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Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

A YOUNG gentleman named Thomas Burton Caygill was fined the other day in the Dunedin Police Court 1s and costs, amounting in all to 14s. The young gentleman's transgression was not a very heavy one, and, if he had refrained from telling fibs, we should take no notice of it. Not that we deny that the conductors of tramcars are acting quite as they ought in preventing people from standing on the platforms, which was Mr Thomas Burton Caygill's offence, or that the matter is one of some importance. As it involves safety to life and limb, it is, on the contrary, most evidently so. Mr Thomas Burton Caygill, however, had plainly been instructed in a nursery where that wholesome legend as to the blistering of the tongue by untruthful speaking did not prevail. He was asked what was his name, and, instead of giving the rather imposing string that belonged to him, he called himself Sam Toomey. Of course we know that there is nothing in a name. Had this young gentleman been really Sam Toomey, it might not have made him any more amenable to reason. He still, perhaps, would have refused to budge and turned a deaf ear to all the indignation of the conductor. But then he would have been an Irishman, or a man of Irish parentage, adding one more item to that list of petty offences which is from time to time quoted, with so much show of sorrowful compliance with a most exacting necessity, by some of our friends and well-wishers. What we would impress upon our readers is the glibness with which gentlemen who desire to remain incognito take Irish names. There is no doubt whatever that this is commonly done both in Great Britain and in these colonies, and that thus Irishmen get the credit of a great deal more mischief than they are accountable for. Mr Thomas Burton Caygill's offence, as we have said, was a light one, but the trick he played, thoughtlessly, no doubt, and without malice, in defence of himself, was of some gravity. The fib he told was by no means so harmless as it may have seemed to him. It is not always excusable to be too clever by half.

WERE those pickles capsicums? Mr H. S. Fish had like to be killed the other day. We were about to say "kilt," but we recollected in time that it might be taken as personal, and the Hon John M'Kenzie, who dealt with Mr Fish, will evidently stand no nonsense where the Highlands are concerned. The Hon John M'Kenzie unarmed, even with his shepherd's crook—is formidable enough; but the Hon John M'Kenzie replacing the claymore by a pickle jar three quarters filled. There is a picture for the mind's eye. Small wonder, indeed, that Mr Fish got a fright. The Hon John M'Kenzie, it seems, had threatened to make it hot for Mr Fish—and that is why we ask if it was capsicums that were in the jar. But what a spectacle it would have been for gods and men; Mr Fish with his skull fractured and his clothes all soiled by pickles. Surely the hon Member has not appealed in vain to the commiseration of the House. For our own part we hasten to congratulate Mr Fish on his having escaped so ignominious an end, and having kept his clothes unspotted. May his method of departing this life, on the contrary, prove worthy of his career, and may his shroud be spotless. Still we must admit the force of the Hon John M'Kenzie's apology. An insult, he pleads had been offered to his Highland blood. Is he not to be excused if his wrath waxed hot as capsicums? And let us recollect that Highland blood is nearly as good as ichor. It flowed originally from Hibernian sources, and, according to Sir John Lubbock, is the only decent, unmixed, drop in its country. The blood that flows in the Lowlands is a queer sort of mixture. Indeed, the alien philosopher might hesitate as to the effects of visiting the country for any protracted time. If, he might argue, local influences have reduced so many heterogeneous elements to one dounce and canny type, they may be strong enough to act upon the individual. Of course it takes a native dully to appreciate the advantages of being born a Lowland Scot. But it is altogether another thing with the Highlands. There a flood flows pure and

undefiled. There, as we have said, a nobler fountain has let loose its springs. Certainly such blood is worthy of defence—even a defence with pickles. All is well, however, that ends well. The honour of the Highlands is vindicated, and Mr Fish has escaped being salted down.

WE take the following from "Passing Notes" in TORY TACTICS, last week's *Witness*:—"Here is a rather spiteful paragraph from the *St James's Gazette* on the Ballance Ministry's congratulatory telegram to Mr Gladstone. The *St James's Gazette*, be it understood, is high Conservative: 'The New Zealand Government congratulates Mr Gladstone (per cable) on his pseudo-victory at the poles. Well, the great majority of decent colonists won't like it; but the "price must be paid." New Zealand, too, just now is under the heel of the local Tim Healys and Davitts. For the present nondescript Cabinet at Wellington is the result of the Roman Catholics giving a "solid vote" for the Labour party at the last election. The latter are still waiting for the millennium; but the former have secured the loaves and fishes. Hence the presence of the Irishmen in the Ministry at Wellington, and of Mr Perceval, a young Roman Catholic solicitor of Christchurch, in the Agent-Generalship in London. Hence, too, the wire to Mr Gladstone, which should surely have been directed to Mr Healy or Archbishop Walsh.' Spiteful in tone this, but exactly what is to be expected if a colonial Ministry has the impertinence to put in its word, by telegram or otherwise, on questions of English party politics. It would be interesting to know how far the *St James's Gazette* is right in its account of the origin of 'the present nondescript Cabinet at Wellington.' Is it true that the Roman Catholics gave a 'solid vote' to the Labour party at the last election? If so, the Roman Catholics have been miserably rewarded. Sir Patrick Buckley and Mr Ward, Roman Catholics both, are in the Ministry, and Mr Perceval, the 'young Roman Catholic solicitor, of Christchurch,' is Agent-General; but what comfort is there in all this whilst grants to Roman Catholic schools remain as far off as ever? There is something decidedly comic in the supposition of a *concordat* between the Roman Catholic hierarchy and the school of politicians whose chief oracle is Sir Robert Stout. But if such an unholy and unnatural alliance did really exist at the last election, it is quite poetical justice that the stipulated price for it should never have been paid." "Civis" knows very well that the Roman Catholics did not give a solid vote to the labour party at the last election. Those Catholics who voted for labour candidates as such did not vote as Catholics. In some instances, indeed, if Catholics voted for such candidates, they voted as anything rather than Catholics. The Catholic vote, so far as it was solid, was given, as usual, for candidates sound on the education question. As to the attitude of the Catholic hierarchy towards the labour question, it is little doubtful. The Pope's Encyclical quite settles that. Practically, it may be gathered from the action of the late Cardinal Manning during the London strikes, and, more recently, from the sympathy for the strikers at Broken Hill shown by the Bishop of Wilcannia, to which we may add, though of less authority, the part taken by a Catholic priest—that is the Rev Father Bullion, pastor of St Mary Magdalen's Church, at Homestead, towards the strikers there. The sympathy of the Catholic priesthood, from the Pope down, is both theoretically and practically with the working-man. The Pope, moreover, has himself declared that the matter is one for legislatures to deal with. The greater interest, however, even to the workingman himself, of the Christian education of children, will not be made secondary to anything. The fact, again, that Sir Robert Stout is regarded by the labour party in New Zealand as a leader cannot invalidate those points on which that party seek for what they have a right to demand, and in which alone the Catholic Church will countenance or assist them. There has been, and will be, no alliance entered into by the Catholic hierarchy that can be called "unholy and unnatural." Finally, Catholics in New Zealand have done nothing to obtain for them as a reward the appointment to office of certain members of their religious body. The gentlemen in question hold their positions by virtue of their fitness for them as statesmen, and quite apart from all questions of religion. They are altogether independent of their fellow Catholics as such. But as for the *St James's Gazette*, it has simply applied to the colonies the forlorn

hope of the Tories, the attempt to raise the no-Popery cry. It perceives that if this cannot be done the days of monopoly are numbered among us here, and it fears the reaction nearer home. Possibly, in the interests also of monopoly, "Civis" has not been unwilling to lend a helping hand.

MASONIC CHARITY.

OUR contemporary the *N. Z. Craftsman*, says it was pretty generally believed that the opposition of the Papacy was quietly dying out, and that Catholics who chose to join the Order might do so without being noticed. For our own part we can hardly fancy how so false a belief could become general. The Church has continued very outspoken on the matter, and the reigning Pope has repeated, with the force and clearness for which all his utterances are remarkable, the condemnation passed by many Popes on the Society—making no exception in favour of its English-speaking branches. What, however, calls out the particular indignation of our contemporary is a letter addressed by the Archbishop of Dublin to his clergy, on the occasion of a recent celebration which was to take the shape of a series of fêtes in aid of an orphanage whose centenary had just occurred. The Archbishop enjoined his priests to warn their flocks against taking any part in this matter, and the *N. Z. Craftsman* denounces his Grace for a want of charity, declaring, with exultation, that reprisals towards Catholic charities are to be taken by Dublin Protestants. But the Archbishop expressly explains that it is not as a benevolent institution that he withholds his sympathy from the institution referred to, but as an exclusive establishment intended for the promotion of Masonic interests. Exclusiveness, moreover, is a characteristic of Freemasonry, and one which might of itself alone condemn it. In this very number of the *N. Z. Craftsman*, for example, to which we refer, we find some cases in point. They are taken from the experiences of Magician Kellar on his tours in foreign parts. In South Africa a native teamster saves him from an attempt made to murder him. "T. asked him why he had taken such an interest in me. In reply he held out his hand and . . . gave me the grip of a Master Mason." On ship-board a Chinese steward recovers some property that had been stolen from him. "Do you remember Rising Sun Lodge, Shanghai?" he asked. . . . He held out his hand and gave me the Master Mason's grip." We have heard such stories before, exemplifying what capital fellows Freemasons are to one another, but implying how deucedly indifferent they are to all the world besides. Without anything else this consideration quite justified Dr Walsh's action towards the Dublin orphanage. It is an exclusive institution from which—let them be ever so destitute—aye, though they may be starving at its doors, all children but those of Freemasons are shut out. There is not in all the world a Catholic institution of such a kind. Even apart, therefore, from all other considerations, it is difficult to see why Catholics should be called on to aid such an institution. Under other circumstances the children of Freemasons are as much entitled to their aid and sympathy as those of other people, and will find them as generously bestowed on them. But this is plainly an exceptional case. Added to its exclusiveness, there is the fact on which chief stress is laid by the Archbishop, that it constitutes one of the props of Masonry in Ireland. How, therefore, could his Grace without a neglect of duty, refrain from warning his people against having anything to do with the matter? We do not know whom our contemporary alludes to as what he calls "the heads of the Romish Church." The Church has one visible head, that is the Pope, and the Archbishop, as our contemporary suspects, had the sanction of His Holiness for the action taken by him. There was no foundation whatever for that belief alluded to by the *Craftsman*—that the opposition of the Papacy to Freemasonry was dying out. The condemnations pronounced by the Catholic Church never become obsolete.

THE San Francisco correspondent of the Otago *Daily Times* of the 22nd inst, writes as follows:—
A NICE EVANGELIST. "Pious Frauds.—I venture to suggest the desirability of thoroughly examining the past record of any itinerant evangelists or prohibition lecturers from this country who may happen to honour you with their presence. There are numbers of foolish people in every community perfectly willing to support any fraud who may claim to be either of the above, and to denounce any man who has the good sense to ask for credentials. The discovery, unfortunately, is generally made after the scoundrels have disappeared. A certain Rev William Hammond is at present being inquired after by the chief of the Melbourne police. The latter has written to the authorities at Boston desiring some information as to this reverend doctor. He is described by the papers as a Baptist minister, bigamist, embezzler, thief, and general all-round rascal. He was once a minister at Franklin Falls, N.H., then at New Haven, Conn., and later at Boston. He is supposed to have a wife in every town he ever lived in, and a few extra ones for little vacation trips. For the last three years he has been missed from this country, during which period he has been anxiously sought by the police, who are disposed to think his present location is Japan. I am under the im-

pression the name is familiar to me, but I mention the matter here, and now, to emphasise the fact that the fellow is but one of many others of the same kidney, and who, having duped, and lied, and tricked in this land, until the place is too hot for them, invariably gravitate towards the far south lands." But how disagreeable this must be for other Doctor Hammonds. There was, for example, a Doctor Hammond, who made some stay in Dunedin a few years ago, and who acted here as a preacher—at the Tabernacle in Great King street, if we recollect aright. There was also a Doctor Hammond who lately made a tour in South Africa, where he distinguished himself on the "No-Popery" platform. How disagreeable it must be for respectable Dr Hammonds to have a namesake so disgraced as the doctor spoken of in the paragraph we have quoted. But, of course, it will be easy for these doctors or their friends to disclaim all discreditable identity. Will the elders of the Dunedin Tabernacle state where their late evangelist is now to be found?

Labour Notes.

THE troubles in the Cœur d'Alene Canyon, Idaho, were also caused by an attempt against unionism. It was determined to work the Gem and Frisco mines by free labour. A shot fired at a union man by one of the non-unionist guard led to an attack by the men locked out—with very deplorable results. On the trial of the men charged with participation in the riot some details have come out which seem to show that some members of the Pinkerton force had been employed under the disguise of miners in fomenting the disturbance. A revelation of this kind should go far towards bringing about the disbandment of the force—already demanded in many quarters.

An attempt to evade the law by the immigration of steel and iron workers, under contract to replace the strikers at Carnegie's, has been suspected. In consequence, the President of the American Federation of Labour has made an offer to the Secretary of the Treasury to supplement the Government officials on guard at Ellis Island by volunteer inspectors belonging to his organisation. The offer has been favourably considered by the Treasurer.

Mr L. S. Coffin, ex-railroad commissioner of Iowa, in a letter referring to the careful reports published by the *Washington Post* of the state of things at Homestead, gives that paper some details as to the conditions of service on the railways. Six railway servants, on an average, he states, are killed every day, and sixty-five others meet with accidents more or less severe, and yet at least fifty per cent of all this could be easily prevented. The railway men, however, are themselves stirring in the matter. Meetings have been held by them in certain centres for the purpose of taking steps to improve their position.

The granite cutters' strike in New England, which began on a dispute as to altering the day of fixing wages from May 1 to January 1, still continues. It has involved 50,000 men, at an expenditure by the unions of 300,000 dol., and a loss in wages to the men of 5,000,000 dol. A useful outcome has been the establishment by the cutters of several co-operative companies which are doing a flourishing trade. This has probably helped the strike to avoid the fate of that of the builders in New York, involving 30,000 men, and which has broken down of its own weight.

Appropos of the strike at Homestead, Mr George A. Chace, of the Bourne Mills, Fall River, Massachusetts, has contributed to the *Pittsburg Despatch* an article on an experiment in profit-sharing entered upon in July 1889 by the directors of a New England cotton mill. The *Irish World* quotes the article as follows:—"A sum, not less than 6 per cent of the dividends, to be paid during the next six months, should be divided among the employees at the end of that period in proportion to the amount of wages earned. It is estimated that this would give each employee a sum equal to the interest upon the full amount of his wages if placed for six months in a savings bank. Everyone, whether man, woman, or child, was given the chance to share upon the single condition of faithful and continuous service for six months." As to how the plan worked, he goes on to say—"There are about forty competing cotton corporations clustered in the same town with a combined capital of about 22,000,000 dol. The average rate of dividends in 1889 was reported to be within two points of 10 per cent. In 1891 it averaged considerably less than five per cent., and eight or ten of the corporations paid no dividend at all. The wave of prosperity created in 1889 and was followed by a very low tide in 1891. But the directors keep up their original undertaking. They act upon it every six months. This they have done already seven times. They make no promise beyond that time. Whatever may happen in the future, it is assured that none of the evils predicted three years ago have yet come to pass. Nothing has occurred to disturb the relations of any other

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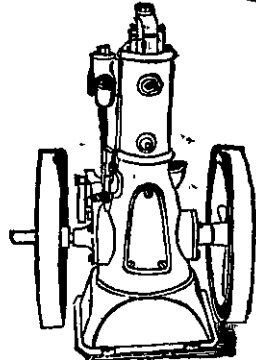
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corporation with its employees on account of this experiment. Thus far the experiment has been successful beyond expectation. During the lowest ebb the profit-sharing corporation paid its stockholders regularly 12 per cent per annum, besides distributing to its employees semi-annually over 3 per cent upon their wages. Nothing succeeds like success."

A riot consequent on the arrival of "blacklegs," but which has evidently been much exaggerated by report, took place at Broken Hill on the night of September 9—or rather the early morning of September 10—for it was between 1 and 2 a.m. that the train on which the attack was made came in. The "blacklegs" had been interviewed at an outlying station by delegates of the Defence Committee, by whom they were discerned to be professional hands—ready to be bought off, but demanding too high a price. A crowd had collected to receive the train, and a good deal of stone-throwing took place. It is, however, doubtful as to whether revolvers were brought into use, or, in fact, were in the possession of any of the strikers present. Two or three of the "blacklegs" were slightly hurt, and eight of the policemen suffered more or less—one only being seriously injured. The crowd had no ill feeling towards the police. It watched for an hour or two for the "blacklegs" to come out—but they were conveyed secretly from the back of the Town Hall, where they had been taken for shelter, to the mine—and, finding this to be the case, the strikers dispersed.

In a labour demonstration held at Sydney on the night of the 20th inst., the Socialists were much in evidence, and their red flags were very prominent. Certainly these gentry will make hay when the sun shines. Fostering beams must necessarily exist for them when there is a disposition shown to bring force into play in dealing with a labour question, rather than to exercise wisdom, moderation, and justice. The Ministry of New South Wales seem now more bent on gaining a Parliamentary victory over the representatives of labour than on attending to the interests of the country. Such victories may eventually prove in some degree Pyrrhic.

The *Irish World* in an article on the settlement of labour disputes by arbitration, points out that where a willingness to arbitrate exists on both sides there is rarely much difficulty in arriving at an agreement:—"It is where such a willingness to arbitrate does not exist," he says,—"employer and employee meet as antagonists in a struggle for supremacy rather than as equals in a business transaction—where candour and courtesy are absent; where the public interests are ignored and only selfish interests considered. This is where there is imminent danger of the State being compelled to interfere for the restoration of order after blood has been shed and lifelong enmities have been called into being. The question for the people to consider at this time is whether it be for the public good, which should be the supreme law, that the interference be postponed until after the mischief had been done, the blood spilled, and those lasting enmities aroused. It is no step toward the ultimate solution of this grave problem, though it may be entirely necessary for the vindication of existing law, for the contestants in those troubles to lodge charges and counter-charges of murder and riot against each other, and to order judicial inquiry to find out who first appealed to armed force, by what right they did so, who fired the first shots, whether such shots were fired in aggression or self-defence, etc. Those issues must be fought out in the courts by the contestants. What is needed in the way of prevention of such disasters in the future is a calm and earnest discussion by the people as to the proper moment and method of the State's interference. Shall it be after the mischief has been done or before? Shall it be with armies, Gatling guns, and cannon, or with a just, impartial, and peaceful civil tribunal invested with adequate authority to interpose between excited disputants where the public peace is threatened and point out the way to reconciliation and harmony."

Mr J. D. Fitzgerald, a leading member of the labour party of New South Wales has recently returned from a visit to England. In an interview with a representative of the *Adelaide Register*, he expressed himself as follows regarding the late elections and the prospects of labour at Home:—"I assisted five labour candidates in their attempts to gain seats, and of these three were successful. The three who were returned were Mr John Burns, one of the labour leaders, Mr Keir Hardie, and Mr J. H. Wilson, the sailors' friend. Ex-Commissioner Frank Smith and Mr Ben Tillet were not returned. Then I also supported the candidature of Professor Bryce, of Aberdeen, who is now a member of the Government. One of our opponents was Mr H. H. Champion." Mr Fitzgerald said that the struggle just passed was "a mere writing on the wall." He looks forward with hope to the next elections, as he predicts that the labour party in England will then score a tremendous victory, because they will force the hands of the Liberal party. In many cases labour had to fight both Liberals and Conservatives, and it is on this account that he considers that Mr Wilson's victory was a splendid one. 'I addressed six meetings on his behalf, and urged the constituents to

select him before they did so.' Mr Fitzgerald does not consider that the labour party is very strongly organised, though steps will no doubt be taken in that direction. They have always looked to the Liberals, but he thinks that the construction of the Gladstone Ministry will show that there is no hope from them."

In a paper read by the Rev Father Smith at a Conference of the Catholic Young Men's Societies of Great Britain lately held in Edinburgh, the following passages, as reported by the *Glasgow Observer*, occurred:—"Men are being constantly noderbid in their work by others more necessitous than themselves, and seeing their wages in constant danger of being reduced, club together in self-defence and form unions, which, as is now generally admitted, are perfectly justifiable. These unions have only one effective weapon—the strike. This was the only means at the disposal of the men for the achievement of the purpose they desire, seeing that there is no authorised tribunal to which they can have recourse, and seeing that strikes are profitable it is always, of course, with the understanding that the demands of the men are just and reasonable. Violent strikes are always to be condemned, both as being wrong in themselves and as injuring the cause they are intended to benefit. Violence towards what we call blacklegs is to be condemned. Parliamentary reports show that the greater number of strikes were unsuccessful. Yet it had to be considered as a whole they have been beneficial to the working classes, and have permanently raised their wages and bettered their condition. If it hadn't been for strikes and the fear of strikes working men would be worse off still. They are great evils. War might be unavoidable and beneficial, but it was an evil still. On the side of the masters it had to be stated that strikes have had the effect of destroying trade altogether. Mr Davitt, in the *Labour World*, had given it as his opinion that they were being overdone. Regarding boards of conciliation, the great question was that of remuneration. On this point the principle must be adopted that every man has the right to such a wage as will enable him to live decently. The encyclical of the Holy Father having been quoted, the paper went on to state that capital at present received the lion's share of the spoil, and labour the bare pickings. Labour might justly ask fairer division, but until something was done to lessen the evils arising from free competition in its tendency to lower the rate of wages they could not hope for freedom from strikes."

W E L L I N G T O N .

(From our own Correspondent.)

September 19.

THE devotion of the forty hours' adoration began at St Mary's Cathedral yesterday with solemn Pontifical Mass, of which his Grace the Archbishop was celebrant; Rev Father Sullivan, deacon; Rev Father Lewis, sub-deacon; and Rev Father Dawson, master of ceremonies—the Very Rev Dr Waters and the Rev Father Power being also in the sanctuary. The musical portion of the Mass (Mozart's eleventh) was splendidly rendered by a numerous choir, assisted by a strong orchestra under the direction of Mr E. Cohen. The principal soloists were Miss McClean, Miss Gibbs, Mrs Swett, Mr La'ahley, and Mr Loughnan. As an Offertory piece Miss McClean sang "Ecce Paupis," in her accustomed finished style. At the conclusion of the Mass there was a procession of the most Blessed Sacrament around the interior of the Cathedral, during which "Moliques March," from the oratorio of Abraham, was played. Mr S. Cimino, conductor, and Miss Kelly presided at the organ. The sanctuary was tastefully decorated for the occasion, being hung with crimson cloth, and the high altar was very prettily ornamented with white and red camellias and white lilies, and pot plants. In the afternoon there were special devotions for the children, and in the evening solemn Vespers were sung, when the Rev Father Dawson preached a very impressive sermon on the Blessed Sacrament. This morning at 9 o'clock a "Missa pro pace" was sung, and this evening there will be solemn Vespers, at which his Grace the Archbishop will preach. The devotions will conclude to-morrow with the Mass of the Deposition. In the meantime arrangements have been made by the confraternities of the parish to keep up the continual adoration of the Most Blessed Sacrament.

The quiet of the city was rudely broken whilst the people were at divine service yesterday morning by a most foul murder, and an attempt at another, which happily failed. The whole affair seems to have arisen, in a great measure, out of drink, or, rather, the effects of it. It appears that a party of sailors and mates from the vessels (American), the *Doris Eckhoff* and *Flint*, were up town on Saturday night drinking, and that a row occurred. On Sunday morning the mate of the *Flint* (Seel) and the mate of the *Doris Eckhoff* (Finley) were proceeding along Waterloo Quay about 11 p.m., when they met half a dozen sailors whom they recognised as being their assailants the previous night. Some words passed between them, blows were struck, and eventually Finley pulled out his revolver and fired at two of the men, killing one dead on the spot, and wounding the other

"MARUPA"**STILL GAINING GROUND.****A well-known Commercial Gentleman gives his
Testimony.**

MR. O. I. KEMPTHORNE.

Birmingham, England, January 3rd, 1892.

Dear Sir,—You will remember the bad cold and sore throat I had when leaving New Zealand for England. Well, thanks to that "Maori stuff" you gave me, I got all right before reaching the Bluff.

I really must congratulate you on having dropped on such a good thing. Its effect on me was wonderful, and I doctored several people on the steamer who were suffering with influenza, with the MARUPA, and in each case I put them right in no time.

I am sorry to say that I have not a drop left, but shall get you to give me a supply when I return to New Zealand, and I never intend being without it in future. When my throat has been bad, and I have had to sing, I took MARUPA, and consider it a splendid thing for anyone with a voice.

I wish you good luck with it, but the thing is bound to sell well,—Yours very truly,

A. J. CHAMBERLAIN.

MESSRS KEMPTHORNE, PROSSER & Co., Wellington.

Lyell, May 27th, 1892.

Gentlemen,—I am pleased to inform you that I have sold all the MARUPA you sent me, and more pleased to tell you that not in one single instance has it failed to give relief, or, to put it in the words of a highly respectable lady of this town, whose husband had not had one hour's sleep for several nights, notwithstanding several prescriptions from doctors, which gave no relief,—the first teaspoonful of MARUPA he took acted like magic, giving immediate relief, and he went to sleep and had a comfortable night's rest, a thing unknown to him for the last month.

Please send six dozen MARUPA at first opportunity and oblige,—Yours faithfully,

J. FENNELL.

MARUPA THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND.

Without question, the medicines most sought after nowadays are those of Mother Mary Joseph Aubert, and deservedly so, from what is heard of their high merits everywhere. In nearly every case where a trial has been given relief has almost immediately ensued. The testimonies of people in various social positions have been forwarded to the proprietor, and each assert that the remedy has truly marvellous qualities.

While that brilliant young actress, Miss Myra Kemble, was in Wellington, her voice became so hoarse that she was in some fear she would be imperfectly heard from the stage that evening, but MARUPA was recommended, and the effect was wonderful, she states in her testimony.

Mr. Walter Bentley had a similar attack and was afforded relief by a dose of MARUPA.

Mother Mary Joseph Aubert has devoted nearly all her life to the study of medicine. In Paris she studied in the leading hospitals for five years, and when she came out to New Zealand her love of the science prompted her to commence research among the herbs and flowers of the primeval forests which Nature has so richly endowed our Colony with, and, after twelve years of patient investigation, her efforts were crowned with success, and her remedies gratefully acknowledged to be the best and purest medicines ever offered.

They are now being introduced in Australia, and are having the same success there as they have met here. Mr Kempthorne has opened a branch in Sydney and is putting up the medicines as fast as he can.

Several shots were fired, some say five, and some say more, but it is evident that the shot which struck the man, who now lies wounded in the hospital, was not intended for him, but for a man named Lynch, who seems to have had a most providential escape from death. Both vessels from which the men came from are American, having arrived here some time ago from New York, so that perhaps that accounts for the facility with which shooting irons were utilised for the occasion.

I understand that the Rev Dr Kennedy, who went home from Christchurch some 12 or 14 years ago to study for the priesthood, and has been since that time in Ireland, and also latterly in Rome, has arrived in Sydney, and is very likely to arrive in Wellington in a few days. Dr Kennedy will very likely be located at Meaneer to assist in the educating of candidates for the priesthood. Before going there, however, he will pay a visit to Canterbury to see his relatives, when his old schoolmates and his former teacher, Mr O'Connor, will be glad to see their distinguished acquaintance.

September 24.

There was a large assemblage of people at the Oddfellows' Hall, Lower Hutt, on Monday night last, when a social was held for the purpose of assisting the building fund in connection with the Catholic Church there. The first part of the entertainment consisted of vocal and instrumental selections, which were well received by the large audience. The musical portion being concluded, the floor was cleared, and dancing indulged in for a couple of hours. The ladies of the congregation provided the refreshments, which were most liberally supplied by the following ladies:—Mesdames Oudby, Parker, Casey, Sullivan, Bunny, M'Cauley, Galven, E. Hayes, and Cruickshank, and Misses Oudby and Casey. The arrangements were carried out in a most successful manner by an energetic committee, under the direction of the Very Rev Father Lane, who are to be congratulated on the success of the affair.

It was a remarkable coincidence, or, perhaps, if you like to call it something else, that at a recent religious-ceremony at the Buckle street church, the three representatives of the three daily papers present on the occasion were Catholics. It shows that the *odium theologicum* does not enter very largely into the management of the Wellington papers.

It will undoubtedly interest many of your readers to know that Mr Clappett, *alias* Sullivan, *alias* the evangelical teetotaler and regenerated pugilist, who created such a stir amongst the religious and goody-good people of Canterbury a few years ago, is at present in Wanganni, where he has been lately discoursing on the benefits of total abstinence and such like subjects to the sinners of that northern town.

The sensation of the shooting affray on Waterloo Quay was only at its height on Tuesday morning when a rumour went about town that a prisoner, who had been brought over under arrest from Sydney by the Hauroto, which had arrived at the Heads at 9 p.m. the previous night, had been drowned in making an attempt to escape from custody. The report was only too true, as the body was found floating close to the baths in the early morning. The deceased, Carl Mceller, was engaged in business here as a cabinet-maker, and, getting into financial difficulties, he forged several promissory notes and soublike bills, and, on being dishonoured, the discovery of their falsity was made. In the meantime the forger had left for Sydney, where he was arrested, and was being brought back by Constable McGill by the Hauroto on Monday night, when, about 9 o'clock, just as the boat got to the Heads, the constable left his charge on deck for about five minutes for the purpose of getting some papers, preparatory to landing. When he came up again the bird had flown, and, after diligent search, could be found nowhere. The vessel was stopped out in the harbour, about two miles from land, until daylight, and on coming to the wharf next morning the constable and the ship's officers were informed that the body of Mceller was found floating in the harbour with his great-coat on, and, underneath, a life-belt. What distance he swam, or how he got in to the water, will, it is presumed, remain for ever, as far as the world is concerned, a mystery. How sweet are the blessings of liberty can only be gauged by those who have sacrificed their birthright for a mess of pottage, and who will jeopardise their very life, even for the brief enjoyment, under the disadvantageous circumstances, of a few hours of that freedom and peace of mind which they valued so lightly when they had it. I regret to say that the constable has been suspended from duty at present, pending the decision of the Minister for Defence; but it is to be hoped that he will look at it in the same light as the coronor's jury, that the constable was not to blame.

No sooner, however, had we got, or partly so, over the sensations of the early part of the week, than it became whispered about by the political gossips and others of that ilk on Thursday, that during the small hours of the morning a serious verbal encounter had taken place in one of the hostleries of this city, where politicians most do congregate. It was further stated that the controversy became so heated that physical arguments were appealed to, and that a Minister of the Crown had utilised a well-filled pickle bottle with which to enforce his views on his opponent. The facts, however, unhappily

for the good names of the parties implicated, proved only too true. It appears that on the morning in question, after returning from the House, Mr Fish, Mr Dawson, Mr G. F. Richardson, Hons Seddon, McKensie, Ward, and one or two others were indulging in some cold luncheon. During the time Mr Fish read an article from an Otago paper, which was couched in language very complimentary to the reader, who, it said, was capable of crumpling up Sir Robert Stout like a piece of paper. This article caused some banter, in which Mr Seddon wanted to know from Mr Fish how he "squared" the editor, and reminded that gentleman that the paper in question did not always hold him in such repute. Mr Fish replied that he himself was as a mighty eagle, whereas another one of the Ministers, who was absent, was only a tom-tit, and he could do various things with Sir Robert Stout, such as flattening him out, etc. Mr McKensie remarked that he was somewhat sceptical about the ability of the speaker to do so. To this Mr Fish replied that he was quite competent to undertake not alone the flattening out of the Dunedin knight, but also the Minister of Agriculture thrown in, which, considering the superficialities of the latter, was not a modest boast by any means, especially as it was not intimated either in a childlike or bland manner. The Highland blood of the McKensies rose to some degree above boiling point at this threat, and laying down his knife and fork, and swallowing a mouthful of ham which he was masticating at the time, he then and there solemnly warned the Member for Dunedin that should the latter repeat his already thrice published insults he would be compelled to give the said Member such a showing up as he would remember as long as he lived—whether he'd remember after, Mr McKensie did not say. Whereupon the Member for Dunedin, in his most raucous tones, after getting to his feet, told the Hon J. that this was all due to his Highland blood, and even went so far, I presume, as to speak in disrespectful tones of clan McKensie altogether. It is even said that he used strong adjectives in the above sentences with very emphatic qualifying parts of speech. Mr Fish says he was provoked beyond endurance by the Hon J. McKensie. Thereupon the Minister for Lands, who had in his hand a bottle of pickles—whether it was Hayward Bros' well known brand deponent knoweth not—for which he was helping himself to some cauliflower and other mysterious ingredients, informed Mr Fish that if he repeated his observations he would be under necessity of throwing the contents over the said gentleman. Then report hath it that Mr Fish talked fast and talked furious and not at all in a very amiable manner, which was only stopped by the friendly hand of one of those present, which was placed over the offending organ until the member for Dunedin cooled down a bit. Mr Fish, however, did not let the matter rest here, for he brought up the affair in the House, when speaking to a measure on Friday. He recapitulated the whole affair, capping the climax by informing the sympathising Members that he had been boycotted in his hotel, and in order to prevent any further unpleasantness he had to leave the lobby as it were, a vagrant, and was compelled to seek lodgings elsewhere. The foregoing is principally the Ministerial version, and, in justice to Mr Fish, I must say that he writes to one of the evening papers here, putting a different colour on the affair altogether, and as he succulently puts it, "places the boot on the other foot." There is one thing certain, however, that there was a row, that the pickle bottles were threatened to be used, and that as Mr McKensie threatened to leave the hotel, the landlady requested Mr Fish to leave, as if one Minister left the whole might leave, so the landlady accepted the lesser of the two evils.

Balfour's opponent, Professor Munro, did everything but beat him. He pulled down his majority to magnificently slender proportions, and made the best of a fight. Mr T. P. O'Connor writes pleasantly about him in his *Sunday Sun*:—"You should have seen the warmth of the shake of the hands that man after man came to offer the opponent of Mr Balfour. And think of the bitterness of the many noble men and noble women who looked to Professor Munro to finally avenge the cruelties and shame of coercion. I have heard of women shedding tears when they heard that Professor Munro had not won. Altogether I have not met a better candidate, and though he modestly complains that the struggle ought to have been taken up by a more prominent man, I doubt if any man in the country could have made a fight more energetic, braver or more successful. It was not—everybody in Manchester, Liberal or Tory, knows it—on their merits that Professor Munro lost and Mr Balfour won. The struggle had many picturesque features. Professor Munro is an Ulster Protestant, one of the men for whose religious liberties Mr Balfour professes to think the Union is necessary. That is not all. His grandfather was a staunch Ulster Nationalist, and was hanged at his own halldoor in the troublous times of '98. On the mother's side he comes from the family of Sharmar Crawford—the greatest and the earliest friend of tenant right. His wife—also an Ulster Protestant—is as energetic and vehement as Professor Munro himself in Nationalist convictions. Altogether, it was a fight in which every Irishman could feel that he had a champion worthy of his people and his cause. We have not heard the last of Professor Munro—far from it. He ought to be in this Parliament to defend the rights of his country in the fine, clear North of Ireland accent of his, and with that merciless logic with which he has tracked and dogged every speech of Mr Balfour." We (*Glasgow Observer*) trust Mr O'Connor's wish will yet be gratified.



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Irish News.

Antrim.—The Orange Carnivals for July throughout the North of Ireland were generally tame and lifeless. In Belfast the celebration was unusually quiet.

An accident occurred recently off the coast of Antrim, which brings into bright relief the loving tenderness of the Catholic priesthood for their flock in moments of danger. Three boats were crossing from Rathlin island to the mainland with voters; when about midchannel one of them was overtaken by a squall and capsized. There were fourteen persons in the vessel, all of whom were thrown into the water. One of the hands was drowned and another died of exhaustion from the effects of long immersion. The Rev. Father Kennedy was amongst the passengers, and while sustaining himself in the waves, caught sight of a woman who was struggling for existence, seized her and held her over the surface until assistance arrived. Happily his plucky endeavour at rescue was successful.

Armagh.—On Saturday night last week a serious party disturbance took place at Armagh. The streets were on the preceding night paraded by four Conservative bands, and there were great rejoicings over the Derry election. On Saturday night a Nationalist band, followed by a cheering crowd, marched through the streets. They were met by their opponents, and sticks and stones were freely used, several persons being injured. The military were called out to restore order.

At Portadown the "Twelfth" was anything but peaceful. A Black Lodge, on their return from the Scarva Sham Fight, marched through the "Tunnel," the Roman Catholic quarter of the town, and

Among the passengers landed at Queenstown recently, from New York, were the Most Rev Dr Walsh, Archbishop of Toronto, Canada, and Very Rev Dr Hughes, of Hartford, Connecticut. The Archbishop is a native of Waterford, while Dr Hughes first saw the light in the County of Longford. Both prelates are on their way to Rome. A large number of American priests also landed at Queenstown at the same time, all on their summer holidays to their native land.

Derry.—The attack made on a number of Catholic citizens at the Waterside by persons of Orange sympathies after the Derry election, turns out to be serious in respect of one of the injured. Erysipelas has set in in the case of Edward Mullen, whose depositions have been taken. Alexander Jamison and John Orr are remanded in custody on the charge of being concerned in the beating.

Donegal.—The flax crop in Ramelton District is fifteen per cent less this year than last. The bairds look promising.

Dublin.—Most Rev Doctor Walsh, Archbishop of Dublin, accompanied by Right Rev Dr Keane, rector of the Catholic University, Washington, U.S.A., called at the convent attached to the North Union Workhouse, and proceeded thence, with the superioress and Sisters to the workhouse hospitals, where they were received by the chairman of the Board, Mr Carolan, and the master, Mr Dooley, and shown over the immense establishment. They spent a considerable time conversing with the patients in the various wards, and evinced the most kindly interest in pictures, carvings and other works of art executed by some of the convalescent patients. At the conclusion of the visit they made the following entries in the visitors book:—
"I visited the sick wards of the workhouse to-day, and I have to renew the expression of my thanks to the Guardians for the many improvements that have been made even since my last visit. (Signed). "† WILLIAM J. WALSH, Archbishop of Dublin."

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fired several revolver shots. The Nationalists, as might naturally be expected, retaliated by throwing stones. The result was that a regular riot ensued, and the parties on both sides received wounds of a more or less serious nature. The police who were unable to quell the disturbance, were obliged to retire to the barrack. They returned, however, in a short time with their arms and made an unsuccessful attempt to disperse the crowd. The greatest excitement prevailed and expressions of dissatisfaction at the imperfect police arrangements were to be heard on all sides. The windows in Mr Shell's public house, and in several Roman Catholic houses, were smashed. Several arrests have been made.

Cavan.—The number of inhabitants in this County in 1881 was 129,476, but when the census was taken in 1891 but 111,917 persons were living in the County.

Cork.—N. Long has just complete dat his cabinet works in Tuckey street a beautiful billiard table, which he intends exhibiting at the Cork Agricultural Show. It is fitted up with the latest improved cushions. The workmanship shows great skill, and it is gratifying to know that work of this description can be so well executed in the city by the Lee.

Mr J. P. Hamilton, late Recorder of Cork, is dead. Deceased was a native of Glenties, Donegal. The remains were interred in Narin, County Donegal. A landlord himself, he was ever considerate for oppressed tenants, and his court was a popular tribunal for the fixing of fair rents. His efforts to bring about a settlement of the Ponsoby estate dispute is still fresh in the minds of our readers, and will be gratefully remembered by those on whose behalf it was made.

"Accompanying his Grace through the institution, I have been most favourably impressed with the features of refining and comforting character which I have remarked throughout. (Signed). "JOHN J. KEANE, Rector Catholic University of America."

Fermanagh.—According to last census this County shows a considerable diminution in its population. The figures of 1881 were 84,879; in the last year only 74,170.

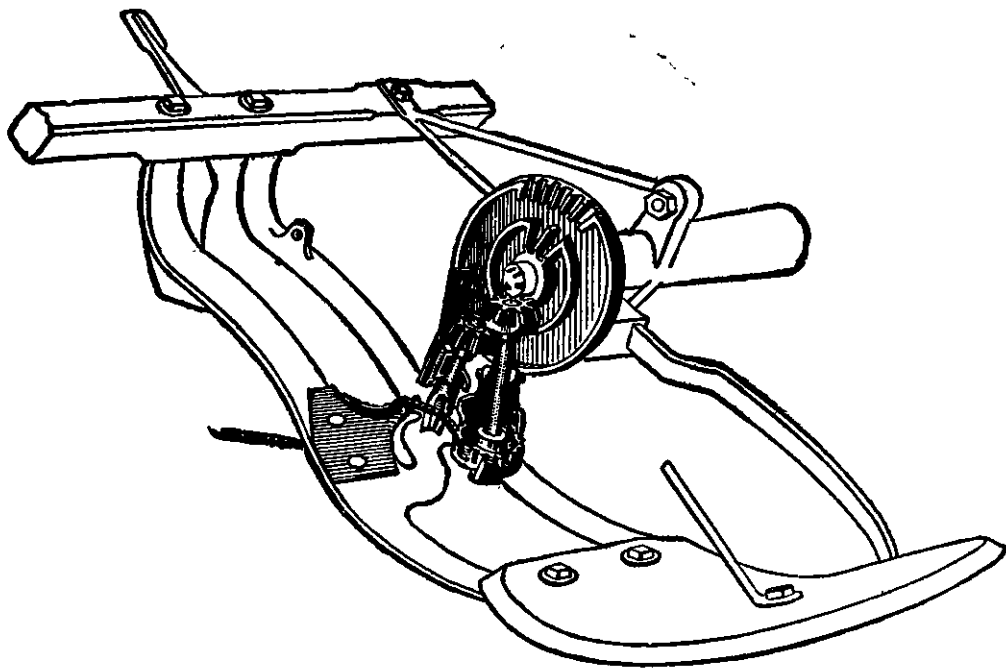
Limerick.—Mr Justice O'Brien, opening the Limerick County Assizes, said there were only five cases to go before the Grand Jury. On the whole he was happy to inform them that the County enjoyed a very great degree of immunity from crime.

F. A. O'Keefe, M.P., has received numerous letters and telegrams congratulating him on the victory which he won on Friday last. He received a telegram from Most Rev Dr Oorbett, Bishop of Sale, Victoria, congratulating him on his success. Result was as follows:—O'Keefe, 1,878; O'Brien, 1,490; majority for O'Keefe 388.

Louth.—The widowed Marchioness of Drogheda is the only Irish peeress of the day, it is said, who declined to allow herself to be kissed by the Lord-Lieutenant at the Vice-regal Drawing-rooms. Other ladies have objected, but beyond a mild protest have submitted to the regulation kiss. The practice was introduced by George IV. when he visited Ireland in 1821, and has been maintained by every Viceroy since that day.

Mayo.—A numerously attended meeting of the Glan branch of the Irish National Federation was held last week under the presidency of Father Henry. A vote of confidence in honest John Dillon was enthusiastically passed, both at the private meeting of the branch and at a public meeting after Mass. Father Henry spoke at both in terms of the highest praise of the honourable Member for East Mayo.

The Triumph of Modern Invention!



— THE —

MCCORMICK SIMPLE KNOTTER A TWINE SAVER.

.....

We claim that the Simple Knotter used on the McCormick Binder is more economical in the use of twine than any other. We are aware that others also make this claim. Unfortunately for the "others" the "claim" is all they have to rely on; the tests knock them out. "The proof of the pudding is in the eating thereof," and to the man who intends to buy a Binder this season we offer this advice: When you go to town take a bundle of grain with you and ask the agents of the various machines to run it through their Binder in your presence. After it is bound, measure the length of twine used, including the waste, and jot it down. Go to each Binder and repeat the test. Don't take any person's "say-so" for it. See with your own eyes, and if you are not convinced that the McCormick Simple Knotter uses less, wastes less twine than any other machine on earth, then we will return to the old, back number, complicated device offered by our competitors. Why are we making this Simple Knotter if it is not in every way an improvement over the old ones? Every feature, every device, every new method brought out by the McCormick is thoroughly experimented with by our mechanical force—experimented with and compared with others—and unless these experiments demonstrate the superiority of the McCormick it is not adopted as a part of the machine. It is easy for others to claim their knotters will save twine. But—"the proof of the pudding is the eating thereof."

It has happened now and then during the past two years that a farmer has bought his supply of twine and found it to be far inferior to what he was told it would be—miserable stuff in fact. The use of such twine on most binders is a source of great annoyance and delay. In such cases he is a fortunate man who owns a McCormick. Our Simple Knotter is so constructed that it produces a uniform strain on the cord, without a tendency to cut or tear it—a chronic fault with other machines. Our Knotter acts the same on all grades of twine, and we can therefore successfully use a cheaper cord than can be used by others.

.....

MORROW, BASSETT & CO.

CHRISTCHURCH AND DUNEDIN.

A meeting of Ballaghadereen branch was held recently. Matters for consideration—Selection of delegates and eviction of Mrs Gallagher of Drimvaslason. Six delegates for the Castlebar convention were selected and the following resolutions passed regarding the eviction:—That we tender Mrs Gallagher our deepest sympathy and we promise her every assistance in our power. That we regret that the bailiff and bog ranger who threw her on the roadside were to be found among her own neighbours. That we welcome the appearance of the *Connaught Telegraph* in its new character, and promise it our support.

Meath.—Dr Nulty, Bishop of Meath, issued a pastoral during the recent elections, in which he "earnestly implored" the people of his diocese to "stamp out by their votes at the coming election this great moral, social and religious evil, which has brought about so much disunion and bad blood among a hitherto united people; which, by sowing dissension in the National Parliamentary party, had weakened its strength and efficacy and seriously imperiled on the eve of victory the claims of our poor country to its legislative independence." This great evil of Parnellism, which he compares to paganism, and which he declares "impedes, obstructs, and cripples the efficiency and blights the fruitfulness of the preaching of the Gospel and the diffusion of divine knowledge."

Queen's County.—The Summer Assizes Judge, in addressing the Grand Jury, said the criminal business was very light. Two bills would go before them—one for burglary and the second for larceny. From the calendar and the report of the County Inspector the County exhibited that state which would be consistent with the calendar. During the period since the last Assizes there had been six cases specially reported, and he hoped that the County may long continue in the satisfactory state that it is in at present. In a case which stood over from the last Assizes, and in which Father Maher, Rosenallis, and Father Kelly, Ballyfin, were charged, in conjunction with

body of Nationalists, of whom there were thousands in the town, with the men of Soeey leading, brushed the police aside and upheld the right of public meeting by holding the Crescent for the remainder of the day, until the business was concluded.

Tipperary.—In the cathedral church at Thurles, Most Rev Dr Croke, Archbishop of Cashel, administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to 400 children. The boys, numbering 200, wearing rich green sashes, crowned on the shoulder with a white rosette, marched two deep from the Christian Brothers' School to the cathedral, which was a most edifying sight, and reflected great credit upon the good Brothers. The girls, who were in white, were about equal in number with the boys, and also presented a most beautiful sight.

Tyrone.—At Cookstown recently an Orange crowd from Oldtown attempted to create a disturbance, but it was promptly quelled by the police.

The remains of Mrs McNulty, Meenmore, Ederney, mother of Rev T. McNulty, Ederney, and of Rev Jas. McNulty, late of Decorah, N.S., were conveyed to the family burying-ground, Dromore, County Tyrone. The deceased lady was always held in high respect by all who knew her, and during life was noted for her piety, charity, and kindness of disposition. She attained the very ripe old age of 98 years, and up to the last possessed all her faculties. The funeral cortege was one of the largest ever seen in the locality. The chief mourners were Rev T. McNulty, P.P., Boderick McNulty, Michael McNulty, sons, and Michael and Joseph Gallagher, grandsons of the deceased.

Waterford.—Coroner Power, brother of Richard Power, the late Member of Parliament for the city of Waterford, recently lost, at the same hour, two sons, aged respectively 18 and 15 years. The boys contracted a cold whilst attending the funeral of their uncles. Sincere regret was felt in the County at the deaths of the boys.

HOME RULE

— AND ONE OF —

J. & J. ARTHUR'S £3 3s Suits

Ought to make a man happy.

Try one of our £3 3s Suits, made of thoroughly reliable cloth, artistic in pattern and perfect in fit and style.

J. & J. ARTHUR, Tailors,

6 George Street, Dunedin (Second Shop past Octagon).

a man named Corcoran and his wife, with the abduction of a girl named Mary Ann Daeres, a *nolle prosequi* was entered. The girl had become a Catholic and the Protestants of the district gave the priests every annoyance, of which the bringing of this case into court is a sample.

The Roscommon *Herald* of recent issue returned thanks to a patriotic townsman for the great assistance rendered the cause in the recent election. It said:—"He had the courage to declare his opinions openly and oppose the priest-pelters. Mr Noud was a true patriot when some of the present Factionist shining lights were in the garrets of Dublin Castle in '67! Mr Noud is the pride of Roscommon, and when the present storm of dissension has passed away the men of Roscommon will not forget the services of brave and honest Michael Noud."

Sligo.—The *Sligo Champion* of July 16:—In the excitement valuable services which many patriotic men in many districts are rendering to the cause are liable to be overlooked, but it would savour of ingratitude if we did not make honourable mention of the services of the gallant men of Soeey, who are ever in the fore-front of the battle for Ireland's freedom. On Sunday last a large contingent of them attended at the meeting in Ballymote with bands and banners to show their adhesion to the people's cause. Having heard that the Parnellites of South Roscommon were hatching a plot for assaulting Mr Bodkin, the Nationalist candidate, they proceeded to Boyle on Tuesday (the day of nomination) to assist in protecting that gentleman. It had been arranged to hold a meeting of Mr Bodkin's supporters in the Crescent, but the Factionists, having taken possession of that portion of the town, their allies, the police, made this an excuse for attempting to prevent the Nationalists holding their meeting. A cordon of police was drawn across the street, and access to the platform was barred, but only for a few minutes. A compact

Wexford.—Right Rev Drs Browne and Lee, Maynooth College, will receive applications for two Bourses in Belgium, of 650 francs each, founded by Rev Paul Roche, parish priest of Wexford. The relatives of the founder have the first claim; next, natives of Wexford town, and in default of either, natives of any part of the diocese of Ferns.

James Sinnott, South Main street, Wexford, has had a beautiful new yacht (the Siren) built on the lines of the famous Gloriana, the unbeaten American cutter. The design is Mr Sinnott's own, and has resulted in a remarkably handsome specimen of a centre-board cruiser. Her dimensions are:—Length over all, 35 feet; do on load water line, 27ft 2in; beam, 9ft 4in; draught of water, 4ft 6in (without centre-board); draught with centre-board down, 8ft; 75 tons displacement, yacht measurement. She is fitted with the modern lead keel of three tons, 80wt being in the centre-board, the remainder of the ballast being inside.

A gentleman was bathing with his children at Hoare Rock, Wexford, last week, when he observed to his horror, close under a projecting ledge of rock, a dread monster, huge and slimy, and with a sickening, baleful glare in its eyes, which gleamed fiercely from the upper part of its head. The gentleman's first thought was naturally for his children, and he rushed through the water and succeeded in bringing them safe to the land. He then turned his attention to securing the leviathan, and calling a man who was working close at hand, he bade him procure a pitchfork. Armed with the terrible implement, the bather pluckily rushed into the water and stuck the pitchfork with all his might into the animal's head. The creature roused by the unlooked-for assault, made a terrific bound and knocked down and almost stunned his assailant, who retained his hold on the pitchfork, which finally broke in two. The gentleman now thought it high time to beat a retreat, and he rushed towards land, while the

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

DUNEDIN.

CAPITAL £4,500,000.

Advances Made on Private Agreements to Deliver:

W O O L, G R A I N, & C.

Sales of FAT STOCK every Wednesday at Burnside

Sales of SKINS every Tuesday.

Sales of WOOL and GRAIN periodically during the Season.

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

ANDREW TODD, Manager, Dunedin.

HAVE you tasted GAWNE'S Worcester Sauce? It is a valuable adjunct to the luncheon table.

ONE of the cheapest yet most piquant Sauces ever introduced Its quality not being sacrificed by lowness of price.

MESSRS GAWNE & CO. have favoured us with samples of their Worcester Sauce.

CITY BREWERY, DUNEDIN.

J A S. S P E I G H T A N D C O.
MALSTERS AND BREWERS:

KEEVES & Co.
N.Z. CARRIAGE FACTORY.
179 LICHFIELD ST.
CHRISTCHURCH
NEW ZEALAND.

ALL VEHICLES FITTED
WITH OUR
PATENT SEAT FASTENER

WANTED KNOWN.

G E O R G E S O N A N D C O
Have added a large saloon at back of Shop, 15 Rattray Street, where Oysters may be had with full table luxury for 6d per plate. Visitors Specially invited.

G E O R G E S O N A N D C O.,
FISHMONGERS AND POULTERERS,
15 Rattray Street; also 113 George Street and MacLaggan Street,
DUNEDIN.

T H E P R I N C E O F W A L E S H O T E L
PRINCES STREET SOUTH
(Within five minutes' walk of Dunedin Railway Station).

Having leased the above Hotel, I can supply Superior Accommodation for Private Families and Visitors from the country and neighbouring colonies at Moderate Charges. Plunge and Shower Baths, Billiards.

P. FAGAN ... Proprietor

T H E S P E C I A L W I N E S F O R H O L Y C O M M U N I O N
UNFERMENTED.

GUARANTEED PURE JUICE OF THE GRAPE
And Unadulterated.

Testimonials sent free on application to

F. C. B. BISHOP,

WINE MERCHANT, 184 ARMAGH STREET, CHRISTCHURCH.

SPRING, 1892.

DRESS DEPARTMENT.

H E R B E R T, H A Y N E S & C O.

Are now making their
FIRST DISPLAY OF SEASON'S DRESS GOODS,
and respectfully solicit your Inspection and
Patronage.

T H I S S E A S O N ' S S H I P M E N T S

Are very extensive, consequent upon the Special Inducements offered to MR HAYNES when visiting the various Centres of Commerce, while the character of the Goods (as might be expected in view of Mr Haynes' long study of the Requirements of our Patrons) leaves nothing to be desired.

A S R E G A R D S V A L U E,

To say the Goods are Cheap does not adequately convey the idea when speaking of this Season's Importations; THAT MONEY MAKES MONEY is an accepted axiom, but the truth of it was never more strikingly illustrated than in the Goods

BOUGHT FOR CASH BY MR HAYNES,
and which are now on view.

WE ARE INSTRUCTED TO GIVE THE PUBLIC THE
BENEFIT OF ALL DISCOUNTS

(which in many cases amount to 50 per cent.), and mark everything at the smallest possible working profit. Such being done we confidently await the verdict of the Public, believing that their judgment and discrimination will result in largely increasing the amount of business done by us this season.

HERBERT, HAYNES & CO.

3RD EDITION

OF

ST. JOSEPH'S PRAYER BOOK

IS NOW READY.

Approved By

HIS HOLINESS THE POPE.

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

Farmers of New Zealand!

Before Purchasing see the Latest Novelty in

REAPERS AND BINDERS.

New Knotter Simplest in the World. See it.

New Buttor.

New Sheaf Carrier.

The MASSEY-HARRIS Open Back Binder

BRANTFORD AND MASSEY.

TERMS EASY. Satisfaction Guaranteed or no sale.

WRITE FOR CIRCULARS TO

MASSEY-HARRIS Co. Ltd.,

Crawford Street, DUNEDIN.

fish sailed off in the direction of Gulbar, with a piece of a pitchfork sticking out of its back, and leaving a stream of gore in its wake.

Commercial.

MESSESS STONACH BROS. AND MORRIS report as follows:—

Rabbitkins—We presented a large catalogue to the usual full attendance of buyers at the sales on Monday. Prime winters sold at 15d to 15½d; good, 14½d to 14¾d; medium, 13d to 14d; inferior, 10½d to 12½d; coloured, 9d to 10¾d; autumnos, 8d to 9¾d; and suckers, 2d to 4d.

Hides—A fair demand is experienced for all lots coming forward. We quote—best heavy weights, 2½d to 3d; medium, 2d to 2½d; light, 1½d to 1¾d; inferior, 1d to 1½d per lb.

Tallow—There is strong demand for all lots coming to hand. Quotations—prime rendered, 18s to 20s; medium, 15s 6d to 17s; inferior, 12s 6d to 14s 6d; rough fat, 9s to 13s per cwt.

Potatoes—The market still glutted. Quotations—best, 25s to 27s; inferior, 15s to 20s.

Chaff—Prime oat-chaff is in short supply, and commands good prices, while inferior sorts are in plentiful supply and difficult to quit. Prime heavy, 47s 6d to 52s 6d; medium, 40s to 45s; inferior, 30s to 35s per ton.

Bye-grass—There is a good inquiry for prime, machine-dressed, clean farmers' lots. Quotations—best machine, 4s to 4s 3d; do farmers', 3s to 3s 6d; inferior, 2s 3d to 2s 9d.

Grain—Wheat: The market is very dull, it being difficult to effect sales except at a decided reduction on late quotations. We quote—Prime milling, 3s 4d to 3s 7d; medium, 3s to 3s 3d; inferior, 2s 9d to 2s 11d; fowl wheat, 2s to 2s 8d. Oats—There is a fair demand existing, but very little business passing. We quote—Milling, 1s 10½d to 1s 11½d; bright feed, 1s 9d to 1s 10d; discoloured, 1s 5d to 1s 8d; sacks extra. Barley—Very little business doing. We quote—Malting, 3s 3d to 3s 8d; milling, 2s 6d to 3s; cape, 2s 3d to 2s 6d.

Sheepskins—There was a good attendance of buyers and bidding was brisk. Prices obtained were about equal to last week's. Green crossbreds sold at 3s 7d to 5s 3d; do merino, 2s 11d to 3s 7d; dry crossbreds, 2s to 5s 4d; do merinos, 1s 5d to 4s 7d; do pelts and lambs, 7d to 2s 10d.

THE NEW ZEALAND LOAN AND MERCANTILE AGENCY CO., LIMITED report for week ending September 28 as follows:—

Store Cattle—These have good inquiry. All sorts are in moderately fair demand, and no difficulty in effecting sales when sellers are disposed to accept reasonable prices.

Store Sheep—A steady business is being done in these, a few of all descriptions changing hands.

Sheepskins—Country dry crossbreds, inferior to medium, brought 2s 1d to 3s 2d; do do merino, 1s 11d to 3s, full-woolled crossbreds, 4s 3d to 6s 5d; do do merinos, 3s 6d to 5s 3d; dry pelts, 3d to 1s 9d; butchers' green crossbreds, best, 5s to 5s 8d; extra prime, 5s 9d to 6s 7d; medium to good, 3s 11d to 4s 10d; green merinos, best, 3s 8d to 4s; light, 2s 11d to 3s 7d each.

Rabbitkins—The offerings this week have been less extensive. Best does brought 1s 3½d to 1s 3¾d; one lot of 4 bales, 1s 4d; bucks, 1s 2d to 1s 2½d; medium to good winter greys, 1s to 1s 2d; winter blacks and fawn, 10d to 11½d; autumn greys, 9d to 11d; summer do, 6d to 7d; suckers and half grown, 2½d to 5d per lb.

Hides—Quotations for heavy sorts in good condition, 2½d to 3d; medium, 2d to 2½d; light, 1½d to 1¾d; inferior, 1d to 1½d per lb.

Tallow—Best rendered mutton tallow, 19s to 21s; medium to good, 16s to 18s 6d; inferior to medium, 13s to 15s; fat, best canl, 12s 6d to 13s; inferior to medium and good, 9s to 12s per cwt.

Grain—Wheat: This market continues to quietly droop week after week, and the position is becoming more unsatisfactory as the season advances. We quote—Best milling velvet and tuscan, 3s 3d to 3s 6d; extra prime a shade more; medium to good, 2s 9d to 3s; inferior and good whole fowls' wheat, 2s 2d to 2s 6d; broken, 1s 9d to 2s (ex store, sacks weighed in, terms).—Oats: There is no material change to note in the tone of the market since we last reported. We quote—Prime milling, 1s 11½d to 2s; prime bright short feed, 1s 10d to 1s 11d; medium to good, 1s 9d to 1s 10d; inferior to medium, of which the market is bare, 1s 6d to 1s 8d (ex store, sacks extra, net). Barley: Market quiet, no business of any consequence being done. Prime malting, 3s 9d to 4s; medium to good, 3s to 3s 6d; feed and milling, 2s 3d to 2s 10d (ex store, sacks extra, terms).

Dairy Produce—No inquiry of consequence for keg butter. Quotations nominal, 8d to 9d per lb. Cheese has but small demand. We quote—Factory, medium size, 4½d to 5d; loaf, 4d to 5½d; dairy made, 2d to 4½d per lb.

MESSESS DONALD REID AND Co. report as follows:—

Rabbitkins—Prime winters sold at 15d to 15½d; medium, 13½d to 14½d; inferior, 11d to 12½d; coloured, 8½d to 10d; summer and autumnos, 6½d to 10d; half-grown and suckers, 3d to 5½d per lb.

Sheepskins—Dry crossbreds sold at 2s to 5s 10d; do merinos, 1s 4d to 3s 3d; do pelts and lambs, 4d to 2s 10d; green merinos, 2s 9d to 3s 7d; do crossbreds, 3s 5d to 5s 1d.

Hides—Prime heavies, 2½d to 3d; medium, 2½d to 2½d; light, 1½d to 2d; inferior, 1½d to 1¾d; bulls, slipper, etc., 1d to 1½d per lb.

Tallow—We quote—Prime rendered, 18s to 20s; medium, 15s 6d to 17s; inferior, 12s 6d to 14s; rough fat, 9s to 13s per cwt.

Wheat—We quote, nominally—prime milling, 3s 3d to 3s 6d; medium, 2s 11d to 3s 2d; inferior, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; fowl wheat, 2s to 2s 7d.

Oats—Seed, 2s 2d to 2s 6d; milling, 1s 11d to 2s; bright feed, 1s 9d to 1s 10½d; discoloured, 1s 6d to 1s 8d.

Barley—No transactions.

Potatoes—The market is glutted. Best, 25s to 27s 6d; inferior, 10s to 20s.

Chaff—Prime bright oatsheaf, 52s 6d to 55s; medium, 45s to 50s; inferior, 35s to 42s 6d.

Bye-grass—Best machine, 4s to 4s 3d; farmers', 3s to 3s 6d; inferior, 2s to 2s 9d.

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

MESSESS WRIGHT, STEPHENSON AND Co. report as follows:—

A moderately large number of horses were offered at our Saturday's sale, and as there was a good attendance of buyers, a fairly large portion of them changed hands. Consignments of good useful horses of almost any description would meet with a very good sale just now. We quote:—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 easier. Wheat (easier) milling, 3s 6d to 4s 0d; fowls', 2s 0d to 2s 9s, sacks included. Chaff: Market, bare supply—£1 10s 0d to £2 12s 6d; hay, oatens, £3 0s; ryegrass, £3. Bran, £3 0s. Pollard, £3 1s. Potatoes, kidneys, unsaleable; derwents, £1 0s to £1 5s 0d. Flour; roller, £10 0s to £10 15s; stone, value nominal, £8 15s to £9 5s. Fresh butter, 9d to 1s 0d; salt, prime, 8d. Eggs, 7d. Oatmeal, £10 10s in 25lbs; bulk, £10.

Messrs D. C. Shier and Co., 181 Lower High street Christchurch, guarantee all the work done by them as watchmakers and jewellers. Orders of every kind are carefully attended to and skillfully executed by them.

"MANURES," "MANURES."

The following are Prices and Terms for our various Manures delivered on Railway Trucks at our Works, Burnside, for Season 1892-93, now ready for delivery :-

	Per Ton.
SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME	... £7
FINE BONE DUST	... 7
POTATO MANURE	... 7
BLOOD MANURE	... 8
GARDEN MANURE	... 9

SPECIAL MANURES FOR VINES, GRASS LAWNS, &c., &c., from £7 to £8 per ton. QUANTITIES OF LESS THAN ONE TON 6d per cwt extra.

TERMS CASH, LESS 2½d per cent. BAGS

Will be charged in all instances—to hold 2cwt, 6d each; 1cwt, 8d each. We will allow for these if returned to our Works promptly—say within a month, full value, but after that time only what they may be worth, less cost of carriage.

SUPERPHOSPHATES
And other Manures lose weight and deteriorate from exposure, but we guarantee full weight and analysis when delivered, but will not recognise any claim unless made within 14 days of despatch or date of invoices.

GUANO.
We have a cargo each of "Coral Queen" and "Abrolhos"; guaranteed analysis 54 to 60 per cent. Phosphate of Lime. Price, from £5 to £5 10s per ton on rail, Burnside. Under one ton, 6d per cwt extra.
KEMPTHORNE, PROSSER & CO (Limited)



BOOTS! BOOTS!
THE increasing demand for these Boots proves that the public appreciate their sterling QUALITY, and the numerous Testimonials received establish 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.

COLEMAN & SONS
EUCALYPTUS
THE TREE OF LIFE.
PURE EXTRACT from the EUCALYPTUS TREE.

FOR all affections of the Chest and Lungs, Consumption, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Gravel and Kidney Complaints, Diphtheria, Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, 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, Colemans and Sons, Cooma-mundra, N.S. Wales), without this it is a fraud. Sold everywhere. Price, 1s 6d and 2s 6d.
Wholesale and Retail Depôt: LICHFIELD STREET, Christchurch.

SUCH has been the success of our "New Departure in Portrait Photography" that in view of termination the arrangement on the 31st of August, as originally announced and intended, we have decided to

CONTINUE IT TO THE LAST DAY OF OCTOBER,

until which date all our Customers will, for the sum of **FIFTEEN SHILLINGS,**

Continue to receive **A DOZEN CABINET PORTRAITS** (either "full length," "three-quarter length," or "vignette bust").

And, in addition, **A BROMIDE ENLARGEMENT,** With a Out-out Tinted Mount, measuring (outside) 18 inches by 15;

Or **AN OPAL ENLARGEMENT;** Or **TWO OPALS (Cabinet size);** Or

TWO CABINET IVORY TYPES IN PLUSH PANELS; At their option.

We have only lately added the **IVORY TYPES** to the list of advantages offered. They are the very latest novelty in Artistic Portraiture, and we strongly commend them to the notice of all persons of taste.

BURTON BROTHERS,
NUMBER FORTY-ONE PRINCES STREET.

I must have **"FLAG BRAND PICKLES"**



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

PICTURE FRAMING.

A. CHIARONI
Respectfully intimates to his Customers and Friends that his Nephew, **AMBROSE CHIARONI,** Has succeeded to the Business of **PICTURE FRAMING,** and will carry on as hitherto in **GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN,** with a Magnificent Stock of Latest Designs.

Pictures of Every Kind Skillfully Framed on the Shortest Notice, and at Lowest Rates.

J. HARRISON
BOOT MANUFACTURER & IMPORTER.
81 Victoria Street (opposite Trent's Mill), **CHRISTCHURCH.**

N.B.—My Spring Goods just arrived, and Remarkably Cheap.

JAMES SAMSON AND CO
AUCTIONEERS, COMMISSION, HOUSE & LAND AGENTS, VALUATORS,
DOWLING STREET, DUNEDIN.

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- FOR **LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON.** — PENGUIN, s. s., on Monday, October 3. Passengers from Dunedin wharf at 3 p.m. Cargo till noon.
- NELSON, VIA LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON and PICTON.** — PENGUIN, s. s., on Monday, October 3. Passengers from Dunedin Wharf at 3 p.m. Cargo till noon
- FOR **AUCKLAND, VIA LYTTELTON WELLINGTON, NAPIER, and GISBORNE.** — TARAWERA, s. s., on Wednesday, October 5. Passengers from Dunedin by 2.30 p.m. train.
- FOR **OAMARU, TIMARU, LYTTELTON, NAPIER, GISBOURNE, AUCKLAND.** — steamer early.
- FOR **SYDNEY, VIA LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON, NAPIER, GISBORNE, and AUCKLAND.** — TARAWERA, s. s., on Wednesday, October 5. Passengers from Dunedin by 2.30 p.m. train.
- FOR **MELBOURNE, VIA BLUFF AND HOBART.** — TE ANAU, s. s., on Thursday, October 6. Passengers from Dunedin by 2.30 p.m. train.
- FOR **SYDNEY, VIA LYTTELTON AND WELLINGTON.** — HAUROTO, s. s., on Saturday October 1.
- FOR **WESTPORT, VIA TIMARU, AKAROA, LYTTELTON, AND WELLINGTON.** — BRUNNER, s. s., on Friday, October 7. Passengers from Dunedin Wharf at 5 p.m. Cargo till 1 p.m.
- FOR **GREYMOUTH AND HOKITIKA, VIA OAMARU, TIMARU, LYTTELTON, and WELLINGTON.** — Steamer early.
- FOR **FIJI, from AUCKLAND.** — OVALAU s. s., about Friday, October 7.
- FOR **TONGA and SAMOA, from AUCKLAND-UPOLU, s. s., about Wednesday, October 5.**

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DENSEM AND HIS LANTERN.

THIS entertainment has continued a source of attraction in Dunedin throughout the week. Mr Densem's singing is too well known and too well appreciated by the lovers of music in this city to need any description from us, so far as they are concerned. But, for the benefit of residents in other large towns and in those country districts which it is the intention of the company to visit, we may say that it is baritone singing of a very admirable kind. Mr Densem is possessed of a fine voice, which has received careful culture, and his dramatic talent also enables him to make a most telling use of it. The distinctness of his enunciation, moreover, lets every word be clearly heard and to every phrase the right expression is given. So dealt with, it is evident that such songs as, for example, the "Life Boat," the "Village Blacksmith," and "Ora pro nobis" are strikingly effective. As for the song last named, it is not the singer's fault that a congregation of very questionable charity are represented as engaged in devout prayer. For our own part, we would not give much for the fervour of a devotee who should confine his expression of pity to crossing himself at the sight of misery and calmly pass on to his devotions, leaving any unfortunate creature to perish of cold and hunger. But the exigencies of the post must account for this;—the singer must accept the situation as he finds it. As we have already said, the illustration of each particular event dwelt on in the songs by pictures shown by the lime light add much to the effect. The pictures are very life-like and well designed and executed. For those whose taste lies in a comic direction Mr Densem also provides. His "Silver Wedding," for instance, with its speeches and musical efforts, once heard will not easily be forgotten. The amateur tenors of the particular neighbourhood are likely for some time afterwards to shun the "rendition" of "My Pretty Jane"—with its tremulous cadences and goat-like runs. For those who have now and then wished the rye to be less invitingly blooming, to be strongly berated in fact and most unattractive to lovers, this will be no disaster.—We alluded last week to Mr Hawkins' performance on the organ and piano, and a further acquaintance with it has confirmed our opinion of its merits. The music played is particularly charming. Indeed the arrangements from the operas and those of national airs are quite exceptional. Some pretty waltzes composed by Mr Hawkins are also played and we should say are likely to become general favourites when once they are known. Among the other portions of the entertainment we may mention, as especially deserving of notice, a series of views of the Alhambra. More realistic pictures of ruined and desolate magnificence and beauty it would be difficult to find. But on the whole the entertainment is not only amusing but artistic and refined as well. It amply repays a visit.

TIMARU ALOYSIAN SOCIETY.

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

THE members of the Aloysian Society held a social on Tuesday evening the 13th inst, to which they invited the members of the other sodalities in the parish, viz of the Altar Society and Children of Mary. This was the first time during the present year the Aloysians undertook an open night, and the successful manner in which the arrangements were carried out to the evident satisfaction and enjoyment of all, should stimulate them to further efforts in the same direction. The first item of the evening was an overture on the piano by Miss E. McGuinness, played in her usual finished and tasteful style, after which Mr Dennehy read an address of welcome to the Rev Father Aubrey from the Aloysians. The address, after welcoming Father Aubrey and requesting him to become patron of the Society, gave a short sketch of the work done by the Aloysians since their establishment by the Rev Father Foley two years ago, allusion being also made to the assistance and time given by the president, the Rev Father Tubman, to the affairs of the Society. Father Aubrey in reply gave a short and encouraging address, promising to assist and help the Society and thanking the Aloysians for the expressions contained in the address—as also did Rev Father Tubman. In his remarks, Father Tubman told the meeting that he and Father Aubrey were old friends as when he first went to study for the priesthood, the first to welcome him in Dundalk College was Father Aubrey, who was at the time professor in that College.

The vocal part of the programme commenced with an adapted version of "Ballyhooley," given as a song and dance by Mr P. Cairns, who surprised everybody by his original and comic style. Mr D. Griffin followed with a recitation, giving a history of a celebrated cat that lived in the sixties—at least presumably so, as it was a Fenian cat—and whose politics were always getting him into trouble. Mr Coghlan and Mr Quinn contributed songs in good style, and were encored. Mr J. P. McGowan recited "Benjen on the Rhine" in good style, and a recitation, "Orange and green," by Mr Dennehy, brought the first part to a close.

The members of the choir then undertook to amuse the company, and succeeded admirably. Mr J. McGuinness and Miss McGuinness sang a duet "Alice, where art thou"; the former also sang "Home,

boys, home"; and Miss McGuinness sang "Mona." These items were admirably rendered, and were loudly applauded. Miss McKennah next provoked the applause of the meeting by rendering with much taste "Love's golden dream." Mr J. McKennah gave the old favourite, "Nancy Lee," in good style, and wound up the musical portion of the evening. A laughable farce was then enacted by the Aloysians, which seemed to be highly appreciated, judging from the roars of laughter it constantly evoked. This latter item sent every one home in good humour and terminated a very enjoyable evening.

A T H E N R Y.

(Weekly Freeman.)

ATHENRY means in Irish "The ford of the Kings." It is one of the oldest towns in the west of Ireland, and though not a very prosperous looking place now, yet its grand ruins attest the greatness of the once "City of the Kings." It was for a long time the stronghold of the O'Connors, Kings of Connaught; but after the invasion of Ireland by the traitorous Normans it was seized by De Bermingham, in whose family it remained for centuries afterwards. The Castle of Athenry, the remains of which are still to be seen, appears to have been built in the reign of King John, as were many others throughout Ireland. It is a beautiful old place, covered over with protecting clusters of ivy and surrounded by the remains of a courtyard, immediately outside which runs a beautiful little stream. Not far distant from this is the North Gate, which was one of the entrances to the town. It still remains standing. This gate Red Hugh O'Donnell, when he was marching from Tyrconnell through Connaught to the aid of the Spaniards, who had landed at Kinsale in 1601, burned down, and so entered the town. The old walls are still to be traced around the town, and are in some places entirely broken down. The town was held alternately by the English and the Irish. In 1315, when Felim O'Connor declared for Edward, having gathered the clans of Connaught, he marched on Athenry, which was held by De Bermingham, Baron of Ath-ry. The English advanced from the town to meet Felim. A hill, called Knockawngow r, is supposed to be near the site of the battle, which was one of the bloodiest ever fought in Ireland. The mail-clad English created great havoc among the Irish (who wore only their linen tunics), especially by means of their archers. The Irish, nevertheless, made a great fight, but eventually succumbed to superior training and superior numbers. Ten thousand of them are said to have bitten the dust. Felim was amongst the slain. The same Bermingham, who commanded on this occasion, commanded at the battle of Faughart Hill, and, on gaining a victory over Bruce, was created Baron of Louth. Inside the town are the remains of an abbey which, it is said, was occupied by Dominican monks. In the penal times they had to leave the abbey and remove to a place called Esker, about two miles outside the town, where they founded a monastery. The abbey is in a pretty well-preserved state. The place about it is now used as a cemetery, and contains the tombs of the De Burghs and the De Berminghams.

WHAT PEOPLE SAY.

Mrs M. L. Morgan, Olifton, Aratapu, Auckland, N.Z., under date 23rd January, 1892, writes:—

Dear Sir—Some two years ago, having previously enjoyed fairly good health, I was taken seriously ill, and found it very difficult to get relief. At first I treated myself, thinking that I should soon be well again; but my illness grew upon me, and I was completely prostrated, and unable to do anything. I sought medical advice from our local doctor, and he prescribed for me. My ailment was described as black jaundice and gall-stones, and at times I suffered much pain. Our doctor's treatment did not do me much good, as the attacks were frequent and very severe. Some months passed, and I felt that I was becoming hopeless y ill. My friends were shocked at my sallow and changed appearance, and more than one has told me since that they never expected to see me well again. I went to Auckland for change of air and scene, and to seek further medical advice. I got it, and for a time seemed to improve, the change evidently doing me good; but it was not tonic enough, for after a week or so I was again laid up.

All the medical advice I got in Auckland seemed unavailing, and I returned home with very little to hope for. Here I suffered several attacks, and had to lay up repeatedly. My husband had a very poor opinion of patent medicines, but seeing Clements' Tonic advertised as of such wonderful effect in serious cases, and being quite at a loss to suggest any other untried remedy, he brought me home a bottle, and we determined to try it. At the same time we resolved to say nothing of the medicine we were using until fully satisfied of its effects. The first dose did me good, and I improved rapidly. Friends who would not have been surprised to hear of my death were really astonished at my rapid recovery. I was soon satisfied as to the value of Clements' Tonic, and gladly recommended it to others, and so did my husband. The storekeeper spoke to him one day, and asked him if he had been recommending Clements' Tonic, for he was almost sold out, and had only one bottle left. "Give it to me," said my husband; "I wouldn't be without it for anything." By the time I had taken one bottle I was able to get about my work again. Friends thought the improvement only temporary, and expected to see me prostrated again, but I am thankful to say that such has not been the case. Every dose did its work, and after a fortnight I only took one dose a day, in the early morning. I have used only three bottles, and have the fourth in the house. I do not take it regularly, but fly to it on the least symptom of anything being wrong, and I have many times proved it to be a good preventive of returning sickness. It is now eight or nine months since I recovered, and Clements' Tonic has kept me in good health all through. I can again get on with my house and dairy work with comfort and pleasure. I am pleased to be able to recommend Clements' Tonic, for I have found it a true friend, and am convinced that it will give health to many now suffering if they will only give it a trial.—I am, Sir, yours gratefully, M. L. MORGAN.

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DUNEDIN.

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

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

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

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

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

PROMPT Returns and Medium Charges may be relied on.

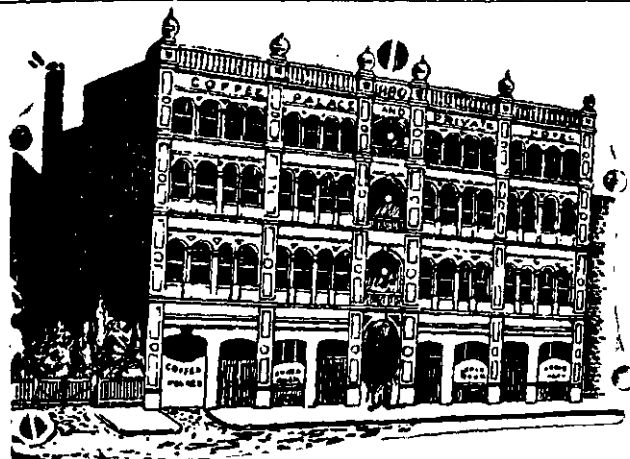
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Stock, Station, and Produce Agents and Wool Brokers,
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NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

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.



COFFEE PALACE AND PRIVATE HOTEL

MORAY 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.

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"J. & C. M. MOUAT,
BARRISTERS AT LAW, SOLICITORS, & C."

Dated 8th June, 1892.

JOHN MOUAT
C. M. MOUAT.

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DIRECTORY for 1892-3.

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This well-known work comprises Nine Provincial District Directories, each given separately in one portion, and then embodied under one Alphabetical List of Names, Trades, and Professions. Profuse and minute indices preface the work, which show there are in the volume Directories of over 1500 Towns, Villages, and Districts

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WISE, GAFFIN & CO., Publishers,
Dunedin.

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Is Prepared to Receive Pupils from 1st September at his Rooms, Octagon, lately occupied by Herr Barmeyer.

Terms at Begg and Co's and the Dresden.

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MICHAEL MOLONEY Proprietor.

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Private Rooms for Families. Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.

All the Best Brands of Wines, Spirits, and Beer kept in Stock

REMOVED! REMOVED! REMOVED! REMOVAL NOTICE.

H. LETHABY, in thanking his Customers and the General Public, for their liberal patronage accorded to him, during the 19 years he has been carrying on business in the Arcade, wishes to inform them, that he has been successful in securing those large and Central premises, called the "Queen's Buildings," situate in Princes street, opposite Braithwaite's Book Arcade. The whole place has been entirely altered, and fitted up with the latest machinery for the purpose of manufacturing umbrellas and portmanteaus, and as we have been successful in getting the duty removed off all umbrella materials, we are able to make and sell direct to the public, a better and cheaper umbrella than it is possible to import.

Note our new Address:

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N O T I C E .

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

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

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

ELECTION OF MAYOR.

TO THE RATEPAYERS OF DUNEDIN.

IN COMPLIANCE with a generally expressed desire, I intend to be a CANDIDATE for the MAYORALTY for the ENSUING YEAR.

CHAS. B. CHAPMAN.

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 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.

STRIKING RESULTS.

THE experience of nations since the introduction and establishment of secular education is not satisfactory. It appears that in all countries the increase of crime has been greater in proportion to the increase of population than was expected. Secularists were never tired of prophesying the opposite result. With increased intelligence as developed by secular education divorced from religion, morality and social and political progress were to be certainly expected. So at least the world was told by the new evangelists, who regarded religion as effete, and of no account in the development of peoples. Well, we have had an experience of secularism for twenty years, with the result that everywhere crime has, nevertheless, increased in a larger ratio than population. Thus, in France, according to M. JOLY, crime has increased in the last fifty years more than 133 per cent., and is still increasing; and M. YVERNES, head of the Statistical Department of Justice, states in an official report, that school instruction has had no effect whatever in checking the growth of crime. From Germany the same lesson comes to us, where, according to a very high authority, the criminal tendencies of the population are developing at an alarming rate, and Dr. STARCKE, of the Prussian Ministry of Justice, warns the public against confounding school instruction with moral and religious education. In Italy secularism has been carried further than elsewhere, and Baron GAROFALO states that it is since the introduction of secular education in 1860 that crime in this country has assumed more and more alarming proportions, whereas in England and Wales since 1870 crime has increased faster than the population, and the police force has increased at double the rate of the general population. And as to America, we have the Howard Association as an authority for the following: "American criminality is so alarmingly increasing that, whereas in 1850 every million inhabitants of the United States only contributed 290 prisoners, the proportion has risen to 853 in 1870, and as high as 1,169 in 1880. The census of 1890 appears to indicate a still further increase of criminality, there being 10,000 more convicts than in 1880." In Massachusetts "the number of criminals increased almost twice as rapidly as the population did," so says Mr WARREN P. SPALDING, secretary of the Board of Commissioners of that State. And yet this State is most remarkable for its secular system of education. What has

been said of England can also be said of Australia. So much for secular education and its effects on the morals of nations. And in the face of all this we find our statesmen and Parliaments still determined to maintain godless or secular education, and still bent on placing every obstacle in the way of religious education and still pursuing the unjust policy of compelling all who give a religious education to their children at their own expense to pay, nevertheless, for the free and godless education of other peoples' children. We Catholics are certainly doing justice to our own children and to our principles, so far as they are concerned. But the question arises: Are we doing all the justice, to which we are bound, to the community in the midst of which we live? We know that persevering in the course of giving only a secular education to the youth of the country must lead to their ruin and ultimately to the ruin of the country. Under these circumstances, are we acting in all respects as good citizens ought to act? Are we exerting ourselves to the utmost to endeavour to propagate our principles amongst our neighbours and to do all that is required in order to influence Parliament? No doubt we have from time to time presented petitions on this subject to the Legislature, and so often to no purpose that we have come to the conclusion that presenting petitions has become nothing more than a farce, and have consequently discontinued to do so any more; the Legislature having proved itself obstinately deaf to the claim of justice and policy on this question. But have we Catholics taken sufficient care of the registrations, and have we always gone as brave and independent men to the polls and recorded our votes, as we are bound to do, against all candidates for Parliamentary honours, who oppose our claims and trample on our principles? This is a most important question for us all. And if we are unable to answer it in the affirmative, then the conclusion is inevitable that such of us as have failed to do our duty, are recreants to our faith and also recreants to our country.

THE letter of our Auckland correspondent has reached us too late for insertion in our present issue. We, however, take from it the following paragraph as of especial importance:—"All is astir throughout the various parishes of the diocese forming committees and collecting for a testimonial to present to our beloved Bishop upon his return—about two months hence. The greatest unanimity is everywhere shown, and I have not the slightest doubt that the whole affair will be gratifying to Dr Luck, while at the same time redounding to the credit of the Catholics of Auckland. On last Sunday week the ball was set rolling by the Ponsonby parishioners under Father Gillan, and at the preliminary meeting £40 were subscribed, which sum has since been augmented. St Patrick's parish held their meeting on last Sunday, presided over by their zealous administrator, Father Hackett. Messrs W. J. Napier and M. J. Sheahan were appointed collectors. £65 were instantly put together. The money, I may state, is really to be devoted to the erection of a new residence in Ponsonby for the Bishop. There is no more choice site in the whole city than that whereon stands the present antiquated structure designated as the Episcopal residence, which in the days of the Maori *whare* might have been considered palatial, but it is now certainly a reproach to the Catholics of Auckland; and none too soon have they inaugurated the remedial process."

IRISH news this week is that a meeting of the Evicted Tenants Association at Cork has demanded a grant of a quarter of a million to support the tenants in default of reinstatement—backing up their demand by a hint of civil war; that meetings continue to be held for the reorganisation of the National League; and that Father Humphreys has been committed for trial on a charge of taking part in the Tipperary election riots. So far so good; all except that hint of civil war which we hardly believe.

A MATTER of serious import to residents at Roslyn and its neighbourhood is reported by the daily papers. A young girl, we are told, in returning there one evening last week was assaulted by some ruffian on the road and seriously hurt. It is to be hoped the fellow may not escape detection, and not only the police but all respectable inhabitants of the district are bound to be diligently on the watch. In cases of this kind determination on the part of the citizens may do a good deal. When some thirty years ago, for example, a system of garrotting was undertaken by London roughs, the people assisted the police effectively in stamping it out. It is imperative that the roads should be kept safe even for unprotected girls.

MR DENSEM, we understand, has kindly promised to sing the "Pro Peccatis" from Rossini's "Stabat Mater" in the Catholic church at Lawrence next Sunday, where also Mr Hawkins will perform on the organ. The congregation may, therefore, expect no ordinary treat.

MRS. DREAVER'S

SPRING SHOW of the Latest Novelties in Summer Millinery, Dorothy Capes, Newmarket Jackets
Flowers, Feathers, Laces, &c. Ladies should see the Goods: Beautiful and very Moderate in Price
SCIENTIFIC DRESSMAKING TAUGHT.

THE Hon B. J. Seddon delivered the Public Works Statement on Tuesday evening. The sums appropriated for the year are as follows:—Railways, £399,755—£30,000 for the Otago Central; main roads, £16,000; district roads, £15,295; roads to open up Crown lands for sale, £88,310; village settlements, £5,788; roads on gold-fields, £36,755; public buildings, £103,687; water works on gold-fields, £5,000.

It is intended by the friends of the late Judge Broad, to erect a monument to his memory. The memorial thought of takes the shape of a headstone—and doubtless many of our readers will be glad to have a part in this practical testimony to the respect and regard felt for a good and honourable man who has passed away. Mr M. J. Hunt is the secretary and Mr A. A. Scaife the treasurer of the fund, by whom subscriptions will be received in Nelson. Mr C. E. Haughton, Dunedin, and Mr J. J. Moynihan, Westport, will also act in the matter.

A GREAT sensation has been caused by the announcement that the Governor has received from the Secretary for the Colonies, instructions to comply with the advice of his Ministers as to making appointments to the Legislative Council. Some people are inclined to blame Lord Ripon for unauthorised meddling. The Secretary, however, has only done what his predecessor did. He instructed Lord Onslow to act on the advice of the late Ministry in the same matter, and that although the Ministry were on the point of resignation. Lord Ripon, then, is not without precedent in acting, and Lord Glasgow also has a precedent in doing as Lord Ripon instructs him.

YES, we agree with our pedantic friend in *Typo*. That was rather a bad error. We do not know that we should have been better acquainted with our "Tupper," but our "Keats," we admit, we better have recollected. Perhaps the admission would be too much for pedantry, that accidents will happen in the best regulated families. But how does our pedantic friend draw his conclusions? He is evidently a most valuable corrector of the Press, but no logician. He reasons from the particular to the universal. His conclusion, in fact, is not at all contained in his premisses. For any literary mistake made in the particular columns rebuked by him, so far as any schools are accountable, they are "godless" schools only—and, by the way, those who have had personal experience of the nature of these schools are best qualified to condemn them. But as for the declamation of "Fon-tency" and "Shamus O'Neil"—"Shamus O'Brien" our friend no doubt intends to say, we do not know that anyone claims a very high literary standing for them. It is the sentiment they give expression to that is the thing—and that, of course, the more pedantic soul cannot appreciate. But come, now, honesty is the best policy. Would our pedantic critic himself know anything at all about these mistakes he has detected were it not for some big book of reference—most useful in a newspaper office? He himself has tripped, as we see, in the only instance in which he has trusted his memory. It is "Shamus O'Brien," and not "Shamus O'Neil"—but that was not to be found in the dictionary. If our pedantic friend will kindly put us in a way of having access to his big book we shall be glad to take his advice, and, in future, to verify our quotations.

Mr C. R. CHAPMAN again presents himself to the citizens of Dunedin as a candidate for the mayoralty.

THE changes in the disposition of the local police consequent upon the death of Sergeant-major Bevan (says the *Otago Daily Times*) have been duly effected by the department. The sergeant-major's place at the central station has been taken by Sergeant O'Neill, so well and favourably known as having had charge of the North Dunedin station for many years. The vacancy at North Dunedin has been filled by the transfer of Sergeant Geerin to the position. Sergeant Geerin joined the force in 1872 at Dunedin, and shortly afterwards spent a short term of service in Invercargill. At the time of the abolition of the provinces he was senior constable, and was then made second-class sergeant. He then became a victim to the retrenchment, and was reduced to third-class rank, finally regaining his old position about six years ago. He is probably the best-known police officer in Otago, and has a most intimate knowledge of the criminal classes, who are well aware of his vigilance and sagacity. His place at the central station has been taken by Sergeant Keating, who has had 27 years' service, and now comes from the North.

THE "surprise party" which eventuated in St Mary's Hall, Howick, on Tuesday evening last, (says the *Auckland Star* of the 9th inst) was, according to the general consensus of opinion, a pronounced success. The hall, which was profusely and artistically decorated with evergreens and other choice flowers, the work of Miss Kilfoyle and pupils, looked a perfect picture, while the admirable lighting of the same called forth many expressions of commendation from a large gathering of friends. Monsignore McDonald presided, and expressed in a few appropriate telling sentences the very great pleasure he felt in seeing so many friends present, and concluded his

remarks by saying he hoped that the pretty and picturesque village of Howick would be favoured with many more social gatherings such as the "surprise party" had given that evening.

CHRISTCHURCH.


(From our own Correspondent.)

THE fourth of the series of sermons delivered by Bishop Grimes on the "Existence of God," was by no means inferior to the preceding ones in excellence of matter and order, in the eloquent delivery, or in ably drawn conclusions from the arguments presented by the preacher. Taking for his text the words "I am who am" (Exod. iii., 14), his Lordship showed that ancient and modern philosophers had written forcibly in support of the belief in a Supreme Being, self-existing, eternal, infinite, and possessed of the other attributes which necessarily appertain to the divinity. Quoting from the decrees of the Vatican Council he showed that it is of faith for Catholics to believe that we may attain to a knowledge of God by the aid of the light of reason. The Church thus pronounces the panegyric of human reason and refutes the charge of being opposed to reason and knowledge. In this connection the preacher cited most beautiful passages from Socrates, Plato, and Cicero, in reference to the belief in God the Supreme, Omnipotent, the Personal God, whose providence so carefully watches over us. The passages quoted were, it was pointed out, so much in harmony with the decrees of the Vatican Council that one felt inclined to believe he was reading the teachings of Catholic theologians rather than the testimonies of pagan philosophers. In dealing with agnostics and atheists his Lordship displayed rare dialectical skill, refuting their arguments and showing the utter absurdity of their subterfuge of "universal doubt," or the doctrine of uncertainty which he proved was in flagrant contradiction to daily experience. Either they doubt of their doubt or not. If they are certain that they doubt there is, at least, one thing of which they are certain. If they are not certain then they lack the necessary principle to argue—certainty. Surely they are certain they will die. St Augustine, replying to the agnostics of his time, says, "*Si fallor ergo sum.*" We exist therefore God exists. If God exists He must exist of Himself or of something else. If it be something else He would be a contingent being, and not the Supreme Independent Being proved in the previous discourses. Contingent beings depend on a first cause. Logic and reason prove that God must be a necessary being, not limited by anything, therefore, infinite and eternal. There cannot be two necessary perfect beings. Progress and development not being compatible with the existence of a necessary infinite being, God must necessarily be perfect from all eternity without limit of any kind. After dwelling upon the immensity, immutability, omniscience and other attributes of God, the learned preacher read most apposite extracts from the philosophical works of Aristotle, Newton, Leibnitz and St Augustine, proving incontestably the truth of his contentions—the existence of a personal God, infinite, eternal, and omnipotent, "in whom we live and move and have our being." In treating a subject of this nature which involves an amount of metaphysical development, a preacher has no easy task to bring it within the reach of a mixed audience. His Lordship's treatment, by divesting the logical reasonings of all technical terms calculated to confuse rather than enlighten ordinary minds, enables his hearers to follow his clear and profound arguments step by step with pleasure and admiration to their natural conclusions.


I regret to record the death of Miss Winefrid Griffin, daughter of Mr Griffin, an employee of Mr A. J. White. This sad event happened on Saturday last in the 22nd year of her age, and at her father's residence in Barbour street, Opawa. The deceased young lady, who was a native of Christchurch, but of Irish extraction, has been for the last five years employed with the firm of drapers in this city known as the D.I.C. She was about two months ago seized with an acute attack of the rheumatic fever, which, in spite of the best medical aid, affected the heart, and thus proved fatal. Miss Griffin was an honoured member of the Catholic community, and many of her fellow hands, some of whom brought handsome bouquets of flowers, were present at the funeral, and there was also a numerous general attendance.—*R.I.P.*

The Rev Father Cummings, V.G., has for several days been somewhat unwell, but it is pleasing to be able to say that he is now much better.—The Rev Fathers Aubrey and Bowers visited this parish during the week, and I hear that the latter is about to enlarge his church at Little River.—A recently-organised local choir in connection with the Catholic Church at Southbridge made a very creditable *debut* in that edifice on Sunday last. Miss Margaret McEvidy, who has received a good musical training from the Sisters of Notre Dame des Missions of this city, is the organist.

In place of the usual method of destroying sparrows with poison, Mr E. Wilder, of Ngapara, Fernside, has made a trial of netting them. The net used is stretched on a hoop at the end of a rod which carries also a light. When the net is passed along the hedges at night the birds, being disturbed, make for the light and are caught in the net. The first night whereon a trial was made over a hundred


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birds were caught. An old bird-catcher says that persons who intend to adopt Mr Wilder's method of destroying sparrows should select for the occasion a very dark night, also get several persons to beat with branches the bushes wherein the birds are roosting.

The local museum has been closed during the past week in order to make improvements in connection with several exhibits which have been hitherto almost concealed in the Moa room. The Canterbury Museum, it seems, is the only one in the Colony to form a collection of New Zealand relics which would prove of great interest now and in future, and the curator hopes that suitable donations of this class of specimens will be made. Among the items of this order already in the museum is the first stirrup iron used in the Chatham Islands. It was made about half a century ago, from the handle of a frying pan, by Mr F. Hunt, and presented by him to the Museum. There are a piece of copper and a nail from the wreck of the H.M.S. Orpheus, and from an old grave in Port Levy a brass plate, which bears a very unique inscription. A flint-lock musket, dating back to the beginning of the present century, and brought to Akarua by the French in 1839, also a flint-lock double-barrelled fowling piece which the Hon J. Bryce presented once to the Maori king, are to be seen. Then there are a fragment of ribbon and some plaited woman's tresses found with a male skeleton in a coffin, made, doubtless, a century ago, of European timber, and buried in the New Brighton sands. What tale do these and other interesting exhibits tell?

Mr R. Dobbin, president, presided at a fairly-attended meeting of the Catholic Literary Society on Tuesday evening last. The programme consisted of short addresses by members. The Rev Father Bell made an excellent speech on the labour question. Under the Southern Cross, he said, two thousand men and three hundred women, excited, yelling, cursing and calling for blood, and armed with sticks, stones, heavy bottles and revolvers are battering and crushing the windows of a passing train. The unarmed citizens in the train are trying to shelter themselves, and along with them are the constables, who, exercised in patience and heroic discipline, forbear to use their weapons. Then in Pittsburgh, in the land of freedom and under the Stars and Stripes, are thousands of men out on strike. On one occasion 270 armed detectives in a ship contend with 5000 men. The fight begins on shore. Had the petroleum oil, which was poured upon the water, taken fire, the Pinkerton men would have been roasted alive. They surrendered, and many were barbarously murdered. What is all this about? These crowds of men and women are solving the labour question. These events pass under our eyes, and, for the sake of humanity, is there no one to speak with authority on the momentous matter? He explained fully many important points discussed in the recent Papal Encyclical on Socialism and on the condition of labour. The Church had in the first thousand years of her existence emancipated the slaves, and emancipated woman and raised her to her proper dignity; and the Church alone could settle the labour question. Who but the immaculate spouse of Christ could inform mankind that they are the children of God?—Mr W. Holland followed with a short address on submarine navigation.—Mr R. O'Connor spoke ably on an often-asked question, "What are we to do with our boys?"—Mr J. J. Wilson's contention was, though the orator has great power, yet the Press influences the masses more than the platform.—Mr Dobbin gave an excellent lecture on earthquakes, and when the discourses were over they were criticised by Messrs Clarkson, Power, and others.

A representative of a local paper interviewed, on Thursday last, Mr E. J. Parker, one of the partners in a firm well known in Australia as large shipping owners. The object of Mr Parker's visit to this city, is to arrange the inauguration of a line of steamers—the first of which will make the trip early next month—between New Zealand and Australia. "We have built two steamers," he said, "the Warrimoo, and the Miowera, on the latest method, and fitted with all recent

improvements. The Warrimoo is 4000 tons burthen. She is 350 feet long over all, with 43 beam, and has a speed of 17 knots an hour. For the benefit of persons who suffer from sea-sickness, a rolling keel, which will make her perfectly steady in the heaviest sea, has been fixed on this vessel. She is water ballasted, and has a cellular bottom, and, therefore, is practically unsinkable. She will carry 200 saloon and 100 steerage passengers, and will have an unbroken promenade of 270 feet in length." Indeed, judging from Mr Parker's minute account of the nature and position of the saloon and a variety of other important matters, the vessel is really a grand and a unique structure. As to the fares, there will be a reduction. Messrs Kinsey and Co have been appointed agents for the new company in Canterbury, and the Warrimoo will make a special trip from New Zealand for the Melbourne Cup, and passengers will be able to live on board at hotel prices during the stay of the steamer.

Stormy weather set in again on Wednesday last, and cold showers have fallen at intervals. From a local paper it appears that severe weather has been experienced during the week at Ashburton and at Hokitika.

DUNEDIN CATHOLIC LITERARY SOCIETY.

THE usual weekly meeting of the above Society was held in the Christian Brothers' school on Wednesday, September 21. The chair was occupied by the president (Father Lynch).

Mr T. J. Collins read an essay on "Teeth," explaining their construction and giving advice for the prevention of decay. Human teeth, he said, are structures of long bony characters, and are divided into classes according to their functions and external configuration, but they have all certain characters in common. Every tooth consists of a crown, the portion of which appears above the gum, a root or roots imbedded in the jaw, and a neck, the portion which unites the crown and the root. The permanent set, 32 in number, is made up of four incisors formed for cutting, two canines for cutting and tearing, and four bicuspsids and six molars for grinding the food. Caries, or decay of teeth, is by far the most important of dental diseases. It is a malady universally spread, few individuals passing through life without an attack in one or more teeth. Caries is a process of disintegration, commencing invariably at the surface of the tooth, and proceeding inwardly, and due entirely to external agents. The onset of decay is favoured and its progress hastened by structural defects of common occurrence in the enamel and dentine, and the crowding and irregularity of the teeth, and by the derangements of the general health. It has long been established, Mr Collins said, beyond all doubt, that myriads of micro-organisms are constantly present in the human mouth, and that these, under favourable circumstances, are capable of manifesting an action of the utmost significance upon the local and general health. Not alone are they responsible for the vast majority of those diseases and contiguous parts which the dental surgeon is called upon to treat, but they also give rise to other local and general disorders of the most serious nature. These various disturbances are produced partly by the direct action of micro-organisms and their products upon the teeth and mucous membrane of the mouth, partly by swallowing large masses of bacteria, partly by carrying them into the lungs and obtaining an entrance into the blood. The existence of a most excellent nursery for bacteria at the very portal of the human body is a fact which has only recently begun to receive the attention which its importance demands. The active agents in the decay of teeth, he asserted, are acids and micro-organisms. The acids are mainly the products of putrefaction and fermentation set up in fragments of food, mucous, etc, which are constantly present in the mouth. Crowding and irregularity of the teeth, due to smallness and malformation of the bones, form a predisposing form of decay. Whilst it is exceptional

to find an individual of a civilised race with dental tissues in every tooth perfect in structure, it is equally uncommon to find one with jaws perfectly formed and of full size. The depressing effects due to overexertion of mental and nervous energies and the far too great indulgence in luxuries of the table, especially stimulants, are predisposing causes of decay. Mr Collins said dentists are constantly asked by habitual smokers whether the action of tobacco is injurious to the teeth or not. Most authorities, he said, are agreed that the daily use of tobacco indirectly injures the teeth. It must not be forgotten that the principles it contains act on the organs which are in communication with them. The use of tobacco certainly increases the acidity of the stomach, and as it causes resurgitation from this organ the teeth are often brought into contact with these acids whose disastrous effects are well known. In consideration of the antiseptic power of tobacco many people are inclined to infer that tobacco smokers should never suffer from decay of the teeth. It is evident, however, Mr Collins went on to say, that there are many points in the dental arch, particularly when the teeth are not kept scrupulously clean, to which the smoke never penetrates. The first consideration with regard to any disease should certainly be, if possible, its anticipation and prevention. Mr Collins would recommend, with reference to caries or decay of the teeth, the following:— With regard to food, we can now generally obtain bread made from the whole-meal flour, which, if not quite so palatable at first, becomes to children brought up on it preferable to any other. With regard to meat, some attribute to early loss of the teeth to eating too large a proportion of it; but then, if so, surely the Esquimaux ought to suffer considerably, whereas they have probably the finest teeth of any nation under the sun. The knife and fork have much to account for, or perhaps the civilisation which has introduced them and holds them too dear to give up. But the same civilisation has to some extent atoned by the introduction of the toothbrush, a thorough employment of which will, to a great extent, counteract the evils of the former as well as those arising from many other causes. Thorough brushing after every meal is strongly to be recommended. No dentifrices can be better than a mixture of pure soap and precipitate of chalk. Tooth powders should contain no hard substance, such as charcoal, silen, or pumice stone. These substances are used to polish iron and steel; their ingredients are insoluble and of so hard a texture that, however finely divided, they will find their way between the gums and necks of the teeth, causing local irritation, and consequently, by destroying the membrane surrounding the tooth, injure the enamel.

Mr D. W. Woods, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr Collins, said he had listened to the paper with a great amount of attention. He regretted that he had not heard a similar paper many years ago. The essayist treated his subject in a manner which showed he was thoroughly well acquainted with the structure, formation, and growth of the teeth. The information the speaker had gained by listening to the paper had more than repaid his presence at the meeting.

Mr J. Eager seconded the vote of thanks. He had read some works on the teeth, and he did not hesitate to say that a more interesting and instructive essay on that subject he had never listened to than the one Mr Collins read. He must also congratulate the essayist on his composition and the excellent manner in which he read. Mr Collins, he said, had set the members an example both in style and delivery, and he hoped the members would profit by it.

Mr C. M. Mouat wished to thank Mr Collins for his able paper. He thought if the essayist had a diagram, showing the formation of the teeth, more interest would be added to the subject.

Mr Falkner said he was very much interested in the essay. He intended not to smoke for the future.

Mr P. Hally could not understand why Mr Collins laid so much stress on the evil effects of smoking. He asserted that more women suffer with decayed teeth than men, and he thought the cause of this was due to the use of the weed.

Mr Frank Armstrong said he expected Mr Collins had the ability to produce a good paper and he was not disappointed. He would like to inform members whom it concerned that Mr Collins neglected to state that while the jaws of men were gradually getting smaller, the jaws of women were also getting smaller. He thought the fact was worth mentioning.

Mr H. F. Mooney also complimented the essayist. He thought as great a compliment as he could pay Mr Collins was to endorse the remarks of previous speakers.

Mr C. E. Houghton thought the literary merits of the paper, apart from the subject, were of a very high order. Mr Collins treated of the diseases of the teeth in a very interesting manner, but he did not think smoking injured the teeth to a very great extent.

His Lordship the Bishop said the paper was admirable. The composition was exceedingly good, and the style of delivery left nothing to be desired. Unfortunately, his Lordship was compelled to read works on the teeth, and if he, like a former speaker, had heard the subject treated in a similar manner as Mr Collins treated it, he would have no doubt greatly benefited by it. A paper on the teeth is almost a necessity when so many people suffer from their

decay. He listened intently during the whole course of the reading of the essay and he enjoyed it very much. The proof, his Lordship went on to say, whether a paper was really good was the resolutions that were made, and several members had given expression to resolving to pay more attention to their teeth in future, to give up smoking, etc. That was the proof, and whenever these resolutions are made and kept, the object of an essay has been attained.

Mr Collins in thanking the speakers for their kind criticism said it was very natural for people who indulge in the weed to take exception to his remarks *re* smoking. Nevertheless what he stated were undoubted facts. The reason why females suffer more from decay of the teeth he thought was on account of the food which they eat. To those present who smoke he would strongly recommend the constant use of the toothbrush.

Mr J. E. Cantwell read his first essay on the subject of "Physical Education." He went on to say that the human body was like a machine with works more delicately constructed than a watch and more wonderful than the most powerful steam engine. The number of bones in a human body is 246, 63 of which are in the head and face, 24 in the ribs, 16 in the wrists, 14 in the ankles, and 108 in the feet and hands. The amount of blood in an adult averages about one-fifth of his own weight. The heart is 6 inches in length and 4 inches in diameter. At each beat of the heart $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz of blood are thrown out, and during the course of the day $7\frac{1}{2}$ tons of blood are distributed through the human body. The average weight of an man's brain is 3lbs 8oz, and that of a woman, 2lbs 4oz, all the nerves are connected with the brain. The nerves are small threads or fibres extending from the brain over the whole body. Each square inch of skin contains 3,500 sweating pores. The essayist said a French writer had written the following, when asserting by analogy how long a man should live. A camel grows 8 years and lives 40, a horse grows 4 years and lives 25, a lion grows 5 years and lives 15 or 20, a dog grows 2 years and lives 10 or 12, a man grows 20 years and lives 100 or more. By a physical analogy therefore a man should, through the ordinary course of life, live 100 years. He said that by due attention to the laws of health a man should attain the age of 100 years. Health and happiness go together. A man's house should be his most restful place on earth. When he enters his home he should feel that the cares, duties, business and worries should cease. When he sleeps he should feel as if he were going to the land of forgetfulness, to rise refreshed ready for his daily duties. His home should be his club, library, picture gallery, and sanctuary. The benefits of exercise to those whose occupations do not lead them to make any physical exertion cannot be too highly estimated. Physical exercise causes the blood to circulate more freely through the body. The muscles during exercise press on the veins and help forward the currents of the blood by quickening every vessel into activity. Nothing is more injurious to the health of the body than the neglecting of physical exercise. Exercise should be regular. Every man, he said, should walk at least from six to eight miles a day. Next to active habits early rising comes as a means of health. The essayist gave notice that he would continue his subject at a future meeting of the Society.

Several members commended the paper. The opinion of the critics being that when finished the essay will be exceedingly good.

Messrs H. F. Mooney and James Hughes contributed recitations. The former gentleman has proved himself one of the best elocutionists in the Society, and the comic piece recited at the meeting was another example of his undoubted ability in that line. Mr James Hughes, who delivered his first recitation, was complimented by several speakers, and during the course of his criticism Mr Mouat advised Mr Hughes to study the art of reciting, as he certainly acquitted himself very creditably in the short piece he had selected.

The usual compliment to the chairman terminated the meeting.

Before deciding on their *toilettes* for the present and coming seasons, ladies should see the goods now being shown by Messrs A. and T. Inglis, George street, Dunedin.

Messrs Morrow, Bassett and Co guarantee that the McCormick simple knotted effects a vast saving in the use of twine. It enables a cheaper kind to be used without breakage and with perfect success.

Owing to the demand for their cabinet portraits at reduced prices, Messrs Burton Brothers, Dunedin, have resolved to continue taking these portraits until the end of October. The opportunity thus offered to the public is exceptional, and full advantage should be taken of it.

Mr J. Wilson may be consulted with advantage by any resident in Ashburton or its vicinity who needs the services of a painter or paperhanger. All work undertaken by him is carefully attended to and well executed.

A display of spring fashions is now being held at the D.I.C., High and Hatray streets, Dunedin. Ladies will find the fabrics submitted for their selection of the most choice and beautiful descriptions.

Mr H. Lethaby has removed to the Queen's buildings, Princes street, Dunedin, where his customers and the public generally will find him still prepared to supply all their requirements in the line of the umbrella and portmanteau manufacturer. Prices have now been reduced to a very low figure, while the excellence of the goods, owing to recent improvements has been raised.

Messrs O. S. Reeves and Co., Bond street, Dunedin, advertise for sale several farms in the North Island. All orders entrusted to the firm in their various capacities receive most careful attention.

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Dublin Notes.

(From our Exchanges.)

LOED DOWNSHIRE, who has subscribed £100 to the fund which is being raised for electoral purposes by the Irish Orangemen, is a lineal descendant of Lord Hillsborough, who condemned the Act of Union, as may be seen in the eighth volume of Lecky's "England in the Eighteenth Century." Hill is the family name of the Downshires. The Downshires on the passing of the Union received from Great Britain a sum of £52,500 as a bribe for the votes of seven rotten boroughs in favour of the Union in the Irish Parliament. People wonder here that persons with antecedents so scandalous are shameless enough to put themselves forward prominently in Irish politics at the present day.

Speaking lately at a meeting of the Federation, Mr T. M. Healy said:—"On the day before the dissolution they had to draw a cheque for £33 for necessary expenses, and they had to ask the gentleman, in whose favour it was drawn, not to present it for two or three days. That was the position on the eve of the general election; but within ten days they were in receipt of £10,000—£5,000 from America, subscribed £4,000 of it by Eugene Kelly, and £1,000 from Mayor Byrne. There was cabled from Australia a loan of £5,000 without interest and without security to Mr Thomas Curran, the new member for South Sligo (cheers). And it should be remembered for these gentlemen and for their friends that if Home Rule was accomplished in the next Parliament by the aid of the Irish party that that party would have been non-existent from inability to pay the sheriff's fees were it not for the welcome financial succour that they received from America and Australia" (cheers).

They have thought better of it. The petition against the election of William O'Brien and Maurice Healy for Cork city on the grounds

That eminent amateur politician, Sir Edward Sullivan, met (says the *Irish Catholic*) rather a bad fall during his recent attempt to capture an English Parliamentary seat. It appears that at one of his meetings a miner had listened to him until he was finished. He then asked liberty to put a question to the hon. Irish baronet. The permission was granted, and the miner proceeded as follows:—"Does Sir Edward believe that the Irish people are not capable of managing their own affairs?" "I do, most emphatically," returned the baronet. "Then," said the minor, "you are an Irishman, Sir Edward, and if you are not capable of managing your own affairs in Ireland, don't you think it is an insult to the English people to ask them to allow you to manage their affairs?" Sir Edward subsided.

The manly letter of a Protestant ex-sheriff of Cork, declaring that no public man belonging to that persuasion in the city on the Lee could step forward and declare that his religion had been a hindrance to him in his relations with his Catholic fellow-citizens, came out very timely on the eve of the elections. Another letter worthy of notice is that which appeared a few days ago from a Mr William Coghill in the *Manchester Guardian*. Speaking as a Protestant, he says that, "having worked as a journeyman in an industrial school in Tralee, where every other soul (about 120 in all) was a Catholic, he never had the slightest trouble about religious matters either at work or in the town itself, where the Catholics are eight to one." He adds, "It is only ignorant and insulting Protestants who bring trouble on themselves by failing to respect the religious susceptibilities of those with whom they are thrown." And we may add that in that Catholic town, the capital of the Catholic County of Kerry, the public officials, with scarcely an exception—and particularly those connected with the grand jury, enjoying big salaries and emoluments for almost nominal services—have been and are Protestants from the grand jury secretary down to the bridewell-keeper. Where any exception was made it was in favour of nominal Catholics—men whose Catholicity was merely a tradition. Where any actual work has to be done in connection with these officials it is done by Protestants also, in almost every instance. Ability and good conduct in Catholics go for nothing when patronage is being disturbed—when

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of clerical intimidation will not now be proceeded with. This course (says the *Belfast Weekly*) has, we hear, been decided upon partly because William Redmond has found a seat in Clare, partly on the score of expense, and because the Parnellite leaders believe the petitions in North and South Meath, which are to be proceeded with, will be sufficient for their present purposes. This is letting themselves down easy. We shall soon be told, at least as soon as some other suitable excuse is invented, that the Meath petitions are also abandoned. It was that way in Kilkenny and Sligo, and also at the bye-election in Cork. When an election is lost it is all because of "clerical intimidation," but when it comes to evidence, well, the intimidation becomes invisible.

Among the voters who polled for Mr Thomas Sexton at the Odorney booth in North Kerry was one, John Scallan, aged 102 years. The old man walked to the poll, and after depositing his ballot paper he went up to Mr Davitt, M.P., who was attending to Mr Sexton's interests, and said, "I was eight years old at the time of the '98 rebellion, and I have given my vote for Sexton against the landlords to-day."

Mr Phillip Jones, father of Mr W. Milward Jones, of Rosebank, voted for Mr Hamilton Woods, the Tory candidate in North Dublin. He had not been out of his house for two years until the day before the polling, yet nothing would stop him from recording his vote. He ordered his carriage, was lifted into it, and drove to the booth, where, by consent of the several agents, the sheriff came out and took his vote at the carriage door. This gentleman was born on the 31st of May, 1798—memorable year!—and is now consequently in his 95th year. An example of determination to every voter of whatever party.

Mr T. P. O'Connor, who has been on a general election stamp, relates a funny story of Mr Gilliat, late of Clapham, the now-elected member for Widnes. One day last week Mr Gilliat, who is a comparative stranger in Widnes, went to pay a visit to the vicar of the district, and found him attending to the funeral rites of a well-known parishioner. Mr Gilliat was equal to the situation, joined the funeral procession, and appeared in the front as a chief mourner—an excellent stroke of business, indeed that, amounted almost to inspiration.

the money of a Catholic people is being disbursed. This is not a tale of the penal laws of a hundred or two hundred years ago. It is a simple statement of the facts of this, our own day.

The Rev Mr Cotton's (Carogh Orphanage) trial has now ended. At Belfast, Mr Justice Holmes, sat as a judge of the Assize in the Crown Court. The Rev Mr Cotton was put forward. Mr J. H. Campbell, Q.C., stated he was directed by the Attorney-General to apply for judgment to be entered against the prisoner. Mr Justice Holmes thereupon called Samuel George Cotton: The prisoner stepped forward and was allowed to stand at the counsel's table in custody of a warder, to receive judgment. He applied to be allowed to condone for his crimes by a malt alone, without any incarceration. The judge then read the very learned and peripatetic judgment of the Lord Chief Baron, who tried the prisoner. This gave the full history of the case as tried at the April Assizes, and the subsequent proceedings before the Judges for Crown Cases Reserved, which were against the traverser. His lordship then referred to the penalties directed to be applied by statute to such convicted criminals. They are, said the Lord Chief Baron, the traverser shall be liable at the discretion of the Court to a fine not exceeding £100, or alternatively, or in default of payment of such fine, or in addition to payment thereof, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding two years." His Lordship then summed up the evidence, and decreed Mr Cotton six months' imprisonment, without hard labour, and £400 fine, £100 in each case of guilt, commission, or omission brought home to him. The Lord Chief Baron stated in his judgment he would have given a longer term only for affidavits of physical unfitness supplied by Sir George Porter and Dr Charles Fitzgerald on behalf of Mr Cotton, and he omitted the hard labour, taking into account the sacred office of the prisoner. The Rev Mr Cotton asked Mr Justice Holmes that he should be treated as a first-class misdemeanant, but the judge said he supposed he would get the full benefit of the law, the precise conditions of which he knew nothing of. Mr Cotton said his lordship had the power to direct this. But the judge informed him that he had only power to read the sentence of the Lord Chief Baron. The prisoner then went to gaol in custody

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of a warder. The *Dublin Freeman* says:—Sentence was passed upon the Rev Samuel G. Cotton at the Belfast Assizes on Saturday. The sentence, although pronounced by Mr Justice Holmer, was that of the Lord Chief Baron, who tried the prisoner in April last. Judgment was deferred owing to one or two points of law having been reserved on behalf of the prisoner for argument before the Court of Crown Cases Reserved. The extreme leniency of the punishment is its most noticeable feature. Six months' imprisonment without hard labour and a fine of £400 is the entire penalty which the Rev Mr Cotton has to pay for the atrocious barbarities of which he was found guilty by a Belfast jury.

The Rev J. H. Wright of Portlaoine, Ireland, is a Protestant minister who lately had the temerity to write to the Press saying he had no fear of persecution in the event of Home Rule becoming law. Lately Mr Wright and his invalid wife were set upon by a pair of ruffians, waylaid, and beaten, Mrs Wright being knocked down and kicked. No arrests have been made—a fact full of significance. Of course, the garrison in Ireland disavow all responsibility and even attempt to find a motive in some mysterious "old standing feud" which culminated in the outrage. The culmination, it has to be observed, came rather at a peculiar time, and it is also worth remarking that, if a feud existed, the parties to it would be known, whereas no arrest has been made till now. There is an "old standing feud," the feud between Orange bullying and anyone—unprotected—who dares oppose it.

MR MICHAEL DAVITT.

(From the *Daily News*)

MR MICHAEL DAVITT is, with the possible exception of Mr Edward Blake, the most interesting and remarkable of the new members in this Parliament. His entrance into the House of Commons adds little or nothing to his own influence or fame. But, on the other hand, he will be one of the most notable figures in that assembly. It is curious that an Irish patriot of such eminence and ability should have been defeated in his first candidature, and should have had a hard fight in his second. The reason, of course, is that he preferred to contest Parnellite strongholds rather than places where his return would have been a foregone conclusion. For Mr Davitt is an ardent Nationalist, and a loyal member of the Irish parliamentary party. No more striking tribute has been paid to the strength of the Nationalist cause, and the prudence of its leaders, than the adhesion of Mr Davitt. Mr Davitt, as everybody knows, was in youth an active Fenian, and spent some of the best years of his life in penal servitude for treason-felony. His political opinions are much more socialistic than those of his parliamentary colleagues, and during the reign of Mr Parnell he was not on the best of terms with Mr Parnell's principal lieutenants. For Mr Parnell himself he had a profound admiration, and never lifted a finger to dispute the authority of the chief. But when Ireland had to choose between a constitutional alliance with British Liberalism and the desperate struggle of a disappointed man for the recovery of his personal ascendancy, Mr Davitt joined the Constitutionalists without a moment's hesitation. If Mr Gladstone's Irish policy had achieved nothing else than the conversion of Mr Davitt it would not have been fruitless. Before 1886 Mr Davitt, though he trusted Mr Parnell, gravely doubted the efficacy of political agitation as a weapon for obtaining Home Rule. It was in frank acknowledgment of Mr Gladstone's wisdom and sincerity that he fell into line with the general body of Nationalist politicians. Nothing could be more creditable to Mr Davitt. It was Mr Gladstone's Government that prosecuted him in 1870. It was Mr Gladstone's Government that revoked his ticket-of-leave and sent him back to Portland in 1881. When the interests of his country are concerned Mr Davitt is incapable of personal feeling. He may not be always judicious; he may not sufficiently realise the truth of the maxim that if speech is silver, silence is golden, but his keenest and bitterest opponents admit his transparent sincerity, his chivalrous sense of honour, and his absolute devotion to the cause of Ireland. In Ireland the name of Michael Davitt is something more than a household word. Even at the height of the lamentable quarrel to which the deposition of Mr Parnell gave rise the cowardly assault upon Mr Davitt, for which, like Mr O'Brien, he refused to prosecute, excited universal indignation.

The characteristic qualities of the intellectual and gentlemanlike party have been well illustrated in their references to Mr Davitt. Some of their lower organs in the Press think it dignified and becoming to call him "Davitt." The fact that when he was twenty-four he engaged in a criminal conspiracy to procure the restoration of his country's freedom by force has been made the excuse for denouncing him as unfit for the society of honest men. Chief Justice Cockburn's suggestion, founded on an ambiguous letter, that that he had been engaged in a plot to murder somebody is still repeated without the full explanation given by Mr Davitt himself to the Special Commissioners. Because in 1882, being in gaol for felony, he was ineligible for Parliament, the jurists and pundits who follow the Duke of Devonshire and Mr Chamberlain

gravely argue that, although his sentence expired in 1885, he must be ineligible now. Their way of putting the argument is even more edifying than the argument itself. They describe Mr Davitt as "disqualified by a vote of the House of Commons." They might as well say that he was disqualified by a vote of the Ulster Convention, for the House of Commons has no more power to disqualify anybody than, as Sir Fletcher Norton elegantly put it, "so many drunken porters." Mr Davitt used himself, it is believed, to feel scruples about taking the oath of allegiance to the British Sovereign. But that was before Mr Gladstone had recognised the rights of the Irish people.

Mr Davitt's abilities as a speaker are of a very high order indeed. He is fluent, if anything too fluent. He is in deadly earnest. He is capable, when deeply moved, of genuine eloquence. In describing before the Special Commission the scenes of hardship and suffering which he had witnessed as a boy, he drew signs of rare emotion from the impassive countenance of Mr Parnell. Lord Hannon and his colleagues were delighted with Mr Davitt. No doubt, being a hostile tribunal, they relished his candid admissions—admissions so candid as to raise the question whether he would not have done better to retire from the case with Sir Charles Russell and the other counsel retained. But there was something about Mr Davitt's manly, straightforward appearance in the witness box which favourably impressed even the most bigoted Coercionist. It would probably not be denied by Mr Davitt's warmest admirers that he was anxious to vindicate his position as the real founder and originator of the Land League. A man who has been three times imprisoned for his political faith can afford to be self-assertive without dreading the charge of egotism; and certainly it would be the height of absurdity, and the depth of imbecility, to accuse Mr Davitt of undue personal ambition. More than almost any other Irishman, he has toiled for the advancement and regeneration of the working classes. In pleading for the farmers he did not forget the artisans, and his relations with the Labour party in England are very close. The doctrines of Mr Henry George which he professes, or at least professed, have not been made popular in Ireland, even by him. The Irish peasant is an individualist to the backbone. But as editor of *The Labour World* he has acquired a good deal of power among the class which lives by weekly wages on this side St George's Channel, and his most recent speeches have urged his countrymen to co-operate in obtaining social reforms for Great Britain. Two of Mr Davitt's phrases have become commonplaces of the Irish controversy. One contains the famous image of the "wolf-dog of Irish vengeance bounding across the Atlantic," which was at the time he used it as accurate as it was vivid. The other introduced the familiar simile of breakfast, dinner, and supper, which gave the Tories an occasion for saying that Mr Davitt at all events did not regard Home Rule as final. But when the context came to be examined, the disestablishment of the Irish Church appeared to be Mr Davitt's idea of breakfast, and the Land Acts had supplied his dinner, leaving the programme to be completed by a supper of Home Rule.

Mr Davitt's recollection goes back almost to the great famine and probably covers the cruel evictions which followed it. He exemplifies the truth of John Bright's familiar saying that the people of Ireland were anxious to cross the 3000 miles of ocean and join hands with the great Republic of the West. His parents emigrated to the United States in his early youth, and his own ways of thought are in many respects more American than Irish. As a thorough Radical, however, he is quite at home among the British Democracy, and a very popular speaker on English platforms. It would be important that Mr Davitt should be in Parliament even if he did not succeed there. For he is a thoroughly representative man, and no body else could exactly fill his place. It is quite true, as Mr Lecky says, that in the time of O'Connell and ever since Irish Members have given valuable assistance to the cause of progress and reform. It is also true that closer intercourse with America has made Ireland more Democratic than she used to be. But still Mr Davitt does not belong to any ordinary type of Irish Nationalist. He is more of a philosopher and a theorist, less conventional and provincial, than most of his colleagues. It is a wonderful thing, which may well make the comfortable classes ashamed of themselves, that a man kept for years in what the Lord Chief Justice of England has called a state of slavery, should have employed the years of his punishment and seclusion, not in indulging bitterness and planning vengeance, but in thinking out schemes for the use and benefit of his fellow countrymen. Mr Davitt's published account of his life and experience in prison is full of strange and painful interest. The jury who found him guilty were probably right on the evidence, and Sir Alexander Cockburn, who sentenced him, was by no means a vindictive judge. When Sir William Harcourt, as Home Secretary, revoked Mr Davitt's licence in 1881, he very sensibly and humanely directed that Mr Davitt should be treated as a first-class misdemeanant. It would have been a thousand times better, though quite without precedent, if either the Judge himself or Lord Aberdare, who was then at the Home Office, had given such a direction in 1870. Countries far behind Great Britain in many of the things which make up civilization

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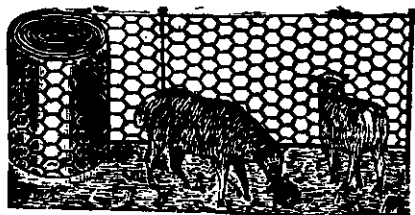
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put political prisoners on a different level and treat them in a different fashion from other and more sordid criminals. Society is justified in protecting itself from armed attempts at revolution. But the instance of Mr Davitt, with whom men and women of the highest character are proud to associate, is a valuable warning against the fatal blunder which confounds necessary precautions with degrading penalties.

AT A CALIFORNIA SHEEP RANCH.

IN THREE PARTS.—PART II.

By M. B. GIBSON.

Tapping a Bee-Tree.

The day after their exploit in catching the cub bears, it became necessary that Jim and Ham-fat should make a trip home, and have an interview with their mother with regard to the condition of their clothes. What that worthy woman would say to them was somewhat uncertain, and the faces of the boys lengthened as they pondered the subject.

They went, however. Bill guessed that his mother would not let them come up to camp again; but in this he was mistaken, for during the afternoon of the next day we heard a long "coo-whoop" down the trail, and saw both heading for the shack, driving the pack-mule, "Old Nig," loaded with vegetables.

They were now arrayed in some old suits which they had outgrown, and their first exclamation was that they had found a bee-tree on the way up.

It was not more than a hundred yards from the trail, they said, and about two miles back from the camp, and they insisted that we must go with them to "tap it" that very night.

"We'll do all the work!" cried Ham-fat. "We only want you to go for company and see the fun. We've planned how to get it."

A mountain-lion had harassed the sheep the previous night, and Bill had intended to watch for the animal that evening; but the boys were so urgent that we yielded and went with them. We started shortly after dusk.

We took the pack-mule, an axe, and two five-gallon tin cans for the honey. Jim had made a hive out of an old nail-keg; for they proposed to get the bees as well as the honey.

There was no moon, but the stars shone brightly, and as the boys had been careful to mark the spot, we had no trouble in finding the tree, which was a stunted oak, about eighteen inches in diameter, standing upon the very brink of a steep, rocky declivity. To fell the tree was out of the question, for it leaned over the crag, and would have fallen at least a hundred feet before striking. Knocking on it with the back of the axe, the boys found that the tree was hollow.

While Bill and I looked on, the two boys lighted a bright fire at the side of the tree, and chopped a hole near the bottom. Listening at the opening, they found that the bees were only ten or twelve feet above the ground. Jim cut a hole as high up as he could reach, through which, by the light of the fire, we could see masses of clear white honeycomb hanging down almost on a level with the hole. The bees had entered through a large knot-hole about twelve feet from the ground. This hole the boys had carefully stopped up at the outset.

Jim now clambered up and adjusted the nail-keg over this knot-hole, propping it up, as he thought, quite securely, with sticks and poles which Ham-fat passed up to him.

When Jim had arranged the keg and drawn out the leaves with which he had stopped the hole, both boys set about gathering sticks with which to make a platform to stand upon while getting out the honey.

They also placed a few live coals in the hole at the bottom of the tree, and heaped piles of leaves and rotten wood over them to make a smoke and drive the bees out.

Bill and I sat and watched their manoeuvres, not a little amused. Their plans seemed to work very well, for the bees began to make the tree hum with their buzzing. They were manifestly pouring through the knot-hole into the keg.

Jim now mounted the platform, and swinging the axe at a lively rate, soon began to lay bare the finest and largest store of honey that I had ever seen in a tree.

We had been joking the lads somewhat, not expecting that they would find much honey in the tree, and we doubted Jim's ability to manage the bees; but everything progressed so nicely up to this time that the boys began to laugh at us in turn, declaring they should secure pack-load of honey besides a large swarm of bees.

But they were too confident. The tree contained not only a great amount of honey, but more bees than I had ever seen in one swarm, and before Jim had half finished chopping away the two or three inches of bark and wood which surrounded the honey, the keg literally overflowed with bees.

Bill and I noticed, too, as we lay upon the ground at a safe distance, that the blows of Jim's axe made the keg totter, and that it

was likely at any moment to come tumbling down upon the heads of the two boys, who were standing directly beneath it.

"Jim," I called out, "your keg is over full of bees! Hadn't you better stop chopping and take care of them?"

"No," said Jim, who evidently distrusted my advice. "The bees are all right, and I'm going to bag the whole nest. Don't fret!" he added, with a sarcastic chuckle. "Maybe you think we don't know how to tap a bee-tree. We'll show you."

Whack went his axe again, but he had not dealt many more blows before down came the keg!

Luckily for the boys, it was thrown a little to one by its side props, and went over the brink of the crag. About a pint of the bees fell down upon them, however, and lauded for the most part on Jim's head.

They were in a stinging mood, and stung fiercely wherever they touched. Jim dropped his axe and jumped to the ground, screaming, slapping, and brushing frantically at the back of his shirt.

Ham-fat fared but little better. They made the hills echo with their outcries. The hills also echoed with Bill's shouts, but his were shouts of laughter.

It was several seconds after the keg went over the crag before I heard it strike. Then it bounded on downward, thumping and bounding, scattering the bees right and left. We found what there was left of the keg a week later nearly a quarter of a mile from the bee-tree.

The boys soon shook off the bees, but were not rid of the smart of their stings so readily. Jim was half inclined to give it up, but Ham-fat's temper was of a more gritty sort. Our laughter had hurt him more than the bee-stings, and he was determined now to have the honey at any cost.

"Laugh away, if it amuses you!" he shouted to us. "Maybe you think we're going to give up, but that's where you are mistaken. We'll have that honey. Come on, Jim, let's finish up the business!"

He and Jim then set to work gathering up damp brush and rotten wood, so as to create plenty of smoke, piling the wet fuel on the coals of the fire about the roots of the oak, a dense smoke was raised, which soon drove away the bees which were buzzing about.

Under cover of the smoke Jim again mounted the platform, and succeeded in cutting away enough of the tree to enable him to get at the honey. They then cleared out large blocks of comb, and soon filled both the cans. There was enough of it, indeed, to have filled several more.

Jim, whose stings no longer troubled him much, was inclined to jeer at us.

"Ha! ha! You smart fellows!" he shouted to Bill and me. "What do you think now? You'd like to help eat this honey, wouldn't you? But you won't get the chance! We'll pack the whole of it down to the ranch, won't we, Ham-fat?"

"Yes, and sell half of it at the store for some clothes. Mother won't want so much honey."

They brought up the mule, and set the large cans, which were about a foot square and eighteen inches deep, into a rawhide pockets which hung from each side of the pack saddle, lashing them firmly in place.

While they were tugging at the ropes Bill and I noticed that now and then a bee was beginning to buzz by again.

They flew blindly, in the darkness, alighting everywhere, crawling rapidly about, and stinging too.

The old mule began to get uneasy. He stamped his feet, flapped his long ears, and shook himself several times. The boys made slow progress.

"Whoa, old mule; what's the matter with you?" cried Jim.

"It's the bees coming back from the keg," Bill whispered to me.

"Why don't you hold the mule?" cried Jim; for the animal was now plunging about, and immediately began to kick violently.

"I can't hold him, Jim," panted Ham-fat. "Something's got into him! Ouch!" he cried, slapping at the back of his neck. "The bees are at me again!"

The bees were no doubt mercilessly at work on the mule. Jerking away from Ham-fat, he kicked, reared, and bucked, as only a mule can, till all the fine comb honey was well churned and thrown over the sides of the cans. Then, finding that he could not rid himself of his tormentors, the brute suddenly wheeled about, struck into the trail, and started for camp at a terrific gallop.

Jim and Ham-fat gave chase, fighting off bees as they ran.

As soon as we recovered from our laughter, Bill and I followed. The mule had left such a trail of honey and bees behind him that we found it prudent to keep to one side. About half a mile further on we overtook the boys, who had sat down to nurse their wounds; for the bees had stung them pretty badly during this last encounter. Neither felt like talking; in spite of Ham-fat's youthful fortitude the big tears would gather in his eyes—tears he disdained to wipe away, but occasionally dislodged with an impatient shake of his head.

When we reached the shack the old mule was standing by the door, his ears lopped over in front, and his head bowed almost to the ground; while, from the tips of his ears to the end of his tail—pack-saddle, ropes, straps and all—he was a mass of dripping honey!

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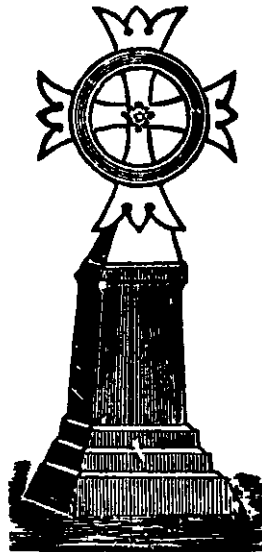
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It was long past midnight before Bill and I fell asleep; and, in consequence, I was very late astir next morning, though Bill went out at five o'clock, and took the sheep to graze. I was faintly conscious of his departure, and later on was dimly aware that the boys were awake and whispering, but I fell asleep again.

It was almost eight o'clock when I woke at last. I was alone in the shack. Where Jim and Ham-fat had gone I could not think. I rose and proceeded to get breakfast.

Bill had shot a deer the previous morning, and we had abundance of venison steak on hand. After a bit Bill came in from the range, and when I asked him where were the boys, he said he had seen nothing of them.

"I think they felt pretty sore this morning, and left for the ranch," said he.

But as we were sitting down to breakfast the boys came in sight along the trail—Jim with a large can in each hand, and Ham-fat with two buckets all heaped full of honeycomb.

"How's that?" they cried out in triumph, setting the cans and buckets on the table. "Look at that, will you!"

Their bee-stings had ceased to smart during the night, and their courage had revived. We found that they had set off at six o'clock, and going back to the bee-tree, had made dense smoke, under cover of which they had been able to fill both the cans and the buckets with the comb.

"And we haven't half of it yet!" cried Ham-fat. "The whole trunk of the tree up above the hole is full of comb. We are going back as soon as we can get something to eat, and get the rest of it."

"Oh, we'll show you yet that we can take care of a bee-tree," added Jim.

Bill was obliged to return to the sheep; but after breakfast all the remaining pails and kettles about the camp, to the number of six or seven, were mustered, and I went with the boys to the tree.

But before we had reached it we heard a deep humming sound, which was almost a roar. Approaching nearer, the air about the oak was seen to be actually dark with bees. Attracted probably by the odour of the scattered sweets, not only the rightful proprietors, but one or more swarms of robber bees had come about the tree, and apparently a terrific battle was being between them.

While we stood watching the cloud of insects, another would-be robber made his appearance on the scene, in the shape of a large bear which suddenly climbed up into view from over the brink of the declivity.

We had been so loaded down with pails and kettles that we had neglected to take a gun—an oversight which Ham-fat and Jim lamented in eloquent whispers, as we crouched behind a rock.

The bear, a large cinnamon, walked around the tree, inspecting it on all sides for some minutes. If the bees stung him he did not appear to mind it.

"Let's all three yell at him together," said Jim, "and see if we can't send him off. If he gets his paws into that honey he'll spoil it!"

"He may rush at us," said Ham-fat.

"No, he won't," whispered Jim, "and if he does, we'll run for those little pines back of us here, and climb out of his way. All ready now, yell!"

As our discordant shout burst on the bear's ears, he jumped suddenly aside and, as I now think, mistaking the direction from which the sound had come, ran directly towards the rock behind which we lay hidden.

There was no knowing exactly what his intention was; and if ever three fellows made a rapid movement towards three low pines we were the trio, I am confident. The creature had no sooner seen or scented us, however, than he turned away, and made off through the woods.

"I told you he wouldn't touch us," Jim now exclaimed.

"Then what are you half-way up that pine for?" retorted Ham-fat.

"I didn't know but what he might run into me by mistake," muttered Jim.

Brush and decayed wood were again collected, and another immense smoke raised beside the tree; and while I tended it the boys tore down more than enough honey-comb to fill all our dishes, and Bill packed about a hundred pounds down to his mother next morning.

(To be concluded in our next.)

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PASTORAL LETTER OF JOHN JOSEPH, BY THE GRACE OF GOD AND FAVOUR OF THE APOSTOLIC SEE, BISHOP OF CHRISTCHURCH.

To the Clergy, Secular and Regular, and Faithful, of the said Diocese—Health and Benediction in the Lord,

Dearly beloved brethren and children in Jesus Christ:

Holy Writ declares that "The life of man upon earth is a warfare," and our own daily experience but too fully confirms the truth of this inspired oracle. Do we not forcibly feel that we have need of some strong armour, mighty weapons, to stand against the deceits of the devil? Do we not realise with the Apostle of the Gentiles that our wrestling is not only against flesh and blood, but against the rulers of the world of this darkness—against the spirits of wickedness in the high places? Do we not know that in this deadly warfare we must inevitably be defeated, unless we take unto ourselves the armour of God, having our loins girt about with truth, and having on the breastplate of justice, and our feet shod with the preparation of the Gospel of Peace? How can we extinguish the fiery darts of the most wicked one unless we put on the shield of faith, take unto ourselves the helmet of salvation, and the word of the spirit (which is the word of God) by all prayer and supplication? Ephes. vi., 11-18. Like an ever watchful general, our Holy Father the Pope, Christ's Vicar on earth, continually urges us to "be strengthened in the Lord and in the might of His power." He bids us arm ourselves with the only weapon wherewith we can triumph in our great spiritual struggle through life. He reminds us of the continued trials of Holy Church, her severe and prolonged assaults. He shows us Christian piety, public morality, and faith itself, daily exposed to the greatest dangers, and, most afflicting and mournful fact of all, the countless souls redeemed by the blood of Christ Jesus caught, as it were, by the whirlwind of an erring age, driven from bad to worse, till they rush headlong into everlasting destruction. War, he tells us, is made upon the most sacred dogmas of the Church, against God and His Christ, all this with the impudence of audacity, and with criminal malice, as though the Divine work of Redemption itself were to be destroyed from its foundation—that work which, indeed, no power on earth or in hell can utterly abolish or destroy." Wherefore he implores us to seek for a remedy there where our forefathers sought and found it of old—namely, in prayer. He goes further, and puts before us the very form of prayer which history proves has always been so powerful over our enemies, whether visible or invisible. This form is the beautiful devotion of the Rosary. More than once has he raised his apostolic voice in favour of a devotion already so dear to every Catholic heart. Several magnificent encyclicals have gone forth to the whole world, showing most eloquently the efficacy of this heavenly inspired form of prayer and supplication. Some of them have been already made known to you. Towards the close of last year we received from Rome another, in which our glorious Pontiff, Leo XIII., solemnly exhorts us to gather around the altars of the Immaculate Mother of God and weave and offer to her, like devoted children, the mystic garland of the Rosary.

As this Encyclical reached us too late for the month of October for which time it was written, we deem it our duty to publish it this year with that on our glorious patron, St Joseph.

At the same time it occurred to us that, by gathering together and sending to you all that our Holy Father had previously said on this subject, we should perform an act which would prove as pleasing as profitable to both our devoted priests and people. In so doing, it is our wish, which we know will be gladly hailed as a command, that these Encyclicals be read, in their entirety, to the faithful on the Sunday immediately after their reception and during the course of the month of October. They will surely prove ample and most fruitful matter for the instruction and edification of our flock, during that which, for us, in this Southern Hemisphere, might well be cherished as the European month of Mary.

It were almost superfluous to add that the directions of the Sovereign Pontiff as to the daily recital of the holy Rosary, either at Mass or before the Most Blessed Sacrament exposed, must, where at all possible, be carried out to the letter, and that the beautiful prayer to St Joseph should be said as part of the devotions of the month of October.

For us, dearly beloved brethren and children in Christ, the wishes of the Vicar of Christ Jesus are more than enough; and yet our chief Pastor and common Father lovingly holds out to us the further inducement of the richest indulgences granted to all who will be faithful to this cherished devotion of the holy Rosary. We appeal to you, Rev Dear Fathers, to enumerate these indulgences, all of which may be applied, by way of suffrage, to the poor souls in Purgatory, and to avail yourselves of this and of every other so favourable an occasion to impress upon the minds of your flock the excellence and advantage of praying for and giving to the suffering souls the many indulgences Holy Mother Church places at our disposal. Remind them that devotion to the departed ones should be both practical and intensely dear to every Catholic heart. Not only should the charity of Christ Jesus urge us to this, but the interests of our suffering brethren, as well as our own, should urge us to the same.

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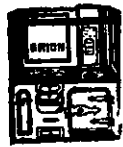
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Invite the faithful to enrol themselves in some of the many Confraternities, Sodalties of our Blessed Lady, the Apostleship of Prayer, and other pious associations, wherein we can do so much good for ourselves and for the souls in purgatory.

And now, dearly beloved brethren and children in Christ, we must call your attention to other important subjects.

In a circular sent to the clergy last month we made known to you the result of some of the deliberations of the Catholic bishops of New Zealand, more especially on the important subject of the education of our dear children. We now urge and implore you not to let this circular remain a dead letter.

1. Be unceasing in your generous efforts to maintain—and, when not already existing, to establish—thoroughly efficient Catholic schools in your several districts. Never suffer your children to attend godless schools whilst a Catholic school exists in your locality.

2. Help your priests to obtain a full and complete census of all Catholics in your respective parishes.

3. See that are qualified to vote have their names duly registered.

4. Be faithful to your religious duty of helping into Parliament those only who will publicly pledge themselves to support our just claims for the Christian education of our children.

5. Whilst recalling to parents and guardians their obligation to provide wholesome literature for those under their charge, and remove from them all that is unwholesome, the bishops remind them of the strong recommendations of our Holy Father the Pope to support the Catholic Press. The Press being a most powerful instrument for good or evil, reason and faith point out to Catholics their duty to encourage that which is an instrument for good—viz, the Catholic Press.

6. We are glad to hear that many of our people take in the excellent publications of the *Messenger of the Sacred Heart* and the *Australian Annals of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart*. We should rejoice to know that the admirable publications of the *Dublin Review*, the *Month the Catholic World*, the *American Quarterly Review*, the *Ave Maria*, etc, were more widely read by our people. No Catholic home should be without one or more of these ably written periodicals. Though it may seem somewhat invidious to single out one among all that are excellent in their kind, we will venture to say that the *Ave Maria*—to which several of our dioceses already subscribe—is both highly instructive and entertaining. It contains contributions on religious, literary, and general information by writers of no little renown. A well-bound volume of the *Ave Maria* would be a most appropriate premium in our schools for their annual or other distribution of prizes.

We cannot conclude this Pastoral without reminding you of a great and holy work which has been for some years in our midst. You have doubtless heard of the great good that is being done by the religious of the Good Shepherd at Mount Magdala. Since this wonderful institute has been established in New Zealand, it has sheltered and preserved no fewer than 157 penitent girls. Eighty are still in the asylum, some of these from the very beginning. Many have settled down with their families or in good situations, where they are giving every satisfaction. The work done by the heroic daughters of the Good Shepherd is not of local, but of colonial importance; as a matter of fact, there are at present more from the archdiocese of Wellington and the diocese of Dunedin than from the diocese of Christchurch. Nevertheless, as it is nearer our own homes, we all more readily realise the immense amount of good that the devoted religious are doing. Had they brought back but one strayed sheep to the fold we should have reason to be thankful; but when we know that they have rescued so many, our gratitude to Almighty God, and to His consecrated spouses, should be unbounded. If it is of faith that there "shall be more joy in heaven upon one sinner that doth penance (L. c. xv., 7) than upon ninety-nine just," what must be the joy of God and His angels over so many who have been brought from their evil ways, into which, perhaps, they were led by the fault of others more than their own? Doubtless the holy religious have many a consolation in the midst of their arduous labours, but they are overwhelmed with the weight of an enormous debt, which, through no act of their own, hangs over their establishment and grounds. With too scanty accommodation for the actual inmates, they have no means of extending the building, which is still in a most unfinished state; nor can they entertain the bare thought of any extension with a debt of £12,000 over their heads. They are most grateful—and so are we—to those who, without distinction of race or religion, have hitherto, and generously, come forward to help them in their noble work. If the charitably disposed throughout the Colony would take so great an undertaking to heart, and vie with each other in giving a helping hand, this debt, though seemingly great, would soon be a thing of the past. If, in each parish in New Zealand, a few zealous souls would organise a house-to-house collection, we feel confident that the debt would soon be extinguished. One or two noble-minded men, not even members of our holy Church, have generously offered to give a most liberal donation provided five or six more will follow their good example. Let us hope and pray, dearly beloved, that our dear Lord will soon

inspire a few more generous minds to co-operate in a work which must be so dear to the heart of Him who shed the very last drop of His precious blood for those whom the Sisters of the Good Shepherd would always welcome to Mount Magdala. Would that it were in our power to lighten their burden without making any other appeal! The limited means at our disposal will not, alas, allow us to do what we fain would. However, we will gladly devote to the wants of this great institute the proceeds of the collection to be taken up in the diocese on Rosary Sunday, October 2, in behalf of the diocesan charities. At the same time, we most earnestly exhort priests and people to be more than usually generous on this occasion. Remember, dearly beloved brethren and children in Christ Jesus, that what you do for the poor children of the Good Shepherd you are doing for God Himself. What more deserving objects of charity can you desire than to help those whom Christ Jesus declares He came especially to seek out and save? Who more poor and needy than those, the outcasts of society? Is not alms bestowed on such the best way to fulfil the duty we owe God and ourselves? Remember the words of the inspired penman:—"Alms delivereth from death; and the same is that which purgeth away sins, and maketh to find mercy and life everlasting. Blessed is he that understandeth concerning the needy and the poor; the Lord will deliver him in the evil day." Again:—"He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord and He will repay him." Whilst "He that stoppeth his ear against the cry of the poor shall also cry himself, and shall not be heard." "He that giveth to the poor shall not want; he that despiseth his entreaty, shall suffer indignance. Reject not the petition of the afflicted and turn not away thy face from the needy. Give alms out of thy substance."

This charity, dearly beloved, is God's own command: "According to thy ability be merciful. If thou have much give abundantly; if thou have little, take care even so to bestow willingly a little; for thus thou storest up for thyself a good reward for the day of necessity. For alms deliver us from sin, and from death, and will not suffer the soul to go into darkness. Alms shall be a great confidence before the most high God to all them that give it." Let us, dearly beloved, ponder over and take to heart these consoling words of the God of all consolation, the Good Shepherd Himself: "I was hungry and you gave Me to eat; I was thirsty and you gave Me to drink. I was a stranger and you took Me in; naked, and you clothed Me; sick, and you visited Me; I was in prison and you came to Me. Then shall the just answer Him, saying: Lord, when did we see Thee hungry, and fed Thee? thirsty, and gave Thee to drink? and when did we see Thee a stranger and took Thee in? or naked and clothed Thee? . . . and the King, answering, shall say to them: Amen, I say to you as long as you did it to one of these My least brethren, you did it to Me."

We feel sure, dearly beloved, that you will not resist this fervent appeal of our Blessed Lord Himself in behalf of those who are so dear to His Sacred Heart for, "to do mercy, pleaseth the Lord more than victims." Following justice and mercy here, you shall find justice and glory hereafter.

Having read this pastoral on the Sunday preceding Rosary Sunday, the collection for Mount Magdala will be announced for the following Sunday, October 2nd, or the first time after when the priest shall visit the outlying districts. This collection should be forwarded to us as soon as possible.

During the month of October, Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament may be given after some appropriate devotions in honour of our Blessed Lady, every afternoon or evening, provided the rubrics be faithfully carried out and the faithful attend in sufficient numbers.

Given at our pro-Cathedral, Christchurch, on this the 21st day of September, in the year of our Lord, 1892, being the feast of St Matthew, the Apostle, and appointed to be read in all the churches and chapels of the diocese the first Sunday after it shall have been received.

Once read, it should be placed, together with the Encyclicals of our Holy Father, in a conspicuous spot within the church.

† JOHN JOSEPH GRIMES, S.M.

Bishop of Christchurch.

LORD GLASGOW ON RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

(Sydney Freeman's Journal.)

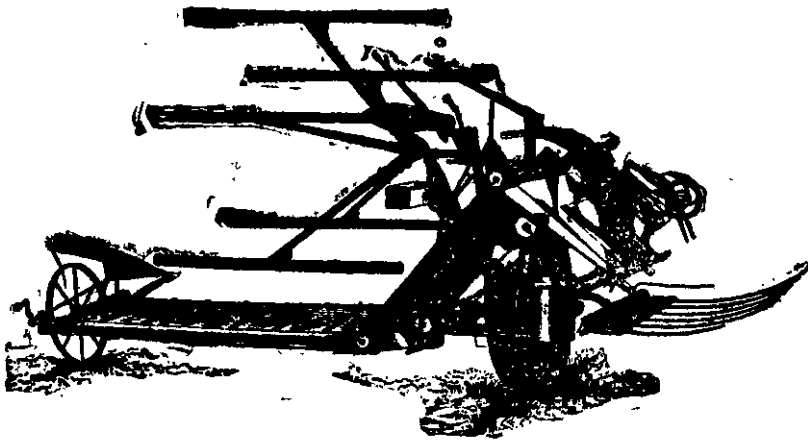
THE new Governor of New Zealand, Lord Glasgow, has not been slow in contributing to the general consensus of opinion as to the supreme service to religious education in these parts of the Catholic Church. It seems to be, in the common phrase, one of the first things to strike the stranger, and no wonder, for, go where he will, on every side are monuments, from the palatial college to the humble school, of the Church's zeal for the education of her children. We need not remind our readers of the many eloquent tributes paid by successive Governors of this Colony to the excellent work of our Catholic schools and colleges, nor with what tolerance even in the case of our strongest opponents they have generally been received. In New Zealand, we regret to see, the spirit is somewhat different. The little speech by

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CHRISTCHURCH.

Lord Glasgow at St Patrick's College, Wellington, which we print to-day, was not nearly as strong in expression as some recent deliverances of Lord Jersey's, but it seems to have required, if he had only known it, much more courage. Here to be outspoken on such a subject needs, now-a-days, none, but in New Zealand, it seems, the education battle is still being waged pretty fiercely, at least on one side, for on his Excellency venturing to say that "he was one of those who held the opinion that religious education should not be eliminated from the studies in schools," he was told by the so-called Liberal Press of that Colony that he ought to keep his opinion to himself. "When Lord Glasgow," says the paper, the *Lyttleton Times*, "spoke so strongly in favour of religious education he must have known that he was encouraging the Roman Catholic portion of the community in the attitude of hostility it has assumed towards the State system of education." What a crime in the Governor of a Christian country, to encourage religion against irreligion, Christianity instead of infidelity!

THREE GRAVES.

How did he live, this dead man here,
With the temple above his grave?
He lived as a great one—from cradle to bier
He was nursed in luxury; trained in pride,
When the wish was born, it was gratified;
Without thanks he took, without heed he gave.
The common man was to him a clod
From whom he was far as a demigod.
His duties? To see that his rents were paid.
His pleasures? To know that the crowd obeyed
His pulse, if you felt it, throbb'd apart,
With a separate stroke from the people's heart.
But whom did he love, and whom did he bless?
Was the life of him more than a man's, or less?
I know not. He died. There was none to blame,
And as few to weep; but these marbles came
For the temple that rose to preserve his name!

How did he live, that other dead man,
From the graves apart and alone?
As a great one, too? Yes, this was one
Who lived to labour and study and plan.
The earth's deep thought he loved to reveal;
He banded the breast of the land with steel;
The thread of his toil he never broke;
He filled the cities with wheels and smoke,
And workers by day and workers by night,
For the day was too short for his vigor's fight,
Too firm was he to be feeling and giving;
For labour, for gain, was a life worth living
He worshipped Industry, dreamt of her, sighed for her
Potent he grew by her, famous he died for her,
They say he improved the world in his time,
That his mills and mines were a work sublime.
When he died—the labourers rested and sighed:
Which was it—because he had lived or died?

And how did he live—that dead man there,
In the country churchyard laid?
Oh, he? He came for the sweet field air;
He was tired of the town, and he took no pride
In its fashion or fame. He returned and died
In the place he loved, where a child he played
With those who have knelt by his grave and prayed.
He ruled no serfs and he knew no pride;
He was one with the workers side by side;
He hated a mill and a mine and a town,
With their fever of misery, struggle, renown;
He could never believe but a man was made
For a nobler end than the glory of trade.
For the youth he mourned with an endless pity
Who were cast like snow on the streets of the city.
He was weak, maybe; but he lost no friend;
Who loved him once, loved on to the end.
He mourned all selfish and shrewd endeavour;
But he never injured a weak one—never.
When censure was passed, he was kindly dumb;
He was never so wise but a fault would come;
He was never so old that he failed to enjoy
The games and the dreams he had loved when a boy.
He erred and was sorry; but never drew
A trusting heart from the pure and true.
When friends look back from the years to be,
God grant they may say such things of me!

—JOHN BOYLE O'BREILLY.

NEVER MIND THE MAN IN THE MOON.

Don't worry your brain about the man in the moon, but study the man in your own suit of clothes.

If every individual person took the best possible care of himself, institutions of charity would soon go out of fashion. There's a deal of sense in the saying that "Charity begins at home." When a man has got to swim or drown, he will at least make a laudable effort to swim. Perhaps we coddle one another too much. As in an army, so in society—we depend individually upon the commander and the multitude. It's a bad thing, because it induces a man to trust to luck and to numbers and not to his own courage and wits. Consequently, when trouble comes, it finds us not ready: ignorant how to fight and conquer it.

For example, here is our good friend, Mr John Wilkinson, of Norbury, Whitechurch, Salop, who not long ago said to an acquaintance: "Lad, I am done for." Why did he think so? Because the doctors had given him up to die of consumption. Enough to scare him if he really had consumption. But did he? Ah, that is the question.

He tells his story thus: "I come," he says, "of a strong, healthy family, and up to the spring of 1885 I was always well. I could lift, run, and jump with anyone, and walk thirty miles a day with ease. About April of that year I felt something coming over me which gradually fastened upon me. At first I felt dull, heavy, and tired, with a sinking, all-gone sensation at the pit of the stomach, and pain in the side and between the shoulder-blades. My skin grew sallow, and the whites of my eyes were tinged with a yellow colour. I had a foul taste in the mouth, particularly in the morning. My mouth and teeth were covered with a thick slime, and a thin watery fluid came up from my stomach into my mouth."

My appetite failed, and what little food I managed to eat gave me great pain. I had a tight feeling in my chest and round both sides as if I was held in a vice, and I got weaker and weaker and very low in spirits. There seemed to be no life or soul left in me.

"By-and-bye I began to have a hacking cough, which made me lose a deal of sleep. Indeed, I could not rest at night on account of it. I would lie awake all night long coughing and spitting. As time went on I became so reduced I could scarcely get about. When I did venture outdoors I had to be constantly stopping to rest, as I walked along the lanes, for fear of falling.

"I tried all kinds of medicines, and was under the doctor, but without getting relief. In this miserable way I dragged on for six months. All my friends and neighbours thought I was breaking up and was not long for this world.

"One day a friend of mine, Mr Thomas Bateman, gamekeeper, Marbury, seeing me so bad, asked me how my complaint came on. I replied: 'I am done for; I shall never get well again, lad.'

"Then he said, 'Don't say that until after you have tried Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup.' And he went on to tell me how this medicine cured him after he was at death's door and given up by the doctors as being in a consumption. So, to leave nothing undone, I sent to Whitechurch and bought the remedy. After taking three bottles *all pain and sickness left me*; I could eat anything, and the cough and the spitting, as well as the pain in the chest, left me, and *I was a well man*.

"I tell everybody how Mother Seigel's Syrup saved my life, and you are at liberty to publish my statement in order that other sufferers may know what to do.

(Signed) "JOHN WILKINSON, Shoemaker,
Norbury, Whitechurch, Salop."

The cases of these two men, Bateman and Wilkinson, were almost identical in symptoms and character. Both had indigestion and dyspepsia, both apprehended consumption, and both were happily cured by the same medicine. How many others, situated as they were, are there in this country? Hundreds of thousands! Ah, the dreary, dreadful days they have to pass through, right on the road to the grave, for unhelped they must surely die.

Are you, who read these lines, one of this suffering multitude, or do you know anyone who belongs to it? We say but a word to you—don't expect to get well through waiting and vaguely hoping. Study the man in your own suit of clothes. Otherwise, act on your own good judgment and on the reputation of a remedy which has such evidence to prove its power.

Hon Connell S. Higgins of Ottawa, Canada, presented William O'Brien, M.P., with a valuable national relic purchased in Canada by F. Barry Hayes of the House of Commons, Ottawa, and a number of other Irish friends. It consists of the original dying declaration made by the famous United Irishman, William Orr, when on the eve of execution. The declaration is enclosed in an exquisitely wrought case of Irish oak bound in gold. The relic will remain in Mr O'Brien's custody until it be transferred to the Irish House of Commons or other repository of national treasures. There is also a portion of the patriot's hair in the case.

Missouri will have a Governor with a most historic patronymic, if he be successful. Col. John Sobieski, the candidate of the Prohibition party, is said to be a direct descendant of the famous King John Sobieski of Poland, the deliverer of Vienna. The Colonel, who was the son of Count John Sobieski and is a count himself by right of inheritance, was born in Warsaw in 1842. His father and uncle took part in the uprising against Russia in 1847. The uncle was killed in battle, while the Colonel's father was shot for treason. The Countess left Poland with her little son, John, and settled in England, where she died in 1854. When only 14 years old the boy came to America and enlisted in the Army of the Potomac. In 1865 he entered the service of the Emperor Maximilian in Mexico. Upon his return to the United States he settled in Minnesota, and soon became a member of the Legislature. He has lived in Missouri since 1883. The Colonel is a large, handsome man, with well-cut features and heavy moustache.

**WILLIAM
CALMAN,**

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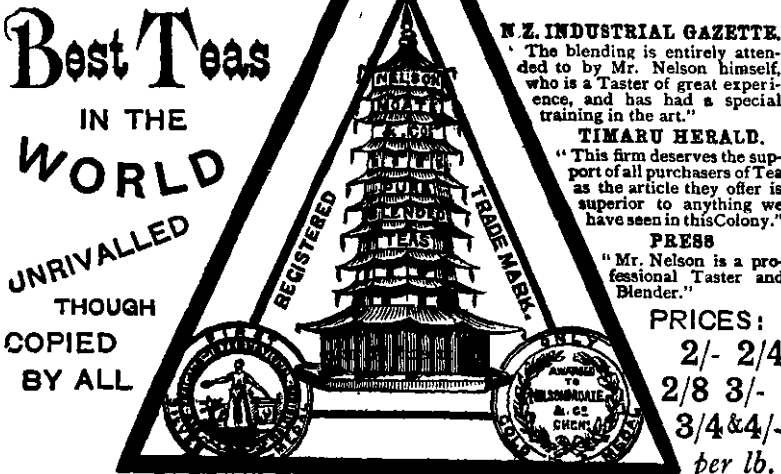
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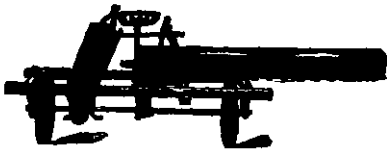
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Extract from *Australasian*, dated December 26, 1891:—"At a field trial of Reapers and Binders, held near Ballarat under the auspices of the Smeaton Society, on the 17th inst. the Mercer Non-Canvas Binder was the only one that opened up and came back without a stoppage, and went through its whole piece without a single choke, defeating the Mc Cormicks Woods and Brantford Machines."

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GEO. BONNINGTON, CHRISTCHURCH.

[TESTIMONIAL.]

Hugo Buffalo Minstrels, P.O., Dunedin, Sept. 14, 1887;
MR. BONNINGTON.—Dear Sir,—After suffering with a severe cold in the Throat, being unable to sing for two nights, used one bottle of your **IRISH MOSS**, and I am glad to say it cured me almost instantly. I shall recommend it to all my professional friends.
—Yours truly,
PRISCILLA VERNE.

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Opinion says

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