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TWENTY-FIRST YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

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DUNEDIN: FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1892.

PRICE 6D.

CATHOLIC CLAIMS.

IMPORTANT MEETING AT CHRISTCHURCH.

On Sunday afternoon, October 23rd, a meeting of the Catholics of the pro-Cathedral parish was held in St Patrick's Hall, to devise means of giving practical effect to the resolutions adopted by the Bishops in their recent conference at Dunedin. About 500 adults were present, amongst whom were 30 ladies. Right Rev Dr Grimes, S.M., presided, and the following gentlemen occupied seats on the platform:—Rev Fathers Le Menant des Chesnais, and Bell, S.M.; Rev Bro Joseph, Messrs A. J. White, R. Dobbin, H. H. Loughnan, M. Donnelly, M. Nolan, E. O'Connor, and G. Sellars. The meeting having been opened, Mr E. O'Connor was unanimously elected hon secretary. His Lordship Dr Grimes, who on rising was greeted with applause, briefly explained the object for which the meeting had been convened and the motives which actuated the members of the Catholic hierarchy of this Colony in taking concerted measures to unite the bishops, clergy, and laity together in a strong phalanx upon the all-important matter of Catholic education. The action of the Bishop in adopting this course speedily dispelled the delusion which might exist in the minds of outsiders as to want of unity between all classes of the Catholic body. His Lordship said that though he had not taken an active part in the politics of the Colony outside the question of education, he did not for a moment waive his right to exercise his privileges as a colonist in the enjoyment of all the benefits of the franchise. As a bishop, the divinely appointed pastor of the flock, it was his duty to teach and interpret the moral law, the laws of God and the Church; to guard the interests of the faithful committed to his care; to remind parents of their inalienable right to give proper education to their children. Duty and right point out what the conduct of bishops should be even in questions of politics when therein some grave moral issue is at stake. It is their duty to guide and direct the consciences of their flock. Certain political acts may bring about serious violation of the divine law and inflict much grievous wrong on society and on individuals. Hence the duty of pastors to warn their flocks against dereliction of duty involved in the exercise of some political rights.

Mr A. F. White said he was requested to move the first resolution, and that he needn't express what pleasure it gave him to do so. We Catholics have a grievance, but if the Government would only give us our dues we should be in the happy position of being without one, as he believed it was the only one. To obtain what we require we must be united and agitate as of old, and leave no stone unturned until the Government of the country recognise our just claims. We must see that all Catholics duly qualified be registered. He then moved the following resolution:—"That this meeting gladly avails itself of this opportunity to express its gratitude to the Bishops for the noble manner in which they have persistently advocated the right of Catholics to educate their children according to their conscientious convictions, and at the same time pledges itself to leave no lawful means untried to carry out the resolutions passed by the Catholic hierarchy in their recent conference at Dunedin on the all-important question of Christian education."

Mr G. J. Sellars, who seconded the resolution, expressed his satisfaction at seeing that the ladies had evinced their interest in this vital question of Christian education by their presence at the meeting. He felt sure that all present would agree with him that our devoted Bishops deserve our warmest thanks for the able and persistent manner in which they advocated this great cause; not only our thanks, but our united support was due to them in their efforts for the removal by lawful means of the grievances under which the Catholics of this Colony suffer. The speaker referred in eulogistic terms to the labours of Archbishop Bedwood and Bishop Moran in maintaining the struggle so courageously for fifteen years, after which he paid a well-deserved tribute to Bishop Grimes for the ability and persistency with which in sermons, speeches, and pastorals he has always given the cause of religious education a most prominent place. In dealing with the second part of the resolution, Mr Sellars said that he interpreted "lawful means" to comprise, first, the duty of seeing that the privileges of the franchise should be fully exercised; secondly, that

every effort be taken to unite Catholics as one; and thirdly, that our vote be given only to men who will publicly pledge themselves to support our just claims. Were we only united to the extent that outsiders give us credit for we would prove a powerful factor in an election, our grievances would be speedily redressed, and we would be able to give that attention to other questions which our duty as colonists and electors demands. He warned his hearers not to allow petty concessions in other matters or personal favours to divert their attention from the main issue—"Christian education." Hitherto some of us have been influenced to vote for candidates whose views on Home Rule, Liberalism, and Labour were in harmony with our own. Our claims in the subject of education should not be made subordinate to such considerations. We would have the assistance of many non-Catholics who are dissatisfied with the godless spirit of the present system of public instruction. The speaker then read an ably-written essay on Catholic claims, which he had delivered before the Canterbury Catholic Literary Society a few years ago, in which he reviewed the position of Catholics, the nature of their grievances, the justice of their claims, the privilege of the franchise which they enjoy, and the grave obligation they are under of using it fully and conscientiously. He concluded an excellent speech by urging all qualified to vote, to register, and to do their duty like men.—Carried unanimously.

Mr M. Nolan proposed the second resolution, which was as follows:—"That, convinced as we are that no greater evil could befall families or society than to deny our children a Christian education, we are resolved perseveringly to protest against the gross injustices inflicted upon us by the State in compelling us to contribute largely towards godless schools to which we can never send our children." In doing so said that the resolution he had just moved was one that might be received in a two-fold respect; first, there was the moral question involved in it which he would not touch, as it would no doubt receive ample justice from the gentleman who was to second the motion. He would apply himself to that aspect of the resolution which related to the injustice we suffer as Catholics at the hands of the Government. Viewing it in a practical way it was entirely a question of £ s. d., and as workmen with but limited resources, the educational scheme of this Colony touched us all very seriously, and much more heavily than many in that hall had any idea of. His Lordship remarked in opening the meeting, that the Catholics of this Colony deserved the greatest praise for the sacrifices they had made and are still making in the sacred cause of education. He would now briefly lay before them a short statement of what had been done by the people of this diocese for the education of their children. According to the latest statistics available it appears that there are 2,837 children being educated in the primary Catholic schools in this diocese, irrespective of the high schools at Christchurch, Timaru, and Hokitika. Now the children of the State primary schools cost the country £5 5s 3d each last year—perhaps more than that. So that by educating their own children out of their own pockets the Catholics of Canterbury alone have spared no less a sum for the country than £14,906 1s 5d last year. According to the thirteenth annual report of the Educational Board the average number of pupils to each teacher in the State schools for the year 1890 was a fraction over 32, which would give 89 teachers for these 2,837 children. From the same report we learn that the average of the teachers' salaries for 1890 was £96 10s 11d each, and this multiplied by 89 gives £8592 11s 7d, which has to be added to the other amount to show what the Catholics of Bishop Grimes diocese have saved for the Colony in the matter of education. But this is not all; the Act has been in force for nearly fifteen years, but if we multiply this sum say by 14, because our children were never very much lower than this number, we get £328,981 2s, which must be considered a very respectable amount. This, however, would not cover the whole of the indebtedness of the Government to the Catholics, for the expenses of school buildings and the estimate value of the sites amount to £55,233, which has to be added to the above. It will thus be seen that we should have to our credit in the educational ledger of the Colony the enormous sum of £384 214, for we have saved the country this sum for the education of our own children. Yet, notwithstanding all this, if the Catholics of this diocese were but to ask for a free pass on the railways

for the inspector of their schools, they would be told probably that the Government could not afford it. He could tell them that although they were denied justice, if not defrauded by the State to an extent that was totally unprecedented, although they were suffering under a law that was penal in its effects on them as Catholics, we would tell them that the workingmen, the poorer classes of the Colony were also defrauded by the present education scheme to a far larger extent than the working classes were at all aware of. The Education Act of 1877 was constructed entirely in the interests of the upper classes, as he would show them. He would quote from the thirteenth annual report of the Education Board, although that was not the last one. His reason for this was that, owing to the depression in business, and to the large number of people who left the Colony in 1889 and '90, the increase in the number of children in the State schools last year was unusually small—smaller than in any other year since 1881. In table D of the report, we find that there were in December 1889, 17,800 children in the Third Standard, while the number in the Fourth was but 14,343; in the Fifth, 9791; in the Sixth, 5222; and in the Seventh, 2291. The lesson to be learned from this table is highly instructive, for it shows unmistakably that the children of the poorer classes never get into the higher standards. They are, in fact, drawn off to help their poor parents to pay for the education of those more fortunate ones. These poor children, then, not only do not receive anything like an adequate education for the money that is spent on the system, but what they do get of it is imparted to them by pupil teachers and uncertificated masters. The total number of teachers in the Government schools in 1890 was 2894; of this number only 1591 were certificated, thus leaving 1303 uncertificated who were told off to teach the children of the poorer classes, while the certificated men and the head masters devoted their talents and their time to teaching the children of the wealthy or well-to-do people. He could show them the same thing from another table in the same report. Table C gives the ages of the pupils attending school in December, 1889, and from it appears that at 7 and under 10 years there were 41,690 attending school in that month; at 10 and under 13 years there were 37,725; at 13 and under 15 years 2152. Thus, in whatever way we look at it, we are confronted with the same startling facts—namely, that the children for whom the Act was ostensibly intended receive the least benefit from it. This Act, then, is a fraud upon the working classes throughout the Colony, as well as upon the Catholics, though, of course, not to the same extent. But table C reveals another fraud of which the public know but little. The Act clearly states that no children over fifteen years shall be educated at the expense of the country. Now this table shows that in December, 1889, there were 2152 children in the primary schools over that age. These children, then, whose parents can afford to pay for their education, are educated at the expense of the taxpayer without a word of protest, and in direct violation of the Act. Yet a Catholic school inspector could not get a pass on the railways because the Government, forsooth, could not afford it. Let me tell you that over 84 per cent of the children leave school before they reach the Fifth Standard, therefore the parents of these children are taxed to pay for the education of no less than 16 per cent who remain behind to reap the full benefit of the Act, and this is the Act that is said to be a blessing to the working man. A bigger fraud was never perpetrated upon a people. It was, as I said just now, conceived and hatched and brought forth entirely in the interests of the well-to-do classes, and kept up for their almost exclusive benefit. Every man, woman, and child in this Colony was taxed a little over fourteen and sixpence last year for primary education. Imagine what that means to a family of nine or ten children. And this tax is an ever-increasing one. Divide 400,000 among 600,000 people and you will see what it comes to. There were four normal schools in the Colony kept up exclusively for training purposes, though they (teachers) could be as well trained at any of the high schools throughout the colonies. These four normal schools cost the Colony over £8000 a year. That at Auckland is given up to a few young ladies who cost the country over £40 per annum each whilst they are learning drawing, crochet-work, and the rudiments of cookery. They usually spend a few years amusing themselves in this establishment and then go out and get married. They are all the daughters of people who can afford to let them thus amuse themselves at the expense of the country. The Wellington Normal School, according to one of the Members in the House of Representatives, is kept up for the benefit of 17 students—15 females and 2 males—for which the teaching staff of a college is kept in full swing. These 17 pupils cost the country £47 11s 9d each last year. This is monstrous, and should be put down with a strong hand. Eight thousand pounds a year thrown away upon schools which could be dispensed with. There are other phases of this large and important question which he would like very much to place before them, but he was afraid to weary them, and he would now ask them to protest against a system of education which was not only unjust to them as Catholics, but was unjust to the large majority of the people of the Colony.

Rev Bro Joseph, in seconding the resolution, dealt with the moral aspect of the question. He quoted several weighty non-Catholic authorities in support of the contention that godless educa-

tion is fraught with evils which seriously menace the well-being of families and society. Reviewing the alarming increase of infidelity and immorality in Germany, Italy, United States of America, and other countries, he showed that the materialistic system of instruction and entire absence of religious education which prevails in those countries is fast bearing fruit in a generation of infidels. Even anti-Christian journals view with alarm "the exaggerated idea of personal rights, the unmeasured pride and rebellion against every law of civil society" which has assumed such gigantic proportions since the secularisation of European schools. He dwelt upon the duty incumbent on Catholics to protest against the injustice inflicted upon them by being forced either to accept a system of public instruction which they conscientiously believe seriously menaces the faith and morals of their children or to be deprived of their fair share of the money paid by them in taxes. Not to protest against such flagrant injustice would be to acquiesce in its perpetration and to fail in a grave duty which we owe to the Catholic children of the Colony and their twice-taxed parents. He instanced the efforts of the Catholics of Ireland, who, in face of deep-seated prejudices and obstacles apparently insurmountable, shrinking from no toil or sacrifice, uninfluenced by personal favours or pecuniary interests, bravely and successfully struggled to secure Catholic emancipation, as an example for us to follow. He appealed to the Catholics of the Colony to prove to the world that they had not degenerated from the virtues of their forefathers, and he urged them not to desist from their demands for justice till their grievances meet with redress. In conclusion he showed how in England, Ireland, Scotland, and Canada, the State had risen above prejudice by recognising the justice of the Catholic claims and by granting that amount of assistance in the education of their children to which as citizens and taxpayers we are entitled.—Carried unanimously.

Mr M. Donnelly said that having received a kind invitation from his Lordship the Bishop to propose a resolution at that meeting, he felt it to be his duty to attend and help forward the movement by all the means in his power. He thought all present were much indebted to Mr Nolan for the valuable information contained in his speech. What Mr Nolan had said about the standards was quite correct. No greater delusion could prevail than that common to the working classes of the Colony, that all the children who entered the State schools continued to attend until they had passed through all the standards. For the masses of the children of the workers education ended with the Fourth Standard. Two or three years ago he visited the Christchurch West school, which was attended by about 1700 children. The number of girls who were being taught in the Sixth Standard was but small, and they apparently were of the same class as those whom he saw attending high schools in other portions of the Colony. In the higher standards for boys the same state of things prevailed. With what Mr Nolan had said about the extravagance of the existing system of education he also agreed, and knew that it was not over-stated. Very large sums of money were expended yearly on the existing education system. From that expenditure Catholics derived but little benefit. Their objections to the existing system were not of a sentimental order. The sacrifices that they made to support their own schools were most ample proof of that fact. Actions were the best tests of belief, and the action of Catholics supplied most unanswerable arguments that they could take no part in the present system of education. Now, why did the State interfere at all in the matter of education? The functions of the State were to protect life and property, though in those socialistic days it was departing a great deal from what formerly was the practice. The reason alleged by the State was, that if it did not interfere, children would go uneducated. That is, that parents would neglect their duty in the matter. He did not think that education would be neglected if the State did not meddle with the matter at all. But having interfered, was it not singularly illogical for the State to say to Catholics: "We have made education compulsory because children would otherwise grow up uneducated, and though you Catholics are the only section of the community who are discharging that duty, the neglect of which has made Government interference necessary, yet you Catholics are the only class in the community who shall receive no aid to help you to discharge your duty"? (Loud applause.) He briefly referred to a statement in a Christchurch newspaper, which alleged that the children of the State schools were quite as virtuous in every way as those that had been educated under religious systems. He did not think the matter was correct, and added that statistics were no proof of the morality of a people. Many years ago he used to be daily in the courts as a reporter. Owing to a change in journalistic work he did not for a number of years visit the courts often. Latterly, in another capacity, he was again attending courts frequently. From what he saw he could unhesitatingly say that in latter years there was a marked decadence in the sanctity with which oaths were regarded in the courts of the Colony. All magistrates, officers of police, and lawyers know this. Many people would now swear anything if it suited their purpose. Perjury, infamous as it was, was a common occurrence, yet how few convictions take place for it. In many other departments of morals, he could, if at liberty, deal with the

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We, the Undersigned, hereby agree to recognise WEDNESDAY as the HALF-HOLIDAY from one o'clock in the afternoon, the same to come into force on WEDNESDAY, 2nd November, 1892:—

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <p>BUTCHERS:
 DUKE, W W, George street
 GREEN, EDWARD, Frederick street
 GRINDLEY, W M, Albany street
 COLE, W R, Hanover street
 LAWRENCE, E F, George street
 WATSON & LOGIE " "
 CHURLY, J H " "
 WATSON, GARDEN, Rattray street
 ALEXANDER, J S, George " "
 PATRICK, W, Princes street
 X Y Z CO, Princes street
 HELLYER, A, Hope " "
 TRENGROVE, H W, Walker street
 BANDELL, A, MacLaggan " "
 BARCLAY, W, Albany street
 HIGGINSON BROS, King street
 GIBSON, King street
 BETHUNE, D, King " "
 SWAN, J S " "
 MOORE, R C " "
 RAE, B, Kensington " "</p> <p>GROCERS:
 GILMOUR BROS, Walker street
 BARRON, JOHN, Rattray " "
 WOOD, W, Stuart street
 GIBSON BROS, King street
 ROSE, JOHN, King street
 GORDON, JAMES, George street
 MASON, D, King street
 HOWARTH, W S, King street
 MILLER, C B " "
 WILSON BROS " "
 WARDELL BROS & CO, George street
 IRVINE & STEVENSON " "
 OTAGO INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, George street</p> <p>PETERSON, J & CO, George street
 PETERSON, J & CO, Walker " "
 PICKETT, W, Dundas street " "
 HAMMOND, W, Cumberland street
 SPARROW, L, JUNR, Leith street
 SHEPHERD, W S, Albany street
 WASHER, B, George street
 CANTWELL, W J, George street
 M'LABEN, W, Frederick " "
 M'PHERSON, W " "
 FORD, J & CO, George street
 STRUTHERS & SCOTT, George street
 HASTIE, GEO, George street
 MILLER, DOW & CO, George street
 WRIGHT, W, King street</p> <p>FANCY GOODS:
 CLOUGH, MISS, George street
 LO KEONG " "
 MA HOON " "
 METCALFE, M A " "
 KAYE, MBS, Arcade</p> <p>CHINA DEALERS:
 BITOHIE, GEORGE, George street
 COTTRELL, J H & SON " "
 HINDLE, GEORGE " "
 DOODEWARD, G " "
 LANGLEY, C, Arcade</p> | <p>CONFECTIONERS:
 BUCHANAN, M, Princes street
 THOM, M, George street
 NEWBURY, P J, George street
 BROWN, S, George street
 SINCLAIR, Miss M, George street
 ROMISON J, George street
 HOPKINS, JOHN, Princes street
 RICE, T, MacLaggan street
 LEAN, MRS S, Princes " "
 ALDRID, E, George " "
 HELMKEY, JOHN, J, King street</p> <p>FRUITERS:
 BULL, WALTER, George street
 BUCHANAN M " "
 BROWN, A E " "
 MITCHELL, F A " "
 PRYOR, JAMES J, Princes " "
 ELLIOTT, F, Princes street
 MACQUAID, B, George " "
 SIMPSON, GEORGE M, Princes street
 ROSS, HUGH, Princes street
 EDWARDS, GEORGE, High street
 FRASER, C & SON, Arcade
 KWONG TIE, Arcade
 DAVIS, MRS, King street
 PRYOR, W, Manse " "</p> <p>CHEMISTS:
 BAGLEY, B & SON, George street
 MARSHALL, G M, Princes " "
 ELDER, WM, George " "
 CARROLL, T M, Rattray " "
 OUDAILLE, ALFRED, King " "</p> <p>BOOT MERCHANTS:
 SIMON BROS, George street
 CITY BOOT PALACE (J M'KAY), George street</p> <p>COLLINS, THOS, George street
 MARIAOHER, L A " "
 COLLIER, ROBERT " "
 GREEN, J G " "
 FREDRICK, JANE, Albany " "
 WOOD, T, Arcade
 FOX, WILLIAM A, King street
 SIMON BROS, " "
 HUTCHISON, W, " "
 PITCHER, F, " "
 LEAR, HOWARD, " "
 SIMON BROS, Princes " "
 PARKER, T N, " "
 MILLER, FREDERICK, King street
 BODDY, W, Frederick street
 SCOTT, JOE, Princes " "</p> <p>BAKERS:
 GOLLAR, JOHN, Albany street
 JACK, JAMES, George " "
 DICKSON, JAMES, Princes " "
 WALKER, JAMES, King " "
 PATRICK, JAMES " "
 HILL, JOHN, Reid street
 WRIGHT, W, King " "
 BROWN, R, George " "
 MILLER, C B, King " "</p> | <p>TAILORS:
 ARTHUR, J & J, George street
 STEVENS, S " "</p> <p>FISHMONGERS:
 STEWART, W, Princes street
 GEORGESON & CO, Rattray street
 GEORGESON & CO, George " "
 GEORGESON & CO, MacLaggan " "
 BILSON, F O, Frederick street
 ANDERSON, C, King " "
 ROSS, HUGH, Princes " "</p> <p>DRAPERS:
 CARTER & CO, George street
 FYFE & CUMING " "
 DRAPERY SUPPLY ASSOCIATION, George street</p> <p>INGLIS, A & T, George street
 BLENKINSOPP, J " "
 BROWN, ROBT " "
 N.Z. CLOTHING FACTORY, Princes street
 WINMILL, H, George street
 DREAYER, E O " "
 BECKINGSALE, H, George street
 SHEEBAN, SARAH, " "
 GRADY, RICHARD G, Princes street
 MURPHY, S, Arcade
 TONE DUK " "
 YOUNG, E, Frederick street
 ROSS, THOS, Princes street</p> <p>HOSIERS:
 HART, ESTHER, George street
 MARTIN, ALEX " "
 BENTHAM, R " "
 TAYLOR, JOHN, Rattray street
 ROSS, J C, Princes street
 HOUSTON, W D, Princes street
 M'WILLIAMS, J, Arcade</p> <p>PHOTOGRAPHERS:
 FROST, W, George street
 JONES, F L " "</p> <p>FURNITURE DEALERS:
 CAMPBELL, JAMES, George street
 GILLIES, JOHN " "
 MARTIN, F C " "
 EDWARDS, M " "
 STEWART & CO, Princes street
 CHIARONI, A, George street</p> <p>HAIRDRESSERS:
 RAFFILLS, J W, George street
 NEWBURY, W L " "
 M'QUEEN, JAS " "
 GIBBS, J " "
 HOTTON, THOS " "
 ROSSBOTHAM, WJ " "
 WHITE, G S " "
 HILLIKER, FRANK, Princes street
 CATTEK, W " "
 BEISSEL, F, Stafford street
 BEISSEL, LOUIS, Princes street
 WOODGER, H, Arcade
 ILES E, Princes street
 ROSE & ROUSE, Princes street
 MANTELL, G, Moray place</p> |
|---|---|---|

MISCELLANEOUS:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>HARRIS, G, George street
 DAVIS MACHINE COMPANY, George street
 NEIL, JAMES, Herbalist, George street
 SOUTH, A, Hatblocker " "
 BROWN, JAS A, Sawmaker " "
 BILLS, CHAS, Wireworker " "
 MARTINELLI, MRS S, Umbrella Maker, George street
 WOOD, D, Harness Maker, George street
 BINNIE, ALEXANDER, Wireworker, George street
 DUNN, JAS, Bookseller, George street
 LETHABY, S, Umbrella Maker, George street
 LITZENBERG, E, Dealer, George street
 ISAAC, RUBEN, General Dealer, Princes street
 HAWKINS, C W, Herbalist, George street</p> | <p>MUIR, T W, Basket Maker, Princes " "
 TREVINA, S H, Saddler, " "
 LETHABY, J, Umbrella Maker, Arcade
 LETHABY, H, " Princes street
 HUNTER, A, Ironmonger, King street,
 POTTER, A, Produce Merchant, King street
 PRESSLY, J H & CO, Seedsmen, Princes street
 REID, W, Seedsmen, Princes street
 JOE, SAY, Greengrocer, George " "
 MORRISON, J, Bookmaker, Princes street
 EVANS, J, Umbrella Maker, Stuart " "
 EVANS, J, " Arcade
 DAVIE, A B, Ironmonger, George street
 BIBLE, TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY—
 (ROBT J GAIRDNER) George street</p> |
|---|---|

We, WILLIAM EMERY, JOSEPH M'KAY, FREDERICK CUMING, WALTER BULL, JAMES PETCH SIMON, JAMES DICK, and JOHN WARDELL, all of Dunedin, Solemnly and Sincerely Declare that the Names, Signatures and Seals, Addresses and Callings written on this and the six preceding sheets of paper purporting to be the Signatures and Seals of Persons and Firms undertaking to recognise Wednesday as the Half-holiday (to come into force on Wednesday, the second day of November, 1892) were in every instance written or affixed by the several Persons and Firms whose names are thereon, and that such Signatures are in the proper respective handwriting of all such Persons and Firms, the said Signatures, with three exceptions, were written in the presence of at least two of us present at the same time, and that up to 3 o'clock on this date the following Persons, and those only, have intimated their wish to have their NAMES WITHDRAWN from the foregoing undertaking—namely: A. B. DAVIE, STRUTHERS & SCOTT, G. HASTIE, MILLER, DOW & CO., N.Z. BIBLE, TRACT, & BOOK SOCIETY, MISS CLOUGH. And we severally make this declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the provisions of "The Justice of the Peace Act 1882."

Declared at Dunedin this 24th day of October, 1892,

Before me:

J. WHITE,

A Solicitor of the Supreme Court of New Zealand.

W. EMERY.
 F. CUMING.
 JAMES P. SIMON.
 JOHN WARDELL.

JOSEPH M'KAY.
 WALTER BULL.
 JAS. DICK.

I have examined the above-written list of Names with the original document from which it was compiled, and certify that it is a correct list of the original signatures.

J. WHITE, Solicitor, Dunedin.

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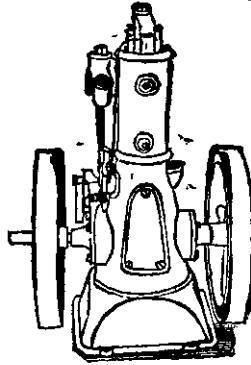
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matter and show that a change for the worse has taken place. In politics it was the same. Might was right, and but few persons now regard the justice of any proposal under consideration. The same writer said that the people of New Zealand were, in consequence of the education system, the most enlightened community under the sun. Well, that writer stood in no need of repeating the prayer uttered by an old Scotch lady, who said: "May the Lord gie us a guid opinion o'ourselves" (laughter). We may be the most enlightened people that ever lived, but he knew or had read of but few communities more easily imposed upon by political and religious quacks than the very community in which they were living. In politics or in theology no proposition, however grotesque or illogical it might be, but would have followers by the thousand (loud applause). Perhaps that was a way they had of manifesting the enlightenment resulting from their marvellous system of education. Coming to the great question of how grievances of Catholics were to be remedied, he said they must look at the objections which would be urged against them. He did not think the prejudice against Catholics as such was now as strong as many persons supposed. The fact that Mr W. B. Perceval was returned second on the poll for Christchurch, though an advanced supporter of the claims of Catholics, was a strong proof of this. The great obstacle that he thought stood in the way of justice to Catholics was the fear of workingmen, that if aid were granted to Catholic schools, the present system of free education would be broken down, and that school fees would be reinforced. Now it appears from what had been said by Messrs Nolan and White that it cost the Government from £4 to £5 a head to educate children in the State schools, while the same work was done by Catholics at a cost of £1 5s per head. Perhaps if it were definitely known that while Catholics considered as a matter of strict right and justice that they were entitled to as much per head of the education grant as was paid to the State schools, yet that as a compromise for a time at all events they would be satisfied with, say two pounds per head, the moderation as well as the justice of their demands might disarm opposition. Nor could it be said that the granting of their claims would lead to others making similar demands. Even if they did,

sum paid by the Catholics of this country to secure freedom of religion for the children. That £40,000 is a fine paid yearly for liberty of conscience. And this is a land where liberty is for all. This is not a matter of sentiment, it is a matter of justice. The law that forces that fine upon the Catholics of this Colony is an unjust law, and we all know that an unjust law does not bind. There is no more justice in that law than in the law which in former days said: "No Catholic shall possess a horse worth more than £5." That is one of the penal laws of the past. There is not a bit more justice in our present education law than there was in that which said all Catholics shall attend the Protestant church; those who do not shall pay a fine of £20 a month. The case is precisely the same now. Catholics shall send their children to the godless schools or they shall pay a fine of £40,000. This is a smiling and a glorious country. You may call it a land of freedom; but I fail to see the freedom of the Catholics, made subject to a law like that.—Carried unanimously.

Mr R. Dobbin proposed the fourth resolution, which was as follows:—"That a committee be formed to see that every Catholic duly qualified be registered on the electoral roll of the district in which he resides." In moving the resolution, Mr Dobbin hoped he would be excused if he said that the past attitude of the Catholics of New Zealand in general, and of Christchurch in particular, had always irritated him. They seemed to rehearse their grievances without taking any steps to get them redressed. He trusted that that meeting might be taken as a sign that the days of mere talk were passed, and that the time for action had arrived. The first thing we had to do was to ascertain our strength in the constituencies, to organise our forces, and to throw all our weight upon the same point. He hoped the day was not far distant when we should be in a position to approach the leaders of parties in the country with a statement of our numerical strength, and to pledge our united support to the party favourable to our claims. But before this could be accomplished committees must be formed to see that Catholics register their votes, know how to vote, and vote for the right man. When this was done he believed the Catholics of New Zealand would be in a fair way to

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there was no reason why the country should pay four or five pounds per head for work that could be done for half the money. He merely wished to suggest to the leaders of the movement that it might be better if it was definitely known that concessions would satisfy the Catholics. The more moderate it was, of course, the more likely in his opinion was it to be granted. The great thing at present was to get all possible Catholic voters on the roll. Then when election time comes round, for the leaders of the movement in the different parts of the Colony to act unitedly so as to make the Catholic vote as effective as possible in the way of making its influence felt in all parts of the Colony. Other classes in the community were organising to protect their interests, and Catholics had an equal right to do the same. It was not numbers so much as thorough organisation which gave such power to unionism. If Catholics organised in a like manner the day of obtaining redress of their grievance was not far distant. Again thanking his Lordship for having asked him to take part in the meeting, he concluded by moving the following resolution—"That we claim as an act of justice our due share of the taxes paid by all for the elementary education of the children of the Colony, and we are resolved to vote for no candidate who will not publicly pledge himself to support the Catholic claims."

This resolution was seconded by Bev Father Bell, who spoke as follows:—"I have ever been taught from my youth to look upon the colonies as the place where justice was done to the honest workman; where he could use the energies which God gave him, and see the fruits of his labour. Australasia was held out to our hopes as the place where industry reaped its reward.

"Cheer, boys! cheer,
There's wealth for honest labour,
Cheer, boys! cheer,
For the new and happy land."

I thought that the oppression of the old country was a thing of the past, and that penalties for religion would never disgrace the statute book of a country like New Zealand. I was doomed to disappointment. Pains and penalties for religion were not a thing of the past; they exist at the present moment. £40,000 a year is the

obtain redress of their grievances.

Mr H. H. Loughnan, in seconding the resolution, said that if the large attendance of Catholics at this meeting could be taken as evidence that the Catholics of this part of New Zealand were at length shaking off the apparent lethargy which had for so long characterised their attitude towards secular education, it was a matter upon which Catholics as a body might well congratulate themselves. For many years in Canterbury no one had been found able, ready, and willing to step on to a public platform and advocate with his whole heart and soul the sacred rights of Catholics in this matter. No one had attempted to organise or in any way turn the voting power of Catholics to a useful purpose. Up to this time every individual Catholic elector had found himself to be powerless to control or in the slightest degree influence for good the elections in which he had been called upon to take part, and thus had come about this extraordinary state of things that, although it would seem that Catholics possessed a fair numerical strength in many constituencies, nowhere, as far as he could learn, had candidates thought it necessary or advisable to attempt to secure the Catholic vote. He hoped that the committee spoken of in the resolution would prove itself of practical utility, and the result would be that the ill-directed, disunited Catholic vote of the past would be moulded into a powerful weapon of offence and defence for the future. With regard to the chances of success he was of opinion that in this part of the Colony such opposition as was to be found to this Catholic claim to a share in the public money spent on education was founded not so much on a spirit of religious intolerance as on the thin-end-of-the-wedge argument, well referred to by a previous speaker. Religious intolerance of the kind alluded to had not, he thought, any large hold in Canterbury, but the opposition to Catholic claims was kept alive, if really it existed at all, by continuous repetition of the bug-bear—that assistance to denominational schools involved the destruction of the national scheme of education, the lapse of the whole people into ignorance and barbarism. It was evident, however, from many of the signs of the times that numbers of men who had been influenced by this mistake were now beginning to realise that the threatened

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danger to the national scheme had no foundation, and was, in fact, only a bug-bear. If it were not so Mr Perceval would never have been returned at the last election. There was, therefore, every reason to hope that the day was not far distant when Catholic claims would be met and fairly considered upon their own merits. As said, a block vote of Catholics throughout New Zealand would be a powerful factor in bringing about a fair and impartial consideration of those claims.—Carried unanimously.

Mr E. O'Connor proposed that his Lordship now leave the chair and that the Very Rev Father Le Menant des Cheneais take his place, and on it being carried he moved the following resolution:—"That this meeting thank his Lordship Dr Grimes for the trouble he has taken in convening it, and for the admirable manner in which he has acted as chairman."—In speaking to the above Mr O'Connor said that it appeared to him if his Lordship was particularly strong in any one subject more than another that was the education question. They were all aware that amongst his first acts after being consecrated Bishop of this diocese was to secure the services of the Marist Brothers as teachers for Christchurch, and to despatch them immediately after, so that on his arrival in this city their schools were in full working order. He (the speaker) had strong reasons for remembering the introduction of the good Brothers, as by it he was deprived of a situation which he had held for close on a quarter of a century and a lucrative salary, yet no one ever heard him murmur, as he was satisfied that the change was for the benefit of the people, especially the younger portion, for it was impossible for him to impart that class of education now being imparted by the Brothers. Ever since his Lordship's arrival in their midst he has constantly kept before their mind the importance of a Christian education for our children, as is evinced by his continued and forcible allusions both in his pastorals and sermons, and his expressed determination of having a Catholic school, if at all possible, wherever there is a resident priest. His schools, too (and they are pretty numerous already), are both sufficiently and efficiently staffed, and in order the better to secure progress in secular subjects as well as religious knowledge, he appointed as diocesan inspector a gentleman—whose training, experience, and learning, eminently befits him for the position—the Very Rev Father Aubrey so favourably known and respected throughout the whole of New Zealand. His Lordship, in presiding at this meeting here to-day, has given one more indication, if such were required, of his determination come what will, to give the benefits of a Christian education to the youth of his flock, and I needn't add that his expressions are strictly in unison with the views of the Bishops of Australia and New Zealand, but especially with those of him who is rightly designated the champion, *par excellence*, of Catholic education in New Zealand, the Right Rev Dr Moran, Bishop of Dunedin (cheers). Though Dr Grimes is the youngest of the New Zealand hierarchy he is ever in the foremost ranks when the spiritual wants of his flock are at stake, and hence it was that he felt satisfied that the resolution which it was his privilege to propose, would be carried unanimously and with acclamation.

Rev Bro Joseph seconded the resolution, prefacing his remarks by a graceful acknowledgment of the compliment paid the Brothers by Mr O'Connor and an expression of the pleasure he felt at being able to publicly testify that that gentleman had not only taken his eviction with good grace but had always shown his readiness to second the efforts of the Brothers and render them every assistance in his power. In speaking to the resolution, Bro Joseph endorsed what Mr O'Connor said in reference to the deep interest taken in Catholic education by Bishop Grimes, who, prior to his arrival in the Colony, had always been identified with that work in England, Ireland and America. In season and out of season, his Lordship reminded the members of his flock of their serious obligation to give their children a sound Catholic education, and had constantly urged that no sacrifice should be considered too great to provide facilities for doing so.

Very Rev Father Le Menant des Cheneais, in putting the resolution, bore testimony to the great part his Lordship had taken in the work of education as president of Jefferson College, Louisiana, United States, and as superior of the Scholasticate at Beignton. He also endorsed what had been said by the mover and seconder in reference to unflinching zeal evinced in the matter by Dr Grimes since he had received the burden of the episcopate. He congratulated the men of the pro-Cathedral parish upon the noble example they had set the other parishes of the diocese in displaying such earnestness and unanimity in carrying out the resolutions adopted by the bishops of the Colony in their recent conference.—The resolution was carried amidst great applause.

His Lordship expressed his gratification as seeing the deep interest taken in the cause of Catholic education by the men of his cathedral parish in attending in such large numbers, and evincing such perfect unanimity in carrying the resolutions submitted to the meeting. He thanked the speakers, one and all, for the ability with which they had supported the resolutions entrusted to them, and for the generous response they had given to his invitation to address the various meeting. After briefly recapitulating the salient points in the

speeches, his Lordship said: Education without religion is powerless to prevent crime or reform criminals. This is now universally admitted. A few weeks ago the *School Guardian* gave eloquent proofs of statistics on this point. On the Continent of Europe the most recent figures show that the ratio of crime, far from decreasing with the increase of secular instruction, has increased largely. Crime has increased in France 133 per cent during the last 50 years, and is still increasing. According to M. Yvernes, head of the statistical branch of the Department of Justice, school instruction has no effect whatever in checking the growth of crime. In Germany, authorities declare that criminal tendencies of the population are developing at an alarming rate. Dr Starcke of the Prussian Department of Justice warns the public against confounding mental instruction at school with moral and religious education. Baron Garofalo asserts that in Italy since the secularisation of the schools in 1860, statistics of crime have assumed more and more alarming proportions. "Human Knowledge" he says "without religion may train the intellect but not the feelings, it may develop the reason but not the conscience." In England and Wales since the passing of the Education Act of 1870 crime has increased faster than the population, the police force in the same period has increased at double the rate of the population. In the United States the rapid increase of crime since 1880 is still more alarming and there is a growing record of crime in the colonies. Hence our great dread of a godless system of education which we know to be subversive of faith and morality. Our resistance is not against political parties, it is against the most pernicious principles, it is against infidelity in favour of Christianity. To put it in a nutshell it is Christianity and the Catholic Church against the State system of instruction and infidelity. Few Catholics, God be praised, will be found to be willing to barter spiritual interests for mere temporal favours. We are not to be surprised, however, if a few temporisers be met. In the time of the great O'Connell, there were some "trimmers" whose unworthy action retarded the great blessing of Emancipation. The words so often quoted by the "uncrowned monarch of Ireland" the great patriot, the true father of Catholic Emancipation should ever ring in our ears.

"Hereditary bondsmen, know ye not

Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow."

Let us be up and doing, let us show ourselves in earnest and waiving all purely personal, paltry, petty interests, fight for right against might, and God will bless us and crown our efforts with victory.

A U C K L A N D.

(From our own Correspondent.)

I will draw aside the screen that you may have a peep at commercial integrity as it is known in Auckland. Scene: the Bankruptcy Court—Merchant Jowitz going through the cleansing process. Mr Matthews, a creditor: "We all pretty well knew Mr Jowitz's position when he started, and willingly gave him credit." Mr Cotter, solicitor for one firm (who were creditors) said: "My clients deny that they understood that Mr Jowitz was starting on no capital. We wish to put a stop to this kind of trading." Mr Devore, solicitor for bankrupt: "You wish, then, to close up the whole town."

Through the courtesy of the Rev Father Hackett I have been enabled to peruse an American magazine entitled "The World's Columbian Exposition Illustrated," and from which I quote the following, and which should prove to be of vital interest at the present time:—"The National Catholic Educational Exhibit is a fact. Scarcely had Chicago been selected as the place of the World's Fair than the Archbishops of the United States determined to show the world, and the American people in particular, how ten millions of people could pay the Government tax for the Government schools and still support and patronise six universities, 54 seminaries, 188 colleges, 633 academies, 3,500 parochial schools—rather 6000, remembering the boys and girls are taught separately—with a total roll of 800,000. Preliminary meetings were commenced for this purpose in October, 1890. The old-time cry that nothing was learned in Catholic schools but religion could now be for ever killed; this was the opportunity to show that although the parochial schools had not the financial backing of the Government establishments, the children could learn as well, if not better, the subjects taught in the Government schools, and, over and above this, learn their moral duties as taught by the Catholic Church. Such were the motives that stimulated the representatives at these various meetings to undertake what the world has never seen before: a religion exemplifying its thorough organisation within the most cosmopolitan country the world has ever known, by presenting to the world a national education exhibit of the work done within the schoolhouses owned and supported by a people who, moreover, pay their portion of taxation to educate the children of the remaining 54,000,000 in the country. We may look for a marvellous revelation." I make no excuse for the length of this extract as it speaks eloquently for itself. It ought to rouse us in New Zealand from that apathy and to bestir ourselves and follow the lead of our co-religionists in the land of Columbus. I might also state that in this magazine I noticed that His Holiness

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY!

WESTERN AUSTRALIA has at last received the boon of Responsible Government. Her mineral wealth is now proved to be great and permanent. A wise policy of development and progress is being carried out by the new Government. Of the Loan of £2,000,000 recently floated on the English market (the amount asked for being over subscribed) £1,336,000 is to be spent in the construction of Railways, improvement of harbours, and the developing of the Colony's known mineral wealth. The Western Australian Land Company, Limited, and the Midland Railway of Western Australia, Limited, are also expending large sums in opening up the country. The climate of Western Australia in the south-west is genial and healthy, and, with an annual average rainfall of 42in., makes it unsurpassed for agricultural, pastoral, and fruit-growing pursuits. There can be no two opinions as to the soundness of an investment in West Australian land when obtainable in such good positions and at such low prices as the Estates we are at present offering. That the investment will prove reasonably profitable to purchasers is a certainty, but in all probability the profits will be VERY LARGE. The latest advices from Perth are very cheering, especially regarding the gradual discovery of the enormous mineral wealth of the Colony.

So surely as Sydney, Melbourne, and other capitals have made lightening-like progress, so surely will Perth and Albany, the principal towns of Western Australia, do likewise, and those who are now fortunate and far-seeing enough to invest in the great colony will undoubtedly reap a similar harvest to those who secured land in the before-mentioned places. To make these allotments (Building blocks from 75 x 150 feet) accessible to all we are now selling them at prices from £5 per lot. Terms from 10s monthly. Purchasers need not improve or reside on the land. Payment suspended in case of sickness or want of employment. All guaranteed land and specially selected.

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Write or call for plans and particulars to

BURLS AND CHALMERS, OCTAGON BUILDINGS, DUNEDIN.

Pope Leo XIII. has promised to exhibit at the World's Fair the treasures of the Vatican Palace.

What is your opinion, my readers, of this precious paragraph taken from the Auckland *Star* last week?—"Wellington.—A picture of great historical interest, especially to Irish Protestants, is about to be presented to the citizens of Auckland by Mr William Mitchell, the well-known Parliamentary reporter. This painting, which is of large size and well executed, is a reproduction of Polingsby's great historical picture of "The relief of Derry," which will be familiar to the North of Ireland people. The frame is made of oak that formed part of the roof of the Derry Cathedral in 1689, when the stirring event depicted took place. Mr Mitchell proceeds to Auckland on Friday, taking the picture with him, and on arrival will present it to the City Council." Let the "well-known Parliamentary reporter" get rid of his encumbrance elsewhere in another and more congenial atmosphere, say the Belfast Corporation, who would upon "pious, glorious, and immortal" occasions, trot it out in Sandy Row, thereby arousing the martial ardour of the 'prentice boys ere their taking to the "last ditch." Away with it, kind benefactor, for here its potency would lie dormant.

The bazaar of the Sisters of Mercy at the Agricultural Hall was formally opened last evening by the Very Rev Father Paul, V.G., in the presence of a large gathering of those interested in the work of the Sisters. The hall, under the gaslight, with its numerous and artistic decorations, certainly was a brilliant and animated spectacle, and the various stalls and exhibits could not have been displayed to better advantage or with greater effect. Besides the rev president there were also present the Rev Fathers Hackett, Egan, and Lenihan. In opening the bazaar Father Paul spoke of the great and good work which the Sisters of Mercy were accomplishing, not only in the city but outside it also, and it was only right that they should be assisted and strengthened in the benevolent work they had voluntarily undertaken. This affair was one way by which all might assist, and he then declared the bazaar open and business was started immediately after. Shortly after the opening ceremony the Very Rev Monsignor McDonald arrived from Howick accompanied with his wife and drum band under bandmaster Smith. They supplied the evening's quota of music in an admirable manner, giving as their first item a selection of Irish airs. The many additional attractions connected with the bazaar were all a source of interest and amusement, while a pretty fairy dance by the children in the Sisters of Mercy Institution was greatly appreciated. The bazaar will be opened daily during the remainder of the week from three to ten p.m.

THE STAGE, CHRISTIANITY, AND THE DEVIL.

(Edinburgh *Catholic Herald*.)

"Is the stage an influence for good" is a frequent question. It depends on what you make it. Its complexion is derived entirely from those who manage it. The origin of the stage in Christian lands was due to the monks, who found it a useful medium of instruction. Abbé Garnier, the great French "Apostle of the Workingmen," whose vast church is one of the most crowded on all occasions, and who is noted for his interest in all movements affecting the welfare of the masses, is strong in advocacy of teaching through means of a Christian drama. The Abbé says:—"The number of Pagans of France (by Pagans I mean French men and women who have not been baptised) is startling. It is by millions that men live among us, and, what is sadder still, die among us out of the way of salvation. How not to be moved by such a state of things! How not to seek remedy for it! The remedy is the means of teaching these people gospel truths and making them acquainted principally with the life and death of Our Saviour. If the stage might be made to serve such a purpose, what results might not be achieved, as the French people naturally

delight in scenic effects." The Abbé then refers to the miracle plays of the Middle Ages, and to attempts in this direction that have been made in our time and with considerable success by certain enterprising and zealous priests. In conclusion, he says:—"It has been objected by our opponents that Jesus Christ made use of no stage in order to make his doctrines known. The truth is that Jesus Christ died on a stage; while among those who looked on were some who wept, some who blasphemed, some who remained indifferent, and some who became converted." There is no use of leaving an agency potential for good in the hands of the devil, and if there be any place where Satan's possession of the stage should be disputed it is in France, for there, truth to tell, he has a monopoly of it. In Great Britain we were once very bad in this relation. We are bad still, are getting worse, but in France the need of reformation is truly greatest.

MR GLADSTONE AS A DARING DINER OUT.

THE *London Court Journal* says:—"Mr Gladstone dines out with a regularity and daring that could not be excelled by a man of half his years. One who meets him often at these gastronomic tournaments says that Mr G's participation in their enjoyments is by no means perfunctory. Some men past 60, still dining out, enjoy themselves under severe restrictions, daintily picking their way through the menu. Mr G., past 80, is apparently under no such restrictions. He eats what comes, generally right through the menu, and can take his glass of port after his libation of champagne, a feat from which many an ardent diner out would shrink. His mental activity is on a par with his physical vigour. His conversation is a never flagging flood, brimful of interest. If it were only possible to reproduce a verbatim report of his conversation at a dinner-party, where the personal surroundings are sufficiently interesting to excite him to talk, there would be produced a volume of interest, biographical, autobiographical, and historical. His memory is marvellous, and his power of graphically recalling an incident is the admiration of even the gentlemen behind the chairs." Mr Gladstone is to be congratulated on possessing a perfect liver, not all men can say the same; the slightest over indulgence in eating or drinking is sufficient with some people to upset the liver and cause bilious attacks; these eventually lead to serious disease and make the sufferer's life one continual misery. Timely use of Clements Tonic with an occasional dose of Dr Fletcher's Pills will always cure the most serious cases, as shown by the proofs vouchsafed by Miss Lucy Lammond, New Plymouth, who writes:—"After many years of suffering, and travelling all over the world in search of good health, it gives me great pleasure to state that Clements Tonic has done me more good than all the doctors, and all the baths, spas and masseurs I have known. My life has been one round of misery for the past seven years, owing (so the doctors said) to liver complaint. My head always ached, my limbs ached; I was tired and languid, and I felt more tired in a morning than when I went to bed. I had sleepless and restless nights, and could get no relief. Three months back I came to New Zealand, and in my travels frequently heard and read of Clements Tonic, and mother advised me to try two or three bottles. I am pleased to say it has done wonders. I never have headaches now and I have only taken three bottles, but I feel a wonderful deal stronger and better, and you have my heartfelt gratitude for your remedy."

A Hartford man, who for years had made his living by climbing lofty steeples, chimneys, etc., always in safety, came to New York on a visit, tripped on a banana peel on the sidewalk, and died in the hospital.

The conversion of the Nestorians of Constantinople is now an accomplished fact. The Patriarch and the 5 000 inhabitants who formed the community representing the ancient Nestorian schism, the oldest in Christendom, have been re-united to the Holy See.

It is to be noted that the prelates who are winning American opinion over to the Catholic Church are men who were either born or reared in Ireland—like Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Ireland. The air of the holy island, says the *Brooklyn Leader* makes men manly and their minds broad.

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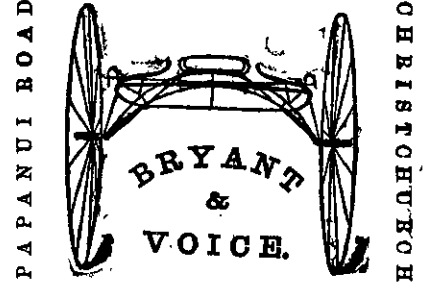
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Irish News.

Antrim.—The much-dreaded potato blight has made its appearance in several fields around Ballycastle. It has caused considerable uneasiness amongst farmers and others, who fear that the crop which now looks fairly well may be seriously damaged.

The death of an old '67 man, Mr Michael Farrell, of 77 Townsend street, Belfast, occurred recently. Mr Farrell's work in the national cause was not confined to the troublous Fenian times, for he took part in every movement down to the present year. His death was quite unexpected, as he appeared in his ordinary health the day preceding his demise.

Armagh.—As a Nationalist band was passing by Corrans recently shots were fired at them, and a boy named Francis Harvey received a rifle bullet in the lower part of the body. The shots were fired after they had passed the house of a Protestant named Kernaghan, and Thomas and John Kernaghan have been arrested on suspicion. The wounded boy is in a critical condition.

Cavan.—At a petty sessions, held at the Courthouse, George's Cross, near Wilkinstown, Father Clarke, Kingscourt, was returned for trial to the next Assizes, for having as alleged, on July 14th last, on the occasion of the polling for the North Meath election, at Nobber, assaulted and caused grievous bodily harm to an old man named Owen Beilly. Defendant was admitted to bail pending his trial, himself in £100 and two sureties of £50 each. Two priests are his sureties. This is the second priest of the diocese of Meath sent for trial on trumped-up charges of violent conduct during the election in North Meath: In the course of the evidence, direct and cross, it

the necessity of having to appear personally to prove their claims, and in the matter of bogus ejection proceedings. The resolution further complains of stuffing the ledger lists, demurs to the re-appointment of Mr Lawson as revising barrister, and calls on the Irish party to make use of their opportunities in the present Parliament to defeat these manoeuvres. The meeting furthermore protested against the appeal of the local Tory organ to the Protestant employers to get rid of Catholic employees, and it was suggested that in the workingmen's defence an association be formed for Derry and surrounding district.

Dublin.—The Lord Lieutenant has appointed Sir Patrick Keenan, and D. P. W. Joyce additional Commissioners for the publication of the Ancient Laws of Ireland.

Galway.—A County Galwayman accompanied the immortal Genoese, Christopher Columbus, to discover a new hemisphere. The Galwayman's name is recorded thus "Guillermo de Galray," and there can be no doubt that he stuck to his great leader through thick and thin with all the pluck and tenacity for which Galway is famous. When Columbus had perfected his discovery of the New World, and sailed for Spain the Galwayman was among the garrison left behind to defend the new possession of Spain. After Columbus's departure, however, the little garrison was massacred, the brave Galwayman among the number. Fifteen years later a proclamation was issued at Seville calling on the relations of the deceased to come forward and draw the pay due to them. We wonder if there be any of the famous "Guillermo's" descendants living to-day, for if there be, wealth beyond the dreams of avarice would be theirs. The money is still owing, and at a moderate interest would amount to a fabulous sum. It has been stated that the name of the Galwayman was Ryre.

Limerick.—At a meeting of the Limerick members of the Royal Society of Antiquaries, convened by the local secretary, G.

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MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED
STANDARD BRAND BOOTS & SHOES
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IT HAVING COME
TO OUR KNOWLEDGE THAT INFERIOR
MADE BOOTS ARE BEING SOLD, FOR STANDARD MAKE PLEASE
BUYSTON HAVING THE TRADE MARK ON THE HEEL.

transpired that Father Clarke merely struck O'Reilly with his open hand, and the latter, being lame in the leg, fell. A few minutes after the occurrence he was again demonstrating around the booth in a noisy and offensive manner towards the defendant. In both his direct evidence and in cross-examination he admitted he was in fault.

Clare.—The genial sunshine of the past two weeks has done much in dispelling the gloomy forebodings entertained as to the prospects of the different crops. The potato crop especially has thrived wonderfully under the heat, and promises to turn out a good crop. The cereal crops look well and promise a good yield. Hay is now being extensively cut down and rapidly saved. The outlook is decidedly encouraging.

Cork.—Mrs Barry of Gurnagrague, near Mallow, who was evicted in the early Land League days, has been re-instated in her farm. The land was derelict since the eviction, and near the ruined homestead stands the remains of an old mill, the result of the landlord's fruitless attempts to keep the tenant out of possession. Mrs Barry and her sons express themselves as being grateful to Mr Nagle, the agent, for his efforts to bring round a settlement. Maurice Moriarty, auctioneer, who was instructed by Mrs Barry, held an auction of meadowing on the lands, which was attended by a great concourse of people, the meadowing realising high prices.

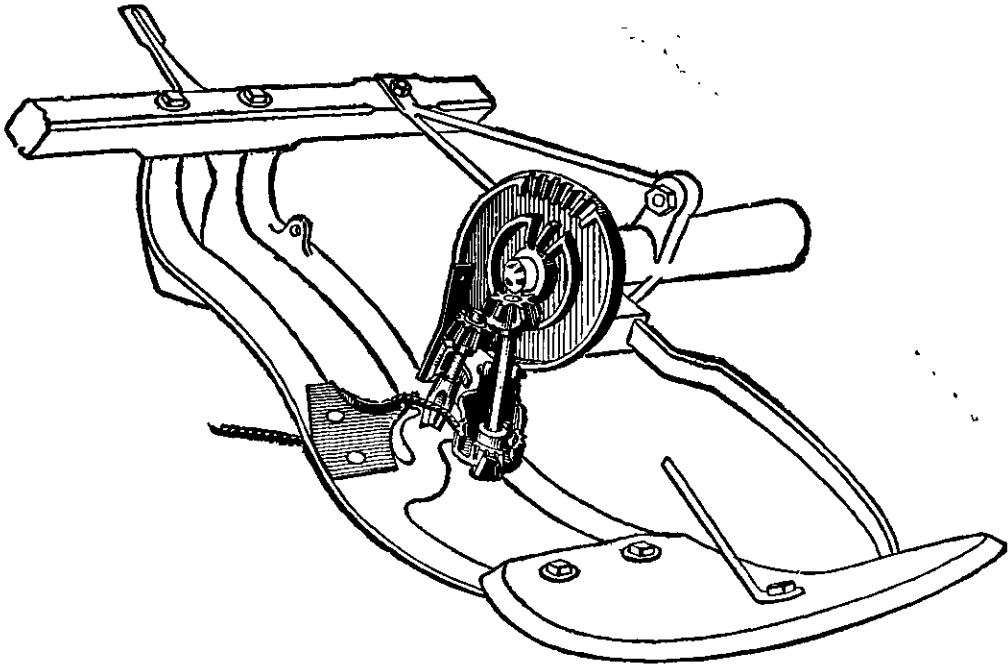
Derry.—At a meeting of Nationalist workingmen in Derry last week a resolution was adopted protesting against the systematic attempts to disfranchise the workingmen of the city by the refusal of the official concerned to return on the list the names of those who have changed houses in the city during the year, thereby imposing

Barry, held recently at the Chamber of Commerce, Maurice Lenihan presided. Those also present were Michael Egan, Pery Square, J. Flynn, Cruise's Hotel; B. Fogarty, architect; J. Browne, do; Mr Walsh, Kilmallock. Interesting observations were made regarding the sadly neglected condition of Ireton's House, Mary street; Queen Anne's Prison, the remains of the great Franciscan Abbey, etc., which it was suggested should be taken within the compass of the Irish National Monuments. The once great Abbey was fading every year. The chairman remarked that some years ago the Rev Mr Cooke, a Wesleyan, was desirous of visiting that portion of the Abbey which Wesley, on his visit to Limerick, used as a place of worship. At that time the place in question was nearly perfect; it has disappeared since, as have many of the time-worn relics of other days in the Englishtown and Irishtown. The remains of the Dominican Abbey in the Englishtown are admirably preserved by the truly angelic Sisters of Mercy, whose magnificent convent and grounds are beautified by the existing walls of the ancient abbey, which Donough Carbraic O'Brien built and in which he willed that he should be buried and an elaborate marble monument raised over his remains.

Louth.—Excitement seems to be subsiding on the Massereene estate. No account of any recent landlord outrage on the people has been reported. Lord Massereene, who has obtained such unenviable notoriety through the heartless evictions of his tenants, owns 7,193 acres in the country, the valuation of which is £5,234.

Mayo.—Thousands of persons are making the annual devotional pilgrimage to Croaghpatrick and the Blessed Well at Kilgeever. On the crest of the beautiful mountain is a little church, erected there by Father John Stephens and Father Clarke, where Mass has been celebrated.

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— THE —

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A TWINE SAVER.

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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.

Monaghan.—Much excitement has been caused in Monaghan during the past week owing to the tactics of a party of travelling street preachers in charge of a van. Each day and night attempts have been made to hold meetings for the purpose of enforcing the peculiar doctrine of the evangelists. These performances are strongly resented, and fears are entertained that a breach of the peace will occur.

A case which has gained considerable notoriety through a letter of Rev W. O'Doherty, in the *Daily News* (copied into the *Irish News*), came before the Carrickmacross Board of Guardians last week. It was that of Brian Keelaghan of Caslans Mountain, aged 85 years, who was a tenant on the Shirley estate, and evicted recently. After his eviction he lived in an old quarry hole on the farm, and as no one could be got to take up the patch of land he had formerly occupied, he planted a few potatoes there, on which he hoped to subsist during the winter. This little crop was just coming into maturity when Mr Gibbins, agent of the Shirley estate went out with some bailiffs and assistants and cut down the stacks, thus destroying the growth and rendering the crop useless. The relieving officer handed in two reports from Dr Kisbey, medical officer of the district, showing the feebleness of the man, Dr Cullen stated that he had been informed that the police went out to this old man's place last week and threatened to arrest him for trespassing. Chairman—That threat would have a very bad effect on the poor man in his present state. All I can say is that if they arrest that old man and the arrest is followed by fatal consequences, I, as Coroner, and my jury will hold them responsible.

Tipperary.—The demolition of the O'Brien Arcade, New Tipperary, was commenced last week. Some months ago, on the application of Smith-Barry, an order was made by the Master of the Rolls directing William Hurley, on whose grounds the Arcade was

the evening. Those who attended the fair with cattle suffered much in consequence, the passage through the main street being entirely blocked by the clergymen and their supporters

In the Queen's Bench Court, Dublin, before Justice Madden, in an action in which the plaintiff is Rev Frederick Carroll and the defendant is Mrs Catherine Parnell, widow of the late Charles Stewart Parnell, an action was brought to recover £128 14s, being two and a half years' rent of certain lands called Garrymore in Bathdrum, County of Wicklow, and held from year to year by the late C. S. Parnell. The case has not yet concluded.

A S H B U R T O N .

(From an Occasional Correspondent.)

As the parish of Ashburton is generally considered one of the most important in the diocese of Christchurch, readers of the TABLET are often at a loss to understand why so little is ever heard of its doings. One reason, doubtless, lies in the fact that for many years the people have been saddled with a heavy debt, the weight of which has much dispirited them, causing them to lose energy and interest in parochial matters. Lately, however, a silver lining began to appear in the clouds. Last Sunday week the Very Rev Father Chastagnon made an earnest appeal to his parishoners for help to liquidate the debt, and in response during the week a fair amount of money came in from Catholics and Protestants. As another proof of the vitality of the parish may be mentioned the re-opening of the boys' school with William D. Jones as teacher. This gentleman possesses exceptional qualifications, having enjoyed a college and university education before his advent to the colonies. Under his direction the pupils, to the number of 50, are making marked progress.

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— AND ONE OF —

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

erected, to pull it down. In the event of Mr Hurley refusing to remove the building, Smith-Barry was authorised to do so himself, and to make Mr Hurley responsible for the cost. A number of employees of the Property Defence Association have entered on the work of destruction, and are being protected by a large force of police. The doors of the Mart are kept closed, so that the operations are screened from the public.

Tyrone.—A letter-carrier died recently in the town of Dromore. During his illness his duties were discharged by a young man named John Higgins. After his death applications for the vacancy were invited by the post-office, and among the applicants were John Higgins, who continued to discharge the duties of the office. On May 23 he received notification of his appointment, and on May 30 was served with a suit of uniform, and signed the papers usual for candidates to sign on appointment to such situations. About the same date the unsuccessful candidates, Beattie and Lavery, received intimation that another candidate had been appointed, and their papers were returned; but Higgins had one disqualification in the eyes of certain parties in Dromore—he is a Catholic. A petition or memorial was prepared asking for his removal, and it had the desired effect. It was intimated to him through the local post office on Saturday last that his "appointment was cancelled." Higgins is a well-educated young man, fitly qualified for the situation, and much beyond the average of his class in intelligence. The person who supplants him has one unquestionable qualification—he is of the right sort.

Wicklow.—A new departure has been made in the street-preaching crusade conducted by the Protestant clergymen in Arklow. The local rector, Mr Hallows, and his curate, Mr Harrison, at an early hour one day last week took up their positions in the main street, opposite the Protestant church, and sang hymns until late in

The latest principal social event that took place here was the marriage of Mr A. J. Millar and Miss Kate Henry, concerning which the *Christchurch Press* has the following:—"Owing to the somewhat recent bereavement in the family of the bride, the wedding was intended to be a quiet one, but notwithstanding this, a large number of friends assembled at the church of the Holy Name of Jesus at half-past nine, at which hour the marriage ceremony was celebrated by the Very Rev Father Chastagnon, and immediately after the ceremony Mass was celebrated. The bride looked exceedingly bright and happy, and was set off to charming perfection by a very prettily-made heliotrope dress beautifully embroidered with floral designs. She wore a brooch and bangle studded with diamonds and pearls the gift of the bridegroom. The wedding presents were numerous and valuable and included several cheques. During the marriage ceremony Mr D. Jones, the new choir-master of the church, presided at the organ and played an exceedingly pretty "Wedding March" of his own composition, and in such a manner as to leave no doubt, even on the most sensitive ear, that he is a thorough musician and a complete master of the organ. Mr Jones, it may be added, has only recently taken up his residence in Ashburton and assumed charge of the Catholic school. As a teacher he ranks very high in his profession, and as a musician he has talent of a very rare order of merit. His manipulation of the organ afforded the richest musical treat that has been heard in the Catholic church for a long time, and Mr Jones is certainly a great acquisition to the town and district."

To-day the Very Rev Father Chastagnon announced from the altar that the parish would shortly be put under the charge of Father O'Donnell, from Darfield, and that he himself would, on Sunday next, preach his farewell sermon. General and deep regret is felt at his projected departure, as, during the last eight years he has endeared himself very much to his flock,

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 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

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HERBERT, HAYNES & CO.

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HIS HOLINESS THE POPE.

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K NEW SEASON'S **K**
FRESH FRUIT JAMS.

All our Tins are Specially Prepared before filling, so that the JAM will be found entirely free from that very objectionable metallic taste found in most tinned Jams, and it retains the Full FLAVOUR and COLOUR of the Fresh Fruit.


S. KIRKPATRICK AND CO.,


 NELSON.

Commercial.

THE NEW ZEALAND LOAN AND MERCANTILE AGENCY CO., LIMITED report for week ending November 2 as follows:—

Store Cattle—Several mobs are now offering, and no doubt, eventually a large business will be done, but just now sellers and buyers ideas of value are somewhat out of touch.

Store Sheep—The market for these is now less active, chiefly owing to the absence of suitable lots offering at prices that would be likely to secure buyers.

Sheepskins—Dry crossbreds inferior to medium brought 1s 11d to 3s 2d; do do merino, 1s 8d to 2s 8d; full-woolled crossbreds, 4s to 6s 2d; do do merino, 3s 1d to 4s 11d; dry pelts, 3d to 1s 6d; butchers green crossbreds, best, 5s 3d to 5s 9d; extra large 6s 1d to 6s 3d; medium to good, 3s 11d to 5s 2d; shorn 9d to 1s; green merinos in the wool best 3s 8d to 4s 5d; light, 3s 1d to 3s 6d; lambskins, 11d to 1s 2d each.

Rabbitskins—Prime winter grey does, 1s 3½d to 1s 4d; extra choice, 1s 4½d to 1s 4½d; best winter bucks, 1s 2d to 1s 8d; spring greys, 1s 1d to 1s 2½d; best winter black and fawn, 10d to 10½d; autumn greys, 9d to 11d; summer do, 6d to 8d; suckers and half-grown, 2½d to 5d per lb.

Tallow—Best rendered mutton, 19s to 20s; medium to good, 16s to 18s 6d; inferior to medium, 13s to 15s. A good demand exists for rough fat at—for best medium caul, 12s 9d to 13s 6d; inferior to medium and good, 9s to 12s 6d per cwt.

Grain—Wheat: Market void of animation. Prime milling, velvet, red straw, and Tuscan, 3s 3d to 3s 6d; 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: Quotations remain unaltered, viz.—for best stout milling, 1s 10d to 1s 11d; best bright short feed, 1s 9d to 1s 10d; medium to good, 1s 8d to 1s 9d; inferior to medium, 1s 6d to 1s 8d (ex store, sacks extra, net). Long oats have no demand.—Barley: Small lots for seed are occasionally disposed of. Quotations—for 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).

Grass Seeds—Best dressed perennial, 3s to 3s 3d; medium, 2s 9d to 3s; ex store. Cocksfoot seed is also in our supply and difficult to place at, for best, 3½d to 3¾d; medium, 2d to 3d per lb.

Potatoes—There is no change in price for these.

Chaff—Market glutted this week, and with but a very small demand low prices have to be accepted.

Dairy Produce—We quote prime salt butter, dairy made, 8d to 9d; factory, 10d to 11d per lb. Cheese dull or sale. Factory, medium size, 4½d to 5d; loaf, 5½d to 5½d; dairy, 2½d to 4½d per lb.

Messrs STRONACH BROS. AND MORRIS report as follows:—

Sheepskins—On Tuesday moderate catalogues were presented to a full attendance of the trade. All lots met with keen competition, and sold at prices on a par with those ruling last week. We quote—Dry crossbreds (inferior to medium), 1s 10d to 3s; do merino, 1s 9d to 2s 7d; full-woolled crossbreds, 3s 11d to 5s 11d; do merinos, 3s 4d to 4s 10d; dry pelts, 4d to 1s 7d; butchers green crossbreds (best), 5s 3d to 5s 6d; light, 2s 10d to 3s 6d; lambskins, 6d to 1s 10d.

Rabbitskins—There was a good attendance at the sale on Monday, when small catalogues were submitted. Competition was, as usual, brisk, resulting in satisfactory prices being obtained, which were quite on a par with those ruling last week. We quote—Prime winter does, 1s 3½d to 1s 3½d; best winter bucks, 1s 2d to 1s 2½d; spring greys, 1s to 1s 2d; best winter black and fawn, 10d to 11d; autumn greys, 9d to 11d; summers do, 6d to 8d; suckers (half-grown), 3d to 5d.

Hides—The market is unaltered and more than fully supplied with light and inferior sorts. We quote—For heavy ox hides, 2½d to 2½d; extra do to 3d; medium, 2d to 2½d; light, 1½d to 1½d; inferior, 1d to 1½d.

Tallow and Fat—The demand still keeps brisk for all that come forward, and values for all qualities of rough fat and tallow are well maintained. Quotations—Best rendered mutton tallow, 19s to 20s; medium to good, 16s to 18s 6d; inferior to medium 13s to 15s; best clean caul, 12s 9d to 13s 6d; inferior to medium and good, 9s to 12s 6d per cwt.

Wheat—We quote—Prime Tuscan and velvet, 3s 3d to 3s 6d;

ordinary, in heavy supply, 2s 10d to 3s 1d; fowl feed, 1s 9d to 2s 6d (ex store).

Oats—We quote—Prime milling, up to 1s 11½d; bright heavy feed to 1s 11d; good ordinary, 1s 9d to 1s 10d; medium and inferior, 1s 7d to 1s 8d.

Chaff—This has been in good supply during the week. Prime oaten sheaf, well cut, is worth up to 55s; medium, 40s to 50s.

Potatoes—Market overstocked. Best Derwents are worth from 30s to 35s; medium, 20s to 25s.

Grass Seed—Byegrass is in heavy supply and dull of sale at up to 3s 9d for old pasture lines; ordinary machine-dressed, 3s 3d to 3s 6d. Cocksfoot, slow of sale at from 2½d to 4d.

Messrs DONALD BEID AND Co. report as follows:—

Rabbitskins—Small catalogue; competition keen; slight advance in prices.

Sheepskins—Large catalogue dry and green skins; keener competition; prices a shade bigger.

Tallow—Ready sale for all descriptions rendered and rough fat.

Wheat—Market very quiet, no business being done.

Oats—Steady demand for good feed, but for milling samples there is not much enquiry.

Potatoes—A few trucks of fresh-picked could be placed at for—best, 30s to 32s 6d; inferior, 20s to 25s.

Chaff—Good demand for prime oaten sheaf.

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

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

Our sale on Saturday was one of the largest we have had for some time, and as the horses offered were fairly well advertised, there was a very large attendance of buyers. The keenest demand was experienced for really good stamps of buggy horses, and had they been forward a much greater number could have been disposed of at the prices ruling for that class to-day—viz, L18 to L20. Draught horses were very poorly represented in numbers, but the few that were offered were good useful young horses, not heavy, and met with a splendid sale at from L20 to L21. We also offered the trotting horses Banger and Mac; the former, however, was the only one that found a purchaser. We quote:—For first-class draughts (extra heavy), L25 to L30; good ordinary draughts (young), L18 to L22; medium draughts, L12 to L16; aged draughts, L6 to L10; good hacks and harness horses, L12 to L16; medium hacks and harness horses, L7 to L9; light and inferior hacks and harness horses, L2 10s to L5.

MR F. MEENAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale price—Oats: 1s 7d to 1s 10d (bags extra), demand easier. Wheat (easier): milling, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; fowls', 2s 0d to 2s 6d, sacks included. Chaff: Market, bare supply—£1 10s 0d to £2 15s 0d; hay, oaten, £3 0s; ryegrass, £3. Bran, £3 0s. Pollard, £3 15s. Potatoes, kidneys, unsaleable; derwents, £1 0s to £1 7s 6d. Flour: roller, £10 0s to £10 15s; stone, value nominal, £8 15s to £9 10s. Fresh butter, 7d to 9d; salt, prime, 8d. Eggs, 7d. Oatmeal, £10 0s in 25lbs; blk, £9 10s.

Messrs Nelson and Moate's teas still command public favour. They are in every respect most excellent.

The recent celebration of Mass on the summit of Monte Viso, one of the most pointed peaks of the Alps, in the region of perpetual snow, in presence of a large assemblage, is described by a Turin correspondent as a very impressive sight. The curé of Crissolo, Father Lautermine, and the Abbate Mariano, professor of theology, having offered the Holy Sacrifice at an extemporised altar, and a short discourse having been delivered by the former, a loud "vivat!" was raised in honour of the great Pontiff Leo XIII.

A daughter of Josef Mayer (the Christ of Ober-Ammergau) writes: "A proposition has recently been made, offering a large sum of money to my father and two or three others, if they would take part in the Passion play at Chicago. My father immediately refused, and the community paid no attention to the proposal. . . . As you know, our sacred play is given in fulfilment of a vow, and must not be trifled with. I therefore implore you, in the name of the community of Ober-Ammergau, to communicate to the newspapers an emphatic denial of the statements to which I have alluded."

"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, 3d each. We will allow for these if returned to us. 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, PROSSE & CO (Limited)

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BOOTS! BOOTS!

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


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

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

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

COLEMANE & SONS

EUCALYPTE



VICTORY ONE TREE

THE TREE OF LIFE.

PURE EXTRACT FROM THE EUCALYPTE 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, Coleman and Sons, Cootamundra, N.S. Wales), without this it is a fraud. Sold everywhere. Price, 1s 6d and

Wholesale and Retail Depôt: LICHFIELD STREET, Christchurch.

WE Cannot Resist what is evidently the General Wish of our Patrons, and therefore announce

A SECOND AND FINAL EXTENSION

of our "New Departure in Portrait Photography"

TO END OF CHRISTMAS AND NEW

YEAR HOLIDAYS;

so that until then our Customers will, for

FIFTEEN SHILLINGS

Continue to receive ONE DOZEN CABINET PORTRAITS,

And, in addition, A CHOICE of any of the following:—

A BROMIDE ENLARGEMENT,

in Cut-out Mount, measuring (outside) 19 inches by 15;

AN OPAL ENLARGEMENT;

TWO CABINET OPALS;

TWO CABINET IVORY TYPES, ON FLUSH PANELS.

BURTON BROTHERS,
41 PRINCES STREET,
DUNEDIN.

I must have "FLAG BRAND PICKLES"



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

J. WILSON
PAINTER AND PAPERHANGER,
CORNER ARCADE & BURNETT STREET,
ASHBURTON.

JOHN GILLIES
Furniture, Carpet, Floorcloths, and
Linoleum Warehouse,
18 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

Has just landed Brussels and Tapestry Carpet of magnificent designs, Floorcloths and Linoleums, all widths up to 12 feet in new designs and various qualities.

Bedsteads and Bedding, all kinds fresh and new.

A large assortment of Bamboo Tables, Whatnots, Brackets, Screens, Stools, new colourings and designs.

A large stock of New Furniture of latest new styles.

Houses Furnished on the Time Payment System. Terms very easy. Everybody in town and country cordially invited to visit and inspect our Immense Stock.

EUROPEAN HOTEL

(late Carróll's),

GEORGE STREET (near Octagon),
DUNEDIN.

P. DWYER ... Proprietor.

Mr Dwyer desires to inform the Public that he has leased the above well-known, commodious, and centrally situated Hotel (three minutes' walk from Railway Station), and is now in a position to offer First-class Accommodation to Travellers and Boarders.
HOT, COLD, & SHOWER BATHS.

PRIVATE ROOMS FOR FAMILIES.

All Liquors kept in stock are of the very Best procurable Brands.

A. CHIARONI, JUN.,

Is now Managing for his Uncle the

PICTURE FRAMING AND DEALER'S

BUSINESS

In

GEORGE STREET,

DUNEDIN.

All orders will be attended to, as heretofore, with the utmost care, and complete satisfaction will be given in every case.

I BEG to notify the general public I have on hand some of the very best Cloths.

OBTAINABLE in the market, including Worsteds, Tweeds (English and Colonial), Trousing of the latest patterns.

WHICH I am making up in the most Fashionable Style at the cheapest rates for cash.

P. AITKEN, Tailor, Octagon,
Dunedin.



UNION STEAM SHIP
COMPANY OF NEW
ZEALAND, L^{td} M^l C^o

The above Company will despatch steamers as under:—

FOR LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON.—
BOTORUA, s.s., on Monday, November 7
Passengers from Dunedin wharf at 3 p.m.
Cargo till noon.

NELSON, VIA LYTTLETON, WELLINGTON and PICTON.—
ROTORUA, s.s., on Monday, November 7 (transhipping to Tekapuna). Passengers from Dunedin Wharf at 3 p.m. Cargo till noon.

FOR AUCKLAND, VIA LYTTELTON WELLINGTON, NAPIER, and GISBORNE.—
WAIRARAPA, s.s., on Wednesday, November 9. Passengers from Dunedin by 2.30 p.m. train.

FOR OAMARU, TIMARU, LYTTELTON, NAPIER, GISBORNE, AUCKLAND.—
Steamer early.

FOR SYDNEY, VIA LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON, NAPIER, GISBORNE, and AUCKLAND.—
TALUNE, s.s., on Wednesday, November 16. Passengers from Dunedin Wharf at 2 p.m.

FOR MELBOURNE, VIA BLUFF AND HOBART.—
TE ANAU, s.s., on Thursday, November 10. Passengers from Dunedin by 2.30 p.m. train.

FOR SYDNEY, VIA LYTTELTON AND WELLINGTON.—
HAUROTO, s.s., early FOR WESTPORT, VIA TIMARU, AKAROA, LYTTLETON, AND WELLINGTON.—
OMAPERE, s.s., on Friday, November 11

Passengers from Dunedin Wharf at 7 p.m. FOR GREYMOUTH AND HOKITIKA, VIA OAMARU, TIMARU, LYTTELTON, and WELLINGTON.—
Steamer early.

FOR FIJI, from AUCKLAND.—
TAVIUNI, s.s., on Tuesday, November 8.

FOR TONGA and SAMOA, from AUCKLAND.—
UPOLU, s.s., about Thursday, November 3.

OFFICES:

Corner Vogel, Water, and Cumberland street

LONARGAN & CO.'S

MILLINERY is admittedly the Prettiest, most stylish, and cheapest. Ladies should certainly purchase from the above.

Correspondence.

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

MID-CANTERBURY.

TO THE EDITOR N.Z. TABLET.

SIR,—In your issue of 21st inst appeared a letter from your "occasional correspondent" under the above heading, certain parts of which refer to me in a manner which, to say the least, is hardly complimentary. I was, however, determined to take no notice of such a cowardly stab in the dark, but when, in a footnote to a letter from Mr John Scanlan, which appeared in last week's TABLET, you seek to defend the action of your correspondent, I feel that I am obliged to take up the cudgels in self-defence.

Your "occasional correspondent" says your "Christchurch correspondent," in referring to the day's proceedings, announced that Mr John Barrett had promised a "munificent donation." May I ask who authorised your "Christchurch correspondent" to make that statement? Neither publicly nor privately did I give anyone to understand that I was going to do anything "munificent." I am not in the habit of holding out such vague promises. I have for the past 30 years contributed to every worthy object that has come under my notice, and I hardly expected to be sneered at in the columns of a Catholic newspaper in a manner, the mildest epithet for which is ungentlemanly.

Personally, I did not think that such extensive additions to the church at Darfield were as necessary as the Bishop seemed to imagine, but when his Lordship appeared to have his heart fixed on the improvement I raised no objection. As you know, plans were prepared, tenders called for, and that of Mr Prestide was accepted. That tender was under £200. The parish of Darfield extends from Rolleston to the Bay, a distance of about 80 miles. One gentleman generously gave £50, which left £150 to be collected in this large parish. Do you think, Sir, that, under the circumstances, my subscription of £5 was such a bagatelle as your "occasional correspondent" seems to infer?

According to your "occasional correspondent" Father O'Donnell has been accused of "egging on" people by distorting the amount of certain gentlemen's subscriptions. Had Father O'Donnell done so he must have had a very high opinion of the intelligence of his congregation, that they could be induced to subscribe largely, not because the object was a deserving one, but merely for the purpose of "going one better" than their neighbours.

I have read the TABLET since it was first published and I recognise the fact that it has ever been to the fore in the cause of truth and justice. I do not blame you, sir, for anything referring to me which may have crept into your paper, it was impossible for you to read between the lines; nor do I blame your "occasional correspondent," he is merely "the channel through which the filth floweth." But I blame that person who inspired him to covert a respectable journal into a sink for the reception of a malice which he cannot justify, and dare not openly proclaim.

Hoping you will find space for this in your next.—I am, etc.,

JOHN BARRETT.

Ballinville, Kirwee, October 29, 1892.

[We did not seek to defend our "occasional correspondent." We merely repudiated a false charge brought against ourselves. We are completely neutral in the matter. We do not, however, see any occasion for the strong language used by Mr Barrett. After all, there are only involved a difference of opinion and a conflict of testimony. It is not a very grave offence to report a dispute of the kind—for which alone we are accountable. We, however, regret that anything published by us has caused annoyance to any one, and we are, therefore, sorry for having inserted the report. If we have done any wrong to any one we apologise for it.—Ed. N. Z. TABLET.]

EDUCATION AND ITS PERILS: EDUCATION AND ITS CLAIMS.

TO THE EDITOR N.Z. TABLET.

SIR,—The cat is out of the bag" in New South Wales, and a portion of ratepayers realise the dangerous system of instruction taught in their schools. It is even worse than in Victoria, for that colony has at least kept strictly to the compact with her reluctant people to exclude Christianity from their schools altogether, which has secured consistency, but with a feeling of injustice and discontent as here in New Zealand.

There is no mistaking the following which I believe is the result of being lulled into false security by a sop in the shape of books entitled "Irish," etc. The very power and magical influence which an Irish name has on an Irishman's nature and actions are so marvel-

lous that actually these unfortunate Celtic citizens are in a manner quiescent, and have all but instituted a system of teaching closely resembling something which savours of a wholesale way of proselytising children. Perhaps I am wrong, but this extract, from a speech given by the Minister of Public Instruction in New South Wales, and published in the *Sydney Morning Telegraph* and other papers, goes a long way to show I am right:—"The Scripture lesson-books were carefully read under the teachers' guidance with the explanations they embodied, but no teacher was allowed to give his own explanation on any passage read."

I need not comment further on the result. However, to quiet a certain qualm of conscience, it is found necessary by the M.P.I. to state that clergymen would be allowed to teach "Gospel truths" in a class-room for one hour, but no two clergymen could attend on the same day. Now, with the number of existing sects of very strong religious views represented in these schools, where would it be possible (if a large school) to have the use of this special room to instruct any particular denomination?

In conclusion, I may say it is not required, for the children have to swallow explanatory religion whether they are willing or not, and probably unknown to their parents—of whom, perhaps, many are of no belief whatever. If this is not interfering with private opinion with a vengeance, I really do not know what is.

It is only just, under these circumstances, for New Zealand to demand capitulation for the child, and not put their legislators to the indignity of practising (on the pretence of social equality) disgraceful and unjust tactics to keep a portion of their own body before the eyes of the public.—I am, etc.,

October 21, 1892.

W. H. A. FITZPATRICK.

LADY WILDE ("SPERANZA.")

(By EUGENE DAVIS.)

SIR WILLIAM'S wife, whose maiden name was Jane Francesca Elgee, was the daughter of a clergyman of the communion once known as the Established Church of Ireland, and was born some sixty odd years ago in the County Wexford. Although her father belonged to the Tory school in politics, his daughter became early in life an ardent Irishwoman. Trampling under foot all family prejudices, she used to visit the battlefield of Oulart and Vinegar Hills and the other scenes of Irish heroism connected with the dark but glorious epochs of '98, and from these patriotic pilgrimages she imbibed much of that fervour and enthusiasm which characterised her poetical effusions of after years. Towards the close of her teens Miss Elgee became a favourite contributor of prose and poetry to the *Dublin Nation*, then the well-known and highly talented organ of the Young Ireland party. Her maiden efforts were published under the pen-name of "John Fanshawe Ellis," and everybody within and without the *Nation* office believed, of course, that the promising young writer belonged to the sterner sex, until the editor, Charles Gavan Duffy, having been one day in Dublin introduced to his contributor, was agreeably astonished to find that John Fanshawe Ellis was a most charming young lady, tall, beautiful, graceful, and distinguished. When his first surprise was over, Duffy was informed by the blushing fair one that her real name was Jane Francesca Elgee. Thenceforward she wrote stirring national lyrics for the newspaper which had published her first attempts, adopting the *soubriquet* of "Speranza," and putting a new soul into Erin by the generous enthusiasm and chivalrous devotion of her young heart expressed in a style characterised with classic grace and beauty. She soon became known as one of the three Graces of the Nation, the other two having been "Mary" and "Eva." Since then "Mary," whose real name was Miss Downing, passed away in the silence of a convent cloister; but "Eva" is still alive, residing with her husband, Dr Kevin Izod O'Doherty, in Australia. "Speranza's" poetical genius, it may be added, had a wider range than the field of Irish literature. She became the champion or a universal Republic, and a preacher and priestess of humanity. She moreover penned some exquisite metrical translations from Hugo and Lamartine, Heine and Schiller, in whose languages she was thoroughly well versed; while many of her own original lyrics had the compliment paid them of being translated into various European tongues.

Mr P. Aitken, tailor, Octagon, Dunedin, invites inspection of his very superior cloths, including several varieties of the best possible kinds.

Father Joseph Cozza-Luzzi, of the order of St Basil, sub-librarian of the Vatican, has discovered among the *Codex*, recently bought from the Borghese family, a papyrus containing a very important document dated Ravenna, 854, relating to the history of the temporal power in the middle ages. In it a certain John of Nobula, consul and Governor, donates and transfers territory subject to his jurisdiction to the Archbishop of Ravenna and his successors in testimony of his devotion to Pope Leo IV.—*Liverpool Catholic Times*.

A GROWING BUSINESS.

THE DRAPERY SUPPLY ASSOCIATION

Point with great pride to the phenomenal success they have achieved since they opened at 86 and 88 George street, Dunedin, two years ago. They claim, without fear of contradiction, that no other House in Town can show such a growth and record in the time; and still there is no let up. Why is it? Why are they making such headway? They will inform you it is because they **IMPORT DIRECT**, buy for **CASH**, and sell for **READY MONEY** only, while their expenses are lower than Princes street shops. They have a good location, are prompt, accommodating, and a pushing, trade-making Firm. In fact, they fill a want by supplying really reliable goods at prices within the reach of all. They have now opened up their

SUMMER SEASON'S SHIPMENTS OF DRESSES, PRINTS, MILLINERY, MANTLES, HOUSE FURNISHINGS, &c., &c.,
and cordially invite inspection and comparison. Pay them a visit, and be satisfied and pleased.

DRAPERY SUPPLY ASSOCIATION,
86 and 88 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

R. W. WALTERS AND CO.

UNDERTAKERS, CHRISTCHURCH.

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

TURKISH BATHS, HIBERNIAN HOTEL

MORAY PLACE,
DUNEDIN.

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

H. DORING Proprietor.

TIMARU.

T. J. BURNS Proprietor

(Late T. O'Driscoll).

First-Class Accommodation for Boarders and Visitors.

FREE STABLING.

HOWDEN AND MONCRIEFF

SEEDSMEN AND NURSERYMEN,
51 PRINCES STREET,
DUNEDIN.

TESTED SEEDS.

MANGELS—Norbiton Giant, Long Red, Yellow Intermediate Globe, etc.

SWEDES—Champion, Imported Purple-Top, Skirving's, Bangholin, etc.

YELLOWWS—Aberdeen Green-Top and Purple-Top, Fosterston and Dale's Hybrids, etc.

WHITES—Devon Greystones, Lincoln Red Globe, etc.
Samples and Prices on Application.

NEW "MODEL" SEED DRILL—The most useful for Mangels, Turnips, Carrots, etc. All who have used it are enthusiastic in its praises.

"IRON AGE" CULTIVATOR AND HORSE HOE—Adjustable to any drilled crop, easily converted into a Weeder or Double Plough. Unequalled for the thorough efficiency of its operations and excellence of its get-up.—See Price-List.

RELIANCE CHEMICAL CO.'S SPECIAL FERTILIZERS—Give definite and satisfactory results wherever applied.

List of Prices and Testimonials on Application.

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.

ALL NATIONS' FAIR

To be held in

GARRISON HALL, DUNEDIN, NOVEMBER 28, 1892.

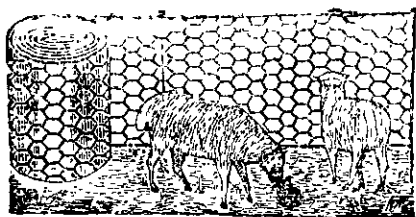
In aid of

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, SOUTH DUNEDIN.

All friends desirous of contributing towards the erection of the Church to the National Saint, are requested to communicate with Rev Father Hunt.

MISSING FRIEND.

WANTED the address of **MR. CORNELIUS (JACK) BARRETT**, a native of the City of Cork and last seen in Dunedin about 10 years ago; left then for Canterbury, N.Z. His brother Edward seeks him on important business. Any information will be kindly received by his sister, Mrs Fleming, Glens Cottage Broadway Terrace, Wellington, N.Z.



J. W. FAULKNER

CUMBERLAND STREET (Opposite Railway Station),
DUNEDIN.

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NOTICE.

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The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 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.

HOME RULE.



HOME RULE for Ireland seems near at hand; and nothing can long delay it, except dissensions amongst Irish Home Rulers themselves. For this reason the action of the faction called Parnellites is greatly to be deplored; and our surprise is great to learn that any section, however small, of Irishmen can be so stupid as to aid and abet this faction. True, the Irish nation, as such, has emphatically repudiated the factionists, still these have unfortunately too many supporters. But we hope that these misguided men will soon come to see the absurdity and wickedness of faction and will return to their allegiance to their country, which claims their loyal support. More than enough has been given to faction, which should now cease, and would soon cease if all patriotic Irishmen would do as they are bound in justice and common sense to do—namely, throw in their lot with the overwhelming majority of their countrymen. Were this done, nothing could stop the onward progress of the question of Home Rule. We regard the opposition of the House of Lords as really not serious. This House will never run counter to the public opinion of the nation, and this opinion has been pretty emphatically expressed, and will certainly be still more emphatically expressed, in the near future. Some over-sanguine politicians think, and think so because their hopes run in the same direction, that the nation at the next general election will reverse its verdict on this question. But we doubt very much if any real statesman, or experienced politician, is of this opinion. All the probabilities are in favour of the opinion that, instead of revoking its decision, the nation at the next opportunity will return a still larger majority than it did at the last general election. By the time of the next general election "one man one vote" will certainly be the law of the realm, and registration will be self-acting. With these two amendments in the electoral law, the ranks of Home Rule voters will be immensely increased, and consequently there will be more polling at the polling booths. Before an increased majority of Home Rule members of the House of Commons, the Lords' House will and must pass a Home Rule Act for Ireland. All lovers of Ireland's peace and prosperity, as well as of the peace and stability of the Empire, will rejoice when this shall come to pass. No sensible man can understand why that should be denied to Ireland which is granted to the pettiest and youngest of the colonies, or why the peace and well-being of millions of men should be endangered by denying an act of simple justice and sound policy. Public opinion throughout the world is on the side of Ireland in this dispute, and nations are beginning to cry shame on the statesmanship that endeavours to perpetuate national strife, discontent, crime, poverty, and bigotry, in an old and illustrious country, whose sons have carved out for themselves glorious careers in every country in the world, wherever they found a fair field, fair play, and ordinary justice; whereas under the blighting influence of the unjust laws of the English Government the road of progress and distinction has been blocked against them for centuries and their native land has been turned into a species of Pandemonium. But it may be said, and it has been said, that all this belongs to the past. Nothing of the sort, for though some penal laws may have been repealed, the spirit infused into Englishmen and Scotchmen still subsists, and Irishmen in many ways are made to suffer from this spirit in many lands under British institutions. Here, for example, are not we still suffering the effects of the diabolical spirit of the penal laws, in finding ourselves compelled to pay double taxes in order to be able freely to educate our children in accordance with our consciences?

On Sunday a rumour that the Italians were to sing drew an immense congregation to the 11 a.m. Mass at St Joseph's Cathedral, Dunedin. The illness of Signora Cuttica prevented the engagement from being kept—but the performance of the choir was excellent. They had an important addition to their tenor singers in the person of Mr P. J. Dunne, late of Wellington. The Mass was Weber's in G. The Rev Father Lynch, Adm., was celebrant and the Rev Father Murphy preached. In the evening the preacher was the Bishop. The choir were assisted by Miss Rose Blaney and Mr James Jago. Arcadelt's "Ave Maria," and Palestrina's "Tantum Ergo," were admirably sung. Miss Blaney sang as a solo Luzzi's "Ave Maria," and Mr Jago Weiss' "O Salutaris"—both singers as usual acquitting them-

selves charmingly. Mr Vallis, the organist of the cathedral, is especially to be congratulated on his fine performance of one of Bach's fugues, played in the forenoon as a voluntary.

On Friday the annual reunion of ex-pupils took place at the Dominican Convent, Dunedin. Notwithstanding the numerous counter-attractions there was a full attendance, and a very agreeable and enjoyable evening was spent. The guests separated with reluctance at a comparatively late hour. On Tuesday, the Feast of All Saints, a number of the children attending the convent schools made their first communion at the 8 a.m. Mass in St Joseph's Cathedral. They also renewed their baptismal vows in the chapel of the convent, having their breakfast at St Joseph's school. In the afternoon a treat, provided by the generosity of certain visitors, among whom we may name Mr Sheedy of Greymouth, and several ladies of the Catholic congregation, was given. The tables were richly furnished and prettily laid out, and the little ones evidently recognised the advantages of their position: A careful hand, however, had introduced the traditional skeleton in the shape of a motto, written in ornamental letters on a black board, "Spare the rod and spoil the child." We must not doubt the awful impression produced, but it was not apparent. His Lordship the Bishop and the rev. clergy of the mission, with the Rev Fathers P. and J. O'Donnell, were present.

THE Most Rev Dr Moran visited Winton on Sunday, 23rd inst., where he said the 8 a.m. Mass and preached, preaching again at 11 a.m. His Lordship afterwards catechised the children, and also preached in the evening. On Monday the Bishop returned to Invercargill, where he continued the examination of the Catholic schools, which was very satisfactory. The number of children attending these schools is 340.

On Tuesday, the commemoration of the holy souls, solemn office for the dead, and High Mass of *Requiem* were, as usual, celebrated in St Joseph's Cathedral, Dunedin. The Bishop acted as celebrant, the Rev Father Hunt as deacon, the Rev Father Murphy as sub-deacon, and the Rev Father Lynch, Adm, as master of ceremonies. The music was performed by the choir of the Dominican Nuns. The singing of the "Dies Iræ," we may add, was particularly effective. The verses were sung alternately, with and without the organ accompaniment, and the harmonies were most skilful and pleasing.

THE Rev Father Ryan, a young priest lately ordained in Ireland for the Dunedin mission, arrived in this city by the s.s. Manapouri from Melbourne on Tuesday. The rev gentleman had come out from Home in the s.s. Orizaba. He describes the voyage as very pleasant. The passage to New Zealand, however, was rough.

THE sentences passed on the Broken Hill leaders seem to prove a good deal of determination on the part of the authorities—indeed, if we were to say ferocity, we should not, perhaps, mistake the proper term. The Secretaries, Sleath and Ferguson, have each received two years' hard labour, and others 18 months, nine months, and three months respectively. The Directors, meantime, who forced on the strike, by their shameless breach of agreement, and are morally accountable, go scot free, and are even hailed as victorious. We have not seen the details of the trial, and therefore are ignorant of what has been proved against the men condemned. But of one thing we are fully convinced:—It will never tend towards a settlement of the labour question to give Socialists and Anarchists a plausible pretence for their arguments. But this is an effect that harsh dealing like that referred to must certainly have. These sentences appear suggestive of a hostile and highly prejudiced tribunal.

LABOUR DAY was most successfully observed in Dunedin. The procession was imposing and well carried out, and all the amusements of the festival were most enjoyable, the weather was exceptionally fine, and nothing occurred to mar the general holiday. All the world and his wife were abroad in every possible direction.

Apropos of the letters of certain correspondents who have been annoyed by a statement made by an "occasional correspondent" writing from Darfield two or three weeks ago, we beg to say that we are unable to see the gravity of the situation. Father O'Donnell, it seems, announced at a public meeting that Mr O'Malley had promised a certain sum for Church purposes, and, according to our correspondent, Mr O'Malley denies the promise and refuses to act in accordance with it. What have we, then, more than a misunderstanding that often occurs? We do not pretend to account for it, but we do not see any reason to doubt that all the parties concerned may be in good faith. For our own part we have no interest in the matter one way or another. We are, however, sorry that our columns should have been made a medium of annoyance to anyone, and so far as we are accountable for this we apologise for it. We have never had the slightest reason to show any disrespect either to Mr O'Malley or to Mr Barrett, and should be very sorry, indeed, to be guilty of anything of the sort.

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THE Rev Father O'Donnell informs us by wire that the sum due on the Darfield presbytery, and for which Messrs O'Malley, Burke, Riordan, and Clinton are responsible, is £100.

THE Catholics of Auckland are preparing to give their Bishop a hearty reception on his arrival, which is expected to take place by the incoming San Francisco mail, on Friday the 4th inst.

WE publish elsewhere a brief sketch of the Church of St Patrick, South Dunedin, now in course of erection. Our readers will thus see how worthy an object is to be served by their giving aid to the approaching All Nations' Fair.

CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own Correspondent.)

A GRAND social and musical entertainment, which was largely attended and a financial success, was, on Tuesday evening last, held in the Oddfellows' Hall at Port Lyttelton. The Rev Father Purton, the parish priest of Lyttelton, was present, and his Worship the Mayor of the Port, Mr Bryce, who presided on the occasion, expressed the great pleasure he felt to be present and take part in the proceedings, and apologised for the unavoidable absence of the Most Rev Dr Grimes. The concert opened with an overture "Martha," which Miss O'Brien, Miss Beverley, and Mr Smith executed in good style. Messrs Hennessey and Joyce gave each a song, and Mrs J. Hayden rendered admirably the selection "Kate of the Dee." Miss and Mr Hayward accomplished tastefully a duet, "Life's dream is o'er," and Miss K. O'Brien was as happy in the vocal item "Why does mother stay so long?" Mr Borrowes sang "Mona," and later on another song, and Mr Fletcher gave a comic song. Mr E. M. Irwin gave in good style two excellent recitations. Miss Bryant, who was expected to delight the audience with a choice selection, was from some cause absent, and the rich strains of her voice was unheard on the occasion. After a short interval in the programme Miss Galbraith and Mr Parson rendered with good taste an overture on the piano and the violin. Mr H. Gleeson sang "Comrades," and Miss McCarty rendered, by special request, "Killarney." A vocal duet, which Mrs Hayden and Miss B. Hollis sang, followed. Miss M. William's song, "The last wish," was well received, as was Mr W. Hoban's comic song, "The poor Chinese." Mr Hayden and Master Kenny danced an Irish jig, and Mr Price sang a comic song. Miss O'Brien performed the onerous task of accompanist, and the singing in choruses of "God defend New Zealand" ended an attractive and well rendered programme. The hall was subsequently cleared, and dancing was until a late hour kept up.

A large and representative meeting of Catholics in this city took place on Sunday afternoon last in St Patrick's Hall, in order to devise means to comply with the wishes which the Catholic hierarchy expressed at their recent meeting in Dunedin. A committee was formed. The Rev Bro Joseph and Mr E. O'Connor, who was elected secretary, have, at the special request of Dr Grimes, who presided on the occasion, prepared a full report of the meeting. There was a similar meeting at Leeston on the evening of the same day, at the close of the mission which the Rev Father Cummings, V.G., has preached in that district.

The Catholic men who attended the various services at the pro-Cathedral on Sunday last signed the congratulatory address which is to be sent to the Pope on the occasion of the golden jubilee of his episcopate. The address is very well expressed.

I regret to record the death of Miss M. J. Fogarty, who died on Friday last in the 21st year of her age, in Creyke street, Christchurch. The deceased young lady, who was much respected, was by trade a dressmaker, and was engaged with the firm of Messrs Ballantyne and Co., drapers, in this city. She was on Sunday last buried at the Catholic cemetery at the Sand Hills, and her funeral was largely attended. A mournful coincidence with her death is that Miss Fogarty has experienced, within the last 12 months, the loss of both her parents.—R.I.P.

The Rev Dr Grimes preached an eloquent sermon on Sunday night last at the pro-Cathedral, and has on each evening during the week given a short address in explanation of the recent papal encyclical on devotion to St Joseph.

I hear that the Rev Father Chastagnon, who has for many years back been the parish priest at Ashburton, has been transferred to Darfield, and the Rev Father O'Donnell, the late parish priest at the latter place, is to take charge of the Catholic people in the Ashburton parish.

Mr Walter Bently, the talented and popular actor, who has ended a phenomenally successful season at the Princess Theatre, Dunedin, commences a season in this city with the "Silver King" on Monday evening next at the Theatre Royal; but owing to the limited nature of the season this favourite play can only be staged for three nights. At the same theatre the Jubilee Singer and Virginia Concert Company, a troupe of coloured ladies and gentlemen, are now drawing crowded houses.

The last Sunday in October, the month set apart especially for the devotion of the Rosary, was observed at the pro-Cathedral with great solemnity. The Rev Father Bell said High Mass, and the Vespers, which commenced at 6 p.m., were followed by a solemn procession in honour of the Blessed Virgin. The thurifer, cross-bearer, and acolytes, also a numerous cohort of little ladies, very beautifully attired in white dresses, and under the charge of several Sisters, proceeded first. Then came the Children of Mary, members of the Living Rosary, and the girls' Christian Doctrine Society. These were followed by the school boys under their devoted teachers, the Marist Brothers, two of whom bore on their shoulders a beautiful and richly-draped statue of our Blessed Lady. The members of St Aloysius' Guild, the Literary Society, the sanctuary boys, his Lordship Dr Grimes, the Rev Fathers Cummings and Bell, and the church choir advanced next. The men of the congregation and, after them, the ladies followed. About eleven hundred persons, including the school children of both sexes, took part in the procession, which advanced from the altar into the street. From thence they proceeded, bearing lighted tapers, along the tree-overshaded path which winds around the church property. The reciting of the Rosary, the sacred vocal music, the numerous tapers and frequent displays of coloured fire made up a beautiful and august scene. When the congregation had returned and seated themselves again in the church, his Lordship delivered from the altar rails a short but impressive discourse on the sacred rite which had just taken place. His Lordship imparted his blessing to his flock on the occasion, and a solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament ended the ceremonies of the evening.

The Rev Father Cummings requested at the usual monthly Mass, which he said on the morning of the same day at Addington, a very numerous attendance at the concert which is to take place on Thursday next in the Oddfellows' Hall, Lichfield street, in aid of the Addington Catholic school. He showed what a struggle there is to support Catholic schools, and how necessary it is that Catholic children should receive a thorough Christian education.

Ten working-men were on Friday last discharged from the Government Railway Workshops at Addington. It is said that nineteen more will on Friday next receive their *nunc dimittis*. Various reasons are assigned for the dismissal of so many hands. The workmen themselves ascribe this issue of marching orders to the malignity of three gentlemen known as the Railway Commissioners, whose term of office is nearly ended.

The first half-holiday under the provisions of the Shop Assistants' Act was kept in this city on Saturday last. From the lists which have been published of tradespeople who have agreed to the movement, it seems that nearly four hundred shopkeepers closed their places of business at 1 p.m. On Friday evening the shops which were usually kept open on Saturday nights, except those of the butchers, remained open till the hour at which they are closed on Saturdays. Numbers of people promenaded the streets, but the crowd was not so large as that which is to be seen on a Saturday night nor did the business done in the shops appear to be brisk. But it is thought that matters could not be otherwise. People have not yet become accustomed to shop on Friday evening, and Friday has not yet taken the place of Saturday as a general weekly pay-day. During the week there has been much discussion on the subject. The grocers, who have advertised that they intended to close on Thursdays have been persuaded to close on Saturdays. Business men have met in Leeston, Southbridge, and Rangiora and passed resolutions to the effect that the holiday should take place in these towns on Saturday. A well-attended meeting, at which his Worship the Mayor presided, was held on Monday evening last in Port Lyttelton.

THE BISHOP OF AUCKLAND.

(New York Freeman, September 10.)

RIGHT REV BISHOP LUCK, of Auckland, New Zealand, has been travelling around the world to raise funds for the support of missions among the Maoris, a pagan tribe which constitutes a large part of the population of the extensive diocese over which he presides. Last week the Bishop was in New York, and during his stay here was the guest of Mr John Whalen, a prominent lawyer of West 155th street. The following entertaining sketch of his work among the New Zealand pagans was published a few days ago in the New York Herald:—

Among the travellers from the ends of the world whose stories find interested ears here, the Rev John Edmund Luck, D.D., O.S.B., Catholic Bishop of Auckland, New Zealand, who has been in New York for 10 days, is one who was in a position to tell an engaging tale of life there, as seen by an observant and intelligent resident.

Bishop Luck presides over the spiritual destinies of a large diocese in New Zealand. He has been in charge of the Catholic interests in Auckland and its vicinity for the last 10 years. In accordance with the regulations of the Church, directing bishops to visit and make personal report to his Holiness the Pope once every 10 years of affairs under their charge, Bishop Luck left Auckland last year for Rome, where he had an audience with Pope Leo. Then,

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combining business with pleasure, he set out with the Pope's sanction on a tour of Europe and America, his mission being to collect funds to assist in the work of the Church among the pagan tribes in New Zealand.

He has visited during the past 16 months many of the countries of Europe, and has been successful in his mission. He reached this country a week ago (Wednesday), and left this city on Friday last, after having seen a great deal here to interest him, and after having raised a satisfactory amount from the faithful for Church work at home.

Bishop Luck came over in the same steamer with Lawyer John Whalen, of 153th street, and has been the guest of Mr Whalen during his stay in New York. He was seen at the lawyer's house during the week and he told many entertaining things of his work in New Zealand. He is particularly engaged in the effort to reach the pagan Maori tribe and bring them within the Church, and it was principally about them that he talked.

In his diocese, which is about the size of Ireland, Bishop Luck said that there are 36,000 Maoris; a majority of those still living on the island of New Zealand. Of these perhaps 4000 are members of the Catholic faith, while the others have been so largely influenced by the education they have received from the whites that the Government no longer has trouble in controlling them. This is particularly true since the revolution of 1860, which was suppressed after a long period of lawlessness on the part of the tribesmen, who then hoped to throw off the English yoke.

"Do you find satisfactory progress in your work among the Maoris?" Bishop Luck was asked.

"Considering the material with which we have to deal there is no question of it," he replied. "There have been Catholic missions among them now for 50 years, although the field was temporarily abandoned years ago. Thirty years ago there were 20,000 converts among the different tribes, while at the present time we have only about 4000. While this is a numerical loss the people are better educated and more ready to accept the doctrines of the faith than before the war, which estranged many from us."

"We have in New Zealand four Catholic dioceses. In my diocese there are only three brick churches, while there are 36 frame buildings. We have 26 churches for the Maoris. Many of these can scarcely be regarded as edifices, as they are, more properly speaking, sheds; yet they have roofs under which the converts gather for earnest prayers.

"We have clergy constantly among them, and at all times there are in each parish catechists, with whom the converted Maoris meet three times every day for prayer.

"Without desiring to make any invidious distinction," went on the Bishop, "I can say that the Maoris look to the Catholics with more favour than to the missionaries of any other faith. We make no effort to impose upon them or to grow rich out of their possessions, while about the first thing a minister of the Church of England does is to make provision for a fine house for himself and his family. So strictly true is this that the Maoris have a habit of saying, 'The English teach us to raise our hands in prayer so they may pull the ground from under our feet.'

"It will interest you to know that the Mormons are at work among this people. The task for them is not a severe one, either, as the Maoris readily embrace the doctrine of polygamy, it already being one of their tribal customs. I remember that when I once

engaged a publisher to print our Bible in the Maori language there was delay, owing to a prior order from the Mormon missionaries. There are many vowels and k's in the language, and the printer had such a limited supply of type that he could not undertake my work until he had completed the other.

"The Maoris make good church people," Bishop Luck said in conclusion, "but I fear the race is dying out, as the Tasmanians have before them. Recent census figures reveal the fact that there are fewer now than when last they were numbered, and it cannot be many years before they will exist only in memory."

The Bishop spoke very enthusiastically of the climate and products of New Zealand. He is an Englishman, but said he was entirely satisfied with his adopted country. He went from this city to Boston, where he will be for a few days the guest of Archbishop Williams, and he expects to sail next month from San Francisco for Auckland.

THE ITALIANS IN DUNEDIN.

FURTHER experience served to confirm us in the opinion we had formed of the merits of the artists in question. As is the rule where genuine excellence is concerned, their singing improved on acquaintance. Signora Cuttica was, for example, especially charming in the shadow dance from "Dinorah," a song—excuse the bull—requiring a combination of delicacy and brilliancy not easy to find. It was a melancholy memory that, in the very same place, more than sixteen years ago, we had heard the ill-fated Lima de Murska sing the song. She was a little discomposed, however, owing to a lime-light that would not work, as had, indeed, been made evident to the audience before the curtain rose by a somewhat vociferous discussion that took place behind the scenes. Poor lady, worse trials were in store for her. Signora Cuttica did not attempt the dance, or sing the song in character, but her success was perfect. Another feature of the concert was the singing by the *prima donna* in Italian of the song "Fate's Decree," written by Mr Charles Umbers, and composed by Mr Whitwell-Butler. We had already referred to this song, which was sung for the first time at the concert recently given in aid of the building fund of the North-east Valley church. It pleased us then very much, and we are flattered at finding that it has obtained the approval of an infinitely higher authority. Even a reigning *diva* cannot afford to throw her notes away or to give an audience anything unworthy of her. The song was received with enthusiasm, and the fair singer made her own sentiment evident by inviting the composer, who had played her accompaniment, to share in the ovation. From one of the bouquets thrown, and which bore the motto, "With kind wishes for your future," she plucked some of the flowers and handed them to Mr Butler as his acknowledged due—a graceful act, we may add, that was fully supported by the house. Signorina Mattioli also won fresh laurels. Her singing especially of the famous *polacca* from the "Puritani" was a complete triumph, and proved her a mistress of the florid art. The song we should choose from Signor Cuttica's repertoire would be *par excellence* "La donna é mobile." His singing of it could hardly be surpassed, either in execution or expression. And Signor Travagliati? Surely that prayer to the Blessed Virgin—"Simon Boccanegra" stands for it in the programme—showed him at his best; the fervour and passion of his singing were almost overpowering. Signor Sisco and Signor Iorio, likewise

more than sustained the first impression made by them—and as much may be said of the instrumentalists, Miss Brabazon and Signor Rebotaro.

On Saturday night a *contre-temps* occurred. A concert was advertised to be held in the Garrison Hall. When an audience arrived there in crowds, nevertheless, they were met at the doors by an announcement of "no performance." Some dispute about money—the root of all evil—it seems, had taken place between the artists and their managers—*hinc illa lachryma*. We understand, moreover, that the matter had given Signora Cuttica a very genuine and severe nervous attack—so that, in her case, illness might with truth have been pleaded. This also prevented the lady from fulfilling an engagement to sing at St Joseph's Cathedral on Sunday. We must, besides, remember that the musical temperament is easily affected, and when those who suffer from it are strangers in a strange land, some latitude must be allowed them. If the steps they take to protect themselves appear somewhat strong, not to say eccentric, they are still not without an excuse. The artists in their explanation promise us more music, and that, doubtless, will atone for all.

CATHOLIC CHURCH AT SOUTH DUNEDIN.

In view of the approaching bazaar to be held in aid of the building fund of St Patrick's Church at South Dunedin a short description of what the Church will be when finished may possibly interest the readers of the TABLET.

The general dimensions of the building are such as not only to meet present requirements, but also to make provision for the future inevitable development of the congregation.

The accommodation provided will be as follows:—A semi-circular colonnaded portico 25 feet in diameter, having three doors communicating with an interior porch 25 by 13 ft., over which will be the organ loft, of similar size. On one side of this porch will be the Baptistery, enclosed within an iron screen and on the other, the stairway to the organ loft, etc. Four arches each 17 by 9 ft. 6 in., hung with Cordova leather curtains will give access to the nave and aisles from this porch so that on crowded occasions the curtains may be withdrawn, and the space thrown into the church. The main body of the Church will consist of a nave 80 by 25 ft., two aisles each 80 by 12 ft. 6 in., two side chapels each 9 by 12 ft. 6 in., and a sanctuary 24 by 24 ft., in addition to which there will be two sacristies, each 20 by 12 ft., connected by means of a corridor 25 by 6 ft.

The general design of the church is on the lines of the Roman Basilica, the principal features consisting of largeness of proportion in the external outline reserving the interior for the decorative effects.

Viewing the church externally, the two principal features are the semi-circular colonnaded portico, which will be of stone, in the Corinthian order, approached by a flight of eight semi-circular steps, and the central dome, which will rise from an octagonal base of stone and brick, with a colonnade of 18 Corinthian columns, each 12 feet high, carrying it up to a total height from the ground level to the top of the cross of 89 feet. The dome itself will be 24 feet in diameter, constructed with a wooden frame and covered externally with metal tiles, finished with colonnaded statue canopy and cross of metal.

The general finish and decoration will be in Roman renaissance, treated entirely in the Corinthian order. The arcade dividing the nave from the aisles will consist of five arches, each 16 x 9 ft 6 in., with decorated and moulded archivolt, and impost, beaded piers, and on each face of the piers fluted pilasters, supporting a moulded entablature with decorated cornice. Above this again the clerestory walls will be sub-divided into panels between paneled pilasters finished with a moulded course, carrying the decorated corbels of the ceiling beams, the whole rising to a height of 32 feet from the floor level. The ceiling throughout the building will be flat, subdivided by means of the longitudinal and transverse beams into coffer, each paneled in wood, well moulded and richly decorated.

The interior dome, which will be 50 feet from the floor level, will be finished in decorated glasswork, set in iron ribs, causing a flood of delicately-tinted light to fill all the upper part of the nave and sanctuary.

Ultimately, in order to finish this church as it should be, the whole must be treated with colour and gilding, and all the spandrels of the arches, the back of the altars, the panels of the sanctuary, etc, will have to be finished in fresco paintings, treating of suitable subjects. This in the Basilica takes the place of the stained glass so necessary to the finish of the Gothic church.

The present contract provides for the construction of the carcass of the whole of the building except the portico, the inside porch, and the dome.

The Hon Stephen Powys, son of Lord Lilford, of Lilford, Northamptonshire, has been received into the Catholic Church.

Messrs Burls and Chalmers, Octagon Buildings, Dunedin, are agents for the Western Australia Land Company. Land is now offered for sale in that rising colony at almost nominal prices, and an investment sure to pay richly may thus be easily made.

THE SILENT WARRIORS.

(By C. M.)

THE sun shone in at the window,
On the printer's case and type,
And the heaps of mystic letters
Were bathed in its golden light ;
And I thought of the truths there hidden,
Of the mighty power there laid,
In those piles of dusky metal,
When in marshalled ranks arrayed.

For by them our souls find voices
For truths the ages have taught ;
In volumes the dead have treasured,
In words of immortal thought ;
And they have tongues for our sorrows,
And songs of our joys or woe,
And in them life's records are written,
Of all that we mortals know.

As the knights who, clad in armour,
Went forth in the olden days
To war 'mid the downtrod nations,
With wrongs that stood in their ways ;
Thus our thoughts in this dusky metal
Are clad in their coats of mail,
To conquer the wrongs that oppress us,
Or evils our folly entail.

The sun in its golden glory,
Went down 'neath the rim of night,
And each leaden shape was gleaming
In flames of its dying light ;
Then stars in their hosts came marching,
As their silver lances fell
And flashed on the dull, cold metal,
Where truths we know not dwell.

A child in his feeble wisdom
Might place them with tiny hand,
But a king with his steel-armed legions
In vain would their force withstand ;
For they are silent warriors,
Whose tents are folded away,
Whose footprints go down through the ages,
Whose mandates the world shall obey.

And a thought in my soul seemed striving,
As our own good angel strives,
To warm the clay that infolds us
And wake from our sluggish lives ;
That we, too, are symbols waiting
The touch of the Master's hand,
When the truths that sleep within us
May light up each darkened land ;
And each soul in its earthly journey
May toil with hope sublime,
To leave for the unborn nations
Great thoughts on the scroll of time.

—Irish Catholic.

The goods sold at the City Boot Palace, Dunedin, continue to give purchasers the best possible satisfaction. All who buy there are sure to return and buy again.

We have again to call the attention of farmers and agriculturists generally to the advertisement of Messrs Reid and Gray. They will find all their wants in the way of machinery admirably provided for, and at very low prices.

Farmers should look out for the Massey-Harris open-back binder. They will find it at every agricultural show, and then they can judge for themselves.

Zola says Catholics may be easy in their minds about the romance on Lourdes he purports writing, as he shall write it without any malevolent intention. It seems to him that all the faith of humanity has taken refuge there. M. Henri Lasserre, questioned on the subject, said he has seen atheists recover the Christian faith at Lourdes.—*Liverpool Catholic Times*.

The establishment of Mr John Gillies, 18 George street, Dunedin, should be visited by all who are interested in the furnishing of houses. His stock includes all the articles that can possibly be required, and the utmost taste and skill have been exercised in their selection. The prices are extremely moderate.

Messrs Burton Brothers, Princes street, Dunedin, are still taking their unrivalled photographs at popular prices. Their time for doing so is, however, limited, and persons desirous of availing themselves of the opportunity should make no delay.

Wine clarifiers in France use more than 80,000,000 eggs a year.

The French Mission estimates its loss through the recent raid in Uganda at 100,000 francs (£4000).

Last year 3,000,000 books were issued to the people of London from free libraries.

Dublin Notes.

(Weekly Freeman, September 10.)

It is stated, with what foundation we know not, that Mr John Morley's opposition to a legislative eight hours day for miners has been considerably modified. During the Newcastle election he had many earnest discussions with several Labour leaders on the subject, and though he emphatically refused to make any public statement which could possibly be tortured into a vote-catching dodge, it was believed that the powerful arguments placed before him caused him to materially alter his opinions. Since his re-election he has carefully considered the various phases of the question, with the result that he is now less opposed to State interference than formerly. It is expected that Mr Morley will take an early opportunity of making a public declaration on the subject.

The golden jubilee of the Rev Brother Slattery, Superior of the Christian Brothers in Limerick, has been celebrated in that city. The proceedings were characterised by the utmost enthusiasm, and an address of congratulation was presented on behalf of the pupils of the Sexton street schools. Brother Slattery, during his fifty years' work as a member of the great teaching order of the Christian Brothers, whose successes at the recent intermediate examinations have been of so remarkable a character, won the esteem of a wide and ever-increasing circle of friends. In 1822 he entered the novitiate of the Christian Brothers of Lady's Mount, Cork, and after a short period was placed in charge of the school previously conducted by the far-famed Gerald Griffin. Liverpool was next the scene of his labours, but the work was so severe that his health broke down, and he returned to Mount Zion. In 1845 he resumed duty in Mill street, in the Liberties of this city, and for fifteen years, covering the famine times and the dark period that succeeded, he had to carry on the work not only of teaching the children, but in many cases of supplying them with food.

he states, the trade and industries of the country were at a low ebb; but since 1888—the report is dated last year, it must be remembered—improvement has been most marked, and the prospect is good. The number of factories of all classes on the register for Dublin city on January 1st, 1889, was 316; last October it was 345. In hard times and under difficult conditions that increase is something to be thankful for. The number of factories in the whole of Mr Woodgate's district at the date of his report was 3059, including scutch and corn factories. The chief increase in the number of factories of late has been in the butter and creamery factories, mineral water factories, and saw mills. We fear the increase in the number of saw mills is hardly to be welcomed. It is indicative of the process of denuding the country of trees, which has been set going by the Ashbourne Act.

Most Rev Dr Menrin, Archbishop of Port Louis, Mauritius, on Sunday appealed to the charitable citizens of Dublin on behalf of the large number of his flock who had been sunk in poverty by the effects of the terrible cyclone which devastated the island last April. On Sunday his Grace preached a sermon for that exceedingly meritorious object in the church of St Francis Xavier, Upper Gardiner street. His eloquent and pathetic address was generously responded to. His Grace, after drawing a vivid picture of the sufferings of the victims of the dreadful visitation, said (more than 1200 people were killed by the storm, nearly 20,000 houses or huts had been blown down or damaged so that they were no longer habitable. Seventeen of his churches had been entirely blown down, nine others had been unroofed, and nine others so damaged that Divine service could not be celebrated there. Three orphanages and over 40 schools had been destroyed. The loss to his diocese amounted to about £16,000, and the poor people had no means of helping themselves. Most of the inhabitants were reduced to penury, and even those who were rich before were now obliged to seek alms. The day following he visited the boys of the orphanage at the house of the parish priest, which had wholly escaped the storm, and here he found one who wanted an arm, one who had lost a leg. Oh, the wailing of these children was dreadful! At the convent he saw four girls lying dead upon the

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We are glad to see that the police authorities are beginning to take steps to protect the Catholics of Portadown and the neighbourhood from Orange rowdism. For a long time appeal was made to them in vain, and the negligence exhibited was disgraceful. On the occasion of the opening of the Monaghan Cathedral the Catholics going by train to the ceremony were exposed to unchecked Orange violence between Richhill and Portadown, though the Catholic authorities, remembering the disgraceful scenes that attended the opening of Armagh Cathedral, appealed for protection. On Saturday a man named James Mullen was beaten almost to death returning from the Portadown market, and on the same evening a fish-dealer named Robinson was beaten in the same neighbourhood by the constituents of Colonel Saunderson. It is time to stop this attempt of the Colonel's constituents to realise his aspiration and "put their heels on the necks" of their Catholic and Nationalist neighbours. All decent Protestants of every party unite in denouncing such outrage as a disgrace to their name and cause. We have no doubt the authorities will have the support of all the respectable inhabitants of Portadown in bringing the reign of terrorism to an end.

The report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops is published at too late a date to be of much value as throwing light on the condition of trade. The chief report of Mr Woodgate, Inspector of Factories, embodies extracts from the Dublin district. Mr Woodgate gives us some interesting information on the condition of certain Irish industries. We are sorry to see from a table furnished him by the Registrar-general that the cultivation of flax is gradually diminishing. In 1881 the area under flax amounted to 147,145 acres; last year the number of acres under the crop was only 74,672, or little more than half. Seventeen years ago the number of scutch mills in Ulster was 1330; last year the number was only 1005. Unremunerative prices and the exhaustion of the soil are the causes alleged for this falling off in the cultivation of flax. According to the statement of the report, a very large part of the land of Ulster has been "flaxed out." This is serious news. Is the same rent paid for the "flaxed out" land? With regard to the general condition of trade in his district, which embraces all Ireland except the busy Belfast corner, Mr Woodgate's report registers progress. In 1887,

ground, and one poor mother who knelt beside her daughter's corpse sought to bring life back into her child. The *debris* of the convent lay round on all sides, and one of the nuns was so wounded that he could not recognise her. It pierced his heart to see around all those dead and mutilated children. When he visited the church of the Immaculate Conception the roof had fallen in. On the pinnacle of the roof had stood a statue of the Immaculate Conception extending her arms to the people. When he visited the church the statue of the Blessed Virgin Mary was still on the pinnacle, but her arms were no longer extended towards the people—they were raised towards heaven—a miraculous fact which showed that after all the Blessed Virgin was with them. A hundred and seventy sugar factories were wrecked, and in one 250 workers, with the son of the administrator of the factory, who had taken shelter there, perished. When the storm was over poor Father McCarthy came to him and said—"Let me go to Ireland, to America; I know I shall get help." But he could not spare the good priest's services, and he himself had to come. As the friends of Job had helped him, so also he hoped would their friends all over the world help them to restore what had been thrown down by permission of the Almighty God.

W. B. Yeats, who was one of the founders of the Irish Literary Society, has many of the traditional characteristics of the poet. He is gifted by nature with a dark complexion, straight cut hair, a slightly bent figure; and he cultivates these advantages by letting his hair grow in a long lock which falls over his face. Somebody humorously said of him lately that his consuming ambition was to capture and tame a live *leprechaun*. He certainly has a leaning to the romantic, and has written some fairy poetry which sustains well the claims of latter-day Irish poetry as being in no way behind the lyrics of the Lover-Griffin school.—*Glasgow Observer*.

MYERS AND CO., Dentists, Octagon, corner of George street. The guarantee highest class work at moderate fees. Their artificial teeth give general satisfaction, and the fact of them supplying a temporary denture while the gums are healing does away with the inconvenience of being months without teeth. They manufacture a single artificial tooth for Ten Shillings, and sets equally moderate. The administration of nitrous oxide gas is also a great boon to those needing the extraction of a tooth. Read—[ADVT.]

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CHILDREN'S AND LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING, &c.
and by giving a real good article at a moderate price, hopes to be
favoured with your esteemed orders, which will always receive care-
ful and prompt attention.—Yours truly,
JAMES MOWILLIAMS

FOR THE OLD LAND.

(By CHARLES J. KICKHAM)

(CHAPTER V.)

Martin Dwyer's prosperous neighbour was not a tenant-at-will, yet he too, on hearing of the step taken by the Hon Horatio, rubbed his hands gleefully and repeated the words, "By gad, I'm glad of this," so often that his wife looked at him with some surprise.

"I thought," said Mrs Cormack, "you had your mind made up?"

"Yes," he replied, "I'd go with my landlord. But I know what a cry would be raised against me."

"Do you think Father Feehan would have minded much?" Mrs Cormack asked thoughtfully.

Her husband shrugged his shoulders, but made no reply.

"He is such a friend of ours," she added, "and such an amiable man, I don't think he would be unreasonable. He did not seem very angry when you said you would make no promise."

"Didn't he?" rejoined Ned Cormack with another shrug. "I thought you were a closer observer."

"Well, I'd be very sorry that he should fall out with us," returned Mrs Cormack, "and it would be a great shock to Margaret and Alice, who have been such favourites with him. In fact, I'd almost rather see you incur the displeasure of the landlord. What harm could he do you, as you have a lease?"

"Ah! I have laid out a great deal of money on this place," her husband replied. "You know I could only get a twenty-one years' lease; and only for the old house was going to fall, I'd never think of building with such a lease. But as you said yourself, when it should be done at all I might as well do it well."

"The old house was very nice after all," she remarked.

"Yes, for a picture" returned Ned Cormack, glancing at a sketch in water-colours that hung framed and glazed over the chimney-piece. "You made a very nice picture of it." But he looked back regretfully, for all that, to the early years of their married life which passed happily under the thatched roof, fully a yard deep, that looked so well in the picture; the "first coat" of which had been grasped in the horny hand of the reaper, before Cromwell cast his eyes upon the slope where it grew, and pronounced Ireland "a country worth fighting for."

Mrs Cormack, too, looked regretfully at the picture, and smiled as she remembered how her parasol used to come into contact with the eve, bringing down a shower of broken brown and black straw upon her. A bit of one of them was detected upon her bonnet in the chapel one Sunday by the lynx-eyed and satirical—though sensible and industrious—Miss Julia Flaherty, and she and some other young ladies were afterwards heard expressing their wonder how Ned Cormack's wife could "come in such style out of a cabin." But, as has been before indicated, the "whole country" was talking of the "style" of the young bride from Cork, and her "gold chain" and the absolute certainty of "breaking Ned Cormack, horse and foot." All this "talking," however, was thrown away, for fortunately Mrs Cormack never heard a word of it. That extraordinary young woman amazed and indeed frightened Molly Manogue by telling her one day, just as Molly was coming to the kernel of a toothsome bit of gossip, that she "did not like story-telling." This was a staggerer. But the piano! That quite knocked the breath out of social criticism, so far as Mrs Cormack was concerned. There was a general stare of incredulous astonishment, a lifting of the hands, and a turning up of the whites of the eyes when Molly Manogue announced the arrival of the piano; and henceforward Ned Cormack's wife was looked upon as a privileged person who might do just what she liked—drive in a coach-and-four over Corriglea Bridge, for instance, or invite Lady Oakdale to an evening party—without exacting the least surprise or calling forth remark or comment other than complimentary, even from Miss Julia Flaherty and her particular friends.

It must, however be borne in mind that at the time of Ned Cormack's marriage, the parson's daughter was the possessor of a piano—not the envied possessor, people would as soon have thought of envying an angel for having wings—of the only stringed instrument in the whole parish; of course, excepting fiddles, which were more numerous than they have ever been since. We were going also to except a guitar, the property of an old lady, the widow of a Waterloo officer. But that had long ceased to come under the category of stringed instruments—ever since the veteran, during his last attack of gout, brought it into collision with his physician's head, for hazarding the opinion that the famous phrase, "Up Guards and at them," belonged to the region of fiction rather than that of history. Both the doctor and the guitar were silenced; the one for the time being, and on subjects having reference to the Battle of Waterloo; the other for ever. But the "soul of music" which was knocked out of the guitar seemed to have been knocked into the cranium, for the doctor for many years after was troubled with a singing in the head.

At least in the matter of music we have been making wonderful progress those dozen years yast. Only the other day a young friend at our request, counted no less than 22 pianos within the boundaries

of the parish. But we must confess that the gratification afforded us by these statistics was modified considerably by the further information, incidentally added, that the 22 pianos were "All out of tune." We learn, however, that a movement has been set on foot by the dispensary doctor to secure the the occasional services of a tuner for the country town. And from our personal knowledge of the doctor's popularity and energy—and bearing in mind the intrinsic goodness of the cause he advocates—we venture to predict that harmony will reign from end to end of our parish long before the Phooka takes his next annual gallop over the summits of the surrounding hills.

Cynical people may ascribe the harmonious revolution just chronicled to an unhealthy hankering after "gentility"; but we are satisfied that a genuine love of music has been at the bottom of it. Nor is this love of music confined to the fair performers themselves. The Scotch agriculturist who would only consent to his daughter's getting a piano, on the express condition that she should "do her practising while he was about the farm," has not had a single imitator in the whole parish of Shannaclough. Though perhaps the "practising" is sometimes most agreeable when softened by distance, and listened to in the intervals of a *shannachus* with an old neighbour, from the kitchen chimney-corner. And doubtless "the concord of sweet sounds" with which at such moments the bucolic soul is "moved," loses nothing of its sweetness from the reflection that it in no way interferes with the more serious domestic duties.

"I never filled so many firkins as since I bought the piano for my daughter," a thriving farmer was heard to soliloquize in the market-house a week or two ago while his eyes dwelt complacently upon the "butter ticket." "A little education, after all, doesn't do the least harm to a girl," he added, as he put the ticket into his pocket.

But better still, the humblest home—even the hearth of the poor labouring-man—is vocal with the sweetest music below the stars—Irish children's voices attuned to the melodies of their own land of song.

* * * * *

After a silence of some minutes, during which both Mr Cormack and his wife unconsciously continued to gaze upon the picture over the chimney-piece, the latter said:—

"I am very glad you are not to be troubled about your vote," She took the silver thimble from her finger and laid it in its place in the work-box on the table beside her, and waited to see whether her husband happened to be in a very conversational mood. It was evident she had something particular to speak about, but did not wish to introduce it too abruptly. "It is strange," she remarked, closing the lid of the work-box noisily, "that Father Feehan should be so anxious for the return of men like this young O'Mulligan, who only want to get places, or something, for themselves."

"And their friends," said her husband with a smile, in which there was more than a suspicion of sarcasm.

"Do you think," she asked—evidently *apropos* of the last remark—"do you think does Mr O'Keeffe mean anything particular by coming here so often lately?"

"Yes," was the reply; "I have got a pretty broad hint of it."

"And what do you think?"

"I don't like it!" he answered almost harshly—drawing his little son, who was turning over the leaves of a picture-book at the table, quickly towards him, and running his fingers through the boy's crisp auburn curls. "He is too deeply in debt."

"I thought that was not his own fault, but his father's," said Mrs Cormack.

"And what difference does that make when he is in debt?" her husband asked with a look of surprise.

"Oh, it makes a great difference," she replied.

"Well, you are right," said Ned Cormack, looking admiringly at his wife, of whose clear good sense he was very proud. "It does make a great difference. But he'd be expecting too much money." And Ned Cormack passed his hand over his little son's face, and pressed his curly head against his waistcoat.

Six or seven years before, Ned Cormack would have contemplated the possibility of Mr Robert O'Keeffe, of Cloonmore, becoming his son-in-law with more than satisfaction. But that little curly head leaning against his waistcoat was not in the world then. And since its coming—all un hoped for as it was, a complete change had come over the spirit of the father's dreams. To get his daughter well and respectably married was now a very secondary ambition with Ned Cormack, of Rockview. He began to think with dismay of that "big fortune" so often spoken of in connection with his handsome daughter; and sometimes wished that she, like his first love, Ellen Dwyer, would go into a convent.

"Well, what would you think of Mr Delahunty?" Mrs Cormack asked after another interval of silence.

"Mr Delahunty has plenty of money," cried little Eddy. "He gave Jerry a half-crown for holding his horse."

"O Eddy!" exclaimed his mother, after exchanging a glance with her husband, "there is the young ass coming towards the paling. He'll put his head in and crop some of the flowers. Run out and drive him away."

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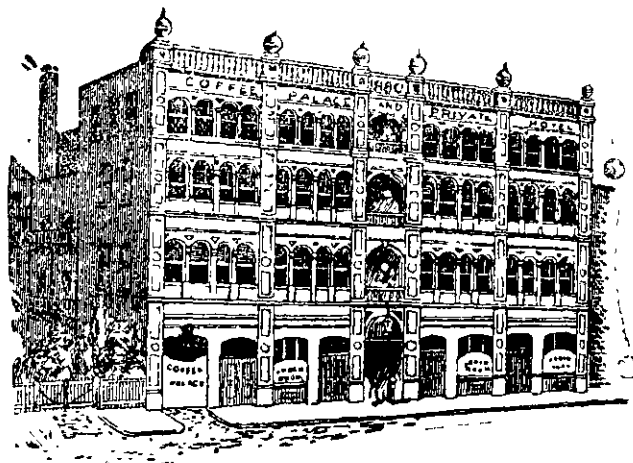
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"He, too, is looking for money," Ned Cormack replied, when Eddy had run out into the lawn, "and besides, business men are so uncertain. There are few of them now like your uncle."

"That's true," replied Mrs Cormack.

"But still you see it is business men who are purchasing estates everywhere."

"Yes, but what kind of business men? Men who began at the beginning, and lived over their shops till they had made their fortunes. They did not commence with a country house and a carriage like Delahanty."

"Oh, I must say," returned his wife, "that I'd be always uneasy if Margaret was married to him. He is too fond of display, and so is she. I could see that the carriage had its effect upon her. But I fancy she'd prefer Mr O'Keefe. He is really a very nice man; and his being a 'gentleman' goes a great way with Margaret. She is really quite ambitious, but I think Alice is the very contrary." Mrs Cormack, as she spoke, turned her eyes towards the ivy-clad farmhouse at the foot of the mountain, which at one time seemed to look down almost scornfully upon Ned Cormack's humble roof-tree, but never appeared homely, even compared with the modern mansion that had taken the place of the old thatched house. And Martin Dwyer's farmhouse had a great charm for Mrs Cormack. She often walked with Nannie and Nellie in the orchard on summer evenings when the trees were in blossom, and liked to sit upon Mr Armstrong's rustic seat and contemplate her own handsome residence, which year by year was growing into greener beauty, and putting off by degrees that look of bareness which at first displeased her—the while her two graceful daughters walked up and down by the hazels on the river bank. And when Terry Haurahan, the apple-man, had taken up his abode in the orchard house, and the eve apples and queenings were ripe, Mrs Cormack always came herself to make purchases and pluck the fruit with her own hand. And this she continued to do, up to November-eve, when, assisted by Tom Dwyer, she selected the winter supply, taking all the Nonpareilles—the right name of which Terry Haurahan took pains to assure her was "Moss umberella."

Yes, Mrs Cormack liked that old orchard, and had a great liking also for young Tom Dwyer. Perhaps that was why she looked towards the orchard just now when she remarked that her younger daughter was not ambitious like her sister. It used to annoy her to see how little either of them seemed to appreciate Tom Dwyer.

"Did you ever think of Tom Dwyer at all?" she asked, turning to her husband, who was watching little Eddy driving the young ass away from the flowers.

"I used to think of it," he replied. "His aunt would have liked it ac much. And it would be pleasant to have Margaret settled so near us. But there's no use in thinking of it now. The place is not fit for her."

"It would be easy to make it fit for anybody," she replied.

"Yes, if you only mean the house. But how would it be with the family?" he asked.

"That's true," Mrs Cormack replied, with a shake of her head; "I fear she could never get on with his mother. But if it was not for that, and if she really liked Tom, something tells me she'd be happier as his wife than she'd be with any man I know. Don't you think there is something above the common in him?"

"He has stuff in him if he got a fair chance," Ned Cormack replied. "I'd be glad to give him a helping hand if I saw any way of serving him." Ned Cormack was not only considered "lucky" himself, but the cause of luck in others as well. It was remarked that the man he helped was always sure to prosper. But it was only a knowing few who were able to see that the help was only given to those who possessed the qualities that made success almost a certainty. "Why wouldn't you ask Ned Cormack to secure you, and get a hundred pounds from the bank, as he got for Dick Shea?" Mrs Dwyer persisted for a long time in dinning into her husband's ears—till at last Martin gave way and made the request.

"No, Martin," said Ned Cormack firmly. "I'd be glad to serve you if I could; but, take my word for it, I'd be only injuring you if I did what you ask me."

Poor Martin Dwyer couldn't see the matter in this light at all and returned home thinking very hardly of his neighbour, who would be "leaving it all behind him" some day.

Mrs Cormack was then very glad to hear her husband say he would wish to give Tom Dwyer a helping hand. It was a proof to her that Tom possessed worldly prudence in addition to the other good qualities with which she herself had always credited him.

"I declare," said her husband, observing the bright, animated expression of her face at the moment, "you look as young as ever you did. I am not surprised that strangers take you for your daughter's sister. I must take care of myself or you will be formidable rival to them. I'd bet my life Tom Dwyer would prefer you to Margaret. But what do you really think about O'Keefe?"

Before replying, she took a field-glass from the table and going to the window directed it towards the mountain.

"Yes," she remarked, "I guessed it was Tom. He is leaning against Corrigbhoun. He seems to be rather given to loitering about lately. I thought you might set him down as an idler, and was rather surprised at what you have just said about him."

"He does all that he has to do that is worth doing," returned her husband. "He requires a motive for exertion. But he really does more than many young fellows I know, who make a great show of industry. I have often watched him doing two men's work, and yet, when he'd stroll over to the bridge after, you'd think by him that he had spent the day rambling about. I'd like to see him get a fair start."

"Ah!" his wife replied, with an unconscious sigh, "there is more in Tom Dwyer than you think." But, lowering the glass, she added somewhat absently, as if she wished to change the subject—"I see Mr Armstrong with the two children in the orchard. I am really very glad to see him able to fish again. I hope he will come over by and by. There is Alice singing one of his songs. I sometimes think she is fairly in love with him. She does not seem to care about the society of young men. But she always brightens up when she sees Mr Armstrong or Father Feehan."

"I think she is very like her poor Aunt Aileen in many ways," said Mr Cormack thoughtfully; "you must be careful of her health."

"Oh, she is quite strong now," was the rather hastily uttered reply.

"She seems to be quite unlike Margaret," the father observed. "She'll probably be a nun."

"You asked me what what I thought of Mr O'Keefe," Mrs Cormack remarked, turning from the window and replacing the field-glass on the table. "I confess I am beginning to feel uneasy. People will talk—but that's not what I care most about. If Margaret really liked him, and if you were opposed to the match, I'd be very anxious about the result."

"You don't mean," said her husband, smiling, "that Margaret is the sort of girl that would pine away and die of a broken heart?"

"No, indeed," she replied, "Perhaps I'd rather she was. But I fear this Mr O'Keefe is not over scrupulous."

"Do you mean to suggest that she might elope?" her husband interrupted in evident astonishment.

"Well, not quite so bad as that," she rejoined. "But things might turn out very unpleasantly if she set her heart upon marrying him and if you refused to give whatever fortune he required."

"Oh, nonsense," returned Ned Cormack, rising and buttoning his coat across his chest. "I'll probably be able to come at what he means to-night. Hello! Eddy! Get your hat till we go and see the young lambs."

"Don't forget that Father Feehan and Mr O'Keefe are to be here early," said Mrs Cormack as her husband passed the window. Ned Cormack replied merely by a nod, as holding his son by the hand, he murmured to himself:—

"My little boy! My little boy!" in tones of the deepest tenderness.

(To be concluded.)

CATHOLIC ENTERTAINMENTS.

(Nelson Colonist, October 20.)

THE St Mary's Building entertainment Fund at the Provincial Hall last evening was a big success, hundreds of persons being present. There was a numerous sitting at the tea at six o'clock. Before the company attacked the splendid spread, his Worship the Mayor (Mr Trask) opened the proceedings of the evening with a few appropriate remarks, expressing his pleasure at seeing so large a company present, and hoped that all would thoroughly enjoy themselves. After the Very Rev Father Mahoney had asked a blessing, full justice was done to the repast. The next item was the dramatic performance, which commenced soon after seven o'clock. Miss Duff gave the overture, a pianoforte solo. A song and chorus followed, given by the young lady pupils of St Mary's School, who sang well, and looked pretty with their floral wreaths and happy faces. The boys of the same school next performed the drama, entitled "He would be a Soldier," which went well. Master Augustus Scott took the part of Frank O'Driscoll, a student; Master Lancelot Frank, Jerry O'Donovan, a soldier; Master Henry Seymour, Father President, Prefect of the College; Master Joseph Scott that of drill-master; Masters Bernard Armstrong and Bertie Frank were the sergeants; Masters Norman Armstrong and Frank McCormack the corporals; a large number of the schoolboys made up the company of soldiers, and looked very smart in their uniforms. Mr O'Connell, as manager, brought the performance off without a hitch. Afterwards a number of musical selections were given, the contributors being Misses Trask, Duff, Housell, Kidson and Scott. Next came fortune-telling by two gipsies (Misses Hammerton and Maccabe); fairly well, in charge of Misses E. Frank, Hunt, and Hyland; bran pie, in charge of Misses Limmer and Hyland; sale of work, conducted by Mesdames Council, O'Connell, and Hyland, and Miss Higgins; representation of Rev Mother and an orphan, in charge of Miss Sweeney; refreshments, presided over by Mesdames A. Frank, Harris, Hyland, O'Connell, Nash, and Scott, and Miss Limmer; and flower girls selling bouquets, one of which, Miss Floyd, aged three, sold so many of her tiny bunches as to realise about ten shillings. About half-past ten the quadrille

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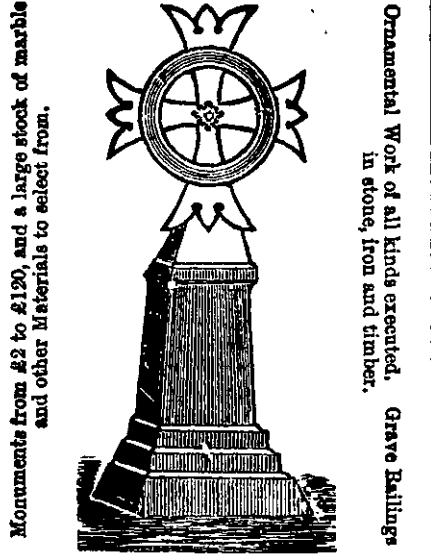
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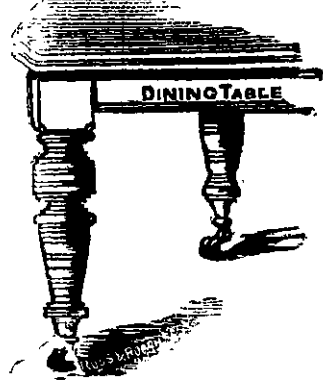


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Assembly commenced, Mr O'Connell making an efficient master of ceremonies, and Mrs and Miss Levien providing excellent music. During one of the intervals Mr Maginnity made a few remarks regarding the object of the entertainment, and the laudable and merciful work in which the ladies of St Mary's Convent were engaged. The management committee (Messrs McGee, Harris, O'Connell, Hyland, and Nash) worked hard, and it must have been gratifying to them to see the whole affair such a success. Besides those mentioned, there were a host of helpers, especially at the tea, and to these the committee desire to express their warmest thanks. One novel feature was a large plum pudding, which was sold in slices, and of which the Mayoress (Mrs Trask) cut the first slice. Altogether a handsome sum must have been realised for the building fund.

(Lake Wakatipu Mail, October 21.)

On Saturday evening a concert was held in the Athenæum Hall, Arrowtown, in aid of St Patrick's school fund. It affords us great pleasure to note that the entertainment was well supported, notwithstanding a heavy down-pour of rain. The hall was filled almost to overflowing, and if one may judge from the applause with which almost every item on the programme was greeted, it is pretty certain that all were greatly pleased with the entertainment provided for them. The programme, under the able conductorship of Miss F. M'Entyre (the school teacher), was also carried out in excellent style, and the affair reflects the highest credit on all those who were concerned in making it such a success.

The proceedings were opened by a piano solo, by Miss F. M'Entyre, for which she was much applauded. Mr Graham (Queens-town) sang in a very pleasing manner "The Quakers." The next item on the programme was a hornpipe by Mr B. Cotter, danced by that gentleman in his usual finished style, and much appreciated by the audience; while the musical portion of the fete was by Mr A. Anderson. Mr O. L. Mackenzie, by his humorous rendering of the song, "Ask the policeman," was very entertaining and received an imperative encore. The lady vocalist of the evening was Miss K. Robertson, and it goes without saying that that young lady sang with her usual good taste. "The wearing of the green," was sung very sweetly by the Misses Houlihan, Cotter and Aitkin. Miss E. Butler, with great archness of expression, sang the "Blue bells of Scotland," for which she was encored, and afterwards tendered a song of a very different description of which an expressive rendering was also given. The duet "Folly and fashions," by Mrs M'Carthy and Miss Butler was much appreciated, and listened to with rapt attention. A piano duet was also given by the Misses Cotter and Gilmour. The national anthem, "God defend New Zealand," was sung in a sweet and pleasing manner by the pupils of the school, their gentle and graceful movements on the stage—especially of the younger children—speaking much for the teacher as a disciplinarian.

During the interval the Rev Father Lynch came forward and, on behalf of the school, thanked the performers and singers for their services so kindly and admirably rendered. He also thanked the audience for their generous patronage.

The second part of the programme was a comedy "The Irish Tiger," the different characters being well sustained. Mr P. Healey, as Alderman Marrowfat, was all that could be desired, and his acting was really good, while Mr M. Tobin sustained the part of Bilberry, the flustering and obstinate old uncle. Mr F. Delany, as Sir Charles, showed himself a master of his part, and his personation of the masquerading young baronet was undoubtedly well executed, while Mr B. Cotter, as the young Irish groom, was simply gorgeous, and his antics elicited roars of laughter. Mr D. Shanahan, as John and general servant, also did very well. Miss S. Cotter and Miss T. M'Entyre, as Julia and Nancy respectively, displayed great culture, and were much admired for their skilful interpretation of the parts sustained by them.

It may be added that Miss F. M'Entyre, Miss E. Robertson and Miss T. Butler gave every satisfaction as extremely efficient accompanists. Financially also, the concert was a great success, £24 having been realised.

(Mataura Ensign, October 28.)

The seating capacity of the Gore Town Hall was taxed to its utmost limit on Wednesday evening for the concert in aid of the Roman Catholic Church Building Fund. The audience was a thoroughly representative one, and many of those present had come from considerable distances, attracted both by the programme of the entertainment and its object.

The first part was opened by a pianoforte duet by Miss Green and Mr Brett, and the second by a piano solo by Miss Green. Both the numbers were played in such a manner as to evoke hearty applause. Mr Bowler was the first singer on the list. He gave a spirited rendering of Poniatoski's "Yeoman's Wedding," and did not respond to an undeniable encore; and in the second part his contributions were "Here upon my vessel's deck," given with great fire and effect, and "Anchored," in response to the recall by the audience, who were clearly determined not to be denied this time. Miss Kate

Blaney, the first stranger to appear, sustained the reputation that had preceded her. She has a sweet and sympathetic, though not very powerful, voice, and "Fiddle and I" proved a most enjoyable number. But it was in the second part that the lady was most successful, singing Böhrend's "Daddy" with a rare appreciation of the sentiment of the beautiful and touching song, this number being accounted by many of those present the "gem of the evening." The old favourite "Robin Adair," was given in response to the demand for more. Master Outred followed Miss Blaney in the first part with an Irish jig, which he gave with great spirit and abandon, and this and a clog dance later on in Mr George Gleeson's best style were amongst the most popular items on the programme with the majority of the audience, both being encored. Mrs Dolamore's "Apart" was an enjoyable number, and Miss Mary Blaney's violin solos, "Blue bells of Scotland" and "Life let us cherish," were both deservedly warmly received. Miss Rose Blaney is the fortunate possessor of a very powerful and highly cultivated soprano voice. In the first part her artistic rendering of "Killarney" was rewarded by a vociferous recall, and "Coming thro' the rye" was given with all the archness the famous old song demands. In the second part Miss Blaney was equally successful with "Close to the threshold." Mr Macedo's robust baritone was heard to advantage in "Queen of the earth" and "True to the last." Mrs Lynch is an old favourite, and received a warm welcome. "Eileen Alannah" was encored, and the lady was quite as happy in her treatment of "Dublin Bay," while later on "When sparrows build" was also favourably received. Miss Stockwell was only down for one number, "Carissima," and the audience would gladly have heard her again. The same remark applies to the duet by Misses B. and K. Blaney, "Friendship," which was a rare treat. Mr F. Anthony brought both first and second parts to a termination with comic songs, "Where one goes, we all go" and "I've worked eight hours this day." Both were encored, and the singer obliged with "Home, boys, home," and "McCormack."

Mr Brett played most of the accompaniments in his customary skilful and sympathetic manner; Miss Green accompanied Mrs Lynch; Miss Rose Blaney her sister; while Misses Mary and Kate Blaney played violin obligatos for several songs. Mr Brett had sole charge of the musical part of the programme, and it could not have been in better hands.

Before the farce commenced Father Newport, in happy terms, thanked the audience for their patronage.

The farce, "Rum's from Rome," was then put on the stage, the characters being taken as follows:—Miss Chump, Miss d'Eterte; Old Mr Chump, Mr G. Allen; Julius, Mr G. Gleeson; Captain Smith, Mr Domigan; Mr Chips, Mr Macedo; Joe, Mr C. Grant. The farce, such as it is, was well played, but it is exceedingly idiotic and very stale, and we fancy the audience would have been better pleased to have had some more of their recalls responded to, and to have heard the Misses Blaney in another duet or two, which would also have permitted of the entertainment closing at a reasonable hour. As it was, the curtain did not fall till about twenty-five minutes to twelve.

The entertainment went off without a hitch, thanks in a great measure to the excellent arrangements made by the secretaries, Messrs Carr and Poppelwell.

The concert drew one of the biggest houses ever known in Gore—total takings said to be about £50.

(Wanganui Chronicle, October 20.)

The grand Catholic bazaar in the Drill Hall was opened last night by his Grace Archbishop Redwood. After "God Save the Queen" had been sung, his Worship the Mayor introduced the Archbishop. Mr Parsons said that the object of the bazaar was to provide funds for the formation of a Marist Brothers' school. He thought it spoke volumes for the people of this district that they would combine in helping in such an undertaking. He had hoped that his Excellency the Governor would have been present at the opening, but as his arrangements were made he was unfortunately unable to stay. He had asked him to express his regret, and as a token of his sympathy with the object he had handed him the very handsome donation of £5. However, if they had not the pleasure of the Governor's presence, they had the honour of his Grace Archbishop Redwood's. The Archbishop, having been introduced, spoke as follows:—"Mr Mayor, ladies and gentlemen,—First of all, I am very grateful to his Worship the Mayor for offering me the very great pleasure of opening these proceedings. The pleasure is enhanced by the fact that everything promises so complete a success. It is always a pleasure to have to deal with any business which promises to be a thorough success, and I think that even in spite of the weather this bazaar will be such. That result will of course be due to the well-known generosity and goodwill of the Wanganui public, and the readiness they show in helping any good object. I do not think there is any part of my diocese in which I have found more generosity or kindness than in this town of Wanganui. I do not know whether it is owing to the magnetic attraction of Father Kirk or not, but that may have something to do with the matter. He seems to have the happy power of gaining the good opinion of all, and if we look over this city we can see what work he has done through the generosity of

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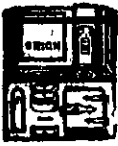
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the Wanganui public. I think we cannot look round this hall without being induced to put our hands in our pockets and buy some of the pretty things which have been provided for us. I am sure when we have this evening seen the elegant articles on the stalls around, our pockets will open wide and the money will flow from them wholesale. The objects of the bazaar have been explained to you by the Mayor. It is to provide the means of introducing the Marist Brothers here by supplying buildings to lodge them in. They will prove a valuable assistance to your children educationally by providing the means of giving a thorough finish to their scholastic training. I beg now to thank the Mayor for the kind assistance he has rendered to the success of the bazaar, and for his services in putting the matter before Lord Glasgow, and to declare the bazaar open. The stage was then cleared for the town band, whilst the public concerned themselves with the tastefully-dressed stalls.

The hall was nicely decorated, and the bright colours of the stalls and their gaily-dressed attendants produced a most pleasing effect. The stalls were all named after European nations or provinces, and a coloured sign over each announced its title. The presiding ladies and their assistants all wore the costume of the country their stalls were supposed to represent—a great improvement on the promiscuous fancy dress usually worn in such cases.

WELLINGTON.

(From our own Correspondent.)

October 29.

MR E. M. CARR, of the Railway Engineers' Department, has been transferred to Christchurch, where his presence will be welcomed by his old friends, whose names are legion, and more especially by the members of the Catholic Literary Society, of which he was a most painstaking and efficient secretary for some years. Mr Carr's health had not been the best, I regret to say, since his residence here, and consequently his application for a transfer to his native city has been granted. I only hope that when now he treads as it were, his native heath, he will be himself again, and that his undoubted literary abilities will be utilised on behalf of the literary Society.—Amongst the changes about to take place in the Telegraph Department, I notice that Mr R. F. Houlihan, for many years a resident in Christchurch, is to be transferred to Wellington. What will be Christchurch's loss will be Wellington's gain, for both Mr and Mrs Houlihan have always been ready and willing to assist in any good work connected with either of the parishes in the City of the Plains. I can bear testimony to the indefatigable manner in which they worked at the last bazaar, and the scenic results produced under the direct supervision of Mrs Houlihan were the best of their kind ever put upon the stage in Christchurch.

The eight Hour's Demonstration which was held here on Friday last was one of the most successful of its kind ever held in Wellington. The number of societies taking part in it, the expense incurred and labour entailed on getting up the affair and the general good conduct of the people during the time the procession paraded the streets as well as the absence of the slightest attempt at rowdiness during the day, were sufficient evidence of the dignity of the workman and his independence when placed in a responsible position. The workmen of Wellington are to be congratulated on the magnificent weather with which they were blessed for their show and also for the order and decorum everywhere maintained. It was certainly an object-lesson to those who are eternally thinking that unless the sons of toil have not some of the heaven-born aristocrats to lead them in everything, they are bound to make some serious mistake which will throw this world out of its well-balanced equilibrium.

Considerable improvements and alterations have been effected lately in the Catholic church at the Lower Hutt, and on Sunday last the opening of the sacred edifice took place, when his Grace the Archbishop officiated. The ceremony took place at the eleven o'clock Mass, which was splendidly rendered by the choir of St Mary of the Angel's Church, Boulcott street. Mass was celebrated by the Rev Father Lewis, and his Grace the Archbishop preached a very eloquent and impressive discourse on the occasion from the text, "Do this in commemoration of Me." The musical portion of the Mass, which was Farmer's in B-flat, was sung by the following ladies and gentlemen, Misses Ross (2), Messrs W. Ross, Rowe, Oakes and Gardner. The collection on the occasion amounted to a little over £70, which, considering the depressed times and many other causes, was a very creditable one indeed, and reflects much credit on the liberality of the Catholics of the Hutt parish. In the evening there was Solemn Vespers, when his Grace again preached to a crowded congregation. The improvements to the church have been carried out by Mr R. Hayes, under the direction of Mr J. H. Allen, architect.

On Monday last Mr J. H. Kirby, a member of the staff of the *Evening Press*, took his departure from here to take up a similar position on the *Evening News*, Napier. Mr Kirby has been a resident of the parish of St Mary of the Angels for some time, where he has

been a regular attendant, and has always taken a deep interest in the affairs of that parochial district. Mr Kirby, it will be remembered, had been for many years connected with the Press in Canterbury: He was, in the early days, secretary to the South Canterbury Education Board, and afterwards became editor of the *Timaru Herald*, from whence he sent those delightful gossiping letters to the *Lyttelton Times*, entitled "Timaru Talk." He afterwards became sub-editor of the latter paper, which post he held for some time, after which he came to this Island, where he held similar positions, and was for a session or two, Parliamentary correspondent of that paper, his sketches from the seat of Government being remarkable for their crispness and originality. I understand that he will contribute a weekly letter from Napier to a Wellington paper, which I am sure—unless his hand has lost its cunning—will be a most interesting, as well as a readable, epistle.

On Sunday morning last, a very pretty and impressive sight was witnessed at the Boulcott street Church, when upwards of 60 souls approached Holy Communion for the first time. The forty girls wore white dresses with veils and wreaths to match, and the twenty boys white rosettes, the members of the junior branch of the Hibernian Society wearing also green favours. There were also three adults—recent converts—who also received their first Communion on the occasion. The communicants had been receiving instruction for some time under the direction of the Rev Father Goggan, and none but those thoroughly well grounded in the Catechism, and having an intelligent knowledge of the truths of Christianity, were permitted to make their first Communion. In the afternoon at St Joseph's Church, Buckle street, there was a general renewal of Baptismal vows, and all the young communicants became members of the League of the Cross, whereby they promised to refrain from intoxicating liquors, until they attain their twenty-first year. Let us hope that will be only the beginning of their life-long abstinence from so vile a curse.

The new fife and drum band which has been established in connection with the Te Aro parish is making satisfactory progress under the conductorship of Mr Howell and it is expected that they will make their *debut* to the public on Nov 9th at the garden fair to be held in aid of the Orphanage building fund, at Father Lewis' gardens at the Lower Hutt.

It is intended to hold a social here on November 9 for the purpose of raising funds towards assisting the Irish Parliamentary party under Mr Justin McCarthy. For this purpose a preliminary meeting of ladies was held in St Patrick's Hall on Thursday evening last in order to make arrangements for providing refreshments on the occasion and anything else that may be necessary. There was a very good attendance, amongst those present being Misses Smith and McManaway, and Mesdames A. McDonald, Healy, O'Donovan, E. F. Gibbs, O'Dea, Dennehy, D. B. Lawlor, Maber, Fleming, Harris, and Ramsay, and several others whose names I was not able to get at the time. The social is being got up under the auspices of the local branch of the Irish National Federation, and will be somewhat on the lines of the recent Catholic entertainments which have been so eminently successful. The chair was occupied by Mr Healy, and Messrs J. P. McAlister and O'Dea explained to the meeting the reason of their being called together, and what they were expected to do. The ladies unanimously formed themselves into a committee and undertook to provide refreshments for the occasion. I am given to understand that some time ago his Grace the Archbishop expressed himself much in favour of the proposal, and promised his co-operation, and I am sure that the object alone will be enough to insure a bumper bouse irrespective of the excellent programme which will be provided.

The many friends of Mr P. J. Dunne, in this city and elsewhere, will regret to hear of his departure from Wellington on Monday last. Mr Dunne has been for many years a prominent member of the choir of St Mary of the Angels, Boulcott street, where his well cultivated tenor voice was heard Sunday after Sunday in rendering praise to the Creator of the Universe in the beautiful music of the Church. He was also a performing member of the local Liedertafel, and also of the Harmonic Society, so that from a musical point of view, as well as from that of the Church, his departure will be a loss. Mr Dunne was until lately in the Property Tax Department, and previous to that was on the staff of one of the daily papers here. Mr Dunne, who was accompanied by his sister, proceeds to Riversdale to take up some land in that district. His brother settled there some four months ago, a notice of his departure from here having appeared in your columns. Mr and Miss Dunne had a regular send-off on Monday, when several of their friends, ladies and gentlemen, assembled on the wharf and wished them God-speed in their new undertaking.

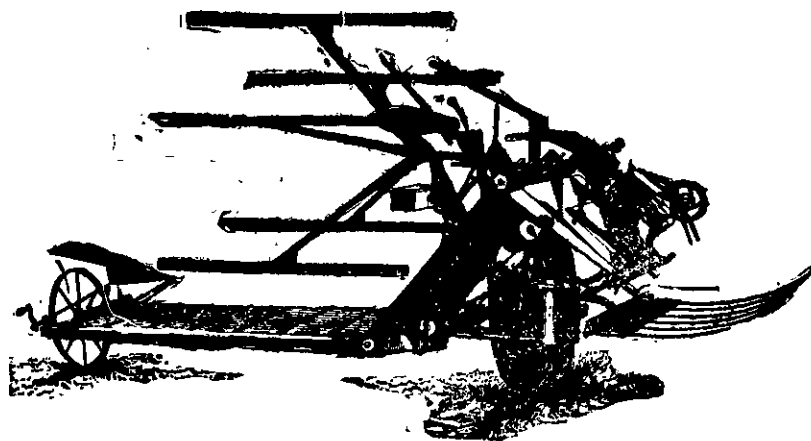
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M. ZOLA AT LOURDES.

M. ZOLA's visit to Lourdes (writes the Paris correspondent of the London *Standard*, September 2) has drawn particular attention to the so-called miraculous cures effected at that place. As stated in the *Standard*, he expressed some incredulity as to the miracle-working power of the shrine and pool. He demanded absolute proof, and for that insisted on the necessity of producing a person who had been cured of an outward malady. He urged, that if immersion in the Lourdes waters could cure internal diseases, they must have an equal power to heal external wounds, and said that he would be quite convinced if he saw that even an only skin-deep cut were healed in the few moments that the immersion lasts. With the object of demonstrating the reality of the miraculous cures, a girl, named Clementine Trouvé, was presented to the novelist. M. Zola's description of this case has already been published, but Dr Boissarie, corresponding member of the Surgeons' Association and Chief of the Lourdes Medical Cabinet, where those who declare themselves cured are subjected to a medical examination, was not satisfied with it, and has given his version of the story.

Dr Boissarie says M. Zola paid two visits to the Lourdes Medical Cabinet. The first was on the 20th of August. There were on that occasion some fifteen doctors in the room studying the cures which had just been effected. Among them were a member of the Academy of Medicine and some representatives of foreign medical faculties. The first person questioned was Clementine Trouvé, who had been cured last year of caries of the bone of her heel. In his certificate, the medical man who had attended her during three years declared nothing but an operation would cure his patient. The girl, who came to Lourdes with her foot bandaged with lint, consequent on suppuration, undid her bandages while she was in the pool. On leaving it there were no traces of the malady, and her heel, which was, it is affirmed, swollen and deformed before the immersion, had resumed its healthy aspect. She walked without her crutch, and felt no more pain. Eight days after this cure, Clementine Trouvé's medical attendant acknowledged that there was nothing left of her former disease but the scars. The following conversation then took place:—

M. Zola.—What you tell me is a miracle.

Dr Boissarie.—We never make use of that word, but we must acknowledge this fact cannot be scientifically and rationally explained.

M. Zola.—But, with such an example, I should, in your place, like to throw light on the subject and bring conviction to all. I regret I have not Paris medical professors around me.

Dr Boissarie.—We regret it also. The doors of our clinical establishment are open to all. We court open discussion. However, in the present case, everyone can see whether a wound exists, or whether it is closed. It is scarcely necessary to be a doctor for that. It suffices to have eyes and to look.

M. Zola.—Did you see the sore before the cure?

Dr Boissarie.—Her doctor had seen it. What would my testimony be worth? It would be suspected. That of the patient's doctor is a sure guarantee, and especially in the present instance, as the doctor in question is a sceptic, and does not believe in supernatural cures.

M. Zola.—But I should have demanded a searching inquiry, leaving no sort of doubt. Have you any other witnesses?

Dr Boissarie.—This child lives at Bouille, in the Department of the Vienne. The inhabitants of her village are for the most part Protestants. All of them can bear witness to her illness and to her cure. A grotto on the model of that of Lourdes has been constructed there. During her journey to Lourdes, the ladies who accompanied her in the train saw the sore, and the directress of the hospital ward under whose care the child had been placed can describe to you what it was like before the cure, and her foot after immersion in the pool. Moreover, the ladies presiding at the pool told us how the bandages and lint fell to the bottom of the water, and how the cure was effected before their eyes.

M. Zola.—But I should want an official inquiry and a photograph of the heel on the arrival of the patient.

Dr. Boissarie.—A photograph is a bad criterion. It does not give the tints and does not penetrate into the tissues. And after all what guarantee would the Commissary's scarf or the Gendarme's cocked hat give us? But this cure is not new, and I should like to be able to show you a cure just effected.

It so happened, said Dr Boissarie, that the second person who presented herself while M. Zola was in his cabinet was Marie Lebranchu, living at 172, Rue Championnet, Paris. She had been suffering from consumption, had long been a patient of the Hotel Dieu, and had just left the Franco-Dutch Hospital. Dr Marquez stated in his certificate that she was suffering from tuberculosis of the lungs, in which there were cavities. Moreover, at the Hotel Dieu Koch's bacilli had been detected in her expectorations. She had been bed-ridden for several months, and had lost forty-eight pounds in weight. After her first immersion, she went to Dr Boissarie's cabinet to have her cure officially noted. The most careful auscultation

by the doctors of that cabinet failed to detect any of the symptoms of tuberculosis. An instantaneous and complete modification of the lungs had taken place. M. Zola expressed considerable incredulity with regard to this case, which was presented to him. He found the lady's eyes particularly bright. But Dr Boissarie says that the cure of a consumptive patient can be supported with almost the same evidence as the cure of an outward wound. M. Zola was also present in the medical cabinet when two other striking cases of cure were verified. They were those of a deaf and dumb person, who afterwards heard and spoke, and that of a person suffering from neurosis;

"HE WANTED TO SEE THE WHEELS GO ROUND."

THERE was once a bright baby boy who loved to examine the internal structure of his uncle's watch in order, as he remarked, that he might "see the wheels go round." Smart and inquiring fellow! Some day he may make a watch that will keep better time than those which are made to sell and can with difficulty keep up with the days of the week, to say nothing of hours and minutes.

But for a hundred persons who know how a watch is constructed how many know what kind of "works" are inside their own bodies? Not one. Now the heart is the human pendulum. Sometimes it beats too fast and sometimes too slow. What makes it act in that way? Can you tell? Probably not. When its irregularity frightens you, you see "a doctor." Why don't you study up the subject yourself and learn as much about it as any locomotive driver is bound to know about his engine? Can't? Yes you can.

Look here, for instance. A man writes thus: "My heart would throb and beat as if it might jump out of its place." The "wheels" were going much too rapidly within his body. He was "gaining time" at a fearful rate, and when that happens a man nears his death faster than it is pleasant to think of. What was wrong with the machinery? Suppose we look into it and try to find out.

He says that up to April, 1890, he had always enjoyed good health. At that date he had an attack of influenza or the "grip." This left him in a weak condition as it commonly does. One morning, in the following July, he found a great patch of eruption, resembling ringworm, covering his thighs, which gradually spread until it covered the abdomen and all the lower part of his body. After this his appetite failed, and the natural and necessary act of eating caused him great pain in the chest. He adds: "The wind rolled around my chest and drove all the blood into my head."

No doubt he describes the sensation correctly, but the fact probably was that there was too little blood in his head rather than too much, and the wind had nothing to do with it. His system was underfed through the disease, and his bodily machine was running too fast from very weakness, not from surplus power; just as a ship rolls and tumbles about on the sea from lack of ballast. "I would go into a great heat," he says, "and the pain and dizziness were so bad that I feared I should fall down in a fit. At one time my hands and feet were cold and clammy, and at other times they would burn as if stung with nettles. For over three months I continued like this, getting weaker and weaker every day."

Certainly, what else could be expected? "Feeling now very anxious," he proceeds to say, "I saw a doctor, who gave me medicines and embrocations, but they were of no use, and I got worse. In August, 1890, it was I read in the *Freeman's Journal* about Mother Seigel's Syrup, and thought it might possibly help me. I procured a bottle from the Medical Hall, Ballinamore, and to my surprise after taking it I was much better. Further use of the Syrup caused the eruption, or rash, to disappear, and my food began to relish. I could soon eat anything. I was completely cured and was able to work again. I thank God that Seigel's Syrup was made known to me, and I am wishful to inform the public of its excellence so other poor sufferers may try it."

(Signed) William O'Hara, Lannanariugh, Bawnboy, Cullough, County Cavan, Ireland. June 5th, 1891.

Mr O'Hara is a farmer, and is well known and respected in his district. The ailment he describes was indigestion and dyspepsia, which produced the palpitation of the heart by the pressure against it of the stomach; the latter being inflated with gas generated by the fermented food. The poison from the same source also entered the blood and threw the brain and nervous system into disorder, thus assisting the general collapse. When Seigel's Syrup had expelled the poison, and set the digestive machinery once more in motion, strength returned as a matter of course, and the heart did its duty regularly and with its natural power. Had Mr O'Hara understood that all his various aches and pain had one and the same origin he would have been less disconcerted.

The inference seem to be that there is nothing like Mother Seigel's Syrup to make the human clock keep time and to repair it when out of order.

A Chinaman having to give evidence at Bow street, was asked how he preferred to be sworn. "Ob," said the Celestial, "kill 'im cock, break 'im plate, smell 'im book, all samey." There is nothing like an Oriental for really broad views in religious matters.

The death is announced of Baron de Habert, a convert from Judaism to Catholicity, as well as his wife, Mme Beer, niece of the celebrated composer, Meyerbeer. He had been decorated by the French Government in recompense for his efforts, in conjunction with M. Poyet Quartier, to make the payments at Frankfort of the war ransom which brought about the liberation of the territory. He obtained his naturalisation as a French citizen at the same epoch.—R.I.P.

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[TESTIMONIAL.]

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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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Universal
Opinion says

Phoenix Jams, Peel and Marmalade

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