

RABBITSKIN MARKET.

MESSES ARTHUR McDONALD AND Co. report under date 23rd inst:—

Prices since our last report have fallen slightly. Parcels now coming to hand being, with but few exceptions, composed of spring skins. For prime winters we now quote 17½d, with lower grades in proportion. Our country friends will find that they gain by sending their skins direct to us, instead of employing the service of an auctioneer, as we give the highest current value, and send returns by first post, and charge no commission.

MESSES. ROBERT CLELAND AND Co., Crawford street, Dunedin (next Pier Hotel) report as follows:—

There is nothing special to note this week, except that the quality of skin snow offering is rapidly deteriorating. We quote best winters, 1s 5½d per lb, free of all charges.

Mr. F. MEBBAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale prices—Oats: 1s 4½d to 1s 7d (bags extra), demand easier. Wheat: milling, 4s 6d to 4s 9d (strong demand); fowls, 3s 6d to 4s, sacks included. Chaff: Market bare—£2 to £2 15s; hay, oats, £3; best ryegrass, £3 10s. Bran, £3 10s. Pollard, £4 10s. Potatoes, kidneys, £2 0s to £2 5s; derwents, £1 5s to £1 10s. Flour: roller, £12 to £12 15s; stone, £11 5s to £11 15s, firm. Fresh butter, 1s to 1s 4d; salt, nominal, for prime 7½d. Eggs, 7d. Oatmeal, £9 0s.

CATHOLIC LITERARY SOCIETIES.

DUNEDIN CATHOLIC LITERARY SOCIETY.

THE ordinary meeting of the above Society was held in the Christian Boothers' schoolroom on Wednesday last. The rev president occupied the chair, and the attendance was very good.

The first item on the programme was the reading of one of the stories of the prize competition held some time back. It was named "The sailor's story," and the writer went under the *nom de plume* of "Tipperary." The story was remarkably well told, being almost above criticism both in style and composition.

Mr J. Kennedy's paper came next. It was an account of a holiday spent at Hooper's Inlet, and was written in a nice easy style with a strain of dry humour running through it that provoked a good deal laughter.

A recitation entitled "The soldier's dream," was then given by Mr V. Fergusson, which, although his first appearance before the Society, was exceedingly well rendered.

A paper by Mr J. J. Dunne followed, the subject being the "Crimean War." He gave a brief sketch of the causes that led to the commencement of the war, and described the principal events that happened until the taking of Sebastopol. He also showed the difference in the commissariat between the English and their enemies, and, indeed, their allies, the French. How our men were starving in the trenches and perishing for want of sufficient clothing, while there was plenty of food, clothing, and medical comforts lying in the harbour at Balacava for them, a great deal of it being purchased with money subscribed by the British public and sent to the Crimea, and allowed to lie and rot from exposure to the weather owing to want of proper organisation in the department. The writer gave evidence of having a good knowledge of history, and of having gone through a considerable amount of research in obtaining his information before putting it on paper.

A stump speech, or comic sketch, by Mr Miller, on "Concerts" caused considerable amusement. He related a story of a man in a country district getting up a benefit for himself. Although it was his first attempt at anything of the kind the concert was a great success, and all went smoothly till the second part of the programme when it became evident that there was a hitch somewhere, the performers looked very gloomy, and did not put their whole souls into the music. At the end the man who had got up the concert came to thank the audience and explained matters by asking rather dolefully how was he to know that he had to provide the performers with refreshments.

The most interesting item of the evening was the reading of the first number of a journal or newspaper. It is a new departure from anything the Society has taken in hand previously, being brought out by one or two enterprising members as a spec, and, if successful, to be taken up in earnest next session. The editor was Mr Eager, and the sub-editor Mr J. Cantwell, these two gentlemen comprising the entire staff. The editorial dwelt on the advantages of belonging to a literary society, and of the necessity of working up a library. It also referred to "our contemporary the N. Z. TABLET" in terms of praise. The correspondence column was well filled with interesting matter, and subjects of local and general interest were commented upon; on the whole it was a great success and the members were enthusiastic in determining to carry it on.

The different items were criticised by Messrs J. Eager, Miscall, P. Hally, Haughton, Griffen, and Simmonds. The rev president in his concluding remarks said that the newspaper had surprised him. He had been watching with interest for its appearance and it had entirely surpassed his expectations; he also spoke in terms of

praise of Mr Fergusson's recitation, and said he hoped some of the other young members would follow his example and come to the front.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the meeting.

WELLINGTON ALOYSIAN SOCIETY.

THE ordinary weekly meeting of the above Society was held on the 15th inst. at St Patrick's Hall, Boulcott street, and was attended by about 25 of the members. The chair was occupied by Mr E. L. Burns (one of the vice-presidents), in the absence of the president (the Rev Father Power), who was unwell. Mr O. Maney was balloted for and elected a member of the Society. Mr B. C. Holcroft and Mr J. Sheridan were nominated for the office of vice-president rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr K. A. Aves. After a long discussion Mr Holcroft's motion to reduce the quorum at council meetings from 5 to 3 was carried by the casting vote of the chairman.

The programme of the evening consisted of an impromptu debate "The legislation of sweeps" in which Mr M. Kennedy and Mr F. Browne spoke in the affirmative and Mr O. McManaway and Mr W. Scanlon in the negative. After a very interesting debate, in which several of the members besides the above took part, the question was carried in the affirmative by a large majority. Readings and recitations were also contributed by Messrs Morgan, Sheridan, McManaway, McDonald and Connors.

Next Tuesday evening the monthly concert will be held, and as the concert committee are arranging a most attractive programme it is to be hoped a large number of the members and their Catholic male friends will attend. The new piano, which has been supplied by the Dresden Piano Co., was on view and greatly admired by the members present.

Eight hours work, eight hours sleep, eight hours play—that is the cry of the mechanic of to-day. We, however, have no sympathy with such cries; we do not believe in men who want to work but eight hours and keep their butchers, bakers, grocers, chemists, and even wives, at work from twelve to sixteen hours daily. Wives' lives now-a-days are too frequently lives of drudgery, up at 5 a.m. to get her husband's breakfast, then children to wash and despatch to school, then dinner to prepare, and so on to ten at night, one continual round of work, wash, and worry. Is it any wonder that they are prone to early decay and premature physical decline? It is to be expected that they would be specially susceptible to anæmia, indigestion, liver complaint, and headaches. Their mode of life and long hours indoors is almost sure to induce such diseases. On account of the duties nature has imposed upon the fair sex, great care should be taken of their physical health. On the first approach of weakness or debility of any kind a course of CLEMENTS TONIC should be taken. For female complaints CLEMENTS TONIC is a specific, it regulates the several functions of the organs of importance, it strengthens the blood, nerves, heart, and brain. It fortifies the system against disease by enriching the blood with its natural constituents to repair the waste and loss sustained through the various changes of condition the female life experiences. CLEMENTS TONIC should be taken at all critical times; as it contains the material essential to the female physical organism, it must be effective. Of this there is no doubt: Mrs E. C. McCarthy, West Maitland, N.S.W., writes:—August 19th, 1889. Dear Mr Clements,—I address you thus familiarly because I consider you a brother and a friend although I never met you. I have suffered excruciating agony from nervous toothache for years, on and off, and could get no relief. I had seven teeth extracted (what a wrench those dentists give us), one after the other, but as soon as one was out the pain passed to another. I was given one of your Medical Guides, and there read your theory that toothache is often a symptom of anæmia and I had other signs which I found you mentioned as being the effects of anæmic conditions. I also read your boast of the wonderful effects of CLEMENTS TONIC; I was sceptical, smiled, and disbelieved, but thought a trial would do no harm, so sent for some, and in two days—Oh, joy! the pain was gone. I continued the Tonic, and am cured at last; I never expected to be, but am grateful enough to you, and you may use this if worth your while. And Mrs Whalley describes her case in these words:—Wagga Wagga, N.S.W., Jan. 12, 1889. Your wonderful Tonic has done me more good than years of doctor's treatments, and has restored me to perfect health. For years I suffered from nervous debility and its usual string of accompanying ailments; sometimes I would be despondent and melancholy, at others would have torturing neuralgia, or nervous headaches; sometimes I would be quite worn out, tired and weak, and unable to work. I awoke in the morning with tired aching limbs, swollen feeling in the eyes, as if they would burst, sometimes headache and frequent nausea, and vomiting of mucous-like green matter, and various unpleasant symptoms. Although prejudiced against proprietary medicines, I determined to try CLEMENTS TONIC and Dr Fletcher's Pills. I took two pills every alternative night, and a tablespoonful of CLEMENTS TONIC an hour before each mealtime, and in three days I began to improve, and am now quite well. I took seven large bottles of Tonic and two boxes of pills; my constipation is quite cured, and I feel stronger and healthier than ever before. Further evidence can be adduced to the above, which, we think, is conclusive.

The dress reformers take much unnecessary trouble about the women who wear tight clothes. No person fit to live ever died from lacing, from wearing thin shoes, or from giving any other evidence of imbecility.—Pilot.