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Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

DEAR, dear, dear! how wonderful Mother Nature ORITICISM WITH is in her variations. But could that there bird over A VENGEANCE. in the Australian bush be the missing link? The jack-ass at home is a beast; in Australia he is a bird; in New Zealand—that is, at least, in Dunedin—he is a man, or a writer—or, in fact, a musical critic—and he writes in the *Otago Witness*, under the name, the pseudonym, we suppose, of "Collin-Mezin." We don't think he is a Frenchman. It is, for example, into German that he "drops." What, then, unites the Dunedin jack-ass with the jack-ass at Home? Is it the cackle of the Australian bird, or is it the bray pure and simple. However, if nothing so unites him, and we have a jack-ass all our own and quite unique, let us value our privilege and cherish the animal as we ought. Isn't he an erudite animal? Where in the world did he get all that? Ah, no, he is not burdened as was Goldsmith's schoolmaster. It did not all fit in one poor head. Is it "Grove's Dictionary," *par hasard*, or did it come from some other stereotyped source? We should like to know, because we think we could write it all out ourselves if we only had the copy before us—and, if that kind of thing promotes the circulation of the *Witness* in country places, we do not see why it should not promote the circulation of the *TABLET* there as well. We are interested, then, in finding out the source of this erudition, even from a business point of view. But do none of us in Dunedin, except our musical jackass, know anything? He tells us he has heard all kinds of "swells." Once in a lifetime he says he heard Titiens and Trebelli-Bettini and Campanini and Foli in "Lucrezia Borgia." Well, more than once in a lifetime, we have ourselves heard, in the same opera, Grisi, and Viardot-Garcia, and Mario, and Graziani. We have heard, besides, Jenny Lind, and Bosio, and Johanna Wagner, and Maria Piccolomini, and Titiens, and Patti, and Ilma de Murska, and whole scores of sopranos of lesser note, though still of eminence. Having, therefore, ears in our head, and some slight acquaintance with music, we maintain that Madame Tanner-Music is entitled to a very high place as a prima donna—possessing a voice of rare and exquisite quality, which she uses with an art almost exclusively her own. Not one of the great divas we have mentioned could sing the more florid music with the same ease. Her voice certainly has not the great volume of that of Grisi or Titiens. It is, however, of very considerable power, and of which she makes a judicious use. In her song from the "Magic Flute," for example, in which, we may remark in passing, her staccato passages in particular were splendid, one of her most telling efforts was a shake on notes that were finely swollen to *f*. The bray comparative, meantime, we have no inclination to examine. To Kowaleki, or to dear old Bemenyi—remembered, after many years, and gladly welcomed by us to Dunedin, we would leave all his well deserved laurels. But certainly M. Musin and Herr Scharf received in New Zealand no more than the praise they merited, and they everywhere received enthusiastic praise. Even a jackass, nevertheless, ought not to tell what even he must know to be a direct "whopper." In all the rest he may be sincere in a ludicrous effort to fit the generalities of a musical dictionary, or some work of the kind, to a particular case. Here, however, if he has attended the performances he essays to criticise, he tells a palpable "whopper," and whether he has attended them or not, it is still a "whopper." He first tells us in effect that Paganini was a trickster. "M. Musin," he says, "is an imitator of the 'immortal trickster.'" M. Musin did not play one tricky bar from the beginning to the end of his performance. We have not heard Mr Simonsen's "drunken man," which our jackass gives as an example of the trickery to which he alludes. But we remember well the trickery of one of those illustrious fiddlers whose names our jackass quotes from "Grove's Dictionary"—that is Sivori. After more than 40 years, we have still in our ears his, "I am Monsieur Julien, the conductor of the band." Sivori's "Carnival of Venice" was also a series of extraordinary tricks. Musin played it with a purity of style that was almost severe. But who are the local musicians who may compare with

such artists? If our jackass knows of their habitation he ought to "trot them out," for none of the rest of us know anything about them. Where, for example, is the pianist who can take a notable prize at the Leipzig Conservatory, or what violinist in the colony, in fact, can hold a candle to M. Music? Our jackass may be ridiculous himself, if he likes, but he has no right to discredit local musicians by making them ridiculous too, and those who are vainly pretentious are always so. There, of course, are the prima donnas of the Salvation Army. An exceptional musical discernment, such as our jackass possesses, may perhaps distinguish in their singing beauties to which others are deaf. There should, at least, be volume enough in the voices of these ladies to please this fastidious critic. But is this silly and random adaptation of musical dictionary to the artists attacked a mere piece of folly? We hope so. Still we remember the castigation recently given by *Truth* to a candid critic who began to discern signs of failure in the voice of Madame Patti. He had his own reasons, and *Truth* was not chary about disclosing them. Madame Patti had refused to sing a trashy song of his, and hence her failure. It is to be hoped the *Witness* has admitted into his columns only an excessively foolish and ill-conditioned article, and not one inspired as well by some petty envy or spite. Let us hope the bray of our jackass contains nothing more than a ridiculous display of pilfered learning misapplied. But even that is bad enough.

WE said last week or the week before that the MUD OF THE conduct of a faction in Ireland had subjected us to YEAR ONE. the jibes of coarse and unmanly minds, and we quoted from the *Otago Daily Times* as an example a note signed "Civis." Here is another example from the same gay and festive source:—"The Irish party want their price and Mr Gladstone can't possibly pay it. Thus far they have supported him, not because they liked him, but because they were 'agin the Guv'ment.' 'Is there a Guv'ment in this country?' asked an Irish immigrant of the first man he met on the wharf at New York. 'I rayerth guess there is, stranger,' was the reply. 'Then, bedad, I'm agin it!' shouted Pat, as he shouldered his bundle and made tracks for the nearest whisky saloon. So with the Irish faction in the House of Commons. They hate the Guv'ment almost as cordially as they hate one another, and when Mr Gladstone becomes the Guv'ment they'll be agin him to a man. We may therefore look for a speedy and complete capsizing of the Liberal apple cart."—But if the *Daily Times* has paid 5s for this note—or, let us say, five bob, as more suited to the subject—he is out of pocket more than one hundred and nineteen half-pence. The copyright might have been worth a brass farthing when it was new. But there was no such thing in America as a whisky saloon when that old joke was made; there may have been shanties or shebeens, but that Irishman, who, by the way, did not say "guv'ment,"—"guv'ment" is Cockney not brogue—never put his foot in a saloon. He was dead of old age before the saloon was invented. Why, we read that joke in an old copy of "Joe Miller" a good deal more than forty years ago, and it had been stale when that old copy of "Joe Miller" was published. Our advice to "Civis," then, is that of the "Innocents Abroad" to their Italian guide who showed them an Egyptian mummy. "If you have a nice fresh corpse trot him out." But don't try to impose upon the public as a piece of original wit, a musty old mass of corruption like that. We admit, however, that it is consistent with the genius of the borrower. Coarse and unmanly minds will be true to themselves.

IN compliance with the request of a friend we give THE ULSTER the following details:—The Ulster Tenant Right TENANT RIGHT, originated in the settlement of the province under James I. Many of those who in England and Scotland obtained grants of the lands, not themselves desiring to occupy these estates, were glad to let them on terms advantageous to the tenants they could find for them. The tenant thus became a kind of proprietor, having the right to sell his interest and to receive compensation for all the capital expended by him on the land. The right, it is true, was not strictly speaking legal—that is, it had never been a matter of legislation, but the unwritten law had virtually all the force of a Parliamentary enactment. The Royal Commission of 1843 testified to the necessity of acknowledging its binding nature

"Although we can foresee some danger to the just rights of property from an unlimited allowance of the 'Tenant Right,' they said, "yet we are sure that evils more immediate, and of a still greater magnitude would result from any hasty or general disallowance of it, and still less can we recommend an interference with it by law." Evidence given before the Devon Commission was still stronger than this. Mr Hancock, Lord Lurgan's agent, testified as follows:—"The disallowance of Tenant-Right is always attended with outrage. . . . If systematic efforts were made amongst the proprietors of Ulster to invade Tenant-Right, all the force at the disposal of the Horse Guards would be insufficient to keep the peace." As to the benefits derived by the country from the system, the Commission of 1843 also testified to them. "Anomalous as this custom is," they said, "if considered with reference to all ordinary notions of property, it must be admitted that the district in which it prevails has thriven and improved in comparison with other parts of the country." Tenant-Right, then, prevented eviction and made a man confident, in expending money on his farm, that he himself or those belonging to him would reap the benefits of the expenditure. Landlords, however, in Ulster were not very different in disposition from those elsewhere in the country, and many attempts were made by them to infringe the right in question, more particularly in the counties bordering on the provinces where no such right existed. To Tenant-Right, meantime—that is to a fortunate accident—Ulster owes much of the superior prosperity and peace of which it boasts.

Labour Notes.

THE strike at Broken Hill has been undertaken as much almost in defence of Unionism as in resistance against the competitive contract system. The intention of the directors to break up the unions has been apparent all along.

The Most Rev Dr Dunne, Bishop of Wilcannia, has taken an active part in trying to bring matters to a satisfactory settlement. The Bishop is pronounced in his condemnation of the breach of agreement made by the directors. Speaking at a meeting of the citizens held on the 8th inst, His Lordship insisted on the binding nature of this agreement, which was made in 1890, and by which all disputes were to be referred to arbitration. "There must be some bond of union," he said, "between labour and capital, whose interests, strictly speaking, are not antagonistic. I therefore put it to you this evening, that this agreement thus entered into is final and binding on both parties; and I hope that, even at this late hour of strife, as it were the arbitration clauses will be acted upon (hear, hear) and that these clauses will give once more prosperity to this community. We welcomed it when made; many thanked God that at least in one place—on the Barrier—a solution of the labour difficulty had been arrived at. All that is lacking now is the wish on the part of the mineowners to carry the clauses into effect" (applause).

The excuse for the breach of agreement given in the South Australian Legislative Council, by the Hon R. C. Baker, one of the directors, was rather striking. He admitted that there was a clause in the agreement to the effect that no change should be made without a reference to arbitration. "But," he explained, "the Mineowners Association found out that the time had come when they could not afford to pay the wages, and therefore rescinded the agreement altogether." This explanation in itself, we should say, fully justifies the action of the miners. A more shameless piece of bullying it would be hard to find.

Two members of the Victorian Parliament who were on a visit to Broken Hill and who were particularly well qualified to pass judgment in the matter, have spoken strongly in favour of the miners. Both are Members for Ballarat constituencies and one is besides a Mayor of that town. They condemn the breach of agreement without reservation. They also, as practical miners, condemn the manner in which the mines have been worked. "No wonder the mines are unstable!" they exclaim. "Seeing the way they have been managed nothing else could be expected. The system of timbering and of opening up the mines generally has been wrong, and the sooner the shareholders recognise it the better." The gentlemen in question are Messrs Dunn and Vale.

A great deal was done to spread abroad the belief that the strikers were engaged in violence. A reinforcement of 50 police was sent from Sydney to take part in the fray, but their excursion proved to be a mere holiday trip. A resolution passed by the Rev J. Watts, a Protestant minister, at the meeting of which we have spoken, shows the true state of things:—"That this meeting, whilst condemning any imprudent or illegal acts which have been occasioned directly or indirectly by the system of picketing the mines, strongly affirms that the reports in connection with the matter have been grossly exaggerated, feels confident that this strike at Broken

Hill will be marked (like the two preceding ones) by no serious violation of the law or order, and believes the presence of a military force unnecessary and undesirable."

The Melbourne Trades Hall Council has passed a resolution of sympathy with the miners:—"Mr Hancock said that the arbitration scheme between the miners and the owners agreed to in 1890 had been heralded by the entire Press as a way out of the difficulty when the dispute arose between the employers and the employed; but the directors' action now showed that they wished to break down the strength of the A.M.A. He moved, 'That the council grants its thorough sympathy with the miners, and wishes them success, and promises them any financial support that can be given.' The proposer of this motion, as we see, agrees substantially with the views expressed at Broken Hill by the Most Rev Dr Dunne.

The *Barrier Miner's* special correspondent has made careful inquiry amongst the Ballarat miners and finds that they generally sympathise with the strikers. Many of them feel, with the limited information they have, that, as far as the contract system is concerned, the strikers, had unanimity prevailed among them, might have adjusted matters so as to have secured fair play; but in any case the mineowners are utterly condemned for breaking the agreement. There is a very strong feeling amongst the miners here against the contract system, which is declared to be iniquitous in its operation, productive of slatternly work, and highly dangerous to life and limb.

They are begging for small mercies in Belgium:—"The Belgian trades unions are demanding that the hours of work be limited to nine, with a complete rest on Sundays."

There is a general feeling that the mine owners of Broken Hill will employ free labour at the end of the month. The strike presents a loss in wages to the men of £45,000 up to date.

The leaders of the Idaho strikers are making their escape. Eighty of the strikers will shortly be arrested on a charge of conspiring to murder 39 mine owners. It is reported that a number of free labourers who were captured were burned to death.

The Pittsburg strikers have decided that a deputation consisting of men from their ranks shall wait on Mr Carnegie in Scotland. A gigantic strike of cokemen, aiming at the defeat or ruin of the Carnegie Company, is imminent.

Intimation has been received at Oamaru that married men who are out of employment will be drafted to the Maerwhenua-Ben-Lomond road, and the single men to the Otago Central railway works.

A deputation of printers waited on the Hon A. J. Cadman on Saturday and submitted to him the following memoranda:—"The Board of Management of the Wellington Branch of the New Zealand Typographical Society, acting on behalf of the 'piece chapel' of the Government printing office, ask for a committee to consider the advisableness of abolishing piecework in that department, either wholly or in part; or otherwise (1) to ascertain and remove the cause which prevents competent tradesmen earning fair wages, (2) to classify the men employed, (3) to provide how and by whom extra hands shall be engaged and discharged. Mr Cadman promised to consider the suggestions.

The following resolutions have been carried unanimously at a representative meeting of railway employees in Christchurch:—" (1) The Civil Service Bill, as framed, is altogether unsuitable for railway employees, and does not provide adequate provision for them. (2) This meeting is strongly of opinion that the proposals for the insurance of railway employees already presented to the Government provide the only suitable and acceptable scheme. (3) That the chairman forward the resolutions to the Railway Commissioners, with a request that they present them to the Government and do their utmost in the interests of their employees to have effect given to them."

A committee of the United States Congress reports that since the McKinley tariff came into force articles of consumption in daily life have been sold over 3 per cent lower, while products have averaged 18 per cent higher, and wages are 77 per cent above the British standard.

In the scale for work in the ensuing year, issued by the Carnegie Steel Company towards the middle of June, wages in the open hearth furnaces were reduced by nineteen per cent, and in the armour plate department by twenty per cent. In the plate mill there was a general reduction of from fifteen to fifty per cent. It is easy therefore to perceive how the strike occurred.

Secretary Busk, of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, has issued a report on the wages of farm labour. These wages are higher in America than in any of the other countries compared. They are calculated for the year as follows:—Great Britain, 150dols; France

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PARCEL No. 5 (45s).—Special Household Parcel contains 1 good quality Marcelles Quilt, 2½yds long, with new satin finish and choice raised pattern—worth at least 18s 9d; 5yds extra strong and good quality white Twilled Sheetting, 2yds wide; 1 lovely quality handsome pattern pure linen white damask Tablecloth, 2yds long; 12yds Horrocks' Longcloth, 36in wide, for ladies' use; 12yds Crewdson's celebrated medium Calico, 32in wide; 2 large size brown Turkish Towels, 48in long; 4 large honeycomb Towels, 45in long; 2 white honeycomb Toilet Covers, 1½yds long. Carriage paid to any address, for 45s.

PARCEL No. 9 (52s 9d).—Our Marvellous Household Parcel contains 1 pair best quality real Witney Blankets, 2½ yds long; 1 extra large size and very superior white honeycomb Quilt; 1 pair best quality white twilled Sheets, full size; 1 best quality double damask handsome pattern white linen Tablecloth, 2yds long; 2 large white Turkish bath Towels, 48in long; 4 brown honeycomb Towels, 45in long. Carriage paid to any address, 52s 9d.

PARCEL No. 6 (42s).—Our Wonderful Household Parcel contains 1 very handsome reversible eiderdown Quilt—size, 72in by 54in—covered, padded, and quilted in choice pattern asteen, and has all the warmth of a blanket and quilt combined; 1 pair best quality Findlays twilled white cotton sheets, full size; 12yds Horrocks' fine Longcloth, 36in wide, for ladies' wear; 12yds superior quality medium stout Calico, 26in wide, perfectly pure—suitable for ladies' and children's underclothing; 4 large brown bath Towels, 48in long; 4 brown honeycomb Towels, 45in long; and 1 good Marcelles fringed Toilet Cover, 1½ yds long. The whole, carriage paid, for 42s.

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PARCEL No. 14.—Men's Boots at 13s 6d. 1 pair heavy pegged Watertights, 1 pair heavy pegged Balmorals, 1 pair light Balmorals with heel and toe plates (no nails), 1 pair calf shoes, pegged or sewn. Any of above, post free to any address, for 13s 6d per pair.

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PARCEL No. 16.—Women's Boots at 10s. 1 pair all leather Elastics with heel and toe plates, 1 pair high leg Balmorals, light make or nailed, 1 pair superior calf or seal Oxford Shoes (sewn), 1 pair stout calf button Shoes (sewn). Any of these, post free to any address, for 10s per pair.

PARCEL No. 17.—Women's Boots at 12s 6d. 1 pair high leg calf Balmorals, 1 pair high leg kid Balmorals, 1 pair high leg kid Balmorals, with seal fronts (sewn). Any of these, post free to any address, for 12s 6d per pair.

PARCEL No. 7 (45s).—Our far-famed Household Parcel contains 1 pair white Witney Blankets, 2½yds long—nice, fleecy goods; 1 pair strong plain unbleached Sheets, heavy make; 1 red and white Quilt, nice floral pattern, 2½yds long; 6yds good Shetland or white Colonial Flannel, 12yds Mexican-finish strong unbleached Calico, 32in wide; 12yds good quality medium white Calico, 36in wide—suitable for ladies' or children's wear; 1 brown linen Tablecloth, 2yds long; 2 large brown Turkish Towels, 42in long. The whole lot, carriage paid to any address, for 45s.

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125dols; Holland, 100dols; Germany, 90dols; Russia, 60dols; Italy 50dols; India, 30dols; United States, 282dols.—The report also shows that industrial development has the effect of raising the wages of the farm labourer. It increases the demand for labour, and, by providing the farmer with a market more nearly at hand, enables him to pay the higher rate.

The Legislatures of the States have lately occupied themselves a good deal with the condition of the labouring classes, and have placed on their statute-books several measures for its amendment. In Massachusetts the hours in factories for women and young people under age have been reduced from sixty to fifty-eight per week.—In New York enactments have also been passed for the protection of women and children. A law aimed at the sweating system provides that not less than 250 cubic feet of air shall be allowed for each person in a workroom during the day, and not less than 400 cubic feet at night. The manufacture or sale of clothing in unhealthy places is also forbidden. Another law regulates the hours of work for engineers, firemen, and conductors on railways. A law, nevertheless, which, like this, permits of a man's working continuously for twenty-four hours, seems still to leave room for improvement. The employee who renders twenty-four hours' continuous service, however, is to enjoy an interval of at least eight hours' rest. On the whole, the legislation on behalf of the American working classes is suggestive of pretty hard work still remaining for them.

Sir Samuel Griffith evidently holds the exploded axiom of certain economists, including John S. Mill—that the money expended on wages is a fixed sum. In speaking at a banquet the other night in Brisbane, he committed himself as follows:—Referring to the labour party he spoke as follows:—"He would not blame men," he said, "for keeping up a high standard of wages. Many of them thought that thus they were helping their fellow-workers, but really they were reducing the general wages. Such a state of things could not continue. He did not know how long it would be before this matter was solved, but no doubt it would come out right in time." Sir Samuel spoke very strongly as to the character of the party calling in question his course of action. "The attitude of some of these persons," said he, "was analogous to that of the Russian Nihilists, who desired not to amend, but to destroy, the existing order of things. He could understand this in a despotic country like Russia, but not under our free form of Government. This class of people should never be allowed to come into power in Queensland. It was the duty of the Government to counteract the evils of the teaching and dissemination of such doctrines by the people referred to. There were, unfortunately, too many of such individuals in our midst, but he had no fear of the future for the colony." We may legitimately doubt, nevertheless, as to whether a determination to cut down wages and to set the workmen at defiance, is the method by which a Government may counteract the evils of which Sir Samuel Griffith speaks.

"Mr Pick, manager of Mr Carnegie's mills, has been shot by a Russian Jew. He received four wounds, and lies in a critical condition. Many of the strikers express approval of the crime."—But Carnegie is one of those chiefly accountable for the introduction of foreign labour, with the design of lowering wages.—"Mr Carnegie offered to reinstate the men on strike on condition that they would resign their connection with the union. Four thousand refused, and were replaced by non-unionists. A boycott is being organised. The *Daily News*' correspondent wires that the strike will develop into a life and death struggle."

The Hon Mr Hoyle, Postmaster-General of New South Wales, in addressing his constituents the other day, condemned the action of the Broken Hill directors. He said: "If the directors had exercised good judgment and heard the men over the agreement which was solemnly entered into, there would have been no strike. The directors would like to force the Government to send military on to the field and all that sort of humbug, but the men were too law-abiding to require anything of the kind.—The Minister for Mines also spoke, and said he and his colleague were there with the entire concurrence of the Cabinet."

The strikers are about to establish camps, in which they believe they can hold out for six months. Everything predicts an obstinate struggle.

The Broken Hill Socialist League calls on the Government to nationalise the mining industry.

It is rumoured that the Victorian Pastoralist Association have notified their intention to employ only non-union shearers during the present season. It is also stated that the president of the Shearers' Union has issued a circular to the members urging them to be firm in opposing any obvious attempt to crush the Shearers' Union.

The secretary of the Dunedin Bootmakers' Union (says the *Brisbane Worker* of July 16) sends a letter to Secretary Strickland,

Queensland Bootmakers' Union, with the true 18-carat ring in it. He says New Zealand workers are closely watching Queensland affairs and feel sure that all the attempts at crushing unionism will result in closer organisation and success in labour-in-politics.

Broken Hill (says the *Barrier Miner* of July 16) has in the course of five years had but two public burnings of effigies—one nearly five years ago; the other last night. On the first occasion the "crematee" thing was supposed to personify the Hon Francis Abigail, M.P. for West Sydney, and Minister for Mines, who, while we famished for water, shut the bathole tank against us—for reasons which the *Miner* is not very sure now were not thoroughly sound. The second burning took place last night, at about 8.30 o'clock; and at that very moment the man whose effigy was burned nearly five years ago was arrested in Sydney, and, being removed to the cells, was refused bail. If the subject (the Mining Manager of Block 14) of last night's demonstration is at all superstitious, he will of all things dread the burning of a third effigy in the Hill.

The charge upon which the Hon Francis Abigail has been arrested is "that he did concur in making a false entry in the monthly returns in the books of the Australian Banking Company with intent to defraud and deceive John Mahony and other shareholders."

THE OTAGO CENTRAL.

(Dunedin *Evening Star*, July 23.)

BEING aware that Bishop Moran is thoroughly familiar with the proposed route of the Otago Central railway, and is deeply interested in the prosecution of the work, we on Thursday despatched one of our reporters to ascertain whether his Lordship would make public his opinions on the subject. The Bishop goodnaturedly expressed himself willing to answer any questions put to him on the subject, and what is here appended is a transcription of his Lordship's remarks.

As to his acquaintance with the district of Central Otago, the Bishop said: I have been travelling through it for the past twenty-one years on my own business—from Dunedin to Naseby, on to St Bathans, and from Alexandra to Clyde, and from Cromwell to Lake Hawea and on to Wanaka, and from Queenstown to Dunedin. I have made the journey again and again. I know the bushes and the stones, and the very rocks are familiar to my eyes, and I have met the people and talked with them.

And what is your opinion as to the necessity for this railway line?—So thoroughly am I persuaded of the need there is for it that I think the Government are bound to make an extraordinary effort to push it along, and that the residents can claim this as a right. They are 150 miles from a seaport, and they cannot develop the country in which they live because of the want of an outlet. I am deeply impressed [with the capabilities of the country through which the line would pass, and have been so impressed from the first time I visited those parts of Otago. It was my opinion from the beginning of my knowledge of the districts that the Otago Central should have been the first railway line to be constructed in this part of New Zealand. The country I refer to is of such capability that it is most desirable that every facility should be given for settlement upon it. For one reason, it would be of great advantage to the miners to have facilities for communication. We have large numbers of miners about Cambrians, and Alexandra, and Ophir, and St Bathans, Naseby, and the neighbourhood of Cromwell. These places abound in gold and other minerals, and it has always appeared to me to be extraordinary that the Government have not afforded the residents proper means of going to and coming from the seaboard. As I have said, gold abounds in the places mentioned; and I think I am right in stating—you can easily verify it for yourself, but I am under this impression—that the men are now getting more gold from St Bathans than at any previous time. With regard to the agricultural resources there can be no doubt whatever. The Surveyor-General has stated that there are 500,000 acres of land fit for agricultural settlement in Central Otago, and I believe myself that there is a great deal more. We have official authority for the statement that there are half a million of acres fit for ordinary farming—that is, the growing of roots and cereals, and so forth; but in addition there must be tens of thousands of acres suitable for fruit growing—land that would respond most wonderfully to spade cultivation. The country I am speaking of is full of places where fruit can be grown to perfection, and where cottage cultivation could be carried on.

You are speaking of the tops of hills and the sides of gullies?—Not exactly. There is a considerable portion of the land that is very rocky, and therefore not adaptable for ploughing or for farming in the ordinary sense of the word, and yet which, in the hands of men who understand the business, could be made to yield abundant crops of fruit. I have travelled far and wide, and some of the finest fruit I have seen in the world—pears, apples, peaches, and even grapes—are those raised in Central Otago. In Butcher's Gully and Conroy's Gully, near Alexandra, grapes ripen in the open air. There are capabilities of comfortable homes for multitudes of people who would

P A R A M O

AND

THE MEDICOS.

.....

WHAT THE PRESS SAYS.

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TYPOGRAPHICAL TESTIMONY.

.....

THE EDITORS FOR ONCE AGREE.

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(New Zealand Times, May 14, 1892.)

THE *British Medical Journal* is very angry with Lord Onslow. The particular cause of the *Journal's* wrath is that our late Governor has actually dared to testify to the value of remedies whose composition is not detailed in the *British Pharmacopœia*. The wrath is expressed as follows:—“We see with regret Lord Onslow shamelessly puffing quack secret remedies by an advertised letter—as scandalous an abuse of political position and as discreditable a folly as has been for a long time brought under notice.” Poor Lord Onslow! The dyspeptic diatribe above quoted owes its existence, no doubt, to the fact that Lord Onslow having found virtue in some of the Maori herbal remedies prepared by Mother Aubert actually had the courage to say so in print. Why the *British Medical Journal* should deem such testimony a high offence, and, judging by the strength of the language it uses, an almost criminal misdemeanour, I totally fail to see, save that the average medical mind is fanatically opposed to any medical innovation which does not proceed from recognised red-taped sources.

'Twas ever thus with the medicos. Almost every new advance made in medical science has been bitterly attacked as “quackery” when it appeared; every new thinker denounced as a madman or worse; and every formula not hall-marked by the *Lancet* and *British Medical Journal* as a dangerous innovation. Personally, while not having the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with either Mother Aubert or Mr. Kempthorne, I can sympathise with them and Lord Onslow in seeing the Maori Remedies denounced as “quack secret remedies.” Only one of those same “quack remedies” do I know, and that “Karana to wit,” which, as a “real good thing” for a man with a liver, I would cordially recommend to the editor of the *B.M.J.* He appears to need it sadly, for the common and domestic and “recognised” podophyllin has evidently been of no service to him, otherwise he would never have penned so spiteful a paragraph. As, however, the “Maori Remedies”—“quack and secret” though they be—are reported to be selling like the proverbial “hot cakes,” neither Mother Aubert nor Mr. Kempthorne is likely to worry about the wrath of the *British Medical Journal*. As for Lord Onslow, he is at Home and can fight his own battle.—“Scrutator” in the *New Zealand Mail*.

be content with growing fruit and vegetables, and raising fowls and so forth.

You have observed, of course, a strong desire on the part of country settlers that the work should be prosecuted without delay?—There can be no second opinion as to the people wanting the line. I have never heard of anyone who did not most ardently desire that the work should be pushed on. I must say that to me it is a most melancholy reflection that up there we have a most magnificent country lying comparatively idle, employed for nothing excepting wool growing and raising hordes of rabbits, and yet capable of carrying tens of thousands of people and maintaining them in comfort, while at the same time our young men are going away because they have no opportunity of making homes for themselves. It seems to me monstrous. On the Maniototo Plains there are several people belonging to me all engaged in farming. They do not farm in any high style—just the ordinary ploughing and throwing in seed and reaping, and still they get sometimes fifty bushels of excellent wheat to the acre with that kind of cultivation. From Middlemarch to Hyde there is capital land, and in abundance. Between Alexandra and the Maniototo Plains, though the country is a little hilly, there are considerable tracts of good land. On the Maniototo Plains and about the Taieri Lake the land is of excellent quality, and so it is in Ida Valley and the Manuherikia Valley. Even in the Ruggedy Banges the soil is so fertile that fruit and vegetable growing could be carried on in a way most remunerative to the tiller if there were facilities for getting the produce to a market. Of course, there is little or nothing done in such places now.

Asked as to what point he thought the railway should be carried to without delay, His Lordship said: I think that it should be made right on to Wanaka, but this is beyond the resources of the colony at present. It should never cease, however, till it gets to Ophir, in the middle of the Manuherikia Plains and some 20 miles from St Bathans, which, as I have said, is the richest goldfield in Central Otago at present, and in the centre of a fine agricultural district. Once past Taieri Lake, the line would not, I think, cost much to construct. There are not many natural difficulties to overcome. There is, in fact, only one difficulty of any importance—namely, cutting through a mountain range, and but one large bridge to connect the banks of the Manuherikia River. A great deal of the land through which the line would pass is in the hands of the Government, and of course that means a considerable saving of expense. And as soon as possible means should be taken to put the people on the land. That is what we want. It is a wrong thing that the land should be locked up in the hands of large holders and financial companies, while for want of land our young men are rushing out of the country. Last year the emigration over immigration was 4,000 as against New Zealand. That would not be the case if our people had the means of making homes for themselves. Again, we have the country complaining of the rabbits, but if there was close settlement that question would be solved.

Another great consideration which should not be lost sight of, continued His Lordship, is that the climate of Central Otago is simply superb—I think almost unsurpassed. To what well-known climate would I liken it? Well, I can hardly say, but I may tell you this, that I was for many years at the Cape of Good Hope, and the climate of Central Otago compares favourably with that; in fact, I should say that on that score the Dunstan, for instance, compares favourably with any place I have ever been in, either in Africa or Europe. It is so dry and genial and healthful; and if in some seasons there may be a want of rain, there the are greatest possible facilities for irrigation, because mountain streams abound. I may further remark that in travelling, as I have often done, between Cromwell and Wanaka and Cromwell and Hawea, I have been struck—and this occurred to me at the very first—with the wonderful similarity between that district and Lombardy, and the thought has occurred to me that the industries which have made Lombardy to flourish might do the same for the districts I have referred to. Lombardy, as you know, is extremely cold in the winter. Piedmont and Lombardy are under the Alps, and as cold in winter as Siberia. But the climate is very dry, and this, coupled with bountiful irrigation, makes Lombardy what it is: an excellent place for the growing of fruit and a good quality of wheat, and altogether a flourishing place. The very same natural advantages exist in the country I am speaking of, and in a measure there is a likeness to me between the two places, and it always appeared to me to be so.

You know from personal experience that there is a keen desire on the part of the people of Central Otago to have the land opened up for the purposes of close settlement?—I do; but there are difficulties that must first be got over. There is too much of the land held by large holders and finance companies. These companies, in my opinion, have done much harm to the country. They come here for no other purpose than to induce people to borrow, and to force investments on those who could have done without them, and many have thus been ruined by borrowing. In place of being a benefit these companies have been a great evil, because they have tempted the people to form extravagant habits.

And another thing that I should like to say, now that we are speaking in a general way, added the Bishop, is that I think the

tendency in certain quarters to over-encourage manufactures is unwise. In this country more attention should be paid to agriculture—to training our young people to a knowledge and love for farming instead of overcrowding manufacturing pursuits. I make that statement for this reason: we want for this country a happy, industrious, independent and moral population, and the best way to secure this is to put the people on the land. We do not want to manufacture to any great extent because we have no market of any importance. If we manufacture more than we require we have the whole world to compete against, and if we keep our products here, who is there to buy them? If we have protection and over-stimulate manufacturing the consequence will be that in a little time there will be no sale for much that is made—we shall experience utter stagnation and ruin, and there will be numbers of our people out of employment. After a while, too, we shall, owing to this very cause, feel the want of finished tradesmen for the work we have, for the best of the handicraftsmen will go away and there will be no one left to teach the lads and make finished tradesmen of them. This would be a serious matter. Young men who might have been useful as farmers will be in the labour market as incompetent tradesmen, and I foresee that after a while, unless some change is effected, it will be positively unsafe to travel on our railways, and accidents will result, owing to the lack of sufficient knowledge and skill on the part of the artisans. And others who have been so brought up, finding nothing to do in manufacturing, and having no taste for farming, will have to make shift, I do not know how, unless they take to rabbiting or a vagabond life. On the other hand, if land is opened up and the people are encouraged to go upon it and make a decent living for themselves, the necessary trade will grow up in its own natural way; and that is, I am convinced, the best thing for the country. It is a mistake to over-stimulate manufacturing.

Replying to a question as to whether he had observed a desire on the part of the settlers to obtain freeholds or to settle on other forms of tenure, his Lordship said: My idea is that that the people generally would prefer freehold to any other mode of tenure. It seems to me that a man should have perfect liberty to take up land under any system that he chooses, but I am strongly of opinion that everyone who wishes to have a freehold should have his choice without any obstacles being put in his way. I am not in favour of the Government being the landlord of the country in a large degree. I do not think that would be for the benefit of the country at large. I think there would be the happiest state of things where each man owned what he held. At the same time, I would prevent the accumulation of land by any one man or any one body. Of course, if a man has not the means to buy a freehold he must take up land on perpetual lease or some other tenure, but a man able to acquire a freehold would think it a hardship if not allowed to do so. I quite agree that our Ministers are anxious for the settlement of the land. I would give all credit to Mr Rolleston, Mr Richardson, and Mr McKenzie, and believe that they desire to promote settlement. But I do think that the law should provide for what in America are called homesteads. In America a man can take up 160 acres—he cannot get more—and that, or a great part of it, with the dwelling and offices, is his homestead. It can never be touched by anybody, nor alienated in any way. It is the home and the centre of the family. That provision exists in most of the American States, and it is in force in several other countries. This homestead can never be taken away. It is preserved as a means of subsistence for the family, and if we adopted that provision it would largely prevent pauperism. The members of a family would always have a home to go to. Where this law is in force it has done more to keep away pauperism and vagabondage than anything else. The family is the unit of the State, and we can never have a prosperous State if families are not prosperous, nor a moral State if families are not moral; and unless you give a family security of the means of subsistence—security against the folly or the vice or the improvidence of the head of the family, that desirable state of things can never be brought about. I am not for a moment to be considered a Socialist. I do not say that every man should be put on an equality with others. You cannot do that. But every being who comes into the world has a right to the means of providing a decent subsistence. Of course he must work. "If a man will not work, neither shall he eat"; but he is not to be made the victim of vice of others or exposed to starvation for faults that are not his own. These are my principles. Every person has a right to the means of providing a decent subsistence—that is, to a becoming subsistence, for that is what the word "decent" means. All men are not equal. We are not equal in stature, nor in ability, nor in opportunity, and these differences must be recognised, else there is confusion; but every man is entitled to be enabled to find a becoming subsistence according to his station in life. I think, as I have said, that our Ministers are sincerely anxious to promote settlement, but at the same time I hold that they have not in all things gone the right way about it. They have done wonderfully well according to their lights, but I am doubtful whether they are sufficiently alive to the exigencies of the situation. It would, I hold, be better for the community and for society, and for the prosperity of the colony and for the morality of the people, if the Government were to give the land for nothing on condition that those to whom it was given became *bona fide* settlers than permit the present state of things to continue. What do we want more than to have a happy, moral, and prosperous people?



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Irish News.

Antrim.—The numerously attended and enthusiastic meeting of Nationalists held the other day in St Mary's Hall, Belfast, is a pleasing assurance that Belfast will be in the van of the great, and let us hope, final political struggle at hand. As was pointed out at the meeting, the duty of the patriotic people of Belfast is to support and sustain the organisation which is now engaged in fighting the registration of West Belfast. In the Revision Court electoral battles are fought and won, and, trusting to the true Nationalist feeling of the people, Ireland may rely upon their faithful acceptance of the advice given them at the meeting.

Armagh.—At recent Armagh Sessions in the case of John Howard Parnell, brother of the late Charles Stewart Parnell, six ejectments were brought, and in four only from one to two years' rent was due. One of the tenants, Annie Garland, a very old woman, whose holding is in Aghanalig, and who owed two years' rent, said she had not the rent at present, but it was well known that she had paid her rent every year, and she would pay it again if she got time. His Honour—When can you pay one year's rent? Defendant—One month before Hollandtide. His Honour said he would give the defendant until the 1st of October to pay the one year's rent, L9; and to the 15th of January next to pay a half-year's rent, and the 15th of April next to pay another half-year's rent. The defendant thanked his Honour, and said all she wanted was fair play. Same v James McGrave—Amount due, L4 7s 6d, one year's rent; decree. Same v Joshua Burroughs—Amount due, L14, two years' rent; decree. Same v Hannah Cullen—Amount due, L34 10s, two years'

At St Catherine's Convent of Mercy, Ballyshannon, recently, Right Rev Doctor O'Donnell, Bishop of Raphoe, officiated at the beautiful ceremonial of the profession of a Sister of Mercy, when Catherine Briggs, in religion Sister Mary Catherine, daughter of the late Thomas Briggs, Dublin, received the black veil. The Bishop, in the course of the ceremony, referred to the peace, happiness, and resignation of the life of a *religieuse*, pointing out the wide sphere in which her influence for good extended, the benefits, spiritual and temporal, which followed in the wake of her merciful mission on earth, not ending even when she was called to receive her heavenly reward. The good Sisters are regarded with feelings of respect and admiration by all classes and creeds in Ballyshannon, and are now celebrating the Silver Jubilee of their convent, which was founded twenty-five years ago. During this time they have built a new convent, established and maintained a school and orphanage, and have recently taken charge of the Union Workhouse. The new hospital, which is being built close to the convent and endowed under the will of the late Dr Shell, is to be placed under their care. St Catherine's Convent is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Erne, near the side of the castle which the O'Donnells successfully held against Essex in the sixteenth century, and in the centre of the scenes that inspired William Allingham's "Farewell to Ballyshannon."

Down.—At Newry Quarter Sessions last week there were thirty-five ejectment processes entered for hearing for the non-payment of rent, of which only ten were defended. The cases were from the estates of John McCartan, Aughavilla, Warrenpoint; Francis Colgan and others, F. J. Newell, Michael McConville, and H. J. McConville, trustees of the Earl of Kilmorey, two cases; trustees of the Marquis of Devonshire, seventeen cases; trustees of Susannah Wallace, trustees of John Morrison, deceased. On the Downshire

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rent; decree. Same v Alexander English and Mary English—Amount due, L7 10s, one year's rent; decree. Same v Same—Amount due, L5 10s, one year's rent; decree.

Cork.—Six years ago Michael Donovan, Glanatore, near Conna, was evicted from his holding by Mr Pope, since which he lived in a hut erected by the Nationalists. Donovan has been allowed to sell his interest in the holding, for which he received L285, to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Amongst the new items from far-off Tasmania is the following:—Rev T. M. O'Callaghan, brother of the respected C.C. of Blarney, is accompanying Most Rev Doctor Murphy, Archbishop of Hobart, as chaplain on the Archbishop's periodical visit to Rome. The Archbishop is a distinguished Corkman—Most Rev Doctor Daniel Murphy.

The following shows how successfully the fishing industry is being prosecuted on the Cork coast presently. On one occasion last week four Peel boats returned from the fishing ground having 10,000 each. The Jemima (Fishery School) had 4,000; Aileen Aroon, 5,000; John (Sherkin), 5,000; Pride of Erin, 4,000; Bonitta (Sherkin Island), 2,000; Heroine (Aughadown), 4,000; Stanne (do), 4,000; Swift (Sherkin), 2,000. Over 200 boats had 1,000 and 500 each. All the cargoes were disposed of at remunerative prices.

Donegal.—In the town of Ballyshannon there are 582 families, containing 2,471 individuals; in Letterkenny there are 403 families, representing 2,320 individuals. Ballyshannon contains 1,937 Catholics, 390 Church of Ireland, 101 Presbyterians, and 42 Methodists; and Letterkenny, 1,632 Catholics, 427 Church of Ireland, 213 Presbyterians, and 7 Methodists.

estate the arrears of rent varied from two and a half years to eight and a half years. Some five or six cases were settled out of court, and in the remainder of the cases his Honour gave decrees. In a few instances the tenants appeared before the Court and asked for time to pay, which was granted.

Andrew Gracey of Ballystockart, speaking at a recent meeting of the Newtownard Tenant Farmers' Association, gave the members some wholesome pabulum for the mind on the matter of poverty and landlordism. He said:—I am as hard pressed by a landlord as any man, but I am not afraid of him. What is the cause of all this poverty in the country? I answer fearlessly, oppressive landlordism. These landlords, one and all, want the lion's share of everything. Well, if the tenant farmers are satisfied with their present position, they will ever remain hewers of wood and drawers of water. Russell and Rentoul and Waring and the rest of these humbugs are stumping the country just now in view of the approaching general election. They are an abhorrence to every intelligent man. They are a disgrace to any country, and the sooner they withdraw from public life the better. With regard to Lord Londonderry, it is like playing a game of cards; he is trying to shuffle you over. Do not let Lord Castlereagh befool or hoodwink you. If you allow him or his satellites to lead you meekly by the nose you will one day regret your indiscretion. It is no wonder that Home Rule is not far off. The tenant farmers of Ireland are beginning to turn their children to some other calling rather than make them the rackrented tools of landlordism like themselves. For my own part, I would much prefer to put my children to some calling than make slaves of them on farms to pay rackrent to the landlords. The labourers are leaving the country, and we cannot get our work done. And why? Because the

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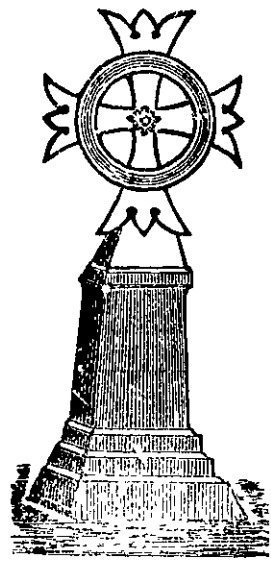
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 will be of the prime quality, and will also
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P.S.—Coming forward, a draft of prime
 Bullocks from Messrs Murray, Roberts, and
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 quantity of extra prime Hams and Bacon
 from Pigs fattened on the Awamoa Estate of
 Hon. W. Holmes, Oamaru, and fat Lambs
 from North Canterbury.—G. W.

landlords will not permit them to live in the land which was given to them and to us all by God Almighty.

Dublin.—Any Irishman worthy of the name will find great pleasure in reading T. J. Clanchy's pamphlet, entitled, "Ireland in the twentieth century." The hopeful promise for Ireland in the twentieth century T. J. Clanchy finds mainly in the fact that Ireland is the natural gateway of the new track in which the commerce of the world runs, from the old world to the new and back again, and that the other nations must pay toll as they pass through.

A largely attended meeting of the Thomas Davis Federation branch was held last week. Mr Davitt delivered an eloquent discourse, in which he said, when speaking of the coming general election:—"I hope that the labourers and the organised workmen throughout Ireland will take advantage of these conventions, and if there is not an opportunity of bringing forward labour candidates in many constituencies the workmen will, at least, go to these conventions and see that the men who are adopted or proposed shall express themselves upon how they stand with reference to the labour problem. I know the chairman of the Irish party, Justin McCarthy, expressed his strong desire months ago to have a good number of labour candidates put forward so that the labour interest of Ireland will be fully and faithfully represented in the next Irish Parliamentary party.

Galway.—The Right Hon William Frederick Le Poer Trench, Earl of Clancarty, of Garbally, Ballinasloe, County Galway, has been appointed Deputy-Lieutenant for Galway. This is Lord Dunlo, whose marriage to the celebrated music-hall singer, Belle Bilton, in London some time ago caused such a sensation.

Kerry.—A large number of emigrants left Killarney during the past week. The majority of them were bound for the United States. From an early hour in the morning large crowds of people from the outlying country passed through Killarney on their way to the station, and long before the train was due to arrive, the platform was crowded with emigrants and their friends, who came to wish them God-speed on their journey. It was a most pathetic scene. Tears rolled down the furrowed cheeks of grey-haired men and women as they clung to the children, who were the only hopes they had in the few remaining years of life. Immediately the train arrived there was an immense rush for the carriages, which were almost already full of emigrants from North and West Kerry, many of whom wore the bright-coloured jerseys of the Gaelic Athletic Association, while not a few of them carried their camouss as a souvenir of the manly sports and pastimes of the old land. As the train steamed out of the station a cheer went up from the friends of the emigrants, which was heartily responded to by those in the train, who waved hats and handkerchiefs through the windows until the train turned a curve of the line and they were lost to sight. A number of strangers who witnessed the scene were visibly moved to tears. These heartrending sights have been witnessed in every part of Ireland for many, many years and will continue until the Irish people are masters of their island home.

Limerick.—At a crowded meeting of the Abbeyfealy National Federation branch the action of James Esmonde, landlord, of Drominagh, Borrisokane, in recently opposing Mrs William D. Harnett's occupancy of one of the labourers' cottages was severely condemned. It was unanimously agreed that Maurice William Harnett be accepted by the rate-payers as a suitable tenant for the cottage which the landlord seeks to prevent his mother occupying. Miss Harnett was evicted three years ago for non-payment of one and a half year's rent. A hut was in course of erection for her on an adjoining property when her landlord persuaded the owner of the place to prevent it.

Louth.—A case of land-grabbing, the first that has occurred for a long time, is reported from Cooley. A farm at Grange, formerly occupied by Lawrence Feehan, but of which he surrendered possession three years ago in consequence of the landlord's refusal to reduce the rent to a reasonable figure, has been taken by a man from County Kildare, who entered into possession a few days ago. The occurrence has aroused a good deal of comment amongst the people who consider Mr Feehan badly used, so much so that, whereas he had given it up at least three years before, no person in the district has been found willing to act the part of a "grabber." Measures will soon be taken to bring the man from Kildare to a sense of his duty in the premises.

Mayo.—After last Mass recently was held a meeting of the inhabitants of Clare Island. Father Malloy presided. Several resolutions relating to the poverty stricken condition of the people were passed.

Meath.—The numerous branches of the Irish National Federation in the County are busy preparing for the general election. Great attention is being devoted to the registration of votes and the enrollment of new members in the different districts. Meath, it is gratifying to know, will not be found wanting when the country will be called upon to declare for a native Parliament and the restoration to power of the Grand Old Man—Gladstone.

Monaghan.—The Carrickmacross Town Commissioners have adopted a resolution in favour of the claims of the Christian Brothers to recognition under the Education Bill.

In 1841 there were 200,442 persons in the County, but when the census of 1891 was taken 86,206 were the number of its inhabitants; in other words, the great decrease of 114,236 persons had taken place in the population in fifty years. An undeniable result of English misrule.

Silgo.—Collooney fair was held last week. The attendance of buyers and sellers was good, and the prices were improved, there being a brisk demand for all kinds of stock. Three-year-old heifers and bullocks sold from L11 to L13 each; two-year-olds, L10 to L12 10s; year-olds, L4 to L7. There was a good demand for strippers at from L8 to L11; springers, L14 to L17; fat sheep, 40s to 45s each; store sheep, 22s 6d to 30s.

Tipperary.—Tipperary is holding aloft the banner of the Irish National Federation in splendid style. Under the unselfish and wise counsel of Father Humphreys the hallowed cause of the evicted tenants will finally triumph. Landlordism is dying slowly but surely. The reverend gentleman's discourse at recent meeting of the Federation was full of hope for a near and conclusive Home Rule victory at the polls when Parnellism would receive its quietus. The following resolution was adopted:—"That we again pledge ourselves to dismiss at the general election the Parnellite representative of the constituency, and that we suggest to the other constituents of Ireland represented by Parnellites the absolute necessity of dismissing their members also as the only one means of saving the Irish nation.

Tyrone.—Great consternation was created in Strabane last week by the bursting of the steam-boat canal embankment between it and Derry. The canal is tidal, and runs right up to the town. The breach occurred about a mile distant from Strabane, in Woodend, and the whole of the low-lying lands in the vicinity were flooded to a depth of two or three feet, and many acres of crop and grasslands are covered. The damage done is very considerable. The ground where the breach took place was originally bog, and it is believed that the embankment got undermined by the tide. All traffic, of course, has ceased, and it is expected that the loss to the lessee, James McFarlane, will be heavy. The canal runs parallel with the Great Northern Railway, and a very considerable traffic is done on it.

Waterford.—At a recent meeting of the citizens of Waterford, Laurence C. Strange, solicitor, moved a resolution in favour of amnesty, which was unanimously adopted.

Wexford.—There died a few days ago, at Slad, barony of Forth, an old woman named Margaret Harpur, who lived to the age of 110 years. She was born the year of the great volunteer movement, and was 16 years old the year of the insurrection, of many incidents of which she possessed a vivid recollection.

WHAT A PRAYER ACCOMPLISHED.

THE Trappist Fathers at Oka have this year experienced the efficacy of the prayers of the Church for the blessing of the products of the earth, says the *La Semaine Religieuse*, of Montreal. Last year, like those of most of our farms, their grounds were invaded by legions of the field mouse which destroyed their young orchard. They this year had the happy thought to remove this plague, to employ the prayers of the Ritual against these destroying animals. Last autumn, one of the monks, in his surplice and stole, escorted by two acolytes, went around the vast enclosure, in which are the orchard and garden, reciting liturgical prayers and sprinkling the previously infected places with holy water. This is what happened: Not a tree, not a plant of any use was attacked by these animals in the limits circumscribed by the ceremony. Still large holes and enormous nests were found in all the other parts of the enclosure. It seemed as if the animals had received order to find their food elsewhere and they did not go far for it. All around the blessed circle they destroyed young maples and brush. The *Semaine Religieuse* reminds its readers of this striking example of the efficacy of prayers to protect the products of the earth. It recalls the fact that some years since the county of Lotbiniere was invaded by certain birds which did great damage to the crops. Public prayers were ordered and the birds soon disappeared.—Exchange.

The Russian Government has made several thousands of arrests in Poland of persons suspected of being Nihilists, and 100 of them have, without trial, been condemned to work in the Siberian mines.

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All Orders to J. J. CONNOR, TABLET Office, receive prompt attention

Commercial.

THE NEW ZEALAND LOAN AND MERCANTILE AGENCY CO., LIMITED, report for week ending July 27 as follows:—

Store Cattle—There is no new feature of any importance to note in respect to the position of the market for these.

Store Sheep—While a few of these still change hands the business done is very much contracted. During the week we sold 547 crossbred hoggets, small, 11s 6d; 162 do, 12s 6d; 850 crossbred wethers, 13s 6d to 15s 9d.

Sheepskins—There was a good attendance at Tuesday's auction, when we submitted a full catalogue. Competition was very brisk and results satisfactory, prices all round being on a par with those ruling on the previous Tuesday. We quote—Dry crossbreds, inferior to medium, brought 1s 10d to 3s 10d; do do merino, 1s 9d to 3s; full-wooled crossbreds, 4s 3d to 6s 6d; do do merino, 3s 1d to 5s 2d; dry pelts, 3d to 1s 8d; butchers' green crossbreds, best, 4s 3d to 4s 8d; selected, 5s; medium to good, 3s 3d to 4s; green merinos, best, 3s to 3s 8d; light, 2s 6d to 2s 9d each.

Rabbitkins—The demand at auction for all sorts seems to be gradually on the increase. Quotations—For best greys, 1s 3½d to 1s 4½d; selected does, 1s 5d; medium to good, 1s 1d to 1s 3d; autumn, 9d to 11d; summer, 6d to 8d; suckers and half-grown, 3d to 5d per lb.

Hides—While there is no improvement to note in regard to quotations, to all appearances the market maintains the steady tone experienced, all coming to hand are readily taken up. We quote—for heavy weights, in prime condition, 2½d to 3d; medium, 2d to 2½d; light, 1½d to 1¾d; inferior, 1d to 1½d per lb.

Tallow—Fairly active demand, and all coming forward is freely taken up. Best rendered mutton, 18s to 20s; medium to good, 16s to 18s 6d; inferior to medium, 13s to 15s; best caul fat, 12s 6d to 13s; inferior to medium and good, 9s to 12s per cwt.

Grain—Wheat: Nothing new to report. Millers have a fair supply, and are therefore indifferent about buying. Demand for medium to fowl wheat very limited. Prime, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; good to best, 3s to 3s 3d; medium to good, 2s 8d to 3s; whole fowl wheat, 2s 3d to 2s 6d; broken, 1s 9d to 2s 2d (ex store, sacks weighed in, terms).—Oats: Moderate business; shippers prepared to operate in best samples at current rates. Best stout milling, 1s 10d to 1s 11d; short feed, 1s 9d to 1s 10d; medium to good, 1s 8d to 1s 9d; inferior to medium, 1s 5d to 1s 7d; well-grown Danish, clean and fit for seed, 1s 9d to 1s 10d; long Tartars, 1s 9d to 2s (ex store, sacks extra, net).—Barley: This market is pretty clear of malting sorts and the business done is of little moment. Best, 3s 6d to 3s 9d; medium to good, 3s to 3s 4d; feed and milling, 1s 9d to 2s 9d (ex store, sacks extra, terms).

Grass Seeds—Few sales are being made. Best dressed perennial seed, 3s 9d to 4s; medium to good, 3s 3d to 3s 6d, ex store. Cocksfoot seed: best, 3½d to 4½d; medium, 3d to 3½d per lb.

Potatoes—Best derwents, 30s to 35s; others, 17s 6d to 27s 6d per ton, sacks weighed in.

Chaff—Best, 47s 6d to 52s 6d; on rare occasions, 55s; inferior to medium, 30s to 45s per ton.

Dairy Produce—Prime keg butter, 9d to 10d and difficult to place; factory made cheese, medium size, 4½d to 5d; loaf shape, 5½d to 5¾d; dairy made, 3d to 4½d per lb.

MESSRS STRONACH BROS. AND MORRIS report as follows:—

Fat Cattle—Medium supply forward for Wednesday's sale, consisting for the most part of good to prime beef, the balance medium quality. Prices about equal to last week's. Best bullocks, 17 10s to L9; medium, L5 10s to L7 5s; light and inferior, L4 to L5; best cows, L6 to L6 17s 6d; medium, L4 7s 6d to L5 15s; light, L2 7s 6d to L4. We sold a draft at quotations.

Fat Sheep—Entry moderate. Sales opened well, strong demand experienced. Best crossbreds, 17s 6d to 19s; medium to good, 13s 6d to 16s 6d; best ewes, 16s to 16s 9d; medium, 13s to 14s 9d; merino wethers, 8s to 12s.

Figs—Small supply of all descriptions.

Store Cattle—Still enquiry for these, business somewhat restricted, sales mostly confined to odd lots offering at country sales.

Store Sheep—Very little demand for these except good crossbreds. Sales do not command much attention.

Wool—No sales of any consequence in local market. Late London cables regarding closing of third series of wool sales to hand the tenor of which is only partially satisfactory, only finest grades of crossbred and merino showing an advance, all others show a slight decline.

Sheepskins—Comparatively small catalogues submitted to good attendance of buyers. Good competition throughout.

Rabbitkins are meeting with good competition at advanced rates.

Hides are without change.

Wheat—Very dull of sale with values for best milling at 3s 6d to 3s 9d; medium to good, 2s 9d to 3s 3d.

Oats—Market firm. Prime milling, 1s 10d to 1s 11d; stout feed, 1s 9d to 1s 10½d; long Tartarians to 2s.

MESSRS DONALD REID AND Co. report as follows for week ending July 27:—

Rabbitkins—Prime winters, 16d to 16½d; medium, 13d to 15d; inferior, 11½d to 12½d; coloured, 9d to 10d; autumn, 7½d to 9½d; suckers, 4½d to 5½d per lb.

Sheepskins—Keen competition, but prices show no change. Green crossbreds sold at 3s 2d to 4s 7d; do merinos, 2s 10d to 3s 3d;

dry crossbreds, 2s 6d to 5s 5d; do merinos, 1s 5d to 3s 11d; do pelts and lambs, 7d to 2s 10d.

Hides—Quotations remain unaltered.

Tallow—Strong demand. Prime rendered brings 18s 6d to 20s; medium, 15s to 17s; inferior, 13s to 14s; rough fat, 9s to 13s per cwt.

Wheat—Business dull. Prime milling, 3s 5d to 3s 8d; medium, 3s to 3s 4d; fowl wheat, 2s to 2s 8d.

Oats—Prices easier. Supplies small. Milling, 1s 10d to 1s 11d; bright feed, 1s 8d to 1s 9d; discoloured, 1s 5d to 1s 7d, sacks extra.

Chaff—There is a brisk demand for bright heavy oataheaf.

Turnips—We hold several consignments in store pending better prices.

Ryegrass—Better demand. Machine dressed, 3s 9d to 4s 6d; best farmers, 3s 3d to 3s 6d; medium and inferior, 2s 6d to 3s 2d.

Timothy—Prime seed is scarce, and inquired for at 40s to 45s. In erior offering freely and hard to quit.

RABBITSKIN MARKET.

H. KIRK and Co., Bond street, report as follows:—During the week kins have been coming forward in considerable quantities and the absurdly high prices lately ruling have been fully maintained for all grades, while prime winter collections show a distinct advance. We guarantee to return our clients the very highest current values and as our account sales are free of the commission and storage charged by the agents our net returns really show the best results to the consignor.

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

MESSRS. WRIGHT, STEPHENSON AND Co. report as follows:—A number of very first-class horses of both draught and harness sorts yarded, and though good prices were offered, vendors' ideas of values were too high to admit of much business being done, and for horses for farm work buyers usually expect to supply their requirements with horses ranging in price from L16 to L20. Consignments from the country of good farm horses would meet with a good demand. For first-class draughts (extra-heavy), L25 to L30; good ordinary (young), L18 to L22; medium, L12 to L16; aged, L6 to L10; good hacks and harness horses, L12 to L16; medium, L7 to L9; light and inferior, L2 10s to L5.

MR F. MEENAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale price—Oats 1s 7d to 1s 11d (bags extra), demand good. Wheat (easier) milling, 3s 6d to 4s 0d; fowls', 2s 0d to 2s 9d, sacks included. Chaff: Market, bare supply—£1 10s 0d to £2 12s 6d; hay, oaten, £3 0s; ryegrass, £3. Bran, £3 10s. Pollard, £4 0s. Potatoes, kidneys, seed, £2; derwents, £1 5s to £1 15s 0d. Flour: roller, £10 10s to £11 5s; stone, value nominal, £9 0s to £9 15s. Fresh butter, 10d to 1s 3d; salt, prime, 10d. Eggs, 1s 1d. Oatmeal, £9 10s in 25lbs; bulk, £9.

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

LADIES' BRANCH, DUNEDIN.

REPORT and balance sheet for the year ending July 22nd, 1892:—

The president and officers of the Society of St Vincent de Paul, in presenting the report for the year, desire to thank all those who have helped on the work of the Society by their donations, either in money, clothing, coal, or reading matter, or who have, by their kind services, helped in any way to make the undertakings of the members a success.

The president earnestly appeals to all friends of the Society to help on the work by becoming members, the subscription being only sixpence a month. It is quite within the means of all—or nearly all—to become, at least, honorary members, thereby contributing towards the funds so necessary in carrying on the work of the Society.

There are at present 258 hon members on the roll for the year, and 15 active ones, and it would be very satisfactory if the number could be increased by the addition of a few who are anxious and willing to give two or three hours each week in doing practical works of mercy. Of course doing this means making a little act of self-denial, but when we remember that if we "despise the cross we cannot expect the crown," we ought to make the sacrifice—if such it be—when, by so doing, relief and comfort are given to those who are in much need of, in many cases, the necessities of life. Charity consists of more than alms-giving alone. It embraces the well-being of the soul as well as the body, recognising that penury and misfortune are not unfrequently steps to the more perfect life.

Owing to the increase of poverty in our midst, brought about by various causes, such as want of employment, sickness, etc., there have been a great many demands on the funds at the disposal of the Society this winter, which the members have tried to meet by giving a little to each and every deserving case brought under their notice, and also by visiting such when practicable.

The receipts in money for the year have been £144 17s 9d, and the expenditure £142 8s 1d, the items of which are appended. Besides the above, many parcels of left-off clothing have been sent to us, thus enabling us to give away a large number of useful articles of clothing over and above what has been provided for by the funds.

H. B. K I R K

MANUFACTURERS OF
Building Bricks, Well Bricks and Round
Chimney Bricks, Salt Glazed Sanitary Drain
Pipes (from 3in. to 21in. diameter, with
all the necessary junctions). Stench
Traps (of all sizes), Chimney Pots
and Air Bricks (all sizes), Fire
Bricks, Bakers' Blocks, Flower
and Seed Pots.

Also in Stock—For Sale—
Lime, Cement, Plaster of Paris, Cow
Hair, Fireclay (ground and
raw), Sand, Shingle,
etc., etc.

Agent for Rutherford Bros. Hydraulic Lime.

CHRISTCHURCH DEPOT AND OFFICE,
193 TUAM STREET.
TELEPHONE: No. 432.

R. W. WALTERS AND CO.
UNDERTAKERS, CHRISTCHURCH.

Funerals Furnished in Town or Country
on the shortest notice and at lowest rates.
Polished Coffin in Bimu or Kauri from £5.
Please note Address—43 Victoria Street;
Private Residence, 211 Kilmore St., Christ-
church. Telephone, No 146.



BOOTS! BOOTS!

THE increasing demand for these
Boots proves that the public appreciate
their sterling QUALITY, and the numerous
Testimonials received establishes the fact that
the ZEALANDIA BOOTS is exactly what
the careful householder requires.

When a purchaser sees this brand on a Boot
he need look no further for he has found a
Boot

That WILL WEAR wonderfully well,
That FITS COMFORTABLY every kind of
foot, and is MODERATE in PRICE.

Can anything more be wanted?
You will save money by buying
ZEALANDIA BOOTS.

COLEMANE & SONS

EUCALYPTE

VICTORY DIMINUTIVES

THE TREE OF LIFE.
PURE EXTRACT from the
EUCALYPTE TREE.

FOR all affections of the Chest and
Lungs, Consumption Asthma, Croup
Colds, Gravel and Kidney Complaints, Diphe-
theria, Gout, Rheumatism, Scurvy, Neuralgia,
Toothache and Fevers of all kinds. It has no
equal. Awarded medals at Sydney, Melbourne
and Adelaide, beating all competitors, and is
the only Pure Extract in the world. See that
the label bears our trade mark (Tree of Life
and signature, Coleman and Sons, Col-
mundra, N.S. Wales), without this it is a
fraud. Sold everywhere. Price, 1s 6d and
2s 6d.

Wholesale and Retail Depot: LICHFIELD
STREET, Christchurch.

**FLAG BRAND
KETCHUPS**



USE
HAYWARD BROS.
Celebrated
FLAG BRAND TOMATO & WORCESTER
SAUCES.

25 First Awards to 1891.
CHRISTCHURCH, NEW ZEALAND.

A NEW DEPARTURE IN PORTRAIT
PHOTOGRAPHY.

The following arrangement will only
subsist until
WEDNESDAY, the 31st of AUGUST NEXT

FOR FIFTEEN SHILLINGS

We will give, until the above date
ONE DOZEN CABINET PORTRAITS
(OF FIRST-CLASS FINISH),
And, in addition,
An EXQUISITE ENLARGEMENT
on OPAL,
Or TWO OPALS (Cabinet size),
Or a BROMIDE ENLARGEMENT,
With a Cut-out Tinted Mount, measuring
(outside) 18 inches by 15,
AT THE OPTION OF THE SITTERS.

Specimens of all the above may now be seen
in our windows, and we invite special atten-
tion to the quality of the productions.

BURTON BROTHERS,
NUMBER FORTY-ONE PRINCES STREET.

The above arrangement will stand only
Until WEDNESDAY,
The 31st of AUGUST NEXT.

A. MORRISON AND CO.
(Late ANDERSON and MORRISON)
ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS
COPPERSMITHS, PLUMBERS,
GASFITTERS, ELECTROPLATERS, &c.

Manufacturers of Engineers' and Plumbers'
Brass-work, Confectionery, Brewing, Munging,
Rabbit Preserving, and Dairy Factory Plant,
etc.

Attention invited to our stock of Gasaliers,
Hail Lamps, Gas Brackets, and Globes in
newest designs.

Just landed, shipment of Stairway Ware,
including Unias Closets and other modern
appliances.

Plumbing Work done, and Drains tested on
the latest scientific principle by experienced
workmen.

The trade supplied with Iron and Brass
Castings, &c.

PRICES TO MEET THE TIMES.
ESTIMATES GIVEN FOR REPAIRS.

TELEPHONE: No. 69.

TURKISH BATHS,

MORAY PLACE,

DUNEDIN.

The above BATHS have been thoroughly
repaired and are now in good going order.

H. DORING ... Proprietor.

RUGG'S KUMARA HOTEL,
MAIN STREET,
KUMARA.

The Proprietor wishes to announce that he
has just completed extensive alterations to
this well and favourably known hotel, which
will be found one of the most complete on
the coast.

Private Sitting Rooms, Billiard Room, Shower
and Plunge baths, and every convenience.
Livery and bait stables. Horses, coaches, and
traps always on hire.

The choicest brands of wines and spirits
always in stock.

JAMES RUGG ... Proprietor.

IF YOU WANT

SOLID, SERVICEABLE,
SATISFACTORY BOOTS,

Try the "PREMIER" Brand.

THE MOST RELIABLE

And QUICKEST-SELLING GOODS

In New Zealand.

Can be obtained from most Shoe

Dealers in New Zealand, and

Wholesale from the

Manufacturers,

M. O'BRIEN AND CO.,

CHRISTCHURCH.



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

The above Company will despatch steamers
as under:—

FOR LYTTLETON, WELLINGTON. —
ROTORUA, s. s., on Monday, August 1.
Passengers from Dunedin wharf at 3 p.m.
Cargo till noon.

NELSON, VIA LYTTLETON, WELL-
INGTON and PICTON. — ROTORUA, s. s., on
Monday, August 1. Passengers from
Dunedin Wharf at 3 p.m. Cargo till noon

FOR AUCKLAND, VIA LYTTLETON
WELLINGTON, NAPIER, and GIS-
BORNE. — TE ANAU, s. s., on Wednes-
day, August 3. Passengers from Dune-
din by 2.30 p.m. train.

FOR OAMARU, TIMARU, LYTTLETON,
NAPIER, GISBOURNE, AUCKLAND. —
OHAU, s. s., early.

FOR SYDNEY, VIA LYTTLETON, WELL-
INGTON, NAPIER, GISBORNE, and
AUCKLAND. — TEKAPO, s. s., on
Wednesday, August 10. Passengers from
Dunedin by 2.30 p.m. train.

FOR MELBOURNE, VIA BLUFF AND
HOBART. — TALUNE, s. s., on Thurs-
day, August 4. Passengers from Dunedin
by 2.30 p.m. train.

FOR SYDNEY, VIA LYTTLETON AND
WELLINGTON. — HAUROTO, s. s., on
Tuesday August 2.

FOR WESTPORT, via TIMARU, AKAROA,
LYTTLETON, AND WELLINGTON. —
OMAPAKE, s. s., on Friday, August 2.
Passengers from Dunedin Wharf at 4 p.m.
Cargo till 1 p.m.

FOR GREYMOUTH AND HOKITIKA, VIA
OAMARU, TIMARU, LYTTLETON, and
WELLINGTON — HERALD, s. s., about
Tuesday, August 2

FOR FIJI, from AUCKLAND. — OVALAU
s. s., about Friday, August 12

FOR TONGA and SAMOA, from AUCK-
LAND — UPOLU, s. s., on Tuesday, August 2

OFFICES:
Corner Vogel, Water, and Cumberland street

WOMEN AND MUSIC.

THE authoritative statement that Theodore Thomas intends to perform at the dedicatory ceremonies of the Exposition Buildings next October the "Festival Jubilate" of Mrs Amy M. Beach, of Boston, stirs up the *Wilkesbarre Record* to an outburst of denial that woman has ever done anything of permanent value in music, falling back on the honoured name of Anton Rubinstein; and going on wildly to deny that she has ever written even a song that holds strength, beauty and feeling. It finishes up by wanting to know why Mrs Beach (whose name it does not give and whom it indicates as a Western woman) begins with a symphony.

Let it soothe its perturbed soul a little. Mrs Beach did not begin with a symphony. She has written much of fine music already, and is recognised by the best musical authorities of the musical city of Boston as a composer possessing genius, not merely talent, genius that will command the world's recognition rapidly, as the young woman's work becomes known.

The *Record* would do well to recall what Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson recently gave fresh fillip to the public memory about, that the evidence brought proves that Fanny Mendelssohn wrote many of the finest "Songs without words" which were published under her brother's name; and that when she proposed to publish some of her musical compositions under her own name, Felix and all the rest of the family sat upon and suppressed her for her unfeminine longing for notoriety.

The most beautiful and touching music ever written to a large number of Felicia Hemans' most lovely songs—songs of many lands, songs of all the domestic affections—was composed by her sister, Miss M. A. Browne, and is to be found in many collections of the best song music published now on both sides of the Atlantic. One of them is the well-known setting of "The landing of the pilgrim Fathers,"

"The breaking waves dashed high
On a stern and rock-bound coast."

At one time, for private satisfaction, was made a list of women song-writers whose work lives and will live, but it is not in existence for reference now. If re-gathered, it would improve the *Record* writer's musical knowledge.

Mrs Augusta Holmes' "Ode Triumpnale," which was composed in honour of the French Republic and produced in Paris at the musical festival which the French Government held (in connection with the Exposition of 1889), as a centennial commemoration of 1789, is one of the greatest musical works of the nineteenth century. It was written, and was accepted as worthy by a committee of the highest musical knowledge, after it had rejected all the works sent in by masculine composers. And the management of the Paris Opera have accepted, and will shortly produce, an opera by Mrs Holmes entitled "La Montagne Noir." And it is the only opera, the work of a British composer, except Balfe's ever accepted by the Paris Opera management.—*Scranton (Pa.) Truth.*

The ancient palace of the Popes in Rome is the most magnificent building in the world. It has 4,422 apartments.

The Pope is preparing a letter to American, Italian, and Spanish Cardinals, pointing out the religious aspect of Columbus's mission.

The French Government has given pensions of 1,200 francs and 800 francs, respectively, to the wife and daughter of M. Very, who was blown up in his wine shop in Paris by the Anarchists.

The Bishops of England have decided to promote, in connection with the Holy Father's Episcopal Jubilee, as large a collection as possible of Peter's Pence for presentation to his Holiness. It is also designed to entrust to the Catholic union the organisation of a pilgrimage to Rome. An address will be presented to the Pope, signed by the clergy and laity of the province of Westminster.

Father Lockhart was not, it appears, the first of the Tractarian converts. He was preceded by some two years by Canon Bernard Smith, who is still living and performing the active duties of a priest at the Catholic Church at Great Marlow, Bucks. Canon Smith, who was also a pupil of Newman's was a Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, and at the beginning of the forties was an incumbent of Leadenham.

Bishop Brennan, of the newly-created diocese of Dalles, Texas is the youngest of the American prelates. He is also extremely boyish in appearance. Besides being a profound theologian, the Bishop is a great linguist, reading and writing in the neighbourhood of fourteen different languages both living and dead.

An investigation by the German Government has disclosed a league of anarchists, whose object was to terrorise all Europe.

During a mission recently held at Montreal by the Paulist Fathers of New York 50,000 people signed the total abstinence pledge.

MYERS AND CO., Dentists, Octagon, corner of George street. The guarantee highest class work at moderate fees. Their artificial teeth give general satisfaction, and the fact of 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.]

During the year 21 children have been sent to St Mary's Orphanage, Nelson, the Society paying the fares by steamer of 13 of the number, the other eight having their fares otherwise provided for. It is to be hoped that this work may commend itself to those who take an interest in the welfare of poor, and in many cases neglected little children. It has been our privilege to send six poor penitents to the shelter of Mt Magdala, Christchurch, where they are being taken every care of by the nuns of the Good Shepherd.

There have also been 13 baptisms brought about through the instrumentality of the Society. There have been 1100 visits paid to the poor in their own houses, and in their interests generally. A catechism class is held weekly. The hospitals and benevolent institutions are visited, and newspapers and books given to the patients and inmates.

The members particularly wish to thank the Bishop and clergy for their practical help—in the midst of their many and arduous duties—in furthering both the spiritual and temporal work of the Society.

There is one thing to which it is desired to draw attention. It would be much appreciated by the collectors if members would kindly send their subscriptions when practicable to the lady in whose book their name appears, this would be a great kindness of their part.

The following ladies have been appointed office-bearers for ensuing year:—President, Mrs Fergusson; vice-president, Mrs Connor; treasurer, Mrs Woods; secretary, Miss Drum; wardrobe keepers, Mrs Barnes and Mrs Jackson.

Balance-sheet for the year ending July 22, 1892:—

RECEIPTS.

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------|-----|-----|----|
| | | £ | s. | d. |
| Subscriptions of members | } ... | ... | 144 | 17 |
| Donations of money | | | | |
| Concert of August 1891 | | | | |

EXPENDITURE.

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----|----|---|
| To Groceries ... | 56 | 15 | 6 |
| Coals ... | 11 | 19 | 6 |
| Boots and drapery ... | 40 | 1 | 0 |
| Fares to Nelson for children ... | 13 | 5 | 0 |
| Funeral ... | 4 | 12 | 6 |
| Mount Magdala ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Sundries ... | 6 | 0 | 1 |
| Urgent board and lodging ... | 3 | 4 | 6 |
| Cleaning workroom ... | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| | 142 | 8 | 1 |
| Balance ... | 2 | 9 | 8 |

CONCERT, JULY 19, 1892.

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|----|----|---|
| Receipts to date ... | 34 | 7 | 7 |
| Expenses—hire of hall, etc. ... | 4 | 18 | 2 |

List of articles given away during year ending July, 1892:—

166 grocery orders at 5s each, 35 do do at 2s 6d each, 52 quarter-ton orders of coal, also 6 tons (donation); 33 men's and boys' boots, new 18 do do do, 2nd; 38 women's and girls' dresses, new; 27 do do do, 2nd; 31 childrens' overalls, new; 59 women's and childrens' petticoats, new; 15 do do do, 2nd; 78 women's and childrens' under-clothing, new; 27 do do do, 2nd; 19 men's and boys' coats, 2nd; 18 men's and boys' vests, 2nd; 28 do do trousers, 2nd; 6 do do singlets 2nd; 24 do do shirts, new; 19 do do do, 2nd; 20 women's and children's stockings, 2nd; 26 do do do, new; 9 men's and women's hats, 2nd; 3 women's bonnets, 2nd; 3 childrens' hoods, 2nd; 4 boys caps, 2nd; 5 pair blankets, new; 9 women's jackets, 2nd; 1 bed quilt, 2nd; 2 ulsters, new, 27 yards new flannel, unmade; 30 do do calico, do; 26 do do print, do; 3 boys' suits, new; 5 do do, 2nd. 4 aprons, new; 6 do, 2nd; 1 dressing jacket, new; 2 feather pillows, 1 cape, 2nd; 3 large parcels mixed clothes, rosary beads, scapulars, etc, etc.

Medical comforts:—Milk, wine, brandy, soda water, jellies, egg-flip, custards, beef tea, soup, mutton broth, bread, sponge cakes, oranges, grapes, etc.

21 children sent to Nelson, 6 penitents to Mount Magdala, Christchurch; 14 children baptised, 1,100 visits to the poor.

Messrs A. Morrison and Co (late Anderson and Morrison), Dunedin, are prepared to execute all orders entrusted to them in connection with the trade of the engineers, iron and brass founders, and kindred lines. All the work executed by the firm is of the highest possible quality, and the articles they supply are the best that can be had. Their prices and charges generally are very moderate.

NOTICE.

Contributions to our literary columns should be addressed to the editor, and should reach this office not later than Tuesday morning.

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1892.

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 FINANCIAL DEBATE.



FOR more than a week an avalanche of talking, sarcastically called a debate on finance, has been going on in our House of Representatives, and it is said that this shower of all sorts of stuff is likely to continue for another week. May the Fates deliver us. Another week of nonsense and recrimination! What is to become of the country represented by men who are labouring under the delusion that they are discussing finance, whilst all the time they are only exhibiting their utter ignorance of an abstruse science, the first principles of which they do not seem to have mastered. At all events, this debate has given the public no proof that the speakers so far understand what they expended so much talk about. The only idea left on the public mind is that Opposition speakers consider it incumbent on them to find fault with Mr BALLANCE'S Financial Statement whether there is any real reason for doing so or not. The best of the Opposition orators, feeling compelled to abstain from total and absolute fault-finding, declare that all that is commendable in the Government Statement must be put to the credit of Sir H. ATKINSON, who has not been Finance Minister for two years. And this is thought sufficient argument or reason for adverse criticism. Others, less intelligent and less mentally and morally elevated, fasten on Ministers' travelling expenses, and find in the amount a reason for condemning the Government's finance. This is a peculiar argument and quite worthy of the men who so strenuously make use of it. Others, again, whilst canonising Sir H. ATKINSON as the saint of finance, never cease to anathemise the present Government for having carried the Acts establishing the Land and Income Tax. In their estimation these are financial heresies, quite forgetful, as they are, that in almost all civilised and progressive states both land and income taxes are and have been for long periods ordinary means of raising revenue. Some others affect to be scandalised at the neglect of Ministers to diminish taxation as they profess to have a surplus. Those gentlemen are opposed to borrowing and clamorous for public works, and seem to think that public works can be carried on without borrowing and without taxation sufficient to raise the necessary fund for their carrying on. These are the statesmen so shrewd and economical that they consider a waste of time and, consequently, of money, in unmeaning speeches in Parliament is necessary for the enlightenment and the promotion of the financial good of the country. We suspect the country will hardly see this, or that in the country there will be any sympathy for or approbation of this bootless debate. An attentive reader of it will come to the conclusion that hon Members who have taken part in it, particularly Opposition Members, have not done much to conciliate public respect for either their intellectual or moral qualities. As for ourselves, we are truly humbled to find that our representatives in Parliament assembled have made such an exhibition of themselves. But this state of things affords another

reason why constituencies ought to be very careful to send well-informed and steady men to Parliament, and be very cautious not to allow themselves to be hoodwinked by loud-mouthed and empty-headed demagogues and artful politicians having axes to grind.

A CONFERENCE of the Catholic hierarchy of the Colony is about to be held in Dunedin. The Very Rev Dr Egan, O.S.B., will attend as representative of the Bishop of Auckland, who is still in Europe. The prelates are expected to arrive in this city to-morrow (Thursday).

HERE is a telegram under date Wellington, July 26, to the latter portion of which we are happy in giving the most emphatic contradiction:—"Archbishop Bedwood left by the Wairarapa for the south to attend the conference which would have been held in Wellington but that the health of Bishop Moran, of Dunedin, prevents his travelling at this time of the year."—There is not a word of truth in this statement as to Bishop Moran's health. His Lordship is perfectly sound and vigorous, and fails in nothing of his accustomed energy. As a proof of this, if any be wanting, we may point to his celebration of Pontifical High Mass on Sunday week—when he also preached,—officiating and preaching again in the evening, and all without the slightest sign of fatigue. The report is completely without foundation.

THE annual meeting of the St Vincent de Paul Society took place in St Joseph's Hall, Dunedin, on Tuesday evening. The report and balance-sheet, which were read by Mr C. E. Haughton, will be found elsewhere. The Rev Father Lynch, Adm, spoke strongly in support of the Society and in testimony of the good work done by it. The Rev Father Murphy also bore testimony to the same effect. Messrs J. J. Connor, D. W. Woods and C. E. Haughton likewise advocated the claims of the Society to aid and sympathy, and appealed to the members of the Catholic congregation especially to give it their assistance. The report and balance-sheet, however, speak for themselves and plead the eloquent argument of facts.

THE final result of the elections is that Mr Gladstone has a majority of 42. The details are as follows:—Conservatives: England, 236; Wales, 2; Scotland, 11; Ireland, 19. Total, 268. Unionists: England, 32; Scotland, 10; Ireland, 4. Total, 46. Gladstonian Liberals: England, 196; Wales, 28; Scotland, 51. Total, 275. Nationalists: England, 1; Ireland, 71. Total, 72. Parnellites: Ireland, 9. The *Times* gives the total Home Rule vote as 2,477,856; anti-Home Rule, 2,274,842. The majority for the latter in England was 121,635. The Home Rule majority in Wales was 51,636, in Scotland 36,185, and in Ireland 236,828. The total majority in favour of Home Rule was therefore 203,014. Mr Sexton we may add, has been returned for North Kerry. All sorts of rumours and conjectures are current—but until Parliament meets we shall know nothing definitely.

MR HARRY CROSS, treasurer of the Montague-Turner Opera Company scored marked successes by the full houses that continued up to the very last night of the season in Dunedin. On Friday, Miss Annis Montague's benefit, the house was overflowing, and even in the circle additional accommodation had to be provided by placing rows of chairs at the back. No very great decrease was to be marked on Saturday night. Mr Cross is admirably fitted for the place he fills, joining to energy and zeal a pleasant manner that goes a great way in overcoming obstacles and promoting the object he has in view. On the morning after Miss Montague's benefit he was presented by her and Mr Turner with a very pretty souvenir—a miniature mariner's compass in greenstone and gold—a token, as Miss Montague gracefully remarked, of the successful manner in which he had steered the company on their tour. The following inscription was written on the lid of the box in which the gift was contained:—"To Harry Cross.—Just a little souvenir of appreciation for his faithfulness and work in this his first season with us and for us.—Annis Montague-Turner, Charles Turner."

THE choir of St Joseph's Cathedral was again assisted on Sunday by some members of the Montague-Turner Opera Company. The Music performed was the "Kyrie" from the Twelfth Mass, the "Gloria" from Mozart's No 2, and the "Credo," "Sanctus," and "Agnus Dei" from Weber's Mass in G. At the Offertory a violin solo was played by Herr F. Helmrich, and at the consecration Messrs Gunning, England, and Cassier sang an "Ave Maria" from Mercadante, which they repeated at Vespers.

IN the House of Representatives on Friday, Mr Taylor complained that the Ladbroke School Committee had rejected Mr Richard Clarkson, although he was admittedly the most eligible candidate for the mastership of the school, because he was a Roman Catholic. The Hon Member added that the matter was of great

importance to 98,000 people of the colony, and therefore deserved the widest publicity. The Minister of Education, in reply, promised to make inquiries, and added that if the charge was true, the Ladbroke committee had acted in a very improper manner. Mr Wright said that he himself had already communicated with the committee, and had received the following answer:—"Committee are unanimously of opinion they should not be called on to furnish Mr Clarkson with the reason that may have actuated any individual member of the committee in making the recent appointment of master. The committee are not answerable for any information Mr Clarkson may have obtained in canvassing members of the committee. Mr Clarkson states that one of the committee was sent to him to inquire whether it was true that he was a Catholic after his having been unanimously chosen to the post. On his replying in the affirmative, the emissary told him he could not be appointed." This is evidently an admission that the charge was true. There is nothing, however, that is new to us in the matter. We have long been acquainted with what the chances of Catholics are in regard to the public schools. Neither as teachers nor pupils have they anything to expect there but injustice and contempt.

The letter of our Wellington correspondent has reached us too late for insertion in our present issue.—Pressure on our space obliges us also to hold over other interesting matter to next week.

THE half-yearly meeting of the H.A.C.B.S., St Mary's Branch, No 193, Timaru, was held on July 7, and was largely attended. The election of officers for the ensuing term resulted as follows:—President, Bro P. O'Shea; vice-president, Bro J. P. McGowan; treasurer, Bro H. H. Madden; secretary, Bro M. F. Dennehy (re-elected); warden, Bro W. Kelly; guardian, Bro H. Kent; sick visitors, Bros Peares and Moloney. The newly elected officers were duly installed by the retiring president, who wished them a happy and prosperous term of office. A vote of thanks was accorded to the retiring officers, and the meeting terminated. The branch has 107 members on the roll, and is increasing rapidly in funds. The balance-sheet for the past quarter, which will be considered at the next meeting, is anticipated to be a very satisfactory one, on account of the small demand made on the sick fund during the quarter.

THE Rev Father McKenna appeals for aid towards the erection of a new church in New Plymouth. The present building is quite inadequate for the purposes required, and the Catholic community are unable, of their own resources, to replace it. An appeal, therefore, is made to the charitable outside the district. We need say nothing to recommend to our readers participation in such a work. All of them who hear of the need will certainly be anxious to do all that lies in their power towards supplying it. We confidently expect that Father McKenna's appeal will meet with a full and ready response.

CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own Correspondent.)

HIS Lordship Dr Grimes celebrated Pontifical High Mass on Friday last, the feast of St Mary Magdalen, and preached an eloquent sermon on St Mary Magdalen in the beautiful chapel at Mt Magdala. The Rev Fathers Cummings, V.G.; Le Menant, Ginaty, Aubrey, Purton, Bell, and Marnane were present.—Mr Seager, who is quite an expert with the magic lantern, and Mr Bachelor, who acted the part of showman, entertained on the evening of the same day the inmates of the institution with a splendid display of dissolving views. Miss Seager accompanied her father, and his Lordship, the Rev Fathers Cumming, Goutenoir, and Ginaty were present. The scenes included a series of views incidental to a Christmas story. A trip was then taken around the world and views were shown of cathedrals and famous buildings in many of the European capitals. Many grand views of Irish and English landscape scenery were likewise admirably exhibited and the display closed with a variety of comic views which occasioned not a little merriment. At the end of the entertainment a hearty vote of thanks, proposed by the Rev Father Ginaty, was accorded to Mr Seager and Mr Bachelor for their edifying and amusing display.—The Rev Father Cummings concluded on the following Saturday an eight day's retreat which he has preached to the inmates, and on the morning of that day he gave the dress of the Magdalens to six penitents and received the act of consecration of many more. About eighty penitents attended the retreat and their piety and devotion were most edifying. The work of the asylum, to which no one is refused who applies for admittance, and which is a real shelter—indeed a pleasant home—for every class and creed of unfortunate fallen women in the Colony, from the North Cape to Stewart's Island, is very admirable and charitable. The real good, both spiritual and physical, and the solid reform of mind and improvement effected in bodily health by the refuge are in-

calculable, and it is quite an enigma how the Sisters of the Good Shepherd carry on so laudable an institution with the little amount of outside aid that they receive. An inspection of the place and its attractive surroundings and a glance at the penitents, who are usually under the spiritual care of the Rev Father Goutenoir, are alone sufficient to show what a great boon the asylum is and will be to the Colony. It is to be ardently hoped that Catholics, and, indeed, people generally, will especially turn their attention to this institution and aid the good Sisters in the noble work that they have undertaken. Great and pressing as are their needs, I hear of but few appeals from the gentle Sisterhood in behalf of their dear charges and refuge. Does this mean that help is not required? Certainly not. I hear from every reliable source that there is yet heavy debt on the establishment, and that the Rev Father Ginaty, notwithstanding his herculean shoulders and great administrative powers, is really at a loss to devise means to keep up the institution. But doubtless the importance of the asylum will eventually be realised, and the devoted priest and the Sisters of the Good Shepherd will be able to obtain means wherewith to advance the institution.

There was, on Wednesday last, a fairly well attended meeting, which his Lordship honoured with his presence, of the men's branch of the Society of St Vincent de Paul. Early on Sunday morning last the conference approached Holy Communion at the pro-Cathedral, and his Lordship, who took for a text the words:—"He went about doing good, and healing all that were oppressed with devils; for God was with him," preached a most excellent charity sermon on St Vincent de Paul, the great founder of the institution, in aid of the Society's funds, and I hear with happy results, as the collections which took place at the various Masses amount in the aggregate to a handsome donation. There was a large congregation and a numerous choir sang admirably Haydn's Imperial Mass. The Rev Father Ginaty, S.M., preached at Vespers on the same day at St Mary's an excellent sermon, but there was not a large congregation on the occasion.

I see that the Hibernian Society in Australia have published a most interesting report of their twenty-second annual meeting in Sydney in April last. According to this report, which all well-wishers of the Society should carefully read, the institution numbers throughout Australia upwards of eleven thousand members, and possesses an aggregate fund considerably over £65,000. Deputies from all the colonies attended the meeting, and the report gives a fair and general account of the Society's present position. Thirteen new branches, it seems, which include one in New Zealand and another in Tasmania, have been opened during the past year, and three of these are composed of ladies. These female contingents are in Adelaide. The report states that it would be to the advantage of the Society to form branches in all the large centres, as many young ladies live at long distances from their homes, and are heavily taxed with regard to medicine and medical attendance. There are also strong juvenile branches. On the occasion of three hundred members of a juvenile branch approaching in a body Holy Communion at St Benedict's, his Lordship Bishop Higgins said: "The religious celebration which they had witnessed that morning must have been a source of consolation to every friend of the Society who saw it, and he could express no better wish in the interest of its members than to hope that such edifying scenes might often be re-enacted. Young lads, on leaving school and entering on the busy walks of life, were exposed to exceptional dangers, which he regretted to say parents were sometimes powerless to provide against. To such as these the Hibernian association would prescribe an assured protection." The report contains also a first prize essay by Mr P. Bradley, of Victoria, on the advantages, both spiritual and temporal, accruing from membership. When sickness appears in a family, the Society, says the essayist, supplies the first and greatest needs then required—medical attendance and medicine. Again, should death remove the wage-earner, is it not a consolation for the mother of a numerous family to know that she can claim, not as a charity but as a just right, the sum of £20 for funeral expenses? This shows that to insure the well being, efficacy, and durability of the Society, it is absolutely necessary that it should have a religious and national character, and that persons err who say that in a new country all distinctions of race and religion should be discarded. Cannot an Irishman or a Catholic form an unit in an adopted country and become as patriotic as anyone without ignoring his creed or native land or that of his ancestors? In the United States are Irishmen even of the third generation who are devotedly attached to their religion and to the old land, yet aid in the advancement of the grand Republic, and glory in the stars and stripes as much as the very descendants of the Mayflower men. Towards the end of the essay he introduces with much effect a beautiful simile. When the Apostles went out to preach, Imperial Rome held sway over the then civilised world, and wherever the Roman eagles floated, the missionary found an audience who could understand him, and give him access to the Pagan soldier and to the Pagan slave. Now wherever the Union Jack floats, wherever the English language is spoken, there you find the Irishman. Wherever the Irishman


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NELSON.

settles down he brings his religion with him, and there you find a priest. The inference that he draws from these and many more pretty facts is that it is imperatively necessary for the Hibernian Society, and for Irish Catholic people generally, to preserve as well as the practices of their religion their nationality. For the Irish race, scattered over the British Empire, he says, may be "the leaven the woman hid in three measures of meal until the whole was leavened."

Mr Dobbin, president, occupied the chair at the Literary Society on Tuesday evening last. The programme was a debate, and the question discussed was, "Whether have books or companions the greater effect in the forming of character?" Mr O'Connor opened in support of books, and Mr Power followed in favour of companions. Father Bell, the president, and, indeed, every member present spoke on the subject, and the debate was an exceptionally interesting one. On Tuesday, August 19, the Society's annual reunion takes place. The larger meeting-room will be decorated for the occasion, and refreshments and an attractive musical programme provided. Mr F. Cooper is likewise to appear with a number of splendid views and a magic lantern. This part of the entertainment will doubtless be exceedingly interesting.

His Honour Mr Justice Denniston sat in the Supreme Court on Wednesday morning last, and gave a judgment which quashed the resolution of the Sydenham Licensing Committee, who refused some weeks ago to renew the licenses of the only three remaining hotels in the borough. His Honour made a long and grand speech on the occasion, and there was a large attendance of the public. The chairman, the Rev Mr Isitt, and his supporters sat on the Grand Jury benches alongside of publicans, brewers and others, and a number of more or less interested persons thronged the floor of the court and the gallery. When the decision of the court was made known flags were hoisted half-mast high on two or three hotels, in sarcastic honour of "the death of the Sydenham Licensing Committee." The writ which the court has granted, and which upsets the committee's late decision, applies only, of course, to the Lancaster Park Hotel. But the owners of the other two licenses will doubtless soon file similar writs. The fact that his Honour has saddled the expenses of the court upon the committee is said to have filled the minds of these gentleman and their partisans with dismay. The minds of many more persons appear, however replete with merriment at this second part of the decision.

DUNEDIN CATHOLIC LITERARY SOCIETY.

The ordinary weekly meeting of this Society was held in the Christian Brothers' school on Wednesday evening, July 20th, Mr P. Carolin occupied the chair and there was an excellent attendance of members.

Apologies for non-attendance were read from the president (Rev Father Lynch) and the hon secretary (Mr Thomas Drumm).

Mr Flynn was unanimously elected a member of the Society.

Messrs James Eager and W. H. McKeay commended favourably on the speech made by Mr P. Hally at the recent public meeting held to discuss Central Railway affairs. Mr Hally, in thanking them for their complimentary remarks, attributed his success (if it could be termed that) to his Literary Society experience, and strongly urged upon those present the desirableness of getting new members, and thus enlarging the Society's sphere of usefulness.

Mr John Hickson opened the programme with a fine recitation from Loggfellow, entitled "King Robert of Sicily" which was delivered in an extremely pleasing manner. Mr George Hesford delivered a humorous reading from Mark Twain very creditably. Mr W. H. McKeay read an unfinished paper on "Gold and gold diggers."

He traced the discovery of the precious metal in large quantities in America and Australasia, and contributed various interesting and amusing anecdotes in connection with the search for gold in these countries. Mr P. Carolin read a paper on that vexing subject the "Education Question." He affirmed that too much money was spent on what he termed ornamental education, and pointed out evils resulting from the educational system in vogue in New Zealand. He also affirmed that sound morality was utterly impossible without religion. The following members criticised various items, Messrs James Eager (who proposed a hearty vote of thanks) H. Griffin J. Cantwell, D. Falkner, F. Cantwell, J. Kennedy, M. Miller, H. F. Mooney, C. E. Haughton. Mr F. W. Peter has kindly promised to read a paper at the next meeting of the Society.

The usual compliments to the chairman terminated the meeting

Correspondence.

[We are not responsible for the opinions expressed by our Correspondents.]

SHOULD CATHOLICS SUPPORT BALLANCE OR ROLLESTON, OR NEITHER?

TO THE EDITOR N.Z. TABLET.

SIR,—A few weeks ago I noticed in your columns the report of a speech in which advice was tendered to Catholics to vote next time for Conservative candidates only. "Liberals," said the speaker, "have done nothing. Let us try what the Conservatives will do for us."

Apropos of this novel proposition, kindly permit me to ask and answer a few questions.

What has the Opposition—the so-called Conservative party—done for us? As a party—Nothing. What has the present Government—the so-called Liberal party—done for us? As a party—Nothing. Both parties, as far as the settlement of this burning question is concerned, are in precisely the same condition. In that passive state they will remain until a fearless statesman appears in New Zealand, who, believing in the justice of our cause and possessed of far-seeing wisdom and true patriotism, will carry with the pertinacity of a Grand Old Man the struggle to a successful issue. In the Atkinsonian Ministry we have found at times advocates of justice to Catholics, but no attempt was ever made by the party to change the existing state of things. The present cultured leader of the so-called Conservative party is an avowed and bitter opponent of Catholic claims. A number of the so-called Conservatives have been elected on the understanding that they preserved intact the present state of things. The so-called Conservative Rolleston, the so-called Conservative Allen, the so-called Conservative Scobie Mackenzie, are not likely men to permit aid to Catholic schools to become a party platform cry at the next election.

Let us turn to the party now in power, the so-called Liberals.

In the Stout-Vogel-Ballance Ministries we have found at times advocates of justice to Catholics, but no attempt was ever made by them as a party to change the existing state of things.

What we say of the so-called Conservatives we affirm with equal truth of the so-called Liberals:—If we leave the school question out of account we find that in many respects the so-called Liberals show a certain liberal spirit towards Catholics. For instance, the prejudice which for many years excluded Catholics from positions in the Cabinet in other colonies does not seem to obtain with the party now in power in New Zealand. In the present Government we have Hon Sir P. Buckley, a well-tried Nationalist and most loyal Catholic.

We have Hon J. G. Ward, who is true as steel on the school question. We had others in past so-called Liberal administrations. How many Catholics have occupied seats on the Treasury benches during the so-called Conservative *regime*? A straw shows how the wind blows. This fact does not point to a kindly feeling between the Opposition and Roman Catholics.

What could past Governments do for us? What can the present Government do for us? Simply bring in the question, make it a Government measure, be defeated, and resign, to oblige us, and show a little sympathy. In the present Government there are three advocates of aid to private schools. Let us suppose that they, with the consent of their colleagues (a likely thing!), introduced a measure of relief in the direction indicated, out they would go, and in would come Messrs Bolleston, Kaitangata Mackenzie, no-Popery Allen, and Co. Of course they would make aid to Catholic schools a strong plank in their electoral platform! Judging by the past, no matter what overtures Catholics made to them, they would rather inscribe "Down with Catholic schools" on the banner of their party. It will take a deal of Clutha water to wash Kaitangata coal off "dirty hands." The taking up the school question by a responsible Minister and a Parliamentary party is a most desirable thing. The time, I am afraid, has not yet come. The time will soon come if Catholics be loyal to their natural leaders and true to themselves. How can we expect the present Ministry to warmly espouse our cause when they are not encouraged by many Catholics. Catholic writers should make the education question the great question of their articles and letters, and yet we find the present Ministry favourable to Catholics in many ways, more favourable probably, all things considered, than any preceding Ministry, abused and condemned collectively and individually in the most scathing terms. With truth the present Government may say to some Catholic opponents, "What evil have we done to Catholics? What have we omitted to do that we could do? If you are bent on taking up a party at the next election, why vote for the Opposition without giving us a chance of meeting your wishes? Vote in a body for the Liberal party, and we shall be in a better position to induce our followers to assist in doing what you want and most of us wish.

I humbly venture to think that we should at the present time pay little heed to either the "ins" or the "outs." Whenever we have a sufficient number of Members in Parliament favourable to carrying a Private Schools Bill, the Government of the day will have little difficulty in making it a Government question.

What do Catholics in New Zealand want? They want a Windhorst. They want a man—a true man—to espouse their cause and make it the work of his parliamentary life. They want a man of integrity, a statesman of ability, who will command the respect of his fellows and have the wisdom of a skilful leader, one in a position of trust in the House—the acknowledged mouthpiece of the Catholic body. He would watch and organise, and wait and strike. He would create a party that would soon bring both the "ins" and "outs" to terms. We must not expect anything from so-called Conservatives or so-called Liberals. We must rely upon ourselves. If Catholics from Bluff to Auckland be only true to themselves they will have little to fear. We have been our worst enemies. We must form a distinct party if possible in the Legislature. Then the Liberals and Conservatives, or more properly speaking, the "ins" and "outs" will parley for support, and cater for our good wishes. At the present time there is no such thing as a Conservative party, nor is there a Liberal party properly so-called. Members with very little reason change their seats and move across the floor of the House. The so-called Conservative leader of the Opposition calls himself a Liberal, and so does Mr Allen, of Bruce fame. It is simply a question of "ins" and "outs." Our duty is to secure a sufficient number of "ins" on the education question to place our opponents among the "outs."

I see by the public papers that the authorities of the Church in New Zealand are to have a meeting shortly in Dunedin. No doubt the education question will be discussed. Catholics will look with interest to the result of their Lordships' deliberations. If the bishops determine upon a certain plan of campaign, it will be followed by every loyal son of the Church in New Zealand. In their deliberations they will have the prayers of the Catholic people and the good wishes of a large and increasing number of Protestants, who, seeing the widespread modern paganism induced by secularism, heartily desire religious education in the schools.

TAX,

Mr James Rugg's Kumara Hotel offers visitors to the town in question accommodation not to be rivalled on the Coast. It has lately undergone extensive improvements and will be found in every respect a first-class place of call or residence. All the conveniences required for the comfort of visitors or boarders have been provided and the house is in every respects well conducted.

His Holiness has sanctioned plans for a new villa, on the highest ground overlooking the entire city of Rome. Walks and carriage drives are being laid out. All modern improvements will be introduced.

JUVENILE ELOCUTION.

WE have just received from the compilers, the Christian Brothers, a leaflet entitled "Vocal exercises for young elocutionists." It commences with the simplest vowel sounds; then follow the diphthongs, next come the double consonants, and these are followed by a list of words which, as a rule, young people find a great difficulty in pronouncing. This list is prepared with great judgment and care and is evidently the result of many years of careful observation on the part of the compilers. Exercises on the final *ing* and *tion*, on the H and O with a list of miscellaneous words, complete the first part of this useful publication. The second part contains in a tabulated form "Vowel and consonant sounds combined." In this table will, we venture to say, be found almost every sound that occurs in the English language. We have taken the trouble of counting them, and there are no fewer than three hundred and twelve different sounds in the table, whilst directions are given at the end by which these sounds may be varied indefinitely. The young vocalists are then brought on to real practical work in the recitation of two very well chosen pieces, viz., "The bells" and "The downfall of Poland." To the conscientious teacher who is really desirous of giving his pupils a first-class training in what, for want of a better word, we may term "vocal gymnastics," this leaflet will be simply invaluable. We may add, the publication is so got out that it can be conveniently inserted in any reading book, and used in conjunction therewith. We fear not to assert that the teacher who gives these "vocal exercises" a trial of say ten or twelve minutes a day for three months will be amply repaid by the great improvement he will notice in the pronunciation of his pupils. The whole is printed in clear, distinct type on good paper. "The vocal exercises" can be had at the office of this paper for the small charge of five shillings a hundred, post free.

BROKEN MEASURES.

LIFE is full of broken measures,
Objects unattained;
Sorrows intertwined with pleasures;
Losses of our costliest treasures,
Ere the heights be gained.

Every soul has inspiration
Still unsatisfied;
Memories that wake vibration
Of the heart in quick pulsation,
At the gifts denied.

We are better for the longing,
Stronger for the pain;
Souls at ease are nature wronging—
Through the harrowed soil come thronging
Seeds, in sun and rain.

Broken measures, fine completeness
In the perfect whole:
Life is but a day in fleetness—
Richer in all strength and sweetness,
Grows the striving soul.

—New England Magazine.

The house at Youghal, Cork, formerly occupied by Sir Walter Raleigh, the great adventurer, was offered for sale at auction on Tuesday. The highest bid was £1,250, and the owners bought in the property.

The steamship Gaelic, which has arrived in San Francisco from Shanghai, brought intelligence of savage assaults being made upon the Christians in different and widely separated portions of the Chinese Empire.

When the three hundred and thirty-six public schools in Paris directed by religious were suppressed they taught 47,000 children. The schools which have since been provided by the private contributions of Catholics now contain 75,000 pupils.

A flow of natural gas has been struck at Salt Lake City at a depth of 600 feet, the pressure being 160 pounds to the square inch. Several companies are engaged in sinking wells in that locality with favourable indications of finding the gas in considerable quantities.

The young Emperor of China is studying French. His tutor is one of the priests of the Lazarist mission.

The discussion in the protracted meeting held by the shareholders of the *National Press* in Dublin, was hailed by the English "Unionist" papers as the beginning of a new split. They took much too literally some of the sharp things said in the passage of arms between Messrs Dillon and Healy. Happily the debate ended in an agreement between the Nationalists, to the utter disappointment of the Tories who had been rejoicing at what they described as the new Irish revolt. It is to be hoped that this will be the last serious debate within the camp.

MICHAEL DAVITT'S LETTER TO THE LONDON CHRONICLE.

(To the Editor of the *Daily Chronicle*.)

SIR,—The able and earnest manner in which you are advocating the cause of the labouring masses of Great Britain induces me to address you, in the hope that you may consent to consider the Home Rule question from the point of view of an Irish labour problem. This subject, upon which the electors of the United Kingdom will soon be asked to pronounce a constitutional verdict, is seldom or never discussed as an economic or industrial issue. Fundamentally it is a national principle seeking legislative recognition, and as such it is the problem of the hour in our party politics. But behind the national or political complexion of the Home Rule movement there lies the material or bread and butter side of the question—the question affecting the interests and well-being of the working population of Ireland.

Broadly speaking, Ireland under the Act of Union has been governed by the landlords for the landlords. This system has not been a success either for the people ruled, the class who dominated, or the Imperial interests which it was presumably meant to advance. The population of Ireland has been reduced one half under its influence. The theory that diminished numbers would increase the advantages to the industrial community has been falsified by the fact that with less than 5,000,000 of people we have had more than 100 per cent. increase of casual pauperism in Ireland during the period of landlord administration. Nor has the depopulation of the country operated in any way to the benefit of the working classes of Great Britain. The exact reverse is the case. The millions of Irish people driven away by landlord rule are to-day employed mostly in the workshops of America, and the products of their labour are shutting out from the markets of the republic the manufactures of Great Britain. Under a National and sympathetic system of Irish Government these workers would have remained at home, and in the chief industry of the country—agriculture—would to-day be producing food stuffs for the workers of Great Britain. The victims of landlord rule who did not emigrate to America came over to this country (England) and in the struggle for work and existence competed with British workmen in the labour market and reduced the rate of wages.

Again, government of the landlords has not resulted in any brilliant success for themselves. They are practically excluded from the Parliamentary representation of Ireland, while with respect to their material position, the property for the protection of which they were invested with the entire administration of the country is to-day encumbered with mortgages and charges amounting to the fabulous sum of £160,000,000. Clearly, then, government of the landlords by landlords for the landlords has not been a great triumph.

What the Home Rulers of Ireland demand in exchange for it is that Ireland shall be self-governed for the direct benefit and advantage of the industrial population, instead of being ruled in the interests of a non-productive privileged class. We demand the right to make our own land laws, and to so administer the affairs of our country as to promote and multiply the opportunities of employment for our people. We want to arrest emigration, and to stop the crime of home destruction which landlordism has carried on by eviction. We want labour to have free access to the land of Ireland, where the soil is hungering for the application of industry. We are radical enough to believe that the evil of land monopoly, which has been the signal instrument of landlord injustice is also the underlying cause of impoverished Irish labour. This monopoly has controlled the soil and kept it from the fulfilment of its great natural purpose—that of providing employment for the population. It has taxed the farmer's industry and prevented him giving better wages to agricultural labour. It has driven the workers of the fields into the labour market of the towns, while in the form of ground rents in town and city it pursues the interests of industry, and gathers where it has not shown. We demand self-government for the Irish people to ensure that "protection" for Irish industry which Lord Salisbury, as a landlord, would attempt to obtain for British trade by imposing a tax upon foreign products. In Ireland we are not believers in the economic substitution of such protection as would make the labouring poor add to the incomes of Lord Salisbury's class by paying higher prices for the necessaries of life. The "protection" which the labour and trade of Great Britain, as well as of Ireland, requires is protection from the system of agricultural rents, royalties, and ground rents, by which an annual tax of more than £150,000,000 is imposed upon the industrial and trading community of the United Kingdom. These are the burdens which are crushing the productive power of these islands, and which enable the foreigner to successfully compete with the farmers and artisans, the manufacturers and workers of Great Britain, in the markets of the world as well as in our own.

The so-called "loyalists" of Ulster and their political backers in the Tory party are particularly the landlord classes. They represent the domination of vested interests in the industrial economy of these islands. They know that Home Rule will enable the Irish people to remedy the evils of landlord government and to protect

the labour and enterprise of the working population from the paralyzing power of land monopoly. This is the real secret of their opposition to Home Rule. Moreover, the "loyalist" landlords of Ireland have no hope of being able to induce an Irish Parliament to gratefully recognise the services of an evicting and coercing class by consenting to take over as a valuable asset its debt of £160,000,000 due to English mortgagees. A just price that class is sure to obtain for the property which the law recognises as belonging to it, but the Irish people will not undertake to pay the liabilities of spendthrift Irish landlords. The possibility of the people of Ireland being invested by the Imperial Parliament with the power to safeguard their homes and their earnings from the grasp of Lord Salisbury's Irish supporters has induced the Prime Ministers and Mr Balfour to justify the contingent rebellion in Ulster and has tempted them, as desperate party politicians engaged in a game in which the life or death of landlordism is the stake, to appeal, on the eve of the general election, to feelings of religious hatred in the hope of confusing the real issues by the prejudice and excitement of sectarian passion. I believe this base appeal to the worst instincts of the British people will fail in its object. I have confidence in the common sense of the industrial democracy of Great Britain and in their intelligence and ability to see what are the true motives and purposes of Lord Salisbury and his landlord supporters. The issue, then, is plainly and unquestionably, Shall there be a change from landlord government of Ireland to a government by the constitutional voice of the Irish people for the welfare of the nation as a whole? To aid in bringing about this change in Ireland—a change which will inevitably react on the cause of progress here in Great Britain and bring in its train a closer and truer union between the democracies and these countries—I respectfully and earnestly appeal for the powerful support of your great journal, which has already accomplished so much for the labouring masses of England. I am your obedient servant,

London, May 28, 1892.

MICHAEL DAVITT.

Referring to the *Chronicle's* article the London correspondent of the *Dublin Freeman* writes as follows:—"The formal adhesion of the *Daily Chronicle* to Mr Gladstone's Home Rule policy is an event of immense importance and significance in its bearing on the fortunes of the Liberal party in London at the impending election. The *Chronicle*, thanks to the signal ability with which it has been conducted during the last few years, is now a very much more influential organ than it was in 1886, when, however, its hostility to Home Rule inflicted great damage on Mr Gladstone in London. Mr Davitt's letter, which the *Chronicle* seized on as a favourable opportunity of proclaiming its faith in Mr Gladstone, is a cogent and masterly array of the hard facts of the Irish question, and will elevate that gentleman to a higher place in the esteem of his countrymen than even that which he at present holds."

The following is the *Chronicle's* article:—"We publish elsewhere a letter from Mr Michael Davitt offering a view of the Irish question which the Nationalist leaders might well have chosen at an earlier date. We have urged it from time to time, and it seems likely to offer a fair ground of battle for the coming struggle. Mr Davitt insists, and we agree with him, that there is a social as well as a political side to Home Rule, and that in the main the English and the Irish peoples have a common interest in that side of the controversy. Since England crushed Irish industry she has gained little from the Union, and has lost much. As Mr Davitt has pointed out, she has raised up for herself the material for a keen and threatening competition in the United States, she has driven the Irish peasant from the Donegal moor to the Scottish or the Lancashire manufacturing town. Nor have the landlord class, to whom she has handed over the destinies of Ireland, done any better for themselves than for the mass of their cottier tenants or for the English people. To-day they stand to us in the position of debtors to the tune of £160,000,000, representing the sum of the mortgages that they hope to induce the people of England to regard as a sound asset.

On the social side of the Irish problem, therefore, we have nothing but good wishes to offer. But no controversy of the magnitude of Home Rule can be settled without reference to the political questions that call for adjustment. The question is, how must Mr Gladstone's concession affect the attitude of the genuine Unionist party as opposed to the mere Whig-Tory contingent? In our opinion it is affected in the most vital manner. We recall Mr Chamberlain's statement in his letter to Mr Bolton, M.P., that the retention of the Irish members, involving as it did the remodeling of the whole measure, practically met the Unionist criticism of the Bill. But this is not Mr Chamberlain's only expression of his views on the whole aspect of the Irish Government as modified by Mr Gladstone. Mr Chamberlain was a member of the round table conference, which, though it left open a question of such magnitude as the treatment of Ulster, came to agreement on other points of controversy. Sir William Harcourt stated at Derby on February 27, 1889, that the conference—Unionists and Home Rulers alike—were agreed on the principle of Home Rule, and that, in fact, they adopted all round the resolution, which declared that the only plan which will satisfy either

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the justice or the policy of the case is that of an Irish legislative body for the management of what Parliament shall decide to be distinctively Irish affairs. Now, this resolution, with its careful guarding of the supremacy and sole delegating power of the Imperial Parliament, is essentially a Unionist formula, and so, it is clear, Mr Chamberlain understood it. He had already declared himself ready to accept the model of the Canadian provincial legislatures, from which proceed the power of direct taxation, the appointment of officers, the control of prisons and municipal institutions, of property and civil rights, and of education, with provisions to prevent sectarian injustice and the administration of justice. Moreover, Mr Chamberlain was willing to give over the local police into the hands of the Irish local authorities, while advocating an imperial police for exercising the authority remaining directly in the hands of the Imperial Government. Obviously this brought Mr Chamberlain into line with Mr Gladstone on the point, as to which we doubt whether consistently with the Unionist point of view Ireland could be dowered with full powers of self-government, Lord Hartington had laid down four conditions essential to the establishment of a legislative body in Ireland. None of these were inconsistent with Mr Gladstone's fundamental principles. There only remained the question of the machinery for bringing about the common end, and on this point even Mr Chamberlain was equally as explicit. In a speech at Birmingham he declared in favour both of an Irish Parliament and an Irish Executive.

"You must allow them (he said of an Irish Legislature under Home Rule) to organise some form of government. What the exact form of government is to be is a matter which in my judgment concerns them much more than it does us. I should think if they were anxious to be economical and business-like they would have as little red tape and form as possible, that they would be satisfied with a standing committee—with a council of permanent officers of some kind or another."

Now, mark this passage—"But if they thought that they could be better served by imitating the cumbersome forms of our Parliamentary Government—a Prime Minister, a Minister of Public Works, a Minister of Education, and a Cabinet, and to imitate on a small scale everything that goes on at Westminster—all I can say again is that that seems to me to be a matter entirely for their discretion, with which I at all events have no desire to interfere."

This would seem to indicate that Mr Chamberlain's main difference with Mr Gladstone was whether the Irish Parliament was to be allowed to organise its governing system by itself or whether the details were to be arranged according to its own convenience. One question, however, remained and, as we have said, was not settled by the round-table conference. That was the Ulster trouble. Mr Chamberlain favoured the organisation for Ulster of some special form of local government. The Gladstonians demurred to this but Sir William Harcourt stated to Mr John Morley that the case ought not to be indissoluble. It ought not to be, for our impression is that Gladstone has always treated Ulster as "an organ question," and certainly not as fundamental to the Home Rule Bill. There we imagine, in spite of a good deal of incoherent blustering on both sides, it substantially remains. It is clear that there is nothing in this attitude to preclude the hope of a substantially, nay, a complete, unity of view among all men who profess and call themselves democrats. The continued and unbroken unity of the Empire has been freely conceded; in other words, the very root and origin of Unionism has been incorporated into Mr Gladstone's policy. Given this and a fair treatment of the Presbyterian farmers of the north and even of the Orange fanatics who have so little claim on our moral and intelligent sympathies, and we see nothing—absolutely nothing—to hinder the co-operation of Unionists and Gladstonians in a second and successful effort to bestow on Ireland the priceless blessing of freedom.

WHY HE SWORE OFF.

"No," said the old drummer, fiercely, "I play no games of chance any more, not even the simplest kind, for money."

"Won't you pitch pennies?" persisted his companion.

"That least of all," he said, visibly affected.

"Why not?" asked the other.

"Do you see this dollar?" he said, taking a card-wheel from his pocket. "Well, thereby hangs a tale. Listen. Ten years ago I was, and had been for five years, travelling for a big diamond importing house in New York and as usual I carried with me a large number of gems, often having as much as 50,000dols worth. One day four of us, all in the same line, met in Denver, and that evening we were drinking and matching dollars in my room. It was a hobby of mine, as it was of one of the other men, Frank H—, who was as inveterate a matcher as ever the late John T. Raymond was. Well we drank and matched and kept at it until we began to toss up at 5dols a toss, and the other two soon backed out and watched us. I guess we were both pretty drunk, for before I knew it we had made a pot of 100dols and were tossing best two in three for it. I lost,

and lost again, and then, having no more money, I put up a diamond against his pile. I lost that, too, and then put up two against his money and what had been my diamond, and that time I won. I think we were both half crazy now for Frank pulled out one of the pocket-books from the inside of his vest and laid it upon the table and asked me angrily if I dared to match it. Of course I dared and I dared more. I put down beside it all mine, valued at wholesale rates at 50,000dols, and he emptied his other vest pocket to an equal amount. Our two friends tried to stop us, but we were wild and would listen to nothing. Frank threw first and called 'tails.' It came 'heads.' It made me shiver. Then I threw 'heads' and he called 'tails,' and we were even. I don't know how I felt as he picked up the dollar and I looked at those glittering gems, for I don't know anything clearly, though I had a vague idea that somebody would be rained for ever on the next throw. Frank tossed the dollar to the ceiling and I called 'heads.' It struck the floor and rolled over towards the register. All four of us made a rush for it, and Frank fell headlong. The dollar had dropped through the grating and was lying on the closed shutters of the register, just below."

"Get a match?" I almost shrieked.

"I stepped back and my foot struck Frank. He did not move; I bent down and shook him. He was still. I tried to cry out but could not. The other men caught hold of him then and turned him over. His face was blue and blood was gushing from his mouth. He had died in an instant. The three were sober now in a second and at once alarmed the landlord and sent for a physician, but he might as well not have come. He told us death had been instantaneous. I put my diamonds back into my pockets and took care of Frank's, and the balance of the stakes I divided, taking what I had put up and setting his aside and the next morning we started home with poor Frank's body."

"How about the dollar in the register?" asked the listener. "Who won?"

"Oh," said the old drummer with a start, "I almost forgot that part of it. I never thought of that dollar till just before we left, and going back I fished it out and put it in my pocket and this is it. It was 'heads.'"

"No wonder you don't gamble any more," exclaimed the listener with a sigh of relief. "Let's go and take a drink as a forgetter."

"And I don't drink any more either," said the old drummer quietly.—*Detroit Free Press.*

THE ALTAR SAFE AMID THE RUIN.

(*Irish World*, June 18).

THE past few weeks have witnessed an extraordinary number of fatal storms and floods and other manifestations of the mysterious unseen but mighty forces that surround us. Europe as well as America has had her share of those fearful disasters. Hundreds of people have perished by explosions in coal mines. A river aflame with floating oil destroys a whole valley, and the lurid lightnings have smitten their victims as by bolts of lead, while man, aghast, is unable to comprehend the mysterious forces that spread the awful ruin.

A singular incident of the fearful storm in Melina, Spain, last Sunday recalls a similar one which occurred during the great Johnstown flood of three years ago. Readers of the *Irish World* will remember that that appalling disaster occurred in the evening of the last day of May. Devotions were being held in the Church of the Immaculate Conception in Johnstown, when the roar of the rushing flood was heard in the distance. The congregation managed to get out before the tide overtook the building, which was a little aside from the main track of ruin. The church was submerged. The waters rose to the height of fifteen feet. The interior of the building was made a perfect wreck—all except one spot. The altar of the Blessed Virgin remained untouched, covered with garlands of flowers as it had been all through the May devotions. The extraordinary spectacle was witnessed and attested by many, and, so far as we have ever learned, never disputed.

In the town of Melina, in Spain, last Sunday, the congregation were assembled in the church when the storm arose. Suddenly, according to the dispatches, a hissing noise was heard, accompanied by a fearful peal of thunder. The church was filled with a blue, dazzling light, and there arose almost in the same instant the cries of the wounded and dying, and appeals from the terrified survivors. Timbers and stone crashed down upon the congregation, and a blaze of fire leaped from the wrecked and dismantled roof. Strange to say, the altar was uninjured, and the priest had escaped, while half a score of worshippers lay dead among the ruin wrought by the lightning bolt. The pastor still retained his senses, and was the first to lead in the work of rescue.

It was found that ten of the worshippers were killed by the lightning, and that twenty-eight were more or less injured, some of them fatally, and others with a poor prospect of surviving.

Some so-called scientists may effect to mock at manifestations which believing Christians attribute to supernatural visitation. But here are forces which make a mockery of human science while trusting

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Faith continues to believe, even in the greatest of calamities, in an all-powerful and all-seeing Providence whose mercies are greater than His works, and in whose presence not even the humblest sparrow falls unseen.

Dublin Notes.

(From our Exchanges.)

JEREMIAH MACVEAGH, secretary of the London Home Rule Association, writing on the question of the Irish Local Government Bill and Irish Grand Juries as an Ulsterman, says: "The Grand Juries, being composed of landlords, are out of sympathy politically and religiously with the overwhelming mass of the people, and in nearly every instance they have so prostituted their privileges as to rigorously exclude Catholics and Nationalists from every position in their trust. Take the County of Cork, for example. From statistics issued in 1886 I find that the Catholic Corporation of the city distribute in salaries only about £600 to Catholic servants and no less than £1,800 to Protestants, but I have the authority of the Town Clerk for stating that the Protestant Grand Jury of the county, instead of reciprocating the tolerant spirit of the Catholic Corporation, confer every appointment within their grasp upon adherents of their own religious creed. And let it also be noted that although according to the census of the last year the Catholics form 90 per cent. of the inhabitants of the country, there are only three (sometimes four) members of their Church on the Grand Jury of twenty-three."

"Myrtle Grove," the residence of the late John Pope Hennessy, at Youghal, has been sold. It is one of the most interesting old residences in Ireland, and was built in 1588 by Sir Walter Raleigh, during the time of the great Armada. It is a typical Elizabethan structure, with gables and Tudor windows. In the grounds are four Irish yeaws, which form a hollow square, and within which, according to a local legend, "Sir Walter sat, enjoying the first pipe of tobacco ever lighted in Ireland, when his terrified serving-maid, espying the smoke that curled about her master's head, hastily ran up and emptied a pail of water over him." It was in the same garden, too, say some writers, that the potato was first grown in Ireland. Here, too, in company with his friend, the poet Spencer, did Raleigh, it is believed, write some of his best verses. In this spot also says Mrs S. C. Hall, "beyond question have been read portion of the 'Faerie Queene' long before the world became familiar with the divine conception." Another famous old Irish house which is soon to be put under the hammer is the residence of the Earl of Fingall, in County Meath, Killeen Castle, built in 1181, and which was first the residence of the Cussack family and afterwards of the Plunketts.

The *Derry Journal* estimates that the number of emigrants who left Irish ports in 1891 was 59,838, a decrease of 1,567 as compared with 1890. The number of males being 30,209, or 1,240 less than in the previous year, and of females 29,629, a decrease of 327. Of the emigrants, 59,623 were natives of Ireland, and in proportion to the population the exodus was as follows: 9,276, or 8.8 per cent. per 1,000 from Leinster; 24,678, or 21.1 per 1,000 from Munster; 13,264, or 8.2 per 1,000 from Ulster; and 12,405, or 17.1 per 1,000 from Connaught, the total being 12.7 per 1,000 of the whole population of Ireland. The number of male emigrants in 1891 was 30,209, of whom 22,174 were labourers. The occupations of the other men were: Farmers, 1,046; clerks and accountants, 843; shopkeepers and assistants, 437; carpenters and joiners, 315; boot and shoemakers, 264; bakers and confectioners, 202; tailors, 179; blacksmiths, 158; servants, 134; painters and plumbers, 120; masons and paviours, 88. There were 2,961 males of no specified occupation, 2,051 of these were children under 10 years of age. Of the 29,629 females who emigrated 21,056 were returned as servants; 1,106 housekeepers, 708 dressmakers; 329 seamstresses. The unspecified females, 6,040, mostly consisted of wives and children.

The University of Oxford is about to confer honorary recognition on some of the more distinguished scholars of the Dublin University. The announcement, says one of our Irish exchanges, will give pleasure to all tolerant Irishmen who feel a certain pride in the learning of Trinity men, apart altogether from the question of politics. No better indication of the distinguished place which Trinity men hold in the world of learning can be found than that the great College of Oxford thinks fit to honour them. The members of the University on whom the honorary degree of D.C.L. is to be conferred are Professors Cunningham, Dowden, Palmer, Mahaffy, Gwynn, and Williamson, all eminent men in their respective professions. Oxford forgets to honour the distinguished Greek Professor, Dr Tyrrell, but it is satisfactory to know that his eminence as a Greek Professor has been recognised by the University of Cambridge, which is about to confer upon the learned professor the title of Doctor of Literature. But why do both these universities ignore the claims to distinction of Dr Ingram, the senior lecturer of Trinity and the President of the Royal Irish Academy? To Irishmen he is better known as the author of the soul-stirring ballad, "Who Fears to Speak of Ninety-eight."

Apart from this, he is a distinguished scholar, and one of the leading men in Trinity.

Michael Davitt has done a notable and valuable piece of work in bringing over, by an able letter of his, the London *Daily Chronicle* to the side of Home Rule. The *Chronicle* has been one of the ablest organs of the Liberal-Unionist party—the party formed by Mr Chamberlain and the Duke of Devonshire, for the sole purpose of opposing Mr Gladstone's Irish policy. To that party of Ireland's enemies the *Chronicle* has been a tower of strength. It is now for Home Rule, as will be seen by its article, which we print elsewhere, commenting on Davitt's letter, which we also print. Davitt demonstrates that Home Rule is no mere sentimental movement. He shows that it is essentially a question of "bread and butter" for the Irish people, a question of safeguarding the earnings of the Irish people from the grasp of Lord Salisbury's landlord supporters. The present Government Davitt describes very truthfully as "a Government for landlords by landlords." These views seemed so forcible to the *Chronicle* that it has seen fit to reconsider its position, with the very gratifying result that it sees "nothing—absolutely nothing—to hinder the co-operation of Unionists and Gladstonians in a second and successful effort to bestow on Ireland the priceless blessing of freedom." The opportunity for the "co-operation" thus suggested is now at hand. It remains to be seen whether any of the Unionist leaders will avail themselves of it. However this may be, we are hopeful that amongst the rank and file of the Unionist electors the example of the *Chronicle* will exercise a powerful and a salutary influence.

Joseph M'Corry, the first volunteer of the Irish Papal Brigade, has just passed away, and his many Irish friends will mourn the loss of a faithful Catholic and a true Irishman. Up to the memorable seizure of the Romagna by Victor Emanuel, Mr M'Corry's life was passed without any noticeable event. When the news of the seizure of the Romagna by the Piedmontese reached Ireland the mixed sorrow, indignation, and determination with which the Catholic body were moved may well be imagined from the fact of £15,000 being collected in the Dublin churches on one Sunday for the Papal treasury; the collection then afterwards extending throughout every diocese in the kingdom. A public meeting was held in the metropolis for the purpose of taking into consideration the desirability of forming a purely Irish Brigade, to be forwarded to Rome and there placed at the disposal of the Holy Father, and met with general approval. The promoters of the Brigade appealed to the young men of Ireland to enlist under the Papal flag, and thousands of all ranks and conditions promptly responded. Many of these, however, were sorely disappointed to learn that the fund at the disposal of the promoters was inadequate to satisfy the demands of all the volunteers. In the month of February, 1860, there appeared a report in the *Nation* to the effect that 300 young men of the better class from Ireland had arrived in Rome as the precursors of the projected Brigade. At that period Mr M'Corry held a good position in Manchester, but on reading the paragraph in question he gave notice to his employer that he was about to resign his post, which he did. About the middle of March 1860, Mr M'Corry departed from London on his journey to Rome. On arriving at the Vatican Monseignor Talbot (Chamberlain to the Pope) presented Mr M'Corry to his Holiness Pío Nono. As a memento of the ceremony the Pope presented Mr M'Corry with a medal. Mr M'Corry was also granted interviews by the late Cardinal Wiseman at the English College, and by Dr Kirby at the Irish College. Chroniclers tell us how Giuseppe Garibaldi aided by his rabble-cut throat myrmidons, drove good Pío Nono from his divinely-ordered seat to seek an exile's shelter in Naples in 1848. Mr M'Corry and his colleagues had practical campaigning experience, and after the hurly-burly was over he returned to his native land. M'Corry was a prolific writer, and in his palmy days he published a "History of the Papal Brigade," "Alcohol, the Enemy of the Human Race," "Hubert O'Malley's Courtship," and other works. On Monday, 16th, he died at 16 Ryle-street, Pendleton, near Manchester, from Russian influenza, followed by congestion of the lungs. He was gratuitously attended in his illness, which only lasted a week, by Dr Ashurst, a local medical practitioner, and the Rev Robert Smith administered the last sacraments to the noble Catholic soldier. He was 50 years of age, and he leaves a widow who is afflicted with blindness and without provision.

It is reported that an important step in advance has been made with regard to the Catholic missions in Africa. The German Government has just given permission for the establishment of a mission house for training missionaries. So far this concession is only made to the Pallotine Fathers, of the Pious Missionary Society, but it is expected that other concessions will soon follow. The institute will prepare missionaries for the colonies in West Africa only. The Fathers already engaged in work on the Eastern coast, belong to the Congregation of the Holy Ghost; but this congregation is expatriated from Germany by the laws of the Kulturkampf, the Order being considered as "kindred" to the Society of Jesus. The news of the establishment of an independent East African Apostolic Vicariate is expected from Rome in a few days. The missions will then pass under the jurisdiction of the German bishop, Dr Stephen Baur, of Bagamoyo; till now they had been under the Bishop of Zanzibar, a French prelate.—*Liverpool Catholic Times*.



COFFEE PALACE AND PRIVATE HOTEL
MOBAY PLACE, DUNEDIN.

C. F. MEYER, Proprietor.

Opposite First Church: Three minutes' walk from Railway Station

C. F. Meyer having leased the above hotel, intends to make the Coffee Palace a palace for visitors from the country, paying particular attention to the comfort of all that favour him, and by keeping a First-class Table, Clean and Airy Bedrooms at Reasonable Charges, trusts to secure a fair share of support.

Only temperance drinks sold on the premises. Night Porter to call visitors for early trains in attendance.

CALLAN AND GALLAWAY

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JETTY STREET, DUNEDIN,

Have Sections for Sale in South Dunedin on Easy Term and Money to Lend to build thereon.

BRITISH HOTEL

OXFORD TERRACE, CHRISTCHURCH.
 P. W. COMMONS has taken over the above Hotel, and considerable alterations have been made in the outside and inside appearance of the building.

Best quality Liquor only kept.
SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATION.
 Special Terms for Boarders and Travellers.

E. ARCHER

SHOERING AND GENERAL SMITH
 St Asaph Street, near Manchester Street
 CHRISTCHURCH.

TO OWNERS OF HORSES.

Kindly take notice that I have taken that Blacksmith Shop opposite Mr O'Brien's old boot factory. Having a thorough knowledge of Horse's feet I can safely guarantee a good fit, likewise good Shoes. Farmers may note that I have a stand for horses and carts where they can put up free of charge.

SUMMER FRUITS
 IN
 WINTER ME.

DURING the last Fruit Season we Canned a quantity of Local Fruits for TARTS, PIES, &c.

We are now offering them to the Public at Lower Prices than have ever been seen here. We guarantee every Can.

Prices—3lb Tins, 9d each; per dozen, 8s.
 Assortment: Gooseberry, Black Currant, Plums (various), Peach, Tomato.

IRVINE AND STEVENSON,
 GROCERS,
 George Street, Dunedin.

IMPERIAL HOTEL
 NORMANBY.

Two minutes walk from RAILWAY STATION. First-class Accommodation for Travellers.

Good Paddock, Stabling, etc.
 BEST WINES, SPIRITS, AND ALES.
 WILLIAM QUYNNE (Late of Turikina)
 Proprietor.



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 NEW ZEALAND
 EXPRESS COMPANY,
 CUSTOMS, SHIPPING, AND
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Branches: Wellington, Christchurch, Invercargill, and Oamaru. Agencies throughout the Colony, Australia, Britain, &c.

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

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| To | 3lb | 7lb | 14lb | 28lb | 56lb | 112lb |
| Christ'ch | 9d | 1s 3d | 2s 3d | 4s 0d | 5s 0d | 6s 0d |
| Inverc'g'ld | 1s 0d | 1s 6d | 2s 6d | 3s 6d | 4s 6d | 4s 6d |
| Oamaru | ...6d | 9d | 1s 0d | 1s 6d | 2s 0d | 3s 6d |
| Timaru | ...6d | 1s 0d | 1s 6d | 2s 9d | 4s 0d | 4s 6d |
| Aucklan d | 3lb | Each addi- | 2s 6d | 3s 6d | 4s 6d | 4s 6d |
| Napier | ...} | tional 1b up | 2s 6d | 4s 0d | 4s 6d | 4s 6d |
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HEAD OFFICE: 7 MANSE STREET.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

A. RANDELL

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

BALLARAT HOTEL
 ST. BATHANS.

M. NOLAN, Proprietor.
 This well-known Hotel has undergone a thorough renovating, and the proprietor is now in a position to offer first-class accommodation to travellers and others.

All drinks in stock are of the very best descriptions.

Excellent Stabling, with loose box accommodation.

MODERATE CHARGES.

JOHNSON, JUNR., & CARPENTER

Central Drapery Store,
 25 BATHAY STREET, DUNEDIN.
 Invite Inspection of their Stock of Clothing. Men's Tweed Suits, 25s 11d; Regatta and White Shirts from 3s 11d; Flannel Singlets, 2s 6d; Men's Strong Shirts, 1s 11d. Merino Sox, Pants, Singlets, best value in the market.

Special Reduction in Prints, Summer Dress Materials. All New goods must go at Cost Price. Bargains in Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Umbrellas, etc.

Best House to Buy for Cash.

JOHNSON, JUNR., & CARPENTER'S,
 Central Drapery Store, Bathay Street.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

SIGNOR R. SQUARISE, Teacher of the Violin, begs to

inform his Pupils and Friends that he has Removed from Pitt street to VIEW STREET, to the house formerly occupied by Mr Arthur Towsey:

JOHN BARRON

GROCEER, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,

29 BATHAY STREET, DUNEDIN.

MESSES J. SPEIGHT & CO'S CELEBRATED ALES, In Bottle, can be had from John Barron—Sole Bottler of these Ales.

BEST QUALITIES IN GROCERIES, WINES, SPIRITS, &c

SPECIAL LINES.—Decorated Canister Tea, per tin, 3s. Port Wine for Invalids, recommended by medical men (yellow seal), 5s per bottle. Famous Edina Blend Whiskey, 4s 6d per bottle. Coffee that at 1s 10d per lb is the best in the market.

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(Seventeen miles North of Dunedin).

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND CONTRACTORS.

Having Secured the Extensive Bush at Waitati, where we have just completed our Mills and Tramway to the Railway Station.

We are prepared to
DELIVER TIMBER AND MINING PROPS.

Direct at Railway Stations North and South of Waitati, thus saving to Customers

MIDDLEMEN'S PROFITS.

LARGE STOCKS
 OF
 DOORS AND SASHES.

FINDLAY & MURDOCH
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DR. MACKENZIE'S
Tonic Powders

For Anemia, Poverty of Blood, Weakness, Languor, Nervousness, etc., these Powders are the most successful and the most popular remedy in New Zealand. They are agreeable to the palate, and possess properties, which not only act as a powerful blood tonic, but supply the whole frame with its most important elements. Their undoubted superiority over iron pills is due to the immediate action they have on being swallowed, whereas a pill cannot possibly have effect until it dissolves.

BOXES—2s each, postage free.

Prepared only at
BAGLEY'S OCTAGON DISPENSARY,
 8 George street, DUNEDIN.

WHERE THE SPADE-ACE GUINEAS CAME FROM.

(From the *Pictorial World*.)

"WHERE did you get your spade-ace guineas from, Smith?"

It was I who asked the question.

There were half-a-dozen of us sitting in the further corner of the long smoking-room of the C—— Club.

It is a good club in some respects; handsome rooms; well managed; a vast number of members, a little promiscuous, and therefore men are a little shy of intercourse with men whom they don't know; but some of us had hit upon the idea of making a club within the club. One night in the week we engaged a table and dined together, and after dinner adjourned to a corner of the long smoking-room and made a very pleasant party. That night there were seven of us present: Smith, Brown, Jones, Thomas, Robinson, Thompson, and Simpson—that is to say, these are the names by which and under which it is convenient to veil the identity of my friends.

We had settled down to our tobacco, and the waiter had served our coffee, and there was a little pause before we plunged into conversation, when something unusual about the bunch of ornaments dangling at the end of my friend Smith's watch-chain caught my attention. Two beautiful, sharp, spade-ace guineas, depending from an old-fashioned mounting, with a couple of small diamonds in its chased gold, challenged attention. I knew my friend Smith's usual adornments well enough to recognise that these were unusual; and I was intimate enough with him to justify the question—"Where did your spade-ace guineas come from, Smith?"

Smith slowly glanced round at the half-dozen men whose attention was directed by my question to his conspicuous adornment, as if he were inwardly appraising their mental qualities, and as their eyes rose to his, in mute endorsement of my question, he drawled: "Ah! thereby hangs a tale."

"Pray, let us have the tale," chorused the half-dozen.

"Well, it is a curious story," he said, with a meditative air, "and I think it is worth telling."

And so, after sundry interlocutions which are not worth repeating, he settled himself down in the depths of his easy-chair, and, between puffs from his pipe, told us the following story:

"You know, Jones"—that's me, I am Jones, the writer of these presents—"you know, Jones, that I often take a day off the 'eternal grind,' and run down into the country somewhere, anywhere for a day's refreshment. And I try to find out the most out-of-the-way places into which the nineteenth century has not yet found its way. I've no objection to the nineteenth century; it's very good in its way, but by way of change I try to find a bit of the world which is two or three centuries behind. It is wonderful how many bits of old-world England you may find yet within easy distance of town, in between the railways, if only you will take the trouble to find them out."

Here everybody had his own bit of experience to bring forward in illustration of the remark, during which interlude Smith puffed at his pipe with a thoughtful air, and when everybody had finished he resumed.

"A little while ago I ran down to a wild bit of country I had hunted up in the maps and guide-books, where there was said to be an old manor house, so isolated, and so unaltered that it was quite a curious survival, a sort of fossil, of a little mediæval country house.

"I stopped at a little roadside station, past which all the fast trains rush contemptuously and leave the neighbourhood as far as possible in its primeval simplicity; only two or three slow trains stop there and only the natives use them in their journeyings to the neighbouring market towns. It is wonderful how little difference the frequent rush of great trains to and from one end of the kingdom to the other has made in many of our countryside.

"I always travel with an ordnance map of the district and a compass and find my way as much as possible across by-ways and footpaths. Yes, I lose myself sometimes, but I would much rather do that than go by the highways and be continually asking my way. Half the pleasure of a day in the country is to find your own way and to come upon things unexpectedly. It was a charming journey over high, breezy downs, through deep, tortuous lanes, among beech woods, past primitive farmhouses, through a straggling village—at last I came to the object of my quest.

"In a hollow among the chalk hills, far away from any village, screened by a clump of beeches from the prevailing winds, I found my mediæval manor house. It might have been merely a farmhouse, but that there were no tokens of agricultural industry about it—no stacks, or strawyard with its oxen, or shippen with its cows, or even a pigsty with its porkers.

"A little low, half-timbered house, with gables, moulded brick chimneys, and a quaint porch; a forecourt of trim grass enclosed by a low stone wall, entered through two imposing stone gate-posts surmounted by great stone globes; suggestions of an orchard, and an old-fashioned garden behind. Everything in perfect order; the lawn of the forecourt smoothly mown, the yews trained into obelisks and peacocks perfectly trimmed, the side borders full of old-fashioned

flowers; but the stone walls green and grey with lichens, the timber framing of the house of the same yellow-grey as the plaster panels, the latticed windows dull with age; only a thin grey smoke from one chimney showed that the house had still human life within it."

Thomas, the A.R.A. of the half-dozen—we were most of us literary men or artists—had been fidgeting for some time; and here he interrupted the narrative:

"I say, where is this place? it's a perfect picture."

Smith coolly looked him in the face, puffed out a volume of tobacco-smoke, and continued without otherwise noticing the interruption.

"I pushed back the creaking door between the two great pillars with their globes, walked up the paved walk between the avenue of obelisks and peacocks; entered the quaint, half-timbered porch, covered with climbing plants, and applied myself to the great loosely-hung, hammer-shaped iron knocker at the grey oak door. It was some time before my summons was answered. At last the door opened, and I found myself in the presence of a picture—framed by the old posts and lintel, with the gloomy background of the hall beyond—of a charming old woman, slight and trim in figure, in a black dress—of what material I know not, but just the material which suited her; with a cap, of what kind I really don't know, but, like the dress, exactly suited to the refined face of the wearer. With an old-fashioned courtesy she begged to know my pleasure. I assumed my best air of old-fashioned courtesy in explaining that I was a traveller who had heard of the interesting character of the hall, and begged permission to see it.

"With some natural hesitation at a request so unusual, but with a native politeness which was unwilling to refuse a reasonable request, she allowed me to enter. I need not tell you fellows that it is only *le premier pas qui coûte*; once in the house I made the best use of my opportunity, and saw everything. And what a house it was! The house itself had not been altered since 'the spacious times of great Elizabeth.' Panelled rooms, pargeted ceiling, furniture of various ages, but all harmonised by what Ruskin calls 'the solemn monotonous grey of time.' There were some old family portraits; and in the attics and cupboards and closets, the old lady told me, were all kinds of antiquated rubbish—brocade skirts, hoops, high-heeled shoes, a cross-bow, rapiers, hawks-hoods, gold-headed canes, and what-not of the cast-off rubbish of generations."

"Hi, waiter, bring me a brandy-and-soda," sang out one of the six, who was getting rather tired of the bric-à-brac, and another ordered ditto; so there was a little break in the story; and Smith took the hint that he was growing prosy, and, after the little interruption, among exclamations of "Go it, old fellow!" started afresh.

"I looked at the pictures carefully; I thought there might be something of artistic value buried there, but nothing struck me much, except one portrait. The style was the early part of George III; it was a careless piece of painting, but by a man who had the knack of catching a likeness and giving expression to it, and the bold, careless strokes of the brush had brought out a rather striking sketch. It was a young man in military costume, with regular features, rather effeminate, but strikingly handsome.

"You all know the way in which the eyes of a portrait seem to follow you and look at you, and the weird effect it sometimes has. At any rate, I know it quite well, and it was not likely to affect an old stager like me; but, somehow—I cannot tell how or why—the eyes of that particular portrait seemed, in an unusual way, to live as they looked into mine.

"'Who is that?' I asked of the old housekeeper.

"'Well, sir, I don't know whether it ought to be there, and whether I ought to say anything about it. When I came to the house I found a vacant place there, and in rummaging about the place I found that portrait in the lumber attic, and I was as much taken with it as you seem to be, sir, and I hung it up again there in the place it seemed to fit, and it was only afterwards I learned who it was, and then I did not take it down again from its place.'

"'Well, and who is it?'

"'It is Captain George, sir,' said the old lady, with a solemnity of tone which impressed me.

"'And who is Captain George?'

"'The old lady looked at me with a certain solemnity of expression and hesitation, but at length said:

"'Well, sir, I don't think it can do any harm to anybody now to tell you about it. Captain George was a younger brother of The Family, which, as I dare say you know, sir, owned great estates in different counties, and this was only one of their smaller houses; and he lived here. That is to say, this was his home. But he was very handsome, as you see, sir; and very gay, as young gentlemen in those days were; and he lived most of his time in London, in the very best society. The story as I have heard it, is that one night, at a nobleman's house, they were playing for very high stakes, and Captain George lost more than he had upon him, and still played and lost, and left off, giving a promise to pay his losses the next day; and he mounted his horse and rode down here, a ruined man. And that night there was a highway robbery: a gentleman's coach from London was stopped on the heath close by. The horse which the pos-

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PRINCES STREET (Opposite G.P.O.),
DUNEDIN.

MR. PALMER begs to intimate to Tourists, Travellers, and the General Public that from this date the whole Business of this Large and Commodious Hotel, which has a double frontage facing Princes and Manse streets, will be entirely under his immediate control, Mr. E. Wilson having retired from the Management of the Manse street portion.

By this change, and contemplated alterations, Mr. Palmer will be able to offer to Patrons Splendid Rooms (centrally situated) suitable for all kinds of Club Meetings, &c., and to Commercial Travellers.

SAMPLE ROOMS equal to any in the Colony.

The superiority of the general management of Wain's Hotel, from the Culinary Department and Cellar to the Dormitories, is too well known to need a detailed description.

ALEXANDER PALMER, Proprietor.

JOLLY'S PRICE LIST

WATCHES.

Cleaning English Levers, 5s; Cleaning Eng^h Levers (going barrels), 4s; Main-springs (best quality), 3s 6d Cleaning Geneva Watches, 3s 6d; Main-springs (best quality), 2s 6d; Cleaning and Repairing American Levers same as English.

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Cleaning French Striking, 5s; Cleaning French Silent, 2s 6d Cleaning American Striking, 3s 6d; Cleaning American Silent, 2s 6d; Main-springs (8-day), 2s 6d; Main-springs (31 hours), 1s 6d.

JEWELLERY.

Brooch Pin (best quality), 6d; Brooch Pin (2nd quality), Joints and Catches (each), 3d.

All other Repairing at Greatly Reduced Prices.

JOLLY,

Watchmaker and Jeweller, George Street
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Will burn Lignite, Coal, or Wood.

REQUIRES NO SETTING.



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Tomb Railing, Fretwork, and General Castings.
Repairs Effected.

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either in Town or Country.
Charges in all cases Strictly Moderate.

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FURNITURE MADE TO ORDER.
THOMAS FALCONER,
THAMES ST., OAMARU.

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SEVENTEEN YEARS QUALIFIED DISPENSER



In Her Majesty's Military Hospitals.

M. S. begs to call the attention of the general public to the large supply of Ladies' Requisites in Rubber, Sponge, and other Toilet Requisites. Special attention is called to the following Mixtures, prepared and warranted by M. S., viz.,—Asthma, Bronchitis, Costiveness, Cramp, Cholera, Diarrhoea, Indigestion, and Whooping Cough. Also to his Royal Tonic and never-failing Skin and Eye Ointment, with his simple or chronic Anæmic Mixture for FEMALES. His Brown Worm Powders are the best for children.

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11 YEARS IN
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THE BEST CEMENT EXHIBITED—MAORI BRAND.

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.

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MILBURN LIME AND CEMENT COMPANY (LIMITED), Dunedin.
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Established 1865.

H. PALMER,

STONE MASON & SCULPTOR,
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Monuments and Tombstones erected of New Zealand Granite, Scotch Granite, and Italian and American Marble.

Tomb Railings in great variety.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

Town and Country Orders promptly attended to.

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P. LAFFEY - PROPRIETOR.

The Proprietor of the above new and commodious hotel now offers unrivalled accommodation to travellers and others. The hotel, being situate midway between Lawrence and Roxburgh, affords a handy stopping place for those travelling to and from the goldfields.

Good stabling, with loose-box and paddock accommodation.

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SPRINGFIELD TO HOKITIKA—
Single Fare £2.
Return £3.

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Proprietors.

W. F. WAHNER, Agent,
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Or THOMAS COOK & SON.
Agencies throughout New Zealand.

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PATENTEES and SOLE MANUFACTURERS of the CORBETT PATENT EXHAUST COWL AND VENTILATOR.

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All kinds of Coal and Firewood supplied at
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tillion rode was shot, and the gentleman was robbed of a cash-box containing a large amount of money and jewels. But it happened that the gentleman who was robbed lived in this neighbourhood, and in the person and voice of the robber, in spite of his mask, he recognised Captain George; and the postillion, who belonged to the neighbouring town, also, by his general bearing and his seat in the saddle, and especially by his famous bay hunter, was able to swear that the highwayman was Captain George."

"Pray," interrupted Simpson, "how did the old lady come to know all this?"

"That is just what occurred to me," said Smith; "so I said, 'May I ask how you come to know all these particulars?'"

"Ah! sir, I do know what makes me talk about it to a stranger; but you seem to take such an interest in him, and to be so kind and compassionate towards the poor erring young gentleman, that I feel drawn to tell you all about it. You may see through this window the red roof and tall chimney of a little farmhouse among the trees. My family live there; they have lived there for centuries; as long, they say, as The Family lived at the Hall; and the Fletchers, that is my name, sir, have always supplied servants to The Family. We have a saying hereabouts. 'There was never a Chesham—that is the name of The Family, you know, sir—there was never a Chesham anywhere, but there was a Fletcher at his back.' I have been in the service of The Family since I was a girl; and when I retired from being housekeeper at the Great House in—shire and came to end my days here, my grandmother was still alive at the Warren—that is our house yonder, sir—and at odd times she used to talk about him, and so I picked up what I know about him."

"Thank you very much," I said "for taking me into your confidence; I do indeed feel very much interested in your story." So she continued;

"Captain George, though he was of such a great family, was condemned and executed; yes, sir, he was hanged and gibbeted on the common hard by, and that is why it is called "Gallows Common" to this day; and they say that the stolen treasure was never recovered."

"All the while the old housekeeper was telling this gruesome story we were standing in front of the portrait of Captain George, and I was gazing at it all the time with such intensity of feeling as you may imagine. No! you cannot imagine it. For the feeling which I have already described, that the eyes of the portrait were living, and were gazing into mine, became intensified, till I felt that there was some real active relation between that long dead Captain George and my living self.

"It may be that my feeling about the story was different from what ought to have been that of a man like me, a barrister, whose professional instinct is keen against law-breakers. The feeling which swept across my mind was one of compassion for a poor wretch of a younger brother, condemned to live in a lonely grange like this, resorting for amusement to the excitement of London gaiety, to which his birth and breeding introduced him, carried on by the excitement of high play into an entanglement which involved his honour, that is to say his life, and having recourse to the desperate chance of picking up 'on the road' enough to help him out of his predicament.

"The recollection flashed across my mind that in those days a highwayman was a felon indeed, and I when caught was rightly hanged, but that there was a dash of romance and adventure in the career of 'a knight of the road'; and though people hanged him when he was caught, they admired and pitied him for all that; so that for a ruined young spendthrift to try his luck on the road was not to turn vulgar ruffian, but to risk a desperate adventure which might seem to him not unbecoming a man of courage in a hopeless difficulty.

(Concluded in our next.)

LAYCOCK'S CROW.

THE following letter has been published by the Westport Star:—

Laycock! Laycock! Cock-a-doodle-doo! Lay away. Your laying will only result in the foul matter belched forth by you at the gathering of the L.O.L. on the 12th July. No doubt those who have more leisure and who are more able to contradict the new firebrand's falsehoods wish to treat him with the same contempt as his late co-religionists have done, but I am surprised to see that not one of those who have been our friends, apparently, in this district for the past quarter of a century contradicted his statements. Are we the ignorant fools he would make you believe us to be? If we wish to bring up our children in ignorance, as he states, would we make those sacrifices which we have been making for the past 16 years or so? Our schools are open for inspection; nay, we have frequently, as you are well aware, petitioned the Government to allow their School Inspectors to examine our schools and satisfy themselves whether we are giving our children a sound education or not. You find fault with us for combining religion with education. You cannot separate the two. This dodge of yours is only intended to excite the bigotry of men who are led to think that the only way to maintain the Protestant faith, "no matter at what cost," is by ousting their Catholic neighbours out of the district, and you advise them that by studying their Bible they will soon do so.

Who was King William, Prince of Orange Nassau? He was a Protestant, but he was not a bigot, and he was the very reverse of a persecutor. Could he have had his way the Catholics amongst his subjects would have stood on the same footing with Protestants, and those infamous laws that were enacted after the Revolution of 1688 for the oppression of the native Irish never would have disgraced humanity. Thousands of Catholics were amongst the soldiers who served under him at Namur, Steinkirk and Landen. His allies were the greatest Catholic potentates existing—Charles the Second King of the Spains and the Indies, Leopold, first of the junior branch of the Hapsburg family, the Elector of Bavaria, Chief of the Wittelsbachs, the Duke of Savoy, and even Pope Innocent the Eleventh himself sympathised with William in the last war he waged against the Catholic Louis the Fourteenth of France. These facts and others that I can produce do not show that the Catholics of William's time regarded him as being a bitter foe of themselves and their religion.

Orangeism was never known until long after William had left the world, for the Orange Order dates only back to 1795 and William died in 1702. Had an attempt been made to found that fraternity in his time he would have forbidden to it the use of that title of which he was more proud than he was of his royal English title, and were he living now he would be the very last of men to enter an Orange Lodge or in any way to encourage Orangeism as that word is at present understood.

Orangeism was introduced into Ireland by those who were transplanted there in order to cause a division amongst the Irish, and well has it answered the purpose of those who, up to the present day, are trying their utmost to keep the working men beneath their heel.

OLD COASREB.

YOU MUST HAVE A GOOD STOVE.

You can't have a fire without burning some kind of fuel. You agree to this? Why, of course. Well, now suppose you had bought a stove in which *no fuel whatever would burn*, what would you do? Throw it back on the dealer's hands and get another? To be sure.

Now, fancy you had—

But let us have the story first and draw the conclusion afterwards.

A woman tells this bit of experience:—

"It was in 1882," she says, "when I began to feel ill and out of sorts. I did not know what was the matter with me. In the morning I was tired and languid, and was constantly spitting and belching up a clear fluid-like water. My appetite gradually left me, and I had great pain after every morsel I ate. I had great pain at the chest, which at times seemed to strike through to the back and shoulders. I lost a good deal of sleep at night, owing to spasms and to wind that appeared to gather in my sides. No food, however simple, agreed with me. For three years I suffered like this, and could take no solid food, such as a meat dinner.

"Now, as I had always been of an active disposition, I strove hard to do my work and attend to my shop, but in April, 1885, I got so bad that I sent for my daughter, who was living at Priest Hutton, near Carnforth, and she returned home. Whilst away she had been under a doctor for weakness and neuralgia, but getting no better she had been recommended to take a medicine called Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup and this cured her; so she insisted upon my taking the same medicine. I got a bottle from Messrs Neelham Bros., chemists, Brighouse, and began to take it. In a day or two I found relief. Soon all my pains left me, and I gradually gained strength. I could eat my food, and after having used two bottles I found myself completely cured.

"I have recommended this medicine to many of my friends and customers who come to my shop, and it has done them good; so I think it right that its virtue should be made as widely known as possible."

(Signed) Mrs Collinge, grocer, Bastrick, Brighouse, near Halifax.

Another woman says:—In December, 1885, after my confinement, I began to have a poor appetite and much pain and sickness after eating. My food seemed to turn to wind, and I suffered from fullness in the chest and pain in the stomach. I gradually lost my strength, and fell into a low despondent state of mind.

However light food I took I had pain, so that I became afraid to eat. I lost a deal of sleep, and got so weak I was frequently obliged to lie down on the couch and rest. At times the pain was almost more than I could bear, and I had to go to bed and have hot salt applied to my chest and stomach, for when these attacks came on I felt as if I was dying. The doctor who attended me said I was suffering from Chronic Indigestion, and that something was wrong with the "upper stomach." What a strange statement for a doctor to make! He did all he could to relieve me, but without success, and I lingered on in this way for twelve months. About this time Mr Connor, stevedore, living at Dennison street, told my father of the great benefit he had derived from taking Mother Seigel's Syrup, and I sent at once and got a bottle, and after taking three bottles all pain left me. I got strong and could eat anything, and from that day to this I have never been ill. I keep the medicine in the house, and if any of the family ail anything a dose or two of Mother Seigel's Syrup sets them right.

(Signed) Mrs Reid, 12 Galton street, Great Howard street, Liverpool.

We said you cannot have a fire without burning some kind of fuel. The human stomach is a stove, and food is the fuel we put into it. If the food is consumed, or digested the body is nourished and built up, and we enjoy health and strength; but if otherwise we quickly waste away and perish. Now, when the stomach refuses to digest, burn or consume food, we have what is called indigestion and dyspepsia, the most common and dangerous of all diseases. This is what ailed these two women, and what ails millions more in this country. The conclusion is plain enough:—The remedy which cured them will cure others. Then (the fire burning well) we shall have heat, which is life and power.

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PRICE PER GALLON: 17s, in 2-GAL. TINS.

Two Gallons are sufficient for 320 sheep. Shake well before using, and keep shaken during use.

F. FERRIMAN, ASHBURTON PATENTEE AND PROPRIETOR.

To MR D. THOMAS,

About three weeks since, I obtained five 2-gallon tins of Ford's Scour and Lung-Worm Mixture for about 1500 half-bred lambs that were scouring very bad, and going back sadly. They have now been drenched about a fortnight and have decidedly improved. The scour stopped, and I have only lost two lambs since. I feel convinced if I had not used it, I should have had a heavy loss.—C. G. TRIPP.

Orari Gorge, Woodbury, May 26, 1892.

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Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer, and Undertaker, 18 George Street, Dunedin (late Craig and Gillies), begs to notify that the Liquidation of the late firm is now closed.

The Business in future will be carried on by John Gillies, who now takes this opportunity to thank his numerous friends and the public generally for their patronage in the past, and respectfully solicits their future favors, when his long practical experience in the trade will be made use of for the benefit of his customers.

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AMUSEMENTS IN DUNEDIN.

THE OVIDE MUSIN CONCERT COMPANY.

THE concluding concert of this, numerically small but artistically great, company was given on Thursday evening the 21st inst. Their visit to Dunedin gave us the opportunity, among other privileges, of hearing music that we must otherwise know only by name. Of Massenet as a composer, for example, we had heard much. A review of his works by the musical critic of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* some months ago conveyed to us a high opinion of him. The lovely, songs of his, that from the "Cid," for instance, sung with such exquisite sweetness and high artistic treatment by Madame Tanner-Musin were still a revelation to us. Of the almost unique qualities possessed by Madame Musin we have already spoken—a further acquaintance with her voice and method only confirmed us in our impressions. We can well understand her triumphs in New York—in the presence of audiences, numbers of whom were fastidious from attendance in the great opera houses and concert halls of Europe. The *New York World*, the *New York Times*, the *New York Herald*, each and all spoke of her in enthusiastic terms and testified to her brilliant success. In an afternoon concert given also on Thursday the *pièce de résistance* was Beethoven's "Krentzer Sonata"—a delightful performance, whose rich and melodious harmonies a little marred the effects of what followed, beautiful though it was. At the concert in the evening M. Musin played another of his own compositions, a *berceuse* of great beauty. Leonard's "Souvenir de Haydn" was repeated by special request. Musin's performance of Leonard's music is of particular interest, as it was by the advice and influence of the violinist and composer in question that his parents were induced to consent to his adoption of the artist's career. M. Musin had established his reputation all over Europe before he went to America. In the United Kingdom he was known as a performer at the concerts given by Colonel Mapleson, an impresario who introduced to the public none but artists of the highest distinction.—One of the choicest of Herr Scharf's performances on Thursday evening was Liszt's arrangement of the "Spinning song" from Wagner's "Flying Dutchman." Amongst the encores he played again Raff's "Bigodon," which can only be so played by the hands of a master—but everything Herr Scharf deals with is thus played. Our first impressions of him also were more than confirmed. And, by the way, these colonies have in Herr Scharf a visitor who is not only an artist of the highest rank, but also an extremely clever writer. His letters to the German Press on America and the Americans have commanded wide attention in the Fatherland. We are happy to think that when he, in like manner, relates his experiences of New Zealand he shall be able to speak of a due appreciation of art, as existing in Dunedin. We were sometimes inclined to feel ashamed at the exacting repetition of encores that attended on almost every performance. But the temptation to beg for more was too strong to be resisted. The fault, so far as it was a fault—lay in the exquisite powers of the artists. Mr J. A. X. Riedle, of the Dresden, to whose enterprise the visit to Dunedin of these artists was due, deserves the thanks of the community. We must not omit to add that the Liedertafel, on Thursday evening, as a homage to the distinguished visitor, gave their services and sang some excellent quartets at the concluding concert.

THE MONTAGUE-TURNER OPERA COMPANY.

The season of this company in Dunedin terminated on Saturday evening. The great performances of the week have been "Lucrezia Borgia" and "Faust." But we must not omit to mention "Carmen," "Mignon," and "Martha," which were also produced with notable success. In "Martha," Miss Litta, a pupil of Miss Annie Montague, took the part of Lady Harriet, in which she proved herself of much promise, doing credit to her instructress, and making a very favourable impression on the audience. On Friday night Gounod's "Faust" was produced, the occasion being Miss Annie Montague's benefit. The house was thronged by an audience who had been attracted by the knowledge that the part of Marguerite was one of those in which Miss Montague had gained her chief laurels, and by a desire to give her a special token of their appreciation. Miss Montague, indeed, appeared at her best. Both her singing and acting were extremely touching. In the prison scene particularly she achieved a brilliant triumph. As Siebel, Miss Lambert gained another success. Mr Turner's Faust was an admirable study, and Mr Farley played the part and sang the music of Mephistopheles with spirit. The part, which is no light one, may be included among those in which he is most effective. As Valentine, Mr F. England played and sang admirably. Miss Freeman as Martha also sustained her part remarkably well. Mr Harry Craig, who, however, had shown himself capable of very much more than that, easily performed the work allotted to Wagner. The concluding opera of the season was "Lucrezia Borgia," which had been substituted for the "Lily of Killarney," at the special request of several people who had seen it played on Monday, and their taste was well justified. To say the least of it, there are none of the operas in the repertoire of the com-

pany, which are more brilliantly performed. Miss Annie Montague, in the title role, fulfils all the weighty requirements of passion, grace, and dignity. The tenderness of her acting in the scenes with Gennaro is most touching. Her singing, for instance, in the air "Ama la tua madre" is particularly sweet and pathetic. Other qualities are shown in her scene with the band of her accusers, headed by Maffio Orsini, and her defiant attitude at the conclusion is very fine. In the great scene with the Duke, where she changes from accusation to entreaty, and from entreaty to threats, and boasts the vengeance of the Borgia, she displays most striking talents, and passes through all the phases of the different passions with brilliant success. As Duke Alfonso, Mr Farley is also seen to great advantage. His singing of the fine solos "Vieni la mia vendetta" and "Qualunque sia l'evento" is extremely good, and in the scene with Lucrezia he is very manly and spirited. Mr Turner also was strikingly successful. Every vestige of a slight hoarseness which had affected him in other parts had disappeared, and he sang sweetly and clearly throughout the night. His "Di pescatore" was charming. Little choice, however, could be made. His singing all through was excellent, and his acting was quite on a par with it. Miss Lambert's Maffio Orsini was extremely clever. Her singing, in the banquet scene, of the famous "Il Segreto" was very fine—but the part was well played and sung without exception. Mr England, as Gubetto, again gave a good account of himself. The orchestra fulfilled their task efficiently, and the scenery was pretty and appropriate. The scene in Venice, especially where Lucrezia makes her entrance in a gondola, was very picturesque. As to the dresses. The duty of description falls heavily on one of the sterner sex. But Miss Lambert is to be congratulated on the taste that directed the choice of the page's costume worn by her as Maffio Orsini. The harmony of colours—pink and green, and afterwards white and azure, was perfect—the fashion of the garments was particularly graceful, and their material rich. Of Miss Montague's toilettes we have already spoken. As Lucrezia Borgia, appearing in all the grandeur of the Duchess, her dress was superb. We must leave to the imagination of our fair readers the disposal of costly textures of purple and white adorned by gold embroidery, and crowned by a wealth of jewels—a tiara of diamonds, a girdle of diamonds, diamonds in the ears, and on the hands and arms. In the plainer scenes a mantilla of black lace struck us as worn with a very stately grace—but still with the coquetry of a woman accustomed to admiration. The season, in a word, concluded with all the brilliancy which had been bespoken by its opening.

In these days of talking dolls, telegraphs, ocean cables, telephones, microphones and other electric inventions, when the occurrences in one part of the world are telegraphed to the farthest point therefrom in one day, and when a traveller makes a journey right round the globe in 63 days, it takes something out of the common to startle a community, but the late experiences of Mrs Laure Mceller are enough to startle the dead. Mrs Mceller, who resides at Newton, N.S.W., is a native of Germany and came to this country some years ago. She has suffered from Liver and Kidney complaints for years, and about three months previous to the present time was completely prostrated and unable to work; dropsy of the ankles and lower limbs having set in. We diagnosed the case ourselves and can truthfully assert that it was a case of advanced dropsy due to relaxation and enfeeblement of the membranes of the liver and Kidneys, which permitted the waste fluids to exude through them into the muscular tissue. We advised the use of CLEMENT'S TONIC and it was taken for some weeks and has resulted in a complete cure. Mrs Mceller herself thus describes her case:—Stanley Laundry, Georgina-street, Newton, N.S.W. I can with confidence bear witness to the wonderful efficacy of CLEMENT'S TONIC in curing Liver and Kidney disease. I have long been a victim to indigestion (caused by liver complaint) and an affection of the kidneys. I suffered terribly from headaches, pain in the back and side, with obstinate constipation. No one except myself knows what my sufferings have been. I was always tired and languid, with no ability or inclination to perform my daily work. My tongue was furred in a morning, and a sour taste in my mouth, and frequent vomiting; one day I would be pretty well and the next, very distressed or completely prostrated with a very confirmed languor. This went on until I was so ill I was completely done up and quite unable to move. My ankles being swollen as thick as my thighs, I consulted the physicians, all of whom pronounced the case as one of dropsy, they variously ascribed the cause to be heart, liver, or Bright's disease. The kidneys were undoubtedly diseased, because the swollen ankles when pressed with the finger would leave a dent in the place for days, and it was easy to press the end of the finger an inch deep, when the hole would not fill up for four days. I had heard of the wonderful cures effected by CLEMENT'S TONIC and commenced its use. I took three bottles, and the swelling in the ankles commenced gradually to subside, I continued the medicine and am now completely cured; my ankles are their usual size, I have no aches nor pains, and can do a good day's work with pleasure; my tired aching feelings have all disappeared and I am confident I have been rescued from an untimely grave by the wonderful virtues of CLEMENT'S TONIC. My address is at the head of this letter and I will reply to any communications if a stamped envelope is sent with inquiry, as I consider it my duty to publish a record of my wonderful cure. Yours very gratefully, LAURE McELLER.

Mrs Mceller's case is only a prototype of many others in this country. She obtained a cure by persistent treatment, and this is the only way chronic disease can be cured, a half-hearted treatment is never satisfactory. You must continue the remedy for a considerable time if you want to cure long-standing cases, the tendency after a certain age is always towards decay, therefore if debility has been eating its way into the system for months or years, it is very unreasonable to expect one or two bottles to restore perfect health. All bad cases require protracted treatment.

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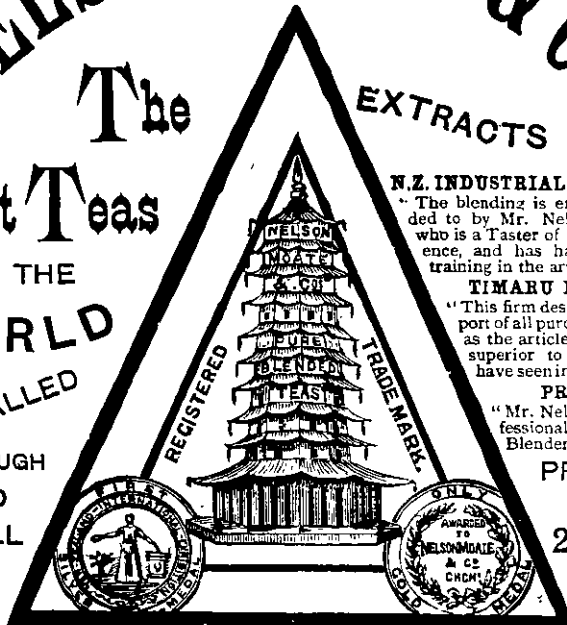
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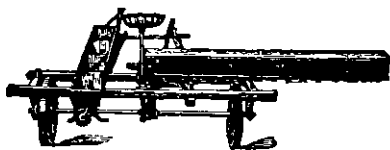
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[TESTIMONIAL.]

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