount of piquancy and dramatic action not often exhibited by a child before a public audience. A dramatic piece entitled the "The Peasant Queen" filled the second part of the programme, and was carried through without a hitch worth noticing. The parts that gave most scope for dramatic talent were those of Madame Mignago and Bettina—the latter especially; and it is quite within the mark to say that touches of real dramatic talent were exhibited by the performers. The following was the cast of the piece: Countess de Balville, Miss O'Sullivan; Madame Mignago, Miss S. Palmer; Madame Boncœur, Miss E. Twobill; Adele (her granddaughter), Miss Maggie McDonald; Marguerite, Miss S. Connelly; Claudine, Miss Twobill; Jeannerton, Miss Garvey; Louison, Miss Payne; Maitine, Miss Lawless; Eie, Miss Williams; Bettina (Madame Boncœur's servant), Miss McDonald. The singing of "God save the Queen" appropriately brought a pleasant and successful entertainment to a harmonious close. There was one thing which we observed with especial pleasure while the little drama was being played—namely, the excellent enunciation even of foreign words and the purity with which English was spoken. There was no vocal slurring, and the speakers also showed that they had a clear apprehension of the meaning of the words they used.

(From the *Wairarapa Daily* December 20)

The children of the St. Patrick's school assembled yesterday afternoon for the annual distribution of prizes previous to breaking up for the Christmas holidays. Rev. Father McKenna, in a short address to the children, said that they had now reached the end of the year and were doubtless all looking forward to getting prizes, but for two reasons only the most successful scholars would receive awards. The first was that he did not believe in giving everyone a prize as it would not be fair to the child of superior merit who had striven diligently to excel, and in the second place they had had some difficulty in raising money. Still the prizes were numerous, and they had not done badly, especially when they considered that the Government schools had given no prizes because they were out of funds. In his opinion the fact that their unaided effort had been so successful was a strong argument in favour of what they were striving for, namely, aid to Catholic Schools, and he thought that any thoughtful person would see that something was wrong with the present system. He regretted that the Rev. Dr. Waters was unable to be present, but Rev. Father Bowden had made a good representative and examiner. The result of the prize awarding must be quite unbiassed as Father Bowden was unacquainted with any one of the children. In the needlework judging, Mrs Bremner and Miss Hamilton had kindly acted, as Father Bowden, knowing what importance is attached to this branch, declined the responsibility. The report was then read as follows:—

"I have examined during the past three days the pupils attending St. Patrick's School, and am pleased to state that the answering of the various classes, in the different subjects presented, was eminently satisfactory. In the sixth class a little weakness was shown in English history, and the answering of two pupils in geography was not up to the standard of the others. The fifth class on the whole passed a very creditable examination. The fourth class (two excepted), answered very well. The oral examination of the third class left nothing to be desired. I would, however, recommend several of this class to pay more attention to writing. The second class likewise did very well, and obtained a very good result, but the junior division of this class was a little weak in arithmetic. The first class answered very well in the several subjects presented, and the answering of the infants likewise was highly creditable. Summing up, I would say that the result of the examination on the whole was a highly creditable one, and gave evidence of a large amount of educational work done during the year, for which their devoted teacher deserves the highest praise. The needlework—a remarkable display—was inspected by Mrs Bremner and Miss Hamilton, who expressed themselves surprised at the quality and quantity of the articles exhibited, the work of the junior division especially being highly commended. In this department also the painstaking nature of the teacher was fully evident.

J. BOWDEN, S.M., M.A."

After the report, Rev. Father McKenna said he hoped to raise the standard of the school still higher, and with this object he intended appointing the scholar who progressed most during the year as a pupil teacher, and he would give £10 out of his own pocket towards remunerating that one. This would be kept up every year, and he hoped would help materially to raise the school to a still higher place than it now possessed. Prizes were then distributed. Father McKenna briefly thanked those who had given special prizes and aided in any other way, mentioning especially the Town Lands

Trust. Mr. Stempa, who was present, then spoke in highly eulogistic terms of Mrs and Miss Carrick, and on behalf of his daughters presented Miss Carrick with an ornamental bracket as a slight acknowledgment of the services she so devotedly rendered the school without any remuneration. Father T. McKenna responded, and the gathering broke up with ringing cheers for the Rev. gentlemen and the teachers.

(From the *Nelson Colonist*, December 20.)

The presentation of prizes to scholars attending the High and Select Schools took place in the Girls' Orphanage building yesterday afternoon, in the presence of a large number of ladies and gentlemen. Much pains had been devoted to the decoration of the large room, wherein the pupils of the schools named were seated on a raised platform at one end, the space in front being devoted to a number of pianofortes, while the remainder of the room was occupied by the visitors. The chair was occupied by his Worship the Mayor, and at the commencement of the proceedings the Very Rev. Father Mahoney rose and said that for many years past the Mayor of the city, or failing the Mayor, the City member, had as a general rule been requested to preside at their annual prize-giving ceremony. On the present occasion they were fortunate in having Mr. Trask presiding over them, and as that gentleman had only been installed Mayor on the previous day, his first official act was in taking the chair that day. They were also fortunate in having the City member, Mr. Harkness, with them. He then intimated that the scholars would present a programme which they had prepared for the occasion (applause).

The programme referred to, and which was a very pleasant one, was then gone through and heartily appreciated by those present. As usual on similar occasions a noticeable feature consisted in the several solos on a number of pianofortes, and harmonium, and a duet with five pianofortes, harmonium and violin. All were very successfully performed, the duet claiming special notice. The performers in these instrumental pieces were Misses, Scott, King Keable, Lempfert, Bourke, Pratt, Peters, (harmonium). Comrie, Egan, Dickens, O'Connor, Frazer, Hunt, Corcoran, Young, Stewart, Minogue, Lempfert, (harmonium), and Peters (violin), A. Lempfert, De Vere, L. Scott, Arnold, and Scott (harmonium), and Peters. Then, too, there were several songs and choruses, including "Angels whisper sweet good night" by the Juniors, "Let music and song be our passtime to-night" by the Seniors, "Tread softly, the angels are calling" by the Juniors of the Select School, "The midnight moon" by the Seniors of the same school, and "Rock me to sleep mother" by the Seniors, all of these showing careful teaching. The vocal solos by Miss Lempfert and Miss Pratt were well rendered, and some of the recitations were very good, Misses Young and McMahon two little dots, deserving much praise for their recitation of "The dew drop and the stream." Miss Sweeney and Miss Lempfert also deserve mention. The last item on this part of the programme was a remarkably well executed pianoforte solo by Miss Scott.

At this stage his Worship the Mayor, addressing the Rev. Mother, the Very Rev. Father Mahoney, and those present, said he had much pleasure in undertaking the duty of presiding at such a very pleasant gathering. To see so many smiling faces, he alluded, of course, to the younger ones, was extremely gratifying, but before he proceeded to present the prizes he should like to say a few words. He knew the girls must be very anxious to take home their prizes, and he could assure them that nothing was more pleasing to parents than to have their children come running home with prizes, for it filled their hearts with gladness. To those who had not been fortunate he said "don't be downhearted, but strive and strive again, and see if you can't overtake those who have won prizes this time." He felt sure they would do their best to do credit to the good tuition received at the hands of the good ladies of the convent, and the sound advice from Father Mahoney. Again he urged them not to be discouraged, but to try again and persevere. It was a great thing in this country to have so much education, and it was a grand thing to see them growing up good men and women. He had noticed the children at these schools under the late Father Garin and under the good ladies for many years. He had watched them for twenty years, and had seen their dear friend Father Garin, who had been a friend of his, with the orphans, and he said God bless those who take care of the orphans (applause). He remembered going to Father Garin's study begging—*for*, like Mr. Hunt, he used to be a good hand at begging, and he never went to Father Garin in vain—and had seen him with his orphan boys. The late Archbishop was respected by all, in his Church as well as out of it, and in Father Mahoney he had a worthy successor (applause)—who like him endeavoured to train up the orphan in the way he should go. Those who heard the eloquent sermon preached by the Archbishop last Sunday might remember that the Archbishop was a boy under Father Garin, and he commented on the character built up on the foundation laid in that case. It was in childhood, he said, the foundation was laid, and as it was laid so were they likely to grow up good men or women. He had intended referring to the Education Act, but as Mr. Harkness was present he would leave that subject to that gentleman. Before presenting the prizes he would ask Mr. Maginnity and Mr. Harkness to speak (applause).

Mr. Maginnity said the programme they had listened to that afternoon was enough to convince them as to what was being done in these schools. The public system of education was not acceptable to the Catholics, who had nobly undertaken the work of educating their children without assistance. They were consequently entitled to their sympathy, while the good work done called forth their admiration. He then spoke to the children, asking those who got prizes to let that fact be an incentive to further efforts. They, parents and children, owed a great debt to the teachers, and the least they could do to show that they appreciated the kindness of their teachers was to be good. They could not always be successful, but if they were not now successful, and they tried success would come.

Mr. Harkness, M.H.R., desired to thank Father Mahoney for having invited him to be present. The Mayor had invited him to speak on the Colonial system of education, but although he thought they were blessed in having such an excellent state system, and that

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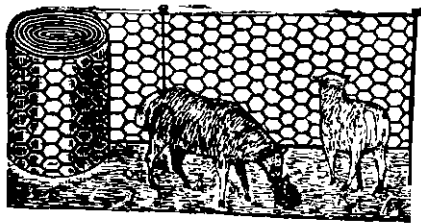
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Rome, 17th August, 1889.

My Dear Lord,—I have just returned from the Vatican, where I had the happiness to present His Holiness the beautiful manual sent to me [ST. JOSEPH'S PRAYER BOOK] which he graciously accepted. I explained to him its import and contents—prayers, hymns, and devout canticles; adding that there was one also for the Pope. He gave most graciously his Apostolic blessing to the religious community that compiled it, to the editors and publishers, and to all who will devoutly use it.—My dear Lord, yours always affectionately,

† T. KIRBY, Archbishop, etc.

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the Catholics were to be congratulated on their very fine system, he had not come to make a political speech, and if he wanted to speak on such a question he should like to have an hour or two. He would, therefore, pass this subject, simply saying he sympathised with them. The Catholics had in their system that which would give backbone to the Colonial system. He then spoke to the girls, pointing out that knowledge is the greatest thing in this world, being far before fame or reputation or wealth, either of which might be taken from them, whereas they would always carry knowledge with them, and it would be always available. He concluded by wishing them a merry Christmas, happy holidays, and a prosperous year.

His Worship then presented the prizes.

The Mayor said he was sure all who had received prizes would be grateful to those who had given them, and he was desired to thank all who had assisted in giving prizes. In another room was displayed a variety of handsome work, and he hoped many would make purchases of that made by the orphans for the good of the school.

The Very Rev Father Mahoney said that on behalf of the Lady Superior and himself he wished to thank the Mayor for presiding, and for the interest he had shown in their welfare, the good advice and sympathy he had given, and his words of respect to Father Garin. He also thanked Mr Maginnity and Mr Harkness, and he said all would unite in congratulating the Mayor on his having presided with so much ability on the occasion of his first official duty.

The proceedings were brought to a close by the girls singing the New Zealand anthem.

The exhibition of needle and fancy work, as well as of drawings, paintings, and penmanship executed by the pupils during the year was held in a large room, but which was all too small to enable visitors to properly inspect all that was to be seen. It was evident, however, that at all events the majority of the exhibits were particularly good, and wonder was expressed by many at the diversity, the quantity, and the excellence of the work generally. Some of the articles, both plain and fancy, were on sale, and we have authority for saying that the work will be on exhibition for a few days yet, so that the public will have an opportunity of inspection as well as of purchasing some very desirable things, and at the same time helping the orphans.

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

On Thursday, 18th inst., the annual exhibition of plain and ornamental needlework was held in the Sacred Heart schoolroom, Wanganui, and very cheerful did the room appear to the many visitors who took advantage of the kindly welcome of the good Sisters to inspect and then admire the work of their apt pupils. It has been our happy privilege for some years past to mark the proficiency of the convent pupils in this fine art, but never have we been so struck by the talent displayed as on this occasion. It would be out of place to particularise any young lady's work as specially attractive when all the exhibits were so highly deserving of praise. We shall mention briefly the kinds of work. The fancy work, in the shape of rich mantle and bracket drapes, coseys, cushions, slippers, smoking caps and Berlin wool work, was a feature in itself, all the articles being of the highest class, both in colouring and design. The wool, bead, and braid work was beautifully finished. The drapes and brackets in macramé were excellent. Woman's sphere is certainly the home, and the pupils of the convent should be well fitted to fulfil the duty of making and repairing. The plain work was acknowledged by all to exceed the expectations of even the most exacting, and forced the visitors to admit the superiority of hand-work over that of any machine. Children's dresses, embroidered and braided, added an admirable variety to the numerous articles of underclothing which were, one and all, beautifully neat. Among the drawings were some finely-executed crayon specimens, the subjects being well-chosen. Special mention may, perhaps, be made of Miss McGovern's "Ecce Homo," which elicited the warmest commendation. In the evening St. Mary's Hall was crowded by an appreciative audience. An idea may be formed of the character of the musical part of the programme by the mention of such pieces as "Semiramide," overture to "Guy Mannering," Grand March, Morine's "Blue Bells." Four pianos and one harmonium were in use at the same time, and the performance of the many selections was quite brilliant. The crispness of touch and correctness of phrasing was specially admired. Nor were the pupils backward in the vocal art. Many of the songs rendered were touchingly and gracefully given, and all were remarkable for their delicacy and clearness of tone. That the audience thoroughly enjoyed the music was fairly proved by the hearty applause. The recitations were faultless in enunciation and expression. The play, "My Aunt's Heiress," was a very appropriate finish to an interesting programme.

The portrayal of the several characters was all that could be desired, many of the performers showing a marked talent for the histrionic art. Rev. Father Brauxner, Professor of St. Patrick's College, Wellington, was present, and at the conclusion, Very Rev. Father Kirk, distributed the prizes, before doing which the Very Rev. Father expressed himself highly pleased with the result of the examinations which had occupied Mr. Lloyd, Mr. O'Rourke and himself more than a week. In St. Joseph's School there was a very noticeable improvement, as also in St. Mary's, with the exception of one class, the fourth, owing to the pupils being advanced rather soon. The Sacred Heart School was all that could be desired, in fact it always afforded him much pleasure to examine this school, the children showing an amount of knowledge far beyond that required in their respective classes.

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

The annual distribution of prizes in connection with St. Patrick's School, Palmerston North, was a decided success. There was a large attendance of parents and children. There was a play after the concert by the children. Miss K. M. Hollis deserves the highest praise

for the success she has achieved in the examinations and entertainment.

The following is the programme:—Song, "The Morning Song," children; recitation, "When I am a Man," Masters Foley, Weight, and Kosinoski; recitation, "Beautiful Snow," Miss Mary Graney; song, "In Pride of May," children; recitation, "The Dying Cowboy," Miss Edith Rodgers; recitation, "The Visitor," Master L. Weight; recitation, "The Little Cook," Miss Annie Foley; song, "Say a kind word when you can," children; recitation, "The Well of St. Keyne," Miss Sarah Rogers; recitation, "Perseverance," Miss K. Graney; song, "The Mountain Song," children; recitation, "The Mouse and the Cake," Misses Hodgson and Hickey; recitation, "Keeping His Word," Master John Foley; song, "The Reapers," children; play, "The Reverse of the Medal," characters—Isabella (daughter of the countess), Miss Mary Graney; Jane (shepherdess), Miss Sarah Rogers; Countess (mother of Isabella), Miss Jane Manson; Madams Morville (governess), Miss Annie Foley; Philippo (lady's maid), Miss Annie Hodgson; Ellen (the housemaid), Miss Katie Hodgson; Mother Alarum, Miss Maggie Hickey; distribution of prizes and crowning of the most amiable girl, selected by the children themselves, and rosette to be given to the most popular boy; conclusion, "Auld Lang Syne."

(Auckland Evening Star, December 16.)

The pupils attending St. Patrick's School, Panmure, underwent a searching examination yesterday, in the presence of Monsignor McDonald and a large number of parents and friends. The scholars numbered about 55, and it is satisfactory to know that they acquitted themselves in a manner which reflected very great credit on their teachers, Miss Honan (principal), and Miss A. Hogan (assistant). A number of valuable prizes were handed to them by the Monsignor, who accompanied each by a few encouraging words. At intervals several pretty choruses and recitations were pleasingly rendered—some neatly-written copybooks and maps were shown which were much praised by those present, and the occasion was not allowed to pass without the usual distribution of cakes, lollies, etc., to the very great delight of the youngsters. A well-worded address was read to Father Walter by Miss F. Fleming on behalf of the pupils, and in reply he thanked them very cordially for their feeling and grateful sentiments, and at the same time paid a well-merited compliment to the teachers for the large measure of success which attended their valued labours during the year now about to close. In conclusion he wished one and all a "Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year." Binging cues were then given for Father Walter and the teachers.

THE BANSHEE'S WARNING: A STORY OF THE IRISH REBELLION OF 1641.

(By JAMES MURPHY, Author of "The Forge of Clohogue," "The Cross of Gencarrig, etc., etc.)

CHAPTER XXVIII.—(Continued.)

It was all over in a moment, and the detachment was broken irremediably, and the men dead, dying, or fled.

Carrie Mordaunt's horse, but little under her control, had made a sudden burst when first the noises had come, and galloped uncontrollably away, and Mordaunt had galloped after to catch and lead him back. Hearing the sounds of strife, and marvelling what it was, he wheeled around, and drawing his sword rode back, to find that his command had been cut down. He found himself among a body of strange horsemen, one of whom with a deft stroke swept the sword from his grasp.

"Yield yourself up a prisoner," cried a horseman, apparently in command, riding up.

"What is the meaning of this? Who are you?" he cried in amazement, for the moment believing that some portion of his command had treacherously fallen on the other and slain them.

"It means that you have changed places with your prisoner. He is free, and you are the bondsman," said the leader; and on the moment looking around Colonel Mordaunt saw Maurice O'Connor in the saddle beside him, his hands untied and the bonds cut or loosened.

"More treachery," said the astonished officer. "It is only in ambushes like this that you achieve victory, O'Byrne," said he, haughtily; you dare not meet men in the open field."

"There is time enough for that, Mordaunt," said Colonel Hugh O'Byrne; Ireland is not won or lost yet."

"You will never win it by warfare of this kind."

"All is fair in love or war, good sir," said the Wicklow man. "But one thing you will never see us do in victory or defeat—you will never see us war on women or helpless children."

"We punish evil-doers, and shall always do so," said Mordaunt, unflinchingly.

"So do we—or at least we hope to," retorted O'Byrne. "But we are losing time here. Bind your prisoner, men, and bring him along. There are trees in Wicklow strong enough to hang the murderer of women and children on."

"Runaways from Drogheda—you can easily boast of your victory here."

"Nay man; we are but making fresh moves on the chess-board of war. As for you, you are only restoring us the pleasure you cheated us of at Drogheda—that of hanging you for cowardly and inhuman conduct. And, by the way, you here, too, Manus, the weaver? You aided and abetted him in his escape. You acted the part of traitor to the cause of Ireland—bind him, too, men, and bring him on. Be quick, the night is waning, and we are far too near dangerous ground."

The men dismounted from their horses as their leader spoke, preparing to put his orders into execution.

"I knew you were afraid to cross swords with your equals!" cried Mordaunt tauntingly. "You are brave only against small forces, or in ambushes, or facing helpless prisoners."

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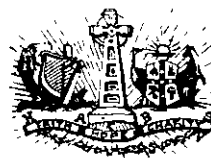
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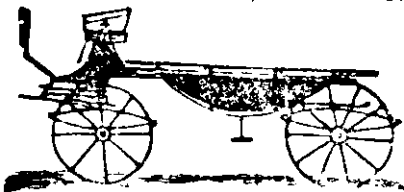
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Colonel Mordaunt snatched at his sword belt, but the sword was not there. With rapid movement he snatched the steel scabbard from its fastening, and lifting himself in the saddle, struck the speaker full across the face with it. Then, wheeling his horse around, struck the spurs deep into him, broke through the soldiers fumbling at his feet, tumbling and scattering them, and flew towards the sea. The tide was full in, the water deep, the banks at this place high and precipitous, and, as he came to the verge, he lifted his horse's head, dug his spurs into its sides, and bold y sprang into the night and sea. The horse sank to his mouth, bringing the rider to his shoulders, but he rose again promptly, and Colonel Mordaunt guiding his head seawards, swam out into the lightless water.

It would be madness to follow him, even if the trackless water could give them the clue, and listening for a moment on the verge of the cliff to the faint motion of the swimming animal, O'Byrne said: "It was a bold leap, and worthy a braver man. It has saved him his unworthy life. Time is precious, Maurice, and we must away. We are passing through the enemy's country here, and my men are worn and tired with much travelling. Come; ride on; we can talk as we go. Drogheda is lost to us this time, and things look gloomy enough; but brave hearts and resolute men can master fate even yet—ride on."

"I cannot go, Hugh. Miss Mordaunt—"

"Who?"

"What of her?"

"She was here—I shall tell you why later on—but she is wandering on a wild steed through these marshes, and shall get lost. I must find her and protect her."

"Oh, Maurice, Maurice! What a faint heart you bear to Ireland when a daughter of that scorpion race can win your love from her!" said the Wicklow man, in mingled sorrow and anger.

"It cannot be helped, Hugh. I should sooner lose my own life than that anything could happen her. Hide on and leave me to search for her. I should be more than cowardly did I abandon her."

"Oh, Maurice, Maurice! Such talk in times like these! But—stay man—what is this?" he asked, as the step of a galloping horse came across them, and presently a flying steed with trailing reins, and a form reeling in the saddle, came up with them. The horse, with the instincts of military training, had galloped back and rejoined its fellows, mistaking the steeds of the Wicklow men for those of the scattered detachment.

"This is she—this is Carrie, Miss Mordaunt," cried Maurice, in an ecstasy of delight, as he leaped from his horse, clutched the trailing reins and caught the semi-unconscious form from the saddle in his arms with every expression of intense joy.

"What now, Maurice?" asked the Wicklow chief, as he viewed these demon rations with cynical eyes. "What after this? We are delaying our time perilously long. These fellows who have escaped will have entered the gates of Dublin by this; and others will have booted and saddled. Shall you ride with us or stay?"

"With you," said Maurice, resolutely, as, placing the form of Carrie Mordaunt on the saddle before him, he leaped on his horse.

"Forward, then—men! The dawn will have come before the Wicklow hills appear in view. Hide fast!"

And softly, as the phantom horsemen of the marshes might have done, the horsemen defile before him, break into a trot, and move noiselessly on.

CHAPTER XXIX.

Lady Ellen Maguire sat in the drawing-room of Roscommon House, Dublin city, with heart filled with various emotions. She was reading a letter from Carrie Mordaunt, rapturous with delight at the news she had to tell of her brother's escape, and was indeed, partly expecting a visit from one or the other, or both. She was overjoyed herself, too, at his escape; but along with these pleasurable feelings came the drear sorrow for her brother and cousin, who were, after being sent by sea to the Tower in London, there to be imprisoned until their sentences should be determined. If she had known that the shadows of night would come and the dawn break upon their cells through all the nights and days in four long years, with their painful and monotonous succession she would have more cause for trouble! But if she had known that their long imprisonment would only terminate on the morning when they trod the dark passage that led to the scaffold and the block, and they would take their last look at sun and sky, she would have cause for greater trouble still. As it was, however, the future was happily hidden from her, and these sacrifices were unknown to her. But, as the hours of the evening grew, she wondered that neither Raymond Mordaunt or his sister called upon her. If they had only part of the anxiety to see her that she had to see them, they would have been with her long before. But as the dusk fell, and they came not, her anxiety and her impatience became blended with anger and a sense of ill-treatment. Her proud blood and haughty spirit rose up against the apparent indifference and contempt with which she was treated, and her heart was beating in an access of hurt affection. There was an unaccountable absence of that love he had always manifested towards her, and which her heart told her she bore him, in thus arriving and yet failing to call upon her. A high-spirited, hot-blooded lover would have cast aside all other considerations, would have set apart all other duties, and, after such long absence, paid his first visit to his beloved.

Helen was pained, hurt and offended; her plighted love—given to him above all other persons and to the grievous anger of her friends, who would have liked to see her intermarried with some of the great Irish families—had been treated coldly and unworthily, and her quick and haughty temper resented it; and finally, when the conflicting feelings grew to greater heat, she burst into a storm of passionate tears that could not be restrained or controlled, when a ring and knock came to the hall door.

"Raymond—Raymond Mordaunt," she thought, and, starting up, made a hasty toilet, and bathed her face to remove the trace of

tears. Not for worlds would she have him see, in her present offended and haughty state, that his non-coming had given cause for them. When she had ended, she descended again to the drawing-room to meet her neglectful lover.

She started back as she gained the centre of the apartment; for, standing with his back to her, looking out of the window, was a stranger. Her light footfall had not caught on his absent ear, but he turned round now, disclosing his face.

"Friar Tully!" she faintly screamed, in extreme surprise, as she grasped the ledge of the table for support?"

"It is I, Lady Helen," he said, coldly; "are you affrighted to see me, or did you expect another visitor?"

"Friar Tully, what—what brings you here? What evil news brings you now?"

"To see you, my lady."

"To see me!—What for? You surely would not have come for that alone! What brings you? You know what peril your life is in by being in Dublin?"

"I do, Lady Ellen; but if it were in ten times as much I should still come. But even so, I am not in as much peril as you."

"As I," she said with a faint scream, "as I. How? Speak—how?"

"Because you are in double danger—in soul as in body."

"You speak in riddles."

"I speak the truth, my lady. You are thinking of joining in marriage with Raymond Mordaunt—aye, even when your brother and the great lords of your family are in gaol or in deadly peril—and to this end you are prepared to abandon the religion of your fathers."

"It is untrue. I never thought of it."

"I know you better than you know yourself. You don't know what you intend or would do—I do. And I'll tell you, Lady Ellen, what the result will be, clearly as if the mantle of Elias had descended on my shoulders. You will lead a life of sorrow and misery; you will link bonds of woe, that will be unbreakable, around yourself; you will bring down the curse of Him who punishes those that give up His service for earthly loves, for carnal love, equally with those who give up love of land and liberty for service with the stranger and the oppressor."

"Did you come to tell me this?" she asked angrily and rising from her chair.

"I came to warn you of this. Nay, Lady Ellen, do not stir. I have more to say." She resumed her seat with an air of compelled unwillingness. "I came not only to tell you of this, but to entreat you to change your intention. Lady Ellen, the lords of your family are in gaol or on the battlefield. Their broad estates are in jeopardy; failing in this insurrection, there will not be their names in the land, nor an acre in their possession. Is this a time to wed with their bitterest foe, their deadliest enemy—with one who, even if things were otherwise, is unworthy of you? I will answer for you, Lady Ellen," he continued, with a quick wave of his hand, motioning her to be silent. "It is not. Think of your position when you shall have moved into another land, where your very name will cause you to be hated, with the additional reputation of having turned renegade to your faith and kindred at the moment when both were in the deadliest peril. There is one thing that commends itself to the whole human race, to savages as to civilised men—fidelity and truth and honour to our own; there is one thing also that excites the universal detestation and horror of men—falsehood, treachery, or desertion to them in the hour of their need. I speak the truth—your own heart tells you I do."

"I am not guilty of falsehood, or treachery, or desertion," she said, appalled by the energy and intensity of his words.

"You are travelling on the road without intending it, without knowing it. It is for this I came here—to warn you against the path you are marking out for yourself—to warn you to abandon it. Drogheda has failed to fall before the arm of the friends. The cause is in the gravest peril. You can do much to restore it. The estates you hold are broad and vast, the dwellers thereon lusty and bold. They are holding back, waiting your orders. They can be of service now—immense service. They are well armed, many of them well trained. There was one whom you loved before the sullen Puritan threw his glamour around you. Return to his love now!"

"You, Friar Tully!" she cried, with a faint scream.

"Pardon me, Lady Ellen. The cloth I wear cuts me off from earthly loves. No; not me. The very idea is sacrilegious, and it shows how little you remember our ancient faith when you mention it. No; not me. Whatever affection—I shame to use the word—existed when we were foster-brother and foster-sister the vows spoken before the high altar of St. Peter's in Rome rent and sundered for ever."

"Which was your voluntary doing," she said, with bitterness and energy.

"Pardon me again, Lady Ellen—it was God's will. There is a hand higher than ours that sways our actions and our thoughts in spite of ourselves. But I would not recall these things. I would let foolish affections and loves of old, immature and ill-considered, rest in the buried past. But he of whom I speak—Hugh O'Byrne—Colonel Hugh O'Byrne—"

"Colonel O'Byrne!" almost shrieked Ellen.

"Yes, you loved him—at least I heard so—once. He loves you. He is young, gallant, bold of heart and chivalrous. He comes of a stock old and true, old almost as the hills within his patrimony—old as your own. He is of your creed and nation. He—"

"It is impossible, Frank Tully," she cried, addressing him for the first time by his Christian name. "My heart, my love, is in another's keeping. Impossible."

"Earthly loves are of our own creation," he said coldly. "We can sunder them at will. We should do so—the higher law of God commands it—when they are opposed to duty, virtue, to faith and patriotism."

"It is impossible—impossible," she cried in dismay. "It might have been done before—if—if—but it is impossible now. It cannot be done. He has my love, Raymond Mordaunt—and shall keep it."

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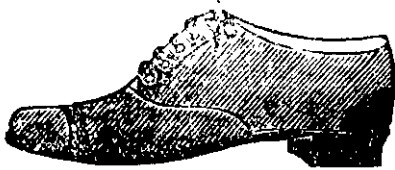
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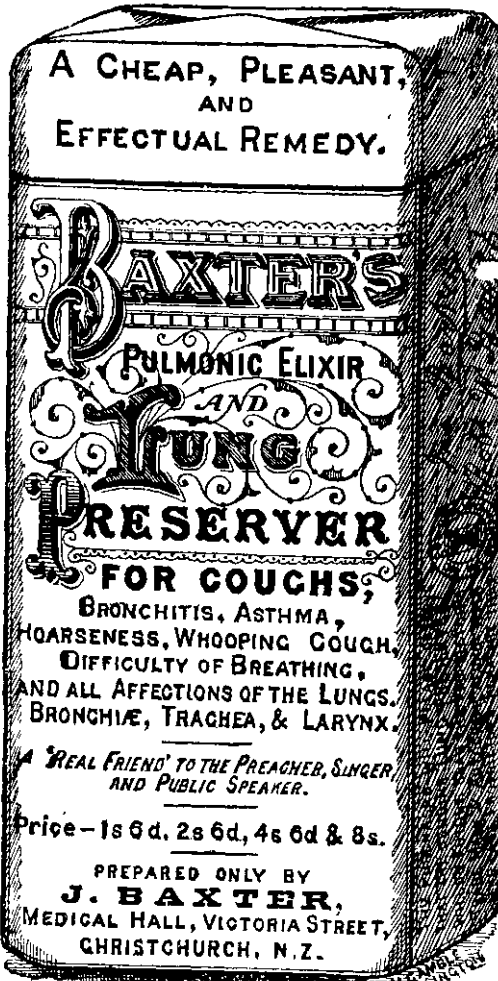
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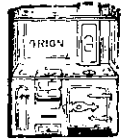
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The Best Brands of Spirits, Wines, and Ales kept.

Good Stabling provided Free of Charge

"Not when the law of God forbids it, Ellen Maguire!" he said sternly. Not when duty, honour, fealty, the ties of home and kindred, and patriotism acont and scorn it. Not when even he, himself—

He paused, as if he had said too much, or dreaded to say further.

"Even he, himself!" she repeated, remembering her abandonment of the evening. "What else? Proceed! Say on what you were saying."

"No, not now. It is not necessary. But as one who would, for the sake of old times, befriend you—for the sake of early associations, do you a service—I, who have no personal interest in this world, to whom all interests that do not belong to God and Holy Church and Ireland, are banned and barred, would ask you to do this—put this love for the Puritan and the alien aside for one year; be true for that time to your brother's and kinsmen's cause and name—if his love be true, delay will but strengthen and purify it—and leave this city, and raise the people on your vast estates for Ireland, for freedom and Holy Church. I am but a humble minister of the Great God, who holds the destinies of the world in His hands, but I can promise you in return such happiness and blessings as He only can bestow."

He spoke with such rapt feeling, such look of inspiration was in his face, that for a moment she was carried away and believed that a halo was visible around his head. The lofty look of self-abnegation and self-sacrifice, would have beseeemed a martyr at the stake.

"What would you have me do, Father Tully?" she asked, faintly.

"Do, Ellen? Do? What I have said. Leave here with the morning light. No one will question your departure. Your carriage will proceed unhindered. Remove the ban you have placed on your property—allow, encourage your people to join their brethren. Stand by the glory of your ancient name, your peerless blood, and your own honour. Will you do this?"

"I will," she said.

"Spoken like your old self, Ellen," he said, with more softness and kindness than he had yet spoken, and arising, "you are not going?"

"I must. I have trodden on dangerous and forbidden ground, as you know; and even a priest is not bound to offer up his life needlessly and uselessly. But for your sake I should not have ventured it at all. Good-bye; we shall meet in happier times."

He took the hand she proffered him, pressed it for a second in his own, and was gone.

For a time Ellen was overwhelmed with conflicting emotions. The appeal her old friend had made to her was very powerful, and she felt its intense energy and influence. But presently came the thought of Raymond Mordaunt and their plighted love. Forbidden and denounced by her friends—perhaps, with an uncontrolled girl's wilfulness, because it was forbidden—it had grown strong from the time it had been plighted. There was, too, something in Raymond's cold, determined, unflinching, resolute courage that excited the admiration of her softer nature; whilst the charming courtliness of his manner, his frank attention, the warm affection he showed to her above all others won her love.

If Raymond Mordaunt had turned up at this juncture it was more than possible he would have prevailed upon her, would have so won on her affection and love again as to cause her to depart from the promises she had just made.

But he did not come. The hours passed in slow but ceaseless uncontrol—and she waited up for his coming—the stirring and troublous character of the times had changed night into day in Dublin households—but he came not.

Was Raymond Mordaunt so careless of her love as not to come to see her after his absence? Was he so indifferent to her feelings as to care not whether or not he offended her? Was he so careless in paying the ordinary courtesies of society to one in her condition, setting aside altogether the claims and importunities of love?

What was Friar Tully about saying when he stopped? Certainly it was nothing favourable. Well, that did not matter much. He was always against him, worse even than her friends, his nature was so vigorous and impetuous. But had he any reason—he that knew everything and could do anything—for thus hesitating in what he was about to say. Was it that the knowledge would be too much to communicate to her ears. And, if so, what was it? Even if there were matters that were so pressing around him that even the claims of love went down before them, surely his sister might come with some message and word of love and tenderness from him.

Ellen Maguire was pained and mortally offended, and with all the torture of slighted love ranking in her breast, and as the long night faded and the cold grey dawn broke into the Eastern skies and descended slowly on the housetops, she had made up her mind to take the Friar's advice and seek her home in the West.

If she had only known what incidents were happening—had happened, in the marshes at the river's mouth—if she had but known the condition in which the half-senseless form of Carrie Mordaunt was borne by her lover towards the tall steers which, sentinel wise, Wicklow rears to the skies. If she had but known the wild and venturesome leap into the sea her expected lover had made, and his subsequent fate, she would have taken a vastly different course.

But she knew nothing of these things; and with a sense of pain and mortification which nothing could quell, and which brought the hot tears swelling into her aching and sleepless eyes, ordered her carriage to be ready, and ere yet the shadows of night were driven from their lurking places beneath the wide eaves and hoary arches of the city gateways, Lady Ellen Maguire was being swept along as fast as gallant horses could bear her to her home by the western sea, destined never again to walk its streets, or see its tall spires and steeples glittering in the sun, as she thought. But the threads of fate are strangely woven, and we often fly to that which we purpose avoiding.

(To be Continued)

ONE WOMAN'S NERVES.

LOOKING backward to a certain lonely and unhappy time, a lady says:—

"I dragged on on this miserable condition for years, until I got tired of doctoring and taking stuff that did me no good. One physician attended me for eighteen months, giving me but little relief.

"I slept only in a broken fashion, and arose in the morning very little the better for having gone to bed. There was often severe pain in my head and over my eyes, and an almost constant sense of sickness. The skin gradually got dry and yellow, the region of the stomach and bowels felt cold and dead, and the natural energy and warmth appeared to be ebbing out of me like the water out of a river at low tide.

"In Jun, 1889, whilst living at Moredown, Bournemouth, I had a worse attack than any I had before. I was taken with a feeling of cramp, as if pins and needles were running into me, all over my body. I could not move, and had to lie helpless in bed. The doctor was sent for, and attended me every day, but did not seem to know what to make of my case. In fact, he was puzzled, and finally said, 'I don't really know what your complaint is.'

"I trembled and shook and felt as if I should fall to pieces. I was first hot and then cold, and so dreadfully nervous I could not bear any one in the room with me, and yet I did not wish them far away in case I should call out for help. Every time one of these spasms came on I said to myself, I am sure I shall never get up again."

"I took nothing but liquid food, and yet could not retain even that on my stomach. By this time I was nothing but skin and bone. My legs went clammy, as if I had no blood left in me. My memory completely failed. I never expected to recover, and that was the opinion of my friends. After they had called to see me they would go away saying, 'She will never get better.' My head ached so dreadfully I thought I should lose my senses.

"I had given up a hope, when one day my friend Mrs. West, of Bournemouth, called and asked what I was taking. I said, 'Oh, I'm tired of taking things; it's no use; I shall die.' Then she told me she was once ill much as I was, and was cured by Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. 'Well,' I said, 'I'll try it if you will send for it.' She did so, and I seemed to feel better on taking the first dose, and after three days I was able to walk across the room, and by the end of the week I went down stairs. Now I am well as ever. All my nervousness has left me, and I can eat and digest my food without feeling any distress.

"I want to say finally, that I knew about Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and should have tried it years before if certain acquaintances hadn't said, 'Oh, don't take it, for it will do you no good.' They said that because it was advertised, not because they knew for themselves. It was bad advice for me, and cost me years of torture. From what I have said—which is but part of my story—the people may infer what I think of this remedy. I thank God that I did resort to it at last before it was too late." (Signed) Mrs. Jane Foster, Darracott Road, Pokesdown, Bournemouth, Hants. March, 1890.

It is only necessary to add that the malady from which Mrs. Foster suffered was indigestion, dyspepsia, and nervous prostration. Brought on originally by grief and shock at her husband's sudden and violent death, her system did not rally until Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup removed the torpor of the digestive organs, and thus enriched the blood and fed the nerves. It always has this effect in like cases. We can only regret that she foolishly procrastinated in the matter of using it. Her statement of facts may be relied upon, as the case has been thoroughly and impartially investigated.

SUICIDE AND INFIDELITY.

(New York Freeman's Journal, November 1,)

At the average stated in a recent cablegram, the total number of suicides in Paris for a year would come to some five hundred. It is a frightful record of depravity, and the mind naturally seeks to find the cause of it.

We unhesitatingly say that the cause is to be found in unbelief. No sane Christian would deliberately throw himself into hell; and that is the meaning of suicide. The Christian knows that this is a world of travail and sorrow, merely the rough pathway to his true home, and he bears his trials as he may, supported by the help he asks from on high. But when a man has persuaded himself that he has no soul, and has, as a consequence, exhausted all the springs of life and possesses only the bitter dregs, what more natural than that he should "make his exit even with a bare bodkin?"

Historically, we are borne out in this view. It was in the glittering phantasmagoria of the Pantheon world that Voltaire, Diderot, and the Encyclopedists wrought out their infidel theories, whilst Jean Jacques complemented their infernal labours by spreading discontent with society as it is. There, as from some witch's caldron, rose the fumes of unbelief and restless envy which have intoxicated such multiudes to the present day.

In America, as in the European countries, we behold the same steady increase in suicides beyond the increase of population. We cannot so easily reach the broad cause here as in Paris; yet we may infer that unbelief is the spring of action. In nine cases out of ten of sane suicides, there are expressions or indications of unbelief in various stages. Suicide and superstition alike show the spread of unbelief. When men give up their faith, they are sure to fill the void with insane croakets like table-tapping, clairvoyance, etc., and mix with such practical devil-worship a ghastly stew of self-murder.

A miller at Onthaloga, Ga., found the wheels in the mill clogged so that they would not work. After taking 360 pounds of eels out the wheels turned once more.

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Novelties in Ladies' Fashionable Lace Dolmans, Ladies' Fashionable Cloth Jackets, Ladies' Fashionable Figaro Jackets, Ladies' Fashionable Capes, Ladies' Fashionable Dust Cloaks, Garibaldiis, Sunshades in New Shot Effects, very taking handles.

MILLINERY.—The fancy for transparent effects is still maintained. The new Floral Hats and Bonnets are very pretty. Children's and Misses' Millinery in endless variety.

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CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.—Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing manufactured at our Manse street factory. Heads of Families are invited to inspect the Boys' Clothing. Only tested Colonial Tweeds kept in Stock. Any particular style can be made to order at a few hours' notice. We are showing a nice range of Washing Shirts at moderate prices.

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CENTRAL HOTEL
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MAURICE CRONIN, late of Wellington, has just taken over the well-known Central Hotel, where he intends conducting business in First-class Style. The Best Accommodation provided for Patrons. The Liquors kept in stock are of the Best Brands.

A Good Billiard Table. Night Porter specially engaged.

MAURICE CRONIN PROPRIETOR.

ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT SCHOOL CONCERT.

(From an occasional correspondent.)

Temuka, December 18, 1890.

The annual concert given by the children attending the above school came off on the 16th December (Anniversary Day), and was, as I prognosticated, an unqualified success. The day had been extremely hot, and notwithstanding the fact that nearly everybody took advantage of the holiday for pic-nicking purposes, etc., and naturally felt somewhat weary in the evening, but few missed the chance of enjoying the treat which was in store for those who patronised the concert. Long before the time fixed for opening the doors a large crowd had gathered at the main entrance, and when the curtain rose every foot of the hall was taken up. Even in the passages were located chairs. This was by far the largest audience that ever witnessed a performance in this hall, and besides this there was a good number outside who could not avail themselves of the treat enjoyed by those within. Next year, without doubt, the drilled will have to be procured, and, indeed, it is a pity this step was not taken on the present occasion. There were people present from Geraldine, Orari, Winchester, Waitohi, Kerrytown, and all intervening districts—such is the popularity which these concerts enjoy. It was rather flattering to the Sisters to see persons present who scarcely ever condescend to visit amusements.

The entertainment was opened by a prologue, which Miss M. Wareing spoke in her usual pleasing way. Miss Quinn followed with Jules de Sivrai's somewhat beautiful composition "Balmoral," to which the young lady did full justice, being deservedly applauded. The next item was one which those who have been in Dreamland amongst the fairies can fully realise. It was the chorus "The Dear Little Shamrock," in which a stagemful of children took part, the girls wearing their usual white dresses, with a bouquet of flowers in their hands. Judging from the excellent order kept by the children, one would imagine the whole was a panorama worked by invisible machinery. The singing, too, was very sweet, and a marked improvement on last year. The dialogue, "The Months," was spoken in a taking manner. In this Misses Guthrie, Daly, M. Gaffaney, G. Taylor, L. Archer, and Masters M. Brosnan, J. Cunnard, M. Melvin, J. Flaherty, W. Polaschek, T. Cunnard, F. Scannell took part. It is scarcely right to single out anyone in this, but the "baby" Guthrie might be mentioned, as she seemed quite at home and spoke very naturally. The Sisters must have spared no pains to prepare one so young for such a task. The next item was by no means the least on the programme. It was the song, "Troubadour," which Master Polaschek rendered in splendid voice, and received an encore. This youthful performer is only nine years old, and his past attempts at singing augur a bright future. This put the audience in a good humour for receiving the drama, "Mrs. Willis's Will." The cast was as follows:—Mrs. Dwindel (fashionable lady from London), Miss L. Quinn; Lady Spindle (fashionable lady from London), Miss B. Connolly; Mrs. Robinson (executrix to Mrs. Willis's will), Miss M. Quinn; Rachel (assistant housekeeper), Miss E. Brosnan; Jenny (farm servant), Miss M. Davis. This was a very appreciative item, and the whole was played in an excellent manner. Without doing wrong to anyone, the palm must be freely given to Miss Davis, who, though yet tender in age, possesses unbounded dramatic capacity. Something good may yet be expected from this young lady. She spoke and acted in a first-class manner. From this drama could be learned the extent to which people will humiliate themselves for the sake of gold. According to the stipulations of the will the two fashionable ladies had to set aside their gorgeous attire, and adorn themselves with the somewhat lowly dress of the peasant. Thus they do, after much bombastic talk, and shortly after appear dressed as such, the apparel being very appropriate. To fulfil the final part of the will, the young ladies show their ability on the "light fantastic toe," the "step" being much appreciated by the audience. The whole concludes with Jenny (the farm servant) turning out to be a blood relation, and she becomes possessed of the whole of Mrs. Willis's estate, and thus Jenny is repaid for her kindness to her little brother Peter, and the fashionable ladies for their greed for wealth are well served. The next item was a vocal duet "Come Where the Lillies are Growing," by Miss O Grady and Master R. Goldstone. Their voices blended nicely, and they were loudly applauded. Miss Connolly followed with "The Nightingale's Trill," for which she received a round of applause. The dialogue "The Fairies" was equally well spoken as the first, and the dresses worn by the fairies were rich. In this Misses A. Wareing, K. Connel, M. Wareing, A. Archer, E. Dalton, E. Barrett, M. Guthrie and E. Brosnan took part. Master Lavery was vociferously applauded for his singing "He Was a Careful Man." This is a very comical song, and the performer gave it with much spirit, keeping the audience in roars of laughter. The song "The French Flower Girl" (in character) was given as sweetly as could be wished for by Misses E. Davis B. Brosnan, M. Melvin, W. Melvin, E. Dalton, J. Williams, E. Daly, L. Archer, and M. Story. Miss M. Wareing scored a point by reciting "The King and the Child," which was certainly a pleasing item. Miss B. Connolly followed with "I Cannot Sing the Old Songs," which she gave in a feeling manner. A short dialogue entitled "Inquisitive Jack," by Miss and Master Archer (two small children, the latter particularly so) was well received. Miss O'Grady next sang "The Isle that's Crowned with Shamrocks." This she did in a very sweet voice, and combined with the music was poetry. This should be encouraged. What has gained fame for Santley is the fact that he is a singing poet. This brought us to the cantata, "The Christmas Gift." The principal characters in this were sustained by Master J. Dunn (Santa Claus), Miss E. Dalton (Winnie Worrell), Master W. Polaschek (Willie Brown), and Miss J. Williams (Gracie Wells). This would bring back to the memory of many how in their childhood they used to pray well and be so good for weeks before Santa Claus's day, so that he would fill their stockings. The choruses were well sung. The solos "The Chimney Top," and "The Dolly" were sung by Master Polaschek and Miss D. Flaherty, (a very small girl respectively.) The chorus "Our Jack's Come Home

To-day," by the boys, brought the first part to a close. The second part was opened by Miss Guthrie reciting "An Infantine Speech," which she did to the satisfaction of the audience. The Misses Quinn next rendered a trio (piano and violin), "Princess Louise Lancers," which elicited loud applause. The Misses Connolly followed with the duet "The Wind and the Harp," which was well appreciated, and were succeeded by the dialogue "The Choice," which was well spoken by Misses Fleming, E. Dalton, M. Story, A. Archer, J. Horgan, Masters J. and F. Scannell, G. Demuth, F. Wareing, and O. Spillane. The next item was a treat; it was the recitation "Mrs Jones's Musical Party," into which Master R. Goldstone threw much life. Master J. Scannell (a small boy little over nine years) put the audience into fits of laughter with his song "Mr. Reilly"; this undoubtedly was not one of the least items of the evening. In the drama which followed, "Little Pickle," the characters were taken as follows:—Uncle, Master Lavery; Aunt, Miss M. Lavery; Jack, Master J. Goldstone; Servant, Miss J. Williams; Farmer, Master P. Gaffaney; Pedler, Master J. Scannell; schoolmaster, Master J. Dunn. The whole performed the parts allotted them in a first-rate manner. Miss N. Fitzgerald (violin) and Misses Quinn (piano) did full justice in their rendition of "Scotch Airs." Miss Fitzgerald should make an excellent player of the violin. The dialogue "Love Gold," by Masters R. Goldstone and B. Spillane, was followed by Miss Connolly, singing "Juanita," which secured an encore. Master Polaschek was as successful in the song "Little Brown Jug," as in his former one. The dialogue "Family Quarrel," by Miss Barrett and Master R. Goldstone caused much merriment, which was extremely good. Master Lavery sent the audience into hysterics with the song "McCarthy's Runaway Mare," and was applauded. The chorus "Good Bye" brought the programme to the National Anthem. Miss Quinn accompanied the singers, on the piano, with the exception of the Cantata, which task Miss M. Quinn performed, adding much to its success.

The concert, with regard to both music and speech, was a marked improvement on the former one, which substantiates the opinion I gave at the conclusion of my report of the last. The entertainment must increase in excellence year by year, as most of the children were very small, and will be at school for some time to come. The whole passed off without a hitch, and from beginning to end it was one of prolonged applause. The audience was evidently extremely well satisfied with the efforts of the band of youthful performers. Indeed, they acquitted themselves in a way which reasonably made their parents proud of them, and in a very substantial manner strengthened the high reputation the Sisters enjoy in being able to mould the minds of the young, and they well may be congratulated upon the success which crowned their efforts on the present occasion.

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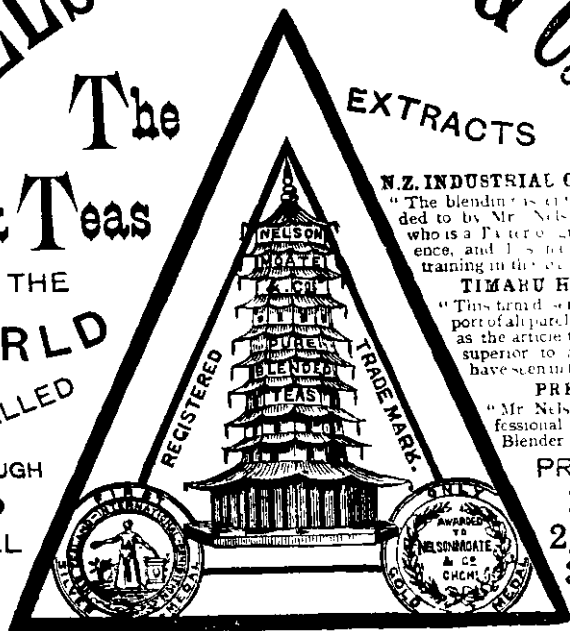
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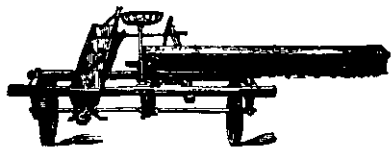
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