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Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

WHY, that is almost worthy of Miss Pinkerton herself! Minerva House might send it out without discredit. And, if there is a slight touch of malice in it, did not poor Becky find to her cost that the

dignified old lady could also be accountable for so much! Our "Civis" says that those plain but correct words we spoke about the Napier papers were, metaphorically speaking, a "pail of hog-wash." Surely our "Civis" would not have us cast pearls before swine.—Hog-wash is the proper thing for such animals, and so any dictionary he may consult will inform our festive friend. He rightly attributes to us a capacity to recognise the true nature of the thing. Our endeavour always is to administer the dose best suited to the needs of those for whom it is meant, and which they can understand. As for our "Civis" himself, he says nothing could now induce him to make use of any term of grossness. He has spent the year, as we gather, in the study of aesthetics, and has profited by the study. Last year he was not so particular. Will he be shocked at his former self if we recall to him, for example, how, in his notes of Saturday, April 30, 1892, he alluded to the Bishop of Dunedin and his people as old Moran" and his "pigs."—Our aesthetic friend was then, apparently of a much less elegant turn of mind. Let us congratulate him on the improvement of which he boasts, even though something of the sty seems to linger in his fancy. There was certainly room for it.—But is not a razor the traditional weapon with which a writer of satire is recommended to wound his adversary? We doubt if our "Civis" has improved upon the tradition by suggesting a rapier instead. The bully could use that no less deftly than the exquisite. There would possibly be little to choose between Tony Lumpkin run through the guts and Tony Lumpkin with his head broken. At any rate, polished dealing with Tony Lumpkin would be completely thrown away on him. Such natures must be handled in a manner that they can feel. Our "Civis" admits that the editor of the TABLET has had his provocations, but thinks he has profited very poorly by them. "Old lag," he says, "is inartistic; 'ruffian' almost rude; 'low and filthy personal spite' lacks reserve, and leaves too little to the imagination."—Nevertheless, "*Magna est veritas et prevalebit.*"—If your Trenck be a ruffian, what can your truth-telling Carlyle do but dub him "ruffian Trenck."—Nor does it shame us to be compared to the fighting editor of a Labour journal, especially since honesty is the point on which we are accused by our "Civis" of erring in common with him. The Labour editor, however, we leave to defend himself. A Cyclops needs no champion. As to what our "Civis" has a right to expect in the "pages of an R. C. TABLET"—or what the difference may be that he discerns between the Jesuit and the Celt—these are mysteries into which we should most profitably inquire in vain. It is profitless to look into a mirror for images falsely reflected there.—If, meantime, our earning the premiums of Minerva House depends on our refraining from making an adequate use of the English language when the occasion demands it of us, we fear we must go without reward. Hog-wash, not pearls, is certainly what every wise man will cast before swine.

THE state of mind to which we have been reduced by reading the report of the speech made the other night in Dunedin by the Hon Mr Reeves is just the state of mind with which we are commonly affected on such occasions. Somebody, it seems to us, has

been telling—well, we will put it as prettily as we can out of consideration for the aesthetic delicacy of our "Civis." Somebody has been telling what was not quite in accordance with the strict truth, telling it too in rather strong language. And, by the way, was our "Civis" present at that speech? We know he had, at least, heard of it, for he had some reference in his notes to it. But was he present there *in propria persona*? Did anyone remark that a gentleman of a very elegant and refined appearance—culture reposing in every fold of his garments—was carried out fainting? He had probably been

noticeable before he gave way from trying to sit it out by the assistance of a smelling-bottle. But our "Civis" could never have endured that string of quotations made by the speaker from the late address of Mr Scobie Mackenzie. And—*Qui fit Macenas*—why is not Mr Reeves content with his avocation of statesman? Why does he exert himself to prove to us how great a loss the music halls have had in his pen as that of a reporter, born to the work of celebrating their delights? The picture of the skirt-dancer evolved from his imagination by the vagaries of Mr Scobie Mackenzie's speech leaves us mourning for what he might have done had he been inspired by the personal appearance of Miss Lottie Collins. The loss to the fame of the Alhambra has been irreparable. But then the gain to statesmanship! Who but Mr Reeves, for example, could have mastered at so early an age all the great authorities on Socialism. He has them all at his fingers' ends, from Plato to—we forget the other extreme, but let us say, for want of a better, Mr Earnshaw. Mr Reeves certainly fathoms him, and we know of no more complete extreme whom anyone could oppose to Plato. Mr Reeves wants to know if any of those famous sages were deficient in intellect. But that is a discussion on which we shall not venture. A pundit of distinguished parts alone is sufficient for such a task. Still we may take as suggestive the opinions that such sages have in some cases uttered of one another. Karl Marx, for example, tells us that Lassalle was very weak in his understanding. Mr Reeves, however, aims at the *justo milieu*. Anarchy, the heroic sanctity of Socialism, he renounces, all his ambition, he affirms, being to set the democracy wholesomely working through the State. But there is the rub. What is the State? The representative, as some authorities tell us, of a majority, influenced in their choice by the infatuations of a moment? To exercise an eclecticism over all the works of all the Socialist philosophers, from Plato to Mr Earnshaw, may appear an easy task. It apparently appears so to Mr Reeves. We may, nevertheless, doubt as to its results. The idea of the State and the limits of its wholesome interference have still to be defined. But why does Mr Reeves defend the Government against a charge that, if true, must testify to their credit—that is of collusion with the rejection by the Upper House of the Female Franchise Bill? Here, again, the speaker drew a picture—altogether different, however, from his comic sketch of Mr Scobie Mackenzie's skirt-dancing style of oratory. It was a touching one of Sir Patrick Buckley covering with his own hat, among the Lords, all the sympathy felt in their Chamber for the suffering female. And do not the brave—none but the brave—deserve the fair? Let us not forget how, a few years ago, Sir Patrick was actually on the eve of starting single-handed to fight the Germans in the islands. Who was more fit to set the Blue-beard Chamber at defiance. The fault was in the cause and not in the man. Blue-beard, in this instance, kept within his marital rights. Still, on the whole, Mr Reeves was very happy in his speech. A point, it struck us, with which he dealt particularly well was the accusation brought against the Government of sapping the self-reliance of the working men. The speaker showed plainly that all they had done was to supply straw to the brick-makers. He also argued ably in favour of the Bill to be introduced next session for conciliation and arbitration. The compulsion the Government propose is plainly necessary to the effectual working of the Act. The speaker's chief success, however, was that made by him at the cost of Mr Scobie Mackenzie. He very effectually refuted the charges brought by that gentleman against the Government.

"DOCTORS differ and patients die."—As patients must eventually die in any case, perhaps the question of the exact time may really be of inferior consequence. For our own part, however, we are not inclined to find fault with even an over-strictness in medical matters. The action, nevertheless, of Dr Cahill in connection with the recent surgery examinations of the Medical School of Otago has brought upon that gentleman a heavy castigation. The *Star* is furious; the *Daily Times*, though milder, is still much vexed. Into the question of the disputed examinations we have no design to enter. The matter is a difficult one, requiring for its discussion more intimate information than we have any means of obtaining, or than, perhaps, we are capable of understanding if we did obtain it. We

are told, besides, that Dr Cahill has remitted the matter to the medical authorities in London, and it seems more prudent to await their decision. Strictness in an examiner, however, is not a fault to be lightly condemned, particularly when the interests at stake, like those of the medical profession, are of great importance. Students, moreover, who enter into the true spirit of their Alma Mater, will themselves be the first to complain of any excess of leniency. Their degrees will be of less value, even in their own eyes, if they may be had for the asking. Dr Cahill may have been wrong in the conclusions he arrived at—though we cannot agree with our contemporary the *Daily Times* that his opinion as to the population here not being sufficient to give the students the experience needed to qualify them for practice, constituted a prejudice that must disqualify him as an examiner. It would devolve on the students to satisfy their examiner that, whatever might have been their experience, they were fully qualified, and, the importance of their fitness being considered, the examiner's opinion must afford a very reassuring guarantee to the public. But having formed his judgment and not seeing a sufficient reason to depart from it, Dr Cahill owed it to the community at large to defend it. A necessary consequence is his remonstrance, so much complained of, with the Senate for their action in reversing his decision and securing the passes of the candidates. There was a time—a very long time ago we admit—when in Dublin the reputation of the Medical School of Edinburgh was very cheaply estimated. It was said, no doubt calumniously, that degrees would be forwarded thence to anyone who sent in his application and address. Indeed, and no doubt with equal calumny, it was said that Sir Philip Crampton, the Irish Surgeon-General of the period in question, had sent over and procured the degree of M.D. for one of his horses. But all this is ancient history, and, no doubt, at the time, as we have said, was calumnious reports. That, however, is one extreme. Another, not altogether dissimilar, is the assumption that, so proficient are the students, no one, not even an examiner, must question their qualifications. To establish either extreme in connection with it must discredit any school, and they who make the attempt are no friends of the institution. Dr Cahill, on the other hand, by having the courage of his convictions, and by acting in such a manner as to have the case thoroughly sifted, has done the Medical School good service. He has proved to the public that students must prepare themselves to be examined without fear or favour. In this instance the difference of doctors has been for the benefit of patients, and to Dr Cahill the difference is due. Instead, therefore, of falling foul of the Doctor for conceit and obstinacy, our contemporaries should praise him for honesty and firmness. He may have been mistaken. That time will show, but, so far, his error, if he has erred, hardly seems to lie in the wrong direction.

OUR contemporary, the *Napier Telegraph* of May 23, pours coals of fire on our head as follows:—

THE TABLET NAILS HIS "No part of the colony has shown more generosity COLOURS TO THE towards Catholic institutions than Hawke's Bay. MAST. Over and over again have the Catholic priests of Napier, Hastings, Meane, and Waipawa, returned public thanks to their Protestant fellow colonists for their liberal assistance, and the *Napier papers* have always given a helping hand to the same cause, while the *Daily Telegraph* has even advocated the justice of Catholic claims to State aid for their schools. Napier, and the *Napier Press*, at all events, should be kindly regarded by Catholics, but, so far from that, the Catholic organ of the colony is never wearied in insulting both. This is a paper called the *TABLET*, that has done, we should think, more mischief to Catholic interests than anything else. That ungenerous and ungentlemanly conducted journal remarks in a recent article, 'where Napier is concerned, at least, we shall strive to remember that in the morning the ruffian in journalism bears the name of the *Herald*, that in the evening the name of *Telegraph*.' But did our contemporary, or did he not, publish that abusive article on the Irish people quoted by the *News*? Is it possible for a generous and gentlemanly conducted paper to call a people cowards, murderers, savages, Sioux Indians. If he does so it is ungenerous and ungentlemanly for a member of the people so described—writing also on behalf of a large body of the same people, to apply to the journalism in question a name that it has well deserved, and that only describes it adequately? For any kindness or generosity shown towards Catholics by our contemporary the *Telegraph* we are ready at all times to express our gratitude. But we cannot surrender to him, as a price of his kindness, the reputation of the Irish people. As to the use of strong language under exceptional circumstances, it may be an open question. We can, however, if necessary, cite abundant precedent for it—and that from acknowledged authorities. Here, meantime, is further testimony to the offence of which our contemporary the *Telegraph* was guilty. We quote from the *Napier News* of April 29th:—"A solemn duty has been laid upon us, and we would not shrink if we could. Happily, it is but seldom that the Press is called upon to deal with anything so appalling in its severity, and of a verity so unspeakable as the attack made in Tuesday's issue of our evening contemporary upon our Irish Roman Catholic fellow

colonists. We dare not estimate what its effect will be among them. Had we lived in less happy times, there might have been a demonstration in Hawke's Bay, the effect of which would have been to set men who have hitherto lived in peace and amity, at each other's throats. . . . It is our boast that with the English-speaking races, the right of freedom of speech has been almost invariably maintained. It has been boasted—and with truth—that among Englishmen there is a love of fair-play that singles them out from all other nationalities. To this rule, as to all others, there are exceptions. One of those exceptions may be found here in Napier. The men who claim Ireland as their birth-place have, during the past few days suffered at the hands of one of our local papers the most deadly insult that it is possible to imagine. A cruel, false, and malignant accusation has been made; for if all were true that appeared in the paper in question, surely every Irish man and woman would need to hide their heads in shame and shudder at the sound of the tongue which proclaims their nationality. We have, in a somewhat lengthy experience, seen and heard many harsh things concerning the Catholic Irish. We have heard them denounced from the pulpit, in the Press, and on the platform. We have read the most intensely severe articles produced by the staunchest of Orange papers; but never yet have we seen or heard anything to compare with the dreadful statement contained in the paper to which we have referred. We ask even the most prejudiced of our fellow townsmen, the most ardent of the members of the Orange lodges, if they would subscribe to the statement that the Catholic Irish are nothing better than Sioux Indians—cowards, savages, and cruel murderers? We invite any Protestant to subscribe to such an opinion, and we venture to declare that not one—save the writer of the cruel remarks—will do so. . . . And what would be thought of us, supposing we were to take a case or two from the criminal calendar of England, let us say, and because of the revolting character of the crimes there recorded, were to accuse the whole English race of being parties to cowardliness, brutality, savagery, and bloodthirstiness! Suppose, for instance, we were to quote the unutterable savage, Deeming, as a typical Englishman? Should we not be worthy only of the condemnation and abhorrence of every man claiming England as his birthplace? And yet, this is what has been done by our evening contemporary towards our Catholic Irish fellow colonists. They themselves, and those from whom they sprang, have been branded as 'ignorant savages, who obey no one but their priest;' who are as 'savage, as cruel, and as cowardly wretches as ever were to be found amongst the Sioux Indians.' We are told in the most cold-blooded fashion, that the Catholic Irish are 'cowardly, because while they take the greatest care of their own foul carcasses, they give their victims no warning and no chance of defence; they are cruel, for they think no shame of cutting off the breadwinners and leaving the widows and children helpless; they are savage, for they give no heed to murder; they protect the murderer against justice, and they count it no sin to plot, and to plan, and to carry out, a d'abolical crime.' We unhesitatingly call, not upon our Irish Catholic fellow colonists (and without reference to Home Rule, or any other rule in Ireland), but upon every Englishman and Scotsman, to brand such a series of statements as cowardly and false; nay, as unpardonable. No greater injustice, no more cruel wrong has ever been done to a great body of our fellows than this awful indictment preferred by the *Napier Daily Telegraph* against men, women, and children who claim Ireland as their birthplace and the Catholic religion as their faith. We cannot find words in which to express our detestation of the paper that could be guilty of admitting such a foul slander to a place in its columns, and we trust, for the sake of our common humanity, our sense of right, and that duty which we owe to each other, that no such unhallowed falsehood, no such devilish string of accusations will ever again be levelled at a people who, whatever their faults may be, have done much in all the walks of life, in the arts and the sciences, in the forum, and on the fields of blood and death, to make the name of England great and grand in history, loved by her friends and her sons, and feared and respected by her enemies."—We, therefore, for our part, have nothing to retract of all that we have said on the subject. To beat about the bush and look out for nice terms and delicate innuendoes, in such a case, would be a mere piece of effeminate affectation. If, meantime, our contemporary would himself escape the charge that he brings against the *TABLET* of ungenerous and ungentlemanly conduct, let him apologise for the language quoted from him by the *News*. But let him not add to his offence by trying to cover it under a false show of liberality towards Catholicism.—Is it not one of his charges against the Irish people that they are "ignorant savages who obey no one but their priest"?—We may add, in conclusion, that our contemporary also errs in his statement that the *TABLET* is never wearied in insulting Napier and the *Napier Press*. To Napier we never allude in anything but respectful terms. The *Napier Press* we very seldom mention—we hardly ever see either the *Herald* or the *Telegraph*—and unless we take a quotation of them from the *News*, we allude to either of them only when some friend in the district sends us a paper with a request that we should comment on some of its articles or

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A. & T. I N G L I S,
THE CASH EMPORIUM, GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

paragraphs. In fact, the paragraph we have now quoted from the *Telegraph* has been sent expressly to us. Otherwise we should know nothing about it. Finally, our contemporary's suggestion that the TABLET does mischief to Catholic interests, we may safely refer to Catholics who remember how Catholic interests were regarded in the Colony before the TABLET was established for their defence. That it treads on the corns of a good many people, and of some among them who have no business to have such corns on their toes, we may admit. But that is inevitable, and only a proof that the paper does its duty.

WE quoted in a recent issue a lecture delivered in ODDS AND ENDS, Glasgow by the late Monsignor Munro, in which the lecturer gave an amusing account of the titles and contents of certain sermons that had been preached by Evangelical preachers. We now find that, in our own good city of Dunedin, the Evangelical invention does not fall very far behind. Here, for example, is part of the contents of a printed slip that was distributed in the streets on Saturday. "A jockey that won by a cropper," subject (D.V.) Sunday evening 7 to 8, . . . and afternoon at 3 "Spiritual nightmare, Rom, VII. The shout of the free." There is an engaging familiarity—not to say a touch of slang, about the title of the first discourse that should appeal to the more frivolous minded with a very special force. But should not the Evangelist be all things with all men? Why, therefore, with the foolish should be not be a fool? The title of the second discourse seems more suitable, "Spiritual Nightmare." That, we should say must be the normal condition of people sitting under such a pulpit. Drowsiness under the circumstances must seem inevitable, and naturally the dreams of the sleepers would be nightmares. Absurd, nevertheless, as such titles are—and still more absurd, as we may conjecture, must be the treatment of the subject, there is something to regret in seeing religion thus subjected to mockery and contempt.

How, by the way, does the law recently framed against obscene publications work in New Zealand? Such a law exists in New South Wales also, but we perceive that its observance is very lax. A friend

first cousin be to Lord Burton's daughter's husband's sister's husband the Duke of York! What kind of a plant will furnish leaves for Mr H. H. Arden's coronet? Goose-grass, *par exemple*? Or is it a case of "Defend me from my friends?"

The *Worker* gives the following as a satisfactory illustration of the trend of the young Australian mind. It was written as a State school exercise:—May 8th, 1893. Dear Tom,—I have not heard from you for some time. We are going away to Paraguay because this country is ruined. We hope Mr Glassey gets into Parliament instead of Mr Thomas. If Mr Glassey gets in things will improve for the people as a whole. If M'Ilwraith gets all his own way things will be lively with the bootlers, bankers, and burglars, and you had better go and die dear Tom. Anyway, whoever goes in things are likely to be very bad for a long time to come and our wooden-headed legislators won't know how to improve them, therefore my dear Tom you better have a pitch with the old people, try and induce them to join us in founding a settlement in South America where everyone will have a fair show. before any reform can take place in Queensland the impregnable fortress of stupidity behind which the alleged brains of our politicians are supposed to obtain shelter will have to be destroyed by the battering ram of progress. I remain, Yours very sincerely, James—" Well, young Australians are coming on. Minding calves and chewing gum—or sugar cane if they could get it—formed their chief interest in days gone by. It would seem, too, that they are no longer spankable. At least we are told that the schoolmaster in this case contented himself with a mild request that nothing of the kind should occur again. In by-gone days, nevertheless, a hiding now and then produced a wholesome effect—though not a lasting one perhaps, or Australian fathers might know better than to "raise" such boys. Sure it might shame any pedagogue to have whipped the father of a boy like that. Heaven speed the hobble-dehoy to Paraguay, however. The *corpus vile* for experiment could hardly be more appropriately provided.

TWO candidates offer themselves for election in room of the late Hon Mr Ballance—namely, Messrs WILLIS and CARSON. Mr Willis stands as a supporter of the Government, and Mr Carson sides with the Opposition. Both gentlemen, no doubt, can give a good account of

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has sent for our information a paper published in Sydney, than which hardly anything can be more abominable. We refrain from quoting its name for that would be to give it a farther chance of publicity that is very undesirable. It contains a list of detestable books, the least disreputable of which would soil the hands of the common hangman were he commanded to burn it. The index of contents published in each case is quite sufficient for moral defilement without anything more. The friend who has sent us this filthy sheet feels insulted at its receipt, and cannot tell by whom it was sent to him. Most probably it was issued broadcast from the office in the interests of its advertisers. Does the law confer on the Post Office authorities a discretionary power in such cases? If not they should be authorised to ascertain the names of all such publications and refuse to forward them. It is impossible that common decency can be observed in a community where such a devil's catalogue is permitted to circulate freely. The gravest feature of the matter is, however, that if such books were not read they would not be written or offered for sale. We hear a great deal of the admirable tastes that a godless education is to foster for the future. We see evident marks of the tastes to whose gratification it at present ministers. The law, meantime, should supply for the deficiencies of the schools, and protect public decency, or at least respectable homes should be guaranteed against the intrusion of such execrable abominations.

The *Taranaki Budget* informs us of a fact that is about to confer a high distinction on the Colony—if not on the whole Southern hemisphere: He says, "With reference to the projected marriage of Prince Francis of Teck to the only daughter of Lord Burton we are informed that the mother of Lord Burton (*née* Jane Arden, of Longcroft Hall, Staffordshire) is first cousin of Mr H. H. Arden, of New Plymouth. Another correspondent writes:—'The Lord Burton, whose daughter is about to be married to Prince Francis of Teck, is probably better known as Michael Arthur Bass, of Burton-on-Trent. Mr Bass was created Baron Burton in 1886.'" But then, you see, if there is royalty on the one hand, there are the mash-tubs on the other. Our high distinction seems to stand in jeopardy. And, "if Dick's father is Tom's son, what relation is Dick to John?" What relation will Mr H. H. Arden of New Plymouth, Lord Burton's mother's

themselves with respect to their several political opinions, and it will be for the members of the different parties to try their strength in struggling to bring about the return of their man. For our own part we stand neutral in the matter. Each candidate is well disposed towards the Catholic education claim, and our just rights will have in either a supporter. The Catholics of Wanganui, however, deserve a word of congratulation. They have been the first to prove their influence by following the advice given by the hierarchy of the Colony in their recent resolutions. The candidate who expressed himself as opposed to their demand would have felt the full weight of their united body thrown into the scale against him. As matters are, no doubt, some will vote for one candidate and some for the other, according as political sentiment directs them. But the good example given by them should not be thrown away upon the Catholics of the Colony generally. We may also hope that the example given by the candidates will tell in the general elections now approaching among the gentlemen who offer themselves for the representation of the various constituencies. Conservative and Liberal may well unite in a practical recognition of the true nature of the case—that the Catholic demand embraces nothing beyond what strict justice requires, and that by granting it politicians of all parties would release the Catholic vote to be distributed impartially among them as the opinions of individuals might direct. Until this is done, as the example given at Wanganui now proves, Catholics, with few exceptions, will and can vote only as their consciences direct, and the imperative direction of conscience is that they must never surrender the right confided to them by God to give their children a Catholic education.

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CATHOLIC CLAIMS.

(From Christchurch *Truth*.)

THE Wellington *Evening Post* of Friday, May 18, has the subjoined paragraph:—"The Catholic Association, formed last year for the purpose of obtaining State aid to private schools, has now become a very powerful body. The Thorndon roll, completed some time ago, embraces on its register every man eligible to vote, and the Te Aro committee is now busily engaged in completing its roll of membership. A meeting of the committees of both Thorndon and Te Aro parishes was held this week, when the course of action to be taken at the general election was decided upon." What the Catholics are doing so industriously and systematically in Wellington they are doing with equal industry and system in all the other larger, and many of the smaller, centres of population. Heretofore there has been a good deal of what may be called "bluff" in what was known as the "Catholic vote." The vote was a very uncertain quantity, and no one knew the uncertainty of the quantity better than the Catholic hierarchy. But the Catholic vote at the next election will be no mere bogey. It will be a factor which the country generally and aspiring politicians particularly must reckon with. In no electorate in New Zealand are the Catholics strong enough to return unaided the man of their choice. But in a very large number of electorates they will hold the balance of power and mar the chances of any would-be representative distasteful to them. We are perfectly aware that this wolf has been cried many times before, and nothing has come of the cry. But even in the fable, after the guardians of the flock had been lulled into a fancied security, the wolf came at last. Never in the history of the Catholic Church in New Zealand has there been such unanimity among Catholics on the subject of their educational demands as there is to-day. Never has their political organisation been so thorough and compact as it is now. This matter can no longer be met with a sneer or be settled by displays of sectarian bitterness. One seventh of the population of New Zealand declare that they have been unjustly treated in the matter of

N A P I E R.

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

May 18, 1893.

AT the final meeting of the committee of the All Nations' Bazaar to wind up accounts it was stated that after all expenses we paid there would be a credit-balance of £589 7s 5d. The Very Rev Father Grogan heartily thanked the members of the committee for the arduous work they had undergone to bring the bazaar to such a successful termination.

At 7 o'clock Mass on Sunday Father Kerrigan read a letter from the Archbishop of the diocese intimating that a collection would be taken up on Sunday, 21st inst, in aid of the seminary fund. The rev gentleman expressed a hope that they would treat the matter in a liberal manner, as the expenses in connection with this fund were very large. He also alluded to the excellent seminary for young men preparing for the priesthood at Meanee, and stated that the priests of Napier had often been assisted in their duties by professors from the Meanee college.

Messrs Allan and Sollitt are calling for tenders for the removal of the old Catholic church at Hastings and the erection of a new one. The length of the new building will be 116 feet, and the width 71 feet. When completed it is computed it will hold 600 people, whereas the present one only holds 200.

Besides retrenching to the amount of £20 a year by the dismissal of the paid secretary, the school committee is now imposing a fee of 6d a quarter on each child attending the school for the purpose of defraying the cost of stationery, etc. Of course this has raised the ire of a good many parents, who contend that if their children are educated free, they should also be provided with all necessary paraphernalia free of cost. What a contrast there is between such parents and Catholic parents, who not only buy all books, etc, but pay for the education of their children as well. At a meeting of the committee on Monday evening to consider their financial position, the secretary said there was no money in hand and the chairman had given out of

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education, and declare they will strive for what they consider justice by every legal means in their power. What are the thick-and-thin supporters of the present educational system going to do? It is all very well saying that the existing system provides for the education of Catholic children if their priests, parents, and guardians will only permit them to take advantage of it. They will not permit them so to do. And the Catholics—whether right or wrong we do not profess to say, because *Truth* has no concern with matters of dogma or doctrine—have shown, for long years, the sincerity and strength of their convictions by paying for the separate education of their own children while contributing, by means of taxation, to pay for the education of their neighbour's children in the State schools of the Colony. The Catholics disclaim any intention of breaking up or of interfering with the present secular system of education as regards the children of others. All they ask is a measure of relief for themselves. The Catholics—about the poorest portion of the community, have at present to pay just twice as much for education as those who take advantage of the secular system pay. The former ask that a fair proportion of the sums allocated for educational purposes should be allotted to Catholic schools. In return they offer to submit to any secular educational tests which the Education Department may devise or Parliament decree. That is the Catholic position, and it seems to us a strong one. But, whether weak or strong, it has to be faced sooner or later; and the sooner it is faced the better for all classes of the community. It is perfectly absurd to speak of our system as a national one, when a powerful and homogeneous minority, consisting of a seventh of the population, will have none of it. Of course it may be contended that minorities have no rights. It will be a bad day for New Zealand Liberalism when that rotten proposition is accepted as a demonstrated fact.

STOP DRINKING.

If you want to quit the liquor or opium habit; if you want to quit smoking, take No. 1 B. T. Booth's Golden Remedy. It absolutely destroys the craving and all desire for stimulants and narcotics. Read the startling testimonials of cures in New Zealand. At all chemists.

his own pocket the sum of £7 10s to the caretaker. One member urged that they should subscribe £2 a piece to get out of the difficulty, and this was agreed to after a good deal of discussion.

Mr R. Price, who, since the inauguration of the *Daily Telegraph* about twenty-two years ago, has occupied the position of editor of that journal, is about to retire from the editorial chair. He is going into partnership with his brother, Mr A. H. Price, sheep-farmer, of Porangahau.

The Premier, the Hon J. B. Seddon, arrived here on Tuesday evening, and addressed a very large assemblage of both sexes in the Gaiety Theatre last night. He alluded to the bereavement of the Colony had suffered through the death of the late Mr Ballance, just as he was at the height of his success. But, while giving the late Premier all the credit due to him, he said the Ballance Government was not a one-man administration, for every one of the other Ministers knew their duty and did it well. As was the case when a ship lost its captain, the first mate was appointed to that position, and he (Mr Seddon) being recognised as first mate of the Ballance Government, was called to take the late Premier's place after his death. Mr Seddon then referred to the Inangahua seat, in which it was said they were not in favour of Sir Robert Stout being returned. Such a statement was entirely false. When the Government said they would support a certain candidate they would do all in their power to secure his return. When the Atkinson Government was in power in 1887-90, additional taxation amounting to £680,000 was placed on the people, and £1,500,000 was borrowed. When the last general election took place New Zealand was fast losing its population, and commerce was at a standstill. Sir Harry Atkinson said it was impossible to repeal the property tax, as they would not get sufficient from a land and income tax; but the Liberal party said they could dispense with the former tax, replacing it with a land and income tax, and in the expenditure of the Colony they could make large reductions. The Government had carried out large reductions, and the land and income tax was a success, for they wanted only £350,000, and that they had got, with a few more pounds still outstanding. No less than 14,000 souls left the Colony during

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the last two years of the Atkinson Government. Their opponents accused them of confiscation when they altered the systems of taxation, and said there would be a revolution, and in New Zealand there would be no money and no employment. But instead of that being the case New Zealand was now at the top, and all the other colonies were down below. The progressive tax had been the means of causing great improvements to take place. There were fourteen persons in the Colony owning 200,000 acres, valued at £2,630,000, prairie value, or £5,538,000 with improvements. On the unimproved value they pay £18,708. Take £5,500,000, estimating a return of 5 per cent, and £275,000 would be the yield. These fourteen persons, after paying the tax, would have £255,000 to the good, and he did not think they would have much to complain about. Coming to the land question Mr Seddon explained the different ways land could be taken up—the lease in perpetuity for 999 years by paying 4 per cent on the original price; the option of purchasing within 14 years, and also by purchasing for cash. The Premier then touched on the Land for Settlement Bill, specially instancing Hawkes Bay, where such a large acreage had been mopped up; native lands; the Rees-Cadman charges; taxing of native lands, maintaining that the time had now arrived for such a step; registration and polling; the Railway Commissioners, who were severally condemned by the Premier; public works co-operation, and the labour question. In concluding, Mr Seddon said the Government would endeavour to create harmony between employers and employed. He was certain the Government had the confidence of the country, and he believed they would stand by them in their endeavour to promote the happiness of the people.—A motion of confidence in the Ministry was carried; also a vote of condolence with Mrs Ballance, and that some effort should be made to assist in the matter of a memorial to Mr Ballance.

Emile Zola received one vote when he applied for admission to the French Academy a few days ago. This is not the first nor the second time that the "Immortals" have declined to admit the immoral within their doors. M. Zola must be content with the money which his foul books have brought him—"filthy lucre," if ever there were any.—*Pilot*.

hear the wild winds blow" (Mattei), with her accustomed pathos and finish, and Miss Annie Hayward very happily rendered the song "The happy land." This young lady owns a pleasing contralto voice; and sings with ease and taste. A solo, which Mr A. Nottingham, executed on the violoncello in good style, followed. Mr Funston sang in a pleasing manner "To thy health I drink" (Rubenstein), and Mr G. Cronin "A warrior bold." The last item on the musical programme was "Remember me no more" (Sir Wm. Robinson), which Miss Bryant rendered with much taste and expression.—At the conclusion of the entertainment the Bishop acknowledged his indebtedness to Mr Hart and Mr Seager for their splendid lecture, and to the ladies and gentlemen who had contributed such excellent music. The proceeds of the entertainment amounted to about £30, and they will be devoted to the support of the local Catholic schools.

The Feast of Corpus Christi will be observed at the pro-Cathedral on Sunday next at 3 p.m. with a solemn procession of the Blessed Sacrament around the church grounds. The Rev Father Bell, who took for a text the words, "If thou didst know the gift of God," preached at St Mary's at Vespers on Sunday last a brief but instructive sermon on devotion to the Blessed Virgin. Previous to his discourse he announced that the festival of Corpus Christi would also be celebrated on Sunday afternoon next with a procession around the church grounds at 3 o'clock. At the benediction, Mr H. H. Loughnan succeeded in rendering, in a very artistic style, the "O Salutaris" which Mr Harry Rossiter has just finished. The new production, which ranges from E flat to G, is written in A flat major and in six-eight time, and set to the organ. The instrumental introduction is composed in a free and flowing manner, and is a very suitable prelude to the naive and beautiful melody of the *andante religioso* style. The harmonies are exquisitely arranged, and the production, which contains a sufficient number of bars to make it complete, possesses several very effective chords and changes. One change, which leads into the solo part in C major, on account of its effectiveness, beauty, and simplicity, is especially noticeable. The *finale* is also very graceful. The merits of the new and unique production are unquestionable, and Mr Rossiter was warmly congratulated at the end of the

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DUNEDIN.

CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own Correspondent.)

On Wednesday last, the Queen's birthday, Messrs E. W. Seager and G. R. Hart accepted the invitation of the Right Rev Dr Grimes, and entertained a very large audience on the evening of the same day with their admirable lime-light illustrated lecture on "Old Canterbury." The entertainment was given in the Marist Brothers' school-room which was very tastefully decorated for the occasion with flags and pictures. Mr Seager's large and splendid views, and Mr Hart's interesting discourse were attentively followed, greatly admired, and frequently applauded. The lecture itself continued two hours, and during this time a very large number of beautiful scenes were shown and interesting details of them given. Views were displayed and explained of Port Lyttelton, Christchurch, and many of the old identities in these two places since the year 1850, when the first four ships, which brought out about one thousand colonists, arrived. To make the progress more apparent these views were frequently contrasted with spirited sketches of the same places at the present time. Persons who came to the province in the early days, were much delighted to see scenes and faces not witnessed for years, and in most cases forever gone, suddenly appear on the screen. The lecture, which forms quite a pictorial history of the first settlement of Canterbury, reflects great credit on the two gentlemen who have taken such pains to collect and group the views. By way of compliment to the audience, a splendid photo of Father Chataigner, and another of Father Chervier, two pioneer priests in this province, were first shown. The proceedings opened with an overture, which Miss Funston, who played subsequently the accompaniments, executed with much taste on the piano, and a vocal item, "Remember or forget," which Miss Beon rendered in a very finished manner. During an interval in the display Miss Loader played with great skill a selection on the harp, and Mr McCormack, who possesses a baritone voice of considerable compass and quality, sang with great taste "The Message from the King" (Pisutti). Mrs J. P. Kelly executed the vocal selection "Oh,

service on the success of his first essay at sacred music. The new composition will be repeated at the pro-Cathedral on Sunday evening next.

CONCERT IN DUNEDIN.

On Wednesday evening a concert was given in aid of the Society of St Vincent de Paul at the City Hall, Dunedin. The Rev Father Lynch, who opened the programme with an address, alluded to the absence of the Bishop—expressing his regret at its unavoidable occurrence. He also, on his own part and that of the audience, gave a welcome to the Rev Father O'Neill, of Milton, who had just returned from his visit to Europe, and was present in the hall. The rev gentleman then spoke as follows:—Ladies and gentlemen,—There are many in this city who are unaware of the objects and methods of the Society of St Vincent de Paul. The name is not frequently met with, unless when connected with the committal of a neglected waif to an industrial school, with an occasional entertainment for the poor, or the annual business meeting. It is not generally known, except by members of our own communion, that a vast amount of good is quietly and unostentatiously done by this excellent organisation. A few words on the constitution and working of this St Vincent de Paul Society should form a suitable subject for my short address to-night. The Society consists of active and honorary members. The active members meet weekly, consider the claims of applicants for relief and do some work for the poor. Visitors are told off to go to the homes of the sick and indigent. Assistance is given by cheery words, by wise counsel, and by supplying necessary wants in the time of sorrow and need. All possible care is taken to help only the deserving poor. No doubt cases of imposture from time to time may occur, but vigilant and experienced eyes quickly detect the fraud. When there is question of giving assistance no distinction is made between members of our own denomination and those of other persuasions—between Catholics and non-Catholics. While all needy persons are helped, the religious convictions of God's poor are scrupulously respected. I am pleased to think that, as far

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As the funds of the Society go, the odious distinction which sometimes obtains, even in the giving of charity, has found no place as yet in the work of our Dunedin branch of the St Vincent de Paul Society. Why should it? We do not all agree in religious matters. 'Tis true, unfortunately, we walk in different paths. Is that any reason why the fount of charity should be dried up, because, forsooth, the applicant for relief happens to conscientiously differ from us? I believe that, while we keep steadily to our convictions, we should not allow religious belief to interfere with our ordinary social duties, and, above all, with the giving of charity. Why should I, a Catholic, speak unkindly, think unkindly, or act unkindly, when there is question of a non-Catholic fellow-citizen? I may disagree with his opinions and creed. Why should I find fault with his using the liberty of conscience I claim for myself? Our Great Teacher did not speak unkindly, Jew though He was, to the woman of Samaria, and, in the well-known parable, a Samaritan is commended by our Lord for showing mercy to the enemy of his race and religion. Charity must not be restricted by the bounds of church extension. In works of charity we can all, Catholic and non-Catholic, meet on a broad, common platform. Here we can work together without fear of violating any principle of religious belief. Charity is common to all religions.

"In faith and hope the world will disagree,
But all mankind's concern is charity."

Some of the active members of our Society visit the hospital regularly, and I know their visits are much appreciated by sufferers. Here also we make some distinction between patient and patient not as far as kindness and ordinary cheerfulness are concerned, but in the matter of religion. The visiting members are required not to interfere in any way with the religious belief of patients. That is the wise law of the institution, and it is the regulation for our members generally in carrying on their laudable work. It would be well if all visitors to places of this kind were strict on this point. The zeal of the goody-goody stranger, for instance, who, in my own recollection, worried a poor fellow at death's door, by placing in his hand a blood-curdling leaflet describing a drunkard's death—is scarcely to be commended. We all err in many ways. We should not err in this respect. I am happy to be able to say to-night that I believe true charity is extensively practised in Dunedin—the St Vincent de Paul Society has not the monopoly of benevolence—when I tell you that the ladies of this Association are always readily assisted by the members of kindred organisations, you will rejoice that sectarian difference does not, in this city, interfere with Christian charity. I have thus referred to the non-sectarian character of our work, because of some misunderstanding in the minds of many non-Catholics. In fact, I have been requested to take public occasion to make this matter quite clear. It is not to be supposed that the Society can give assistance to all and sundry who apply to it. Its scope, through want of means, is necessarily restricted. We have to rely on the subscriptions of honorary members and the donations in kind of a few friends. Now, what constitutes honorary membership? Who can be honorary members? Any person whatever may become an honorary member by paying the modest sum of sixpence per month. That is surely not a large amount when there is question of relieving sorrow. Even the ordinary poor manage to deny themselves to more than that extent for their suffering fellows.

"There are, while human miseries abound,
A time and ways to waste superfluous wealth"

We do waste and do but little to check human woe. You will agree with me that this should not be, and I hope you will agree with me also that the systematic relief of the poor is to be fostered and encouraged. We hear a lot of twaddle now-a-days about the brotherhood of man. A sixpence given to help the poor is worth a whole volume of inexpensive charity. The founder of this Society, Vincent

de Paul, the great French philanthropist, was a man of action. His service to the poor lives in the memory of the people of France. To this day his spiritual daughter, the Sister of Charity, is looked upon in Paris as an angel of mercy, even by those who have thrown over religion and adopted anarchy as a profession. In all social disturbances she moves about in her holy work unharmed among human tigers thirsting for blood. She has controlled the communards when all other authority was set at naught. She is respected because she has the true spirit of St Vincent, who was the true friend of humanity. The ladies' association of charity, formed by St Vincent, endeavours likewise to carry out his noble ideas. They are deserving of our recognition and practical support. I am sure I express your wish when I desire that their Society may flourish in our midst and even increase in utility. I have now a pleasant duty to perform, to thank you for your attendance and by anticipation to thank those ladies and gentlemen who will, I am sure, give us a great treat this evening. Most of you, I take it, are honorary members. All of you assist the poor by your presence to-night. Therefore, in the name of God's poor, I thank you all here present. I can say truthfully in the words of the poet:

"Think not the good,
The gentle deeds of mercy thou hast done
Shall be forgotten all; the poor, the prisoner,
The fatherless, the friendless, and the widow,
Who daily own the bounty of thy hand
Shall cry to heaven and pull a blessing on thee."

The ladies who took part in the vocal music were the Misses M. Morrison, R. and K. Blaney, Rolfe and Mills. Miss Morrison sang with her accustomed sweetness, Mattei's "Dear Heart"; Miss K. Blaney sang Hullah's "Three Fishers," scoring a marked success. She also took part with Miss B. Blaney in a duet, Verdi's "Peace to thy spirit" in which both young ladies gained their usual laurels, and in a quartett at the end of the evening. Misses Rolfe and Mills sang in a very enjoyable manner the duet Denza's "Nocturne" each young lady afterwards contributing a very pleasing solo, respectively, Balfe's "Killarney" and Glover's "Blind girl to her harp"; Miss Rose Blaney gave a charming rendering of Philp's "Andalusian Maid." The audience proved their powers of appreciation by loud applause, and an undeniable demand for encores. Miss K. Moloney and Miss Buroes, played respectively as brilliant piano solos Raff's "Polka de la Reine," and Kowalski's "Von Trotter," the Misses Bolton and Schlotel played with fine taste and execution as a duet for violin and harp "The last rose of summer." Mr H. B. Smith contributed two fine songs, Christabel's "Maid of Athens," and Moncrieff's "Creole love song," taking part also in a quartette with the Misses Blaney and Mr Jones. Messrs Mount and Joel gave a spirited and intelligent recital of the scene between Brutus and Cassius from Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar." The National Anthem was sung at the conclusion of the programme.

PRESENTATION.

THE members of St Joseph's Cathedral choir, Dunedin, after practice on Thursday evening, the 25th inst., presented Mr Joseph E. Cantwell, who is leaving Dunedin for Watahuta, with two nicely-bound works, viz., "Musical Celebrities," with portraits and sketches, and the "Melodies of Ireland," principally those of Moore, as a small token of their esteem and regard.

The presentation was made by Mr P. Carolin (the Rev Father Lynch being unavoidably absent in Oamaru), who, in a very neat speech, expressed, on behalf of members, regret at Mr Cantwell's departure, complimented him on the manner in which he had performed his duties as a member of the choir, and wished him success and prosperity in the new position which he was about to take up.

Mr Cantwell was almost overcome at this unexpected expression of the choir's good will and could say no more than briefly express his pleasure and thanks.

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Bargains in Exchanges. Carts sold on Deferred Payments.

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LANCASTER PARK COACH FACTORY
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COOKING RANGES
The Patent Prize Range
ZEALANDIA
Requires no Setting, and will burn any Coal.
VERANDAH CASTINGS of all kinds.
Catalogues on Application.
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VICTORIA FOUNDRY, GEORGE ST., DUNEDIN
(Opposite Knox Church).

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AUCTIONEERS, WOOLBROKERS, STOCK
AND STATION AGENTS, &c.,
DUNEDIN,

Are prepared to receive Wool, Grain, Sheepskins, Hides, Rabbitkins, &c., for sale at their Premises.
Weekly sales of Fat and Store Stock will be held at Burnside, commencing next Wednesday, the 29th inst. Sheepskins, Rabbitkins, Hides, Tallow, &c., by Auction every Tuesday.

Liberal advance made on all produce consigned for sale here or shipment to their London agents.

Cornsacks, Woolpacks, Twine, &c., supplied at current rates.
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Manufacturers of
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Field Pipes—2in, 3in, 4in, 6in, 9in.

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TIMARU.
T. J. BURNS ... Proprietor
(Late T. O'Driscoll).
First-Class Accommodation for Boarders and Visitors.
FREE STABLING.

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JAMES DEALY ... Proprietor.
This well-known Hotel is in close proximity to both railway stations, thereby offering great facility to the travelling public of being able to leave by the early trains.
Guests may depend upon being called in time, a porter being kept for that purpose.
The Bedrooms are all well and comfortably furnished, and the Fittings and Accommodation throughout is all that could be desired.
The Wines and Spirits are all of the choicest and Best Brands. Dunedin XXXX Beer always on tap.
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Free Stabling.

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

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Suites of rooms for Families. Terms strictly moderate.
A special feature, is LUNCHEON from 12 to 2 o'clock.
Hot, Cold and Shower Baths.
The very best of Wines, Ales, and Spirits kept in stock.
Two of Alcock's best Billiard Tables.
A Night Porter in attendance.
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Two Minutes Walk from Railway Station. Accommodation for Tourists and Travellers.
The Proprietor being owner of Theatrical Hall, Travelling Companies may depend on being well looked after.
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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), Trousering of the latest patterns.

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

P. AITKEN, Tailor, George street Dunedin.

Irish News.

Antrim.—Mrs Bradley, of the Mullane, Besharkin, died recently, aged 102. She belonged to Ballycastle, and became a Catholic about eighty years ago. She retained her faculties almost unimpaired to the last, and had a most distinct recollection of the stirring times of '98.

Carlow.—Justice Harrison in opening the Carlow Spring Assizes congratulated the Grand Jury on the peaceful condition of the county.

Clare.—At a Unionist demonstration at Eonis, recently, Lord Inchiquin declared that the Home Rule Bill would destroy Ireland financially and otherwise. Captain O'Callaghan said the Bill was supported by those who had nothing to lose, and denounced Mr Gladstone as a venerable fraud, and declared Home Rule, if passed, would produce civil war.

Derry.—The picturesque property, known as Fox Hill, the residence of Sir Thomas Lecky, J.P., has been formally handed over to the Derry Corporation for hospital purposes.

A few evenings since, under the presidency of the Earl of Albemarle, the Royal Humane Society's gold medal for distinguished gallantry was bestowed, out of five Ulster medalists, upon Thomas M'Dermott, of H.M.S. Swallow, a native of Derry, for saving the lives of two men of the same ship, who were attacked by a large shark off the south-east of Zanzibar last September.

Donegal.—Mr Swift MacNeill, M.P. for Donegal, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford. He is professor of constitutional and criminal law in King's Inn, Dublin.

The *Unita Cattolica* speaks highly of him. The late Pio Nono conferred a gold medal upon him for his zealous attention to the cause of Catholicity in China, and afterwards named him a Chevalier of the Order of St Gregory the Great. For ten years he had resided in the City of Flowers, and on his edifying death-bed was ministered to by Father Carey of the Minor Observants from the convent of Ognisanti.

Leitrim.—The land cases heard and settled in the County Leitrim, during July and August, exhibit the total of old rent due as £1,289 1s 5d, and that of new as £1,099 2s 4d, a gain in round numbers of £280 per annum to the tenants.

Louth.—Rev Brother Burke, Superior of the Brothers' Schools, Dundalk, has been appointed Superior of the Brothers' School at Gibraltar. In his foreign sphere he will have under his direction a college and three schools, conducted by nearly a score of Brothers, succeeding a gentleman who has been called to fill the position of assistant to the Superior-General.

Queen's County.—At the Spring Assizes for Queen's County Judge Harrison, who presided in the Criminal Court congratulated the Grand Jury on the peaceful condition of the County. At the close of the Assizes the Grand Jury adopted resolutions condemnatory to the present Home Rule scheme.

Sligo.—The Dominican Fathers are meeting with much encouragement in their appeal for funds with which to restore the old cloisters in Abbey street, Sligo.

Tyrone.—An old man named John Richardson and his wife died within a few hours of each other at Cookstown. The man had reached the extraordinary age of 102 years, and his wife was 98.

A manifesto has been issued at Dungannon by one Caledon, Grand Master of the Orangemen of Tyrone, calling upon them to enroll all

SARGOOD, SON & EWEN,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED
STANDARD BRAND BOOTS & SHOES
DUNEDIN.

BE SURE THE BOOTS YOU PURCHASE
HAVE THE
STANDARD TRADE MARK
ON THE HEEL.

REGIS-
TERED **STANDARD** TRADE
MARK

ONLY GENUINE WHEN
BRANDED **STANDARD**

IT HAVING COME
TO OUR KNOWLEDGE THAT INFERIOR
MADE BOOTS ARE BEING SOLD FOR STANDARD MAKE PLEASE
INSIST ON HAVING THE TRADE MARK ON THE HEEL.

Down.—At the late Spring Assizes for the County Down, held at Downpatrick, Judge Madden congratulated the Grand Jury on the peaceful and prosperous condition of the county.

Dublin.—Preparations will shortly be perfected by the Telegraphic Department of the General Post-office for the establishment of telephone communication between London and Dublin; and Glasgow and Belfast merchants will also soon be provided with like facilities between these two great commercial centres. Ultimately, a complete circuit will be in operation by which the citizens of Dublin, Belfast, Glasgow and London will all be enabled to have telephonic communication one with another.

The *Irish Times* relates the following very pleasing incident which occurred in Dublin as Cardinal Lozue was about to take his recent departure from that city, on his return to Armagh: "Before the train left an incident which attracted much attention, and which was regarded with pleasure by all who witnessed it, was the friendly meeting between the Catholic and Protestant Primates of the same diocese—Armagh—both proceeding to their own province—Ulster. When the Cardinal was standing outside the ticket office, his Grace the Most Rev Dr Knox, Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of Ireland, seeing his Eminence, walked over and shook him cordially by the hand. The Primate and the Cardinal Primate remained in conversation for some minutes, and subsequently they travelled in the same train to the North."

The death is announced of Richard Alfred O'Brien, a native of Dublin, and a most pious doctor, who has passed away at Montgib, near Florence. He was as skillful as he was charitable, and was always at the service of Catholic missions, of monks, and of hospitals.

members, from sixteen to sixty years of age, for the purpose of active service, if required to defend the Union in the coming struggle. The manifesto being privately sent from the County Grand Secretary to the Lodges, it has caused a great amount of excitement in the County.

Orange rowdies have again disturbed the peace and quietness of Stewartstown. A few nights ago as the local Nationalist band was passing through Market Square, the members were booed and assailed by a lot of Orangemen. The police succeeded in arresting two of the loafers named Dunseith, a tailor, of Stewartstown, and James Henderson, of Doorgan, who will be examined at the next Stewartstown Petty Sessions. Dunseith has been arrested before on a similar charge.

Westmeath.—Sir W. G. Nugent, Bart., of Donore, has just died at Bournemouth in his 67th year. The deceased was a well-known sportsman, and his figure was a familiar one on both Irish and English racecourses. In his day he was the owner of some splendid racers, which made a name for themselves on the Irish turf. He was a magistrate for the County of Westmeath, and was a most regular attendant at the local sessions. His funeral was very largely attended.

The Very Rev Michael Tormey, a distinguished ecclesiastic, died recently, at an advanced age, in Reynella Cottage, Westmeath, the residence of his brother. Father Tormey was an able writer of both poetry and prose, a learned and effective pulpit orator, and an influential public speaker on the various political platforms of the diocese of Meath throughout the Tenant League agitation, throughout the Land League agitation, and the Home Rule agitation, until his retirement from public life. As a poet he adorned the pages of the *Nation* in its palmiest days. But three or four of his poems are

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.

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This New and Modern Hotel affords superior accommodation for Tourists and Travellers, being fitted with every modern appliance necessary to comfort.

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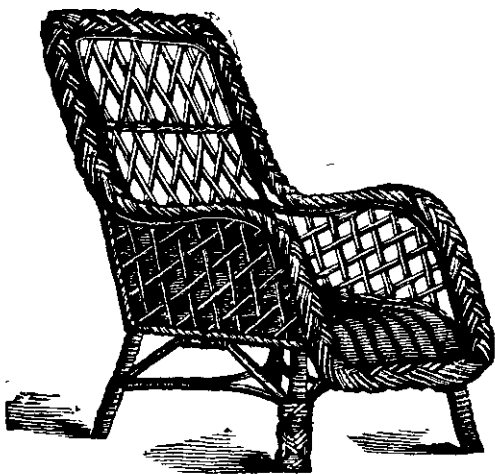
MESSRS GAWNE & CO. have favoured us with samples of their Worcester Sauce.

ITS flavour is as good as its piquancy is pronounced. It is altogether a well-balanced relish.

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FANCY BASKETS, CHAIRS, CLOTHES BASKETS,
DRESS STANDS, ETC, always in Stock.



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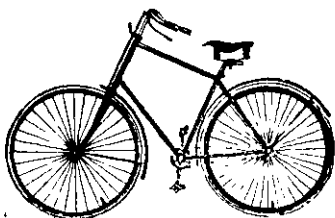
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SURGEON DENTIST,

Begs to announce that he has quite recovered and is able to ATTEND to all his PATIENTS PERSONALLY. Having Two Surgeries, with all the modern conveniences, no delay will be experienced.

Cases made without Palates where applicable.

For the convenience of Patients we have TWO SURGERIES, Replete with Every Modern Convenience.

FILLINGS A SPECIALITY.

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THE LARGEST SELECTION OF RANGES IN THE COLONY.

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TRIANGLE,

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The City Hotel, which has been recently built, is most centrally situated, and commands one of the Best Views in the city. Patrons will find at this Hotel Every Convenience, combined with Moderate Charges.

J. McNAMARA

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Proprietor.

TELEPHONE 365.

generally known—"The Ancient Race," "Past and Present," "Irish Still," etc. As a prose writer, says one of our contemporaries, he is the author of a learned work on the "Immaculate Conception," published at the time of the definition of that religious dogma as an article of Catholic faith. His writings adorned the pages of the *Tablet* in its leading columns when that journal was controlled by Frederick Lucas. As a pulpit orator his eloquence is appreciatively remembered. Father Tormey, on all important occasions in the diocese of Meath, took a leading part on behalf of the people. The friend of Lucas, Gavan Duffy, and many other distinguished Irishmen, his death will be mourned where his fame has reached.

Wexford.—A meeting of tenants on the estate of Lord Templemore, in South Wexford, has been held to consider his refusal to grant a reduction of 25 per cent on the rent now due. It was resolved to revive the Plan of Campaign. Trustees were appointed, and a levy of sixpence in the pound adopted for the defence of the tenants proceeded against.

Dublin Notes.

(Weekly Freeman, April 8.)

THE Hon Edward Blake, M.P., speaking in Glasgow on Tuesday, said they were now jubilant, but in the days to come they would have to surmount difficulties. He believed the opposition to Home Rule was largely directed against other democratic measures, and the future of Liberalism depended on its radical issues.

Among the claimants to the immense fortune left by the late Mr Thomas Coghlan, referred to so frequently in this paper, is, we under-

standing to attract attention across the Channel. We publish elsewhere a trenchant criticism of the Board's report from that point of view. Mr E. J. Morton, M.P., the Secretary of the British Home Rule Association, has had his indignation aroused by what he regards as the waste of public money by the Board. The Board has done some good things, especially in connection with the fisheries; and there must be experiment before everything can succeed. But undoubtedly Mr Morton has hit the blot in the policy of the Board. A great amount of its expenditure will add little to the resources of that part of the population of the congested districts who stand most in need of help.

It is the fact, as has been repeatedly pointed out by Mr W. O'Brien and Mr Dillon, that the Board has done hardly anything in the direction where its true work lies. The report for the first year and a quarter of its existence does not show a single transaction completed for the actual relief of the congestion of those districts. A good deal of the blame no doubt lies on the authors of Mr Balfour's Land Purchase Act. When the measure was first proposed Mr Dillon criticised the part that dealt with the problem of western congestion, and foretold its failure. His prophecy has come true. The anxiety of a section of the Board to increase the rent-paying powers of the larger tenants rather than the means of livelihood of the poorer population has completed what Mr Balfour's refusal to introduce the compulsory principle had begun. It may now be confidently asserted that a century of the Congested District Board would leave the congested districts as congested as ever.

The reporter of a contemporary in Belfast writes—A reporter doing duty for an English paper sent to his journal, a well-known daily, the piece of news that the Lord Mayor had told him that arms are being brought into Belfast, and that drilling is being carried on. I took the opportunity of calling on Lord Mayor Dixon yesterday,

GLADSTONE'S

NAME is as familiar as a Household Word!

So is the EXCELLENT VALUE of

J. & J. ARTHUR'S

£3 3s Suits.

ONE TRIAL will ensure your continued favour and support.

NOTHING IN THE TRADE TO EQUAL OUR VALUE.

J. & J. ARTHUR, Tailors, 6 George street.

stand, the Duchess of Magenta (wife of Marshal M'Mahon). Among her immediate ancestors was a Miss Coghlan, who was married to the Duke de Castries, the heir-apparent to the dukedom of Magenta, having thus Irish blood from the side of both parents.

The *Irish News* says—We hear that the police are aware of the fact that secret drilling of Orangemen is being carried on nightly in premises situated near the centre of the city, and it is an open secret that drilling is engaging the spare time of the Orangemen in the suburban and city lodges. We understand that the local detective force is in possession of valuable information regarding the extent and workings of the conspiracy against Home Rule in Belfast, and that once orders are received from headquarters the material is ready for a complete exposure of the pseudo-Loyalists and their contemptible combination.

There is very little of the grace or courtesy which marks the caste of *Vare de Vere* in the letter of Lord Greville to Lord Longford. Lord Greville states his views on the subject with agreeable candour. "I consider," he writes, "that the clergy are here and are paid by us to instruct us in religion. They are here for no other purpose." That a clergyman should have, much less express, any opinion of his own on any social or political purpose seemed an intolerable outrage to his lordship's aristocratic intelligence. "As long," he adds generally, "as I have house or property I will never lend them to priest or parson for political purposes." Not content with this general insult to clergymen of all descriptions, he levels a special insult at the venerable Bishop of Meath and his priests. We would fain believe that the letter was written hastily and without consideration.

The policy adopted by the Congested Districts Board of confining themselves largely to the work of improving the resources of the comparatively well-to-do farmers of the district to the partial neglect of those whose condition they were primarily appointed to relieve, is

and explained to him that I had read the item and wished to know if I might make the same statement, on his authority, in the paper which I represent. In the course of my interview the Lord Mayor said that so far as he knew, and so far as any man of standing in the city knew, there were no grounds for such a statement. He said—"I will tell you honestly what occurred. A Press representative called on me and asked if there was any drilling carried on in Belfast. I replied in the negative, and he said, 'Oh, tell me there is; it would be a good thing to print in the paper, you know.' I said I would tell him nothing of the sort; that it would be a downright lie. Imagine my surprise when I saw the statement you inquire about in his paper." "I am to conclude, then, that it is your lordship's opinion that there are no squads drilling?" "I tell you most emphatically what I told the English reporter—that no training of the sort is being carried out. Whatever may be done if the Bill passes is quite another question."

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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Sales of FAT STOCK every Wednesday at Burnside

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Sales of WOOL and GRAIN periodically during the Season.

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ANDREW TODD, Manager, Dunedin.

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ST. JOSEPH'S PRAYER BOOK

Compiled specially for the use of young people and children.

His Holiness the Pope approves the Book and sends his blessing to all who use it. It is also warmly recommended by the Catholic Bishops throughout the colonies.

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PRICE, 1s.; BY POST, 1s. 2d.

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GREAT CLEARING SALE.

If you want good and real bargains

Come to

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And you will get them.

Ladies' Elastic Sides	6s 11d
Ladies' Button Boots	7s 11d and 8s 11d	
Ladies' Balmorals ... ..	...	8s 11d
Baby's Strap Shoes ... ..	...	from 1s upwards
Boys' and Girls Boots, size 10 to 13	...	from 3s 11d
Childrens' Strong Boots, size 4 to 6	...	1s 11d
Mens' Sewn Balmorals ... ..	...	9s 11d
Mens' Oxford Shoes ... ..	...	6s 11d
Mens' Canvas Shoes ... ..	...	3s 11d
Mens' Carpet Slippers ... ..	...	1s 11d
Mens' Bluchers, Strong ... ..	...	6s 6d

Don't forget MRS. LOFT intends to clear
HER VALUABLE STOCK.

Prices too numerous to mention.

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J. MERBELL, Manager.

RABBIT SKINS.

We have large orders in hand, and guarantee full market value for any consignments sent us.

No commission or charges to the seller.

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(Late of the firm of W. G. Wagner and Co, of Golden Lane, Barbican, London)

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THE SPECIAL WINES FOR HOLY COMMUNION UNFERMENTED.

GUARANTEED PURE JUICE OF THE GRAPE
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WANTED KNOWN.

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

G E O R G E S O N A N D C O.,
FISHMONGERS AND POULTERERS,
15 Rattray Street; also 113 George Street and MacLaggan Street
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1893. WINTER SEASON. 1893.

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NEW CLOAKS & ULSTERS
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The Special Inducements we are now offering during the First Month of the Season should influence ladies to anticipate their requirements, for it is certainly an unprecedented opportunity of getting supplied with New, Fashionable, and Artistically-made Garments at a Moderate Price—in some cases at English cost.

Ladies who know all that is worth knowing about mantles say that nowhere in Otago but at H. H. and Co.'s can such a GRAND SELECTION be seen.

AN IMPORTANT SHOW.

EVERYTHING NEW & STYLISH.

LARGE DELIVERIES OF NEW MANTLES.

The First and Only Establishment to make this department a Specialty. Over £3000 worth of Garments to select from.

ALL SIZES, Cloaks & Ulsters
Mantles & Jackets ALL TASTES, for
for ALL FIGURES,
ALL FANCIES.

As we only send out Garments on approbation under exceptional circumstances, our Stock is thus preserved in the most perfect condition, and the styles not copied. In all Models and better-class Goods we only import single Garments. Ladies can, therefore, have any special design confined to them, copies being only taken by special permission from the purchaser.

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FOR Meat, Fish, or Fowl, **GAWNE'S** Worcester Sauce is the most appetising in the market.

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MESSRS STRONACH BROS. AND MORRIS report as follows:—

Rabbitskins—The rise in values still continues. At auction on Monday last, good skins reached the very satisfactory figure of 17½d. We submitted a catalogue of 46 bales and numerous small lots, and met with keen competition.

Sheepskins—Quotations of last week are fully maintained. We sold on Tuesday a catalogue of 77 lots; bidding throughout the sale was good, especially for skins suitable for shipment.

Grain—Wheat—Transactions are on a very small scale and the market dull. Prime velvet and Tuscan is worth 2s 8½ to 2s 10, extra up to 3s.—Oats: Fair demand exists, and prime quality Sutherlands and short Tartars are most in request; for this description 1s 10½d up to 1s 10½d is obtainable.

THE NEW ZEALAND LOAN AND MERCANTILE AGENCY CO., LIMITED report for week ending May 31, as follows:—

Store Cattle—There are very few of these now offering, hardly sufficient to meet the demand.

Store Sheep—The market for these now is very much quieter, a few still change hands, but only odd lots and at prices more in favour of buyers, lines of good crossbred wethers and young ewes are not so easily picked up and when in the market realise prices leaving but little margin to the buyer.

Sheepskins—There was a very full attendance at our auction sale on Tuesday notwithstanding the moisture of the weather which is somewhat unfavourable for fellmongering operations. Country dry crossbreds, inferior to medium brought 1s 9½ to 3s 9½; do do merino, 1s 7½ to 2s 10½; full-wooled crossbreds good, 3s 9½ to 4s 11½, best, 5s to 6s 10½, do do merino good, 2s 9½ to 3s 10½, best, 3s 11½ to 5s 9½; dry pelts, 2½ to 1s 6½; Green crossbred skins best, 3s 6½ to 3s 10; choice 3s 11½ to 4s 3½; medium to good, 2s 10½; do do merino, 1s 10½ to 2s 7½; lambskins, 2s 3½ to 3s 9½.

Rabbitskins—As the season is advancing consignments are gradually increasing, but the supply is still a long way short of requirements. On Monday we submitted a large catalogue, comprising all sorts which met with very keen competition. Best winter grey does, 1s 5½ to 1s 5½½; bucks, 1s 3½ to 1s 4½; autumn, 1½ to 1s 3½; summer, 8d to 10d; suckers, halfgrown and inferior, 4½ to 7½d; black and fawn, 9d to 11½d per lb.

Hides—There is no alteration to report in prices lately quoted, which may be repeated, say, for heavy hides, 2d to 2½d; extra, 2½ to 3½; medium, 1½d to 1¾d; inferior to medium, 1d to 1½d per lb.

Tallow—The market remains fairly steady, and no fluctuations of any consequence apparent. Last week's quotations are unequalled. Best rendered mutton, 2½ 6½ to 2½ 6½; medium to good, 18s 6½ to 20s 6½; inferior to medium 14s 6½ to 17s 6½. Rough fat is in excellent demand, and readily saleable immediately on arrival. Best mutton tallow, 14s to 14s 6½; medium to good, 12s 6½ to 13s 9½; inferior to medium, 11s to 12s per cwt.

Grain—Wheat: The market does not display a very great amount of animation; at the same time a moderate demand continues to exist. The quantity of really prime milling wheat for sale is not by any means heavy. Quotations for prime milling, velvet and Tuscan, 2s 9½ to 2s 11½; extra prime, 3s; medium to good, 2s 5½ to 2s 8½; inferior to medium, 2s 1d to 2s 4½; broken and thin, 1s 9½ to 2s; ex store, sacks weighed in, terms. Oats: there is no further improvement to note in the prices for these since we last reported. Nevertheless, a moderately steady demand continues to be experienced, prices at the various auction sales on Monday, for all sorts, being on a par with those ruling the previous Monday. Quotations for prime milling, bright and full, 1s 9½ to 1s 10½; extra prime, 1s 10½; best bright feed, sparrowbills in particular, 1s 9½ to 1s 9½; medium do and short Tartarians, 1s 8d to 1s 8½d; discoloured and inferior, 1s

5d to 1s 7½d; medium to good long Tartarians, 1s 8d to 1s 9½d; extra bright and clean, 1s 10d to 1s 11½d; black, 1s 7½d to 1s 8½d; Danish, 1s 7½d to 1s 8½d; ex store, sacks extra, net. Barley: Only a very moderate amount of business passing in this. The demand is not very pressing. Quotations for prime malting, 4s to 4s 3d; medium to good, 3s 3d to 3s 9d; feed and milling, 2s to 3s; ex store, sacks extra, terms.

Grass Seeds—Ryegrass seed is moving off in small parcels at prices on a par with late quotations, say, for best dressed perennial, 3s 6½ to 3s 9d (extra prime a shade more); medium, 3s 3d to 3s 6d (ex store, sacks extra, net). Cocksfoot is not yet in any demand for sowing, but dealers are operating slightly. We quote—For best dressed, 3½d to 3½d; medium, 2d to 3d per lb.

Potatoes—Best derwen's are worth 50s to 55s (in retail lots a shade more); medium to good, 45s to 50s per ton (ex store, sacks weighed in, net).

Chaff—We quote—For best, 47s to 50s; medium, 40s to 45s; inferior, 25s to 37s 6d per ton, off trucks, sacks returned.

Dairy Produce—Prime salt butter, dairy made, has slow sale at 7½ to 8½; medium 5d to 6½; factory, nominal, 10½ to 11d per lb.—Factory cheese, dull, medium size, 4½d to 4½d; loaf, 4½d to 5d; dairy, 2d to 4d per lb.

Flax—Quotations for best, L17 to L18; medium to good, L15 to L16 10s; inferior and strawy, L11 10s to L13 10s per ton.

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

MESSRS. WRIGHT, STEPHENSON AND Co. report as follows:—The entry this year was not so large as at our first annual sale, but the most of the horses were equally fine stamps. The moderate entry was no doubt due to the impression that had gone abroad that prices at this sale would not be very good. The result proved the very opposite, for really first-class heavy draughts, 4 to 5 years old, were eagerly competed for, and two or three times the number could easily have been placed at values current during the day. The top price of the day, £29 10s, was procured for Mr James Gow's bay gelding by Sir Robert; the next highest price, £29, was secured for a very fine chestnut colt by What's Wanted out of Jewel, owned and bred by Mr Robert Chartert. The rest of the horses sold equally well, and were with a very few exceptions, all sold at prices ranging from £17 to £25.

MR F. MEENAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale price—Oats: 1s 7d to 1s 10½ (bags extra). Wheat (sacks included): Milling, 2s 6½ to 2s 10½, demand fair; fowls, 1s 9d to 2s 4d. Chaff: 1s 6½ to 1s 10½, demand dull, £1 10s 0d to £2 5s 0d; prime up to £2 10s 0d, fair demand; hay, oaten, quality new, good, demand dull, £2 15s to £3 0s; ryegrass, £2 15s to £3 0s, of good quality. Potatoes, kidneys, £3 0s 0d; derwents, £2 10s to £2 17s 6d, market fair. Flour: Roller, £7 15s to £8 5s; stone, £7 0s to £7 10s, demand quiet. Oatmeal, bulk, £9 10s; 25lbs, £10 0s. Butter, fresh, 7d to 10d; potted, demand easier, 7d for prime. Eggs, 1s 8d to 1s 10d per dozen.

Messrs Smith and Smith, Octagon, Dunedin, have constantly on hand a large stock of all the articles included in the painter's, paper-hanger's, and glazier's trade. Their goods will be found of superior excellence, and their prices are extremely reasonable.

Mr Charles Galloway, Cumberland street, Dunedin, is turning out in admirable style vehicles of all descriptions. Mr Galloway's work is remarkable for its strength and is well calculated to stand the wear and tear of even the roughest roads. All those who drive abroad whether for business or for pleasure will find it to their advantage to deal with him.

Messrs Stewart and Co, Princes and Walker streets, Dunedin, offer for selection a numerous and admirable stock of household furniture. All their articles will be found first-class and their prices are extremely moderate, the firm also execute repairs in a very skilful and satisfactory manner.

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Taking Passengers for London,
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To BRINDISI and GENOA.

Will be despatched as follows (if practicable):—

Steamers	Tons	Leave Sydney	Leave Melbourne	Leave Adelaide
Salier ...	3084	May 23	May 27	May 31
Hohenstaufen	3091	June 21	June 24	June 28
Hohenzollern	3090	July 18	July 22	July 26

And thereafter every four weeks.

Passage from Dunedin to Southampton, Antwerp, and Bremen ... £18 to £67 10s.

SPECIAL RETURN TICKETS TO EUROPE
The Steamers land Passengers at Southampton.

Passages from Europe can be prepaid in the colonies.

For freight or passage apply to

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Overland from MARSEILLES via PARIS,
Steamers under Postal Contract with the
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Calling at MELBOURNE, ADELAIDE,
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Passengers Booked to BOMBAY, REUNION,
MAURITIUS, & EAST COAST of AFRICA

Steamers	Tons	Leave Sydney	Leave Melbourne	Leave Adelaide
Ville de la Ciotat	6537	May 27	May 31	June 4
Polynisien	6428	June 27	July 1	July 4
Armand Bebie	6537	July 27	July 31	Aug 4

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Rates of passage money to Marseilles, from
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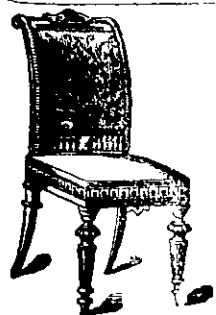
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Saloon Passengers booked through to London,
via Paris. Best railway accommodation
luggage conveyed free, and a fortnight all wed
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By special arrangement an ENGLISH
INTERPRETER will attend on board upon
arrival of steamer at Marseilles, to give
passengers every assistance in disembarking,
passing their luggage through the Customs,
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train to Paris and Calais.

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Chairs, Spring and
Flock Mattresses
Suites re-covered,
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on a level with those in the town as regards
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me FREE OF POSTAGE to any part of New
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ARE INDISPENSABLE TO LADIES.
Improved Corrective Pills, 3s 6d and 5s
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Tansy Pills, 5s box; DR. BLAUD'S IRON
PILLS, 2s 6d box of 12 dozen. Either sent
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Hands, Scalds, Cuts, Sore Legs, or from any-
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ROYAL ARCADE, DUNEDIN,
Begs to intimate to the Travelling and
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GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS, NIGHT-
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The above Company will despatch steamers
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PENGUIN, s. s., on Monday, June 5.
Passengers from Dunedin wharf at 3 p.m.
Cargo till noon.

NELSON VIA LYTELTON, WELLING-
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FOR AUCKLAND, VIA LYTELTON
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FOR OAMARU, TIMARU, LYTELTON,
NAPIER, GISBOURNE, AUCKLAND.—
A steamer early.

FOR NAPIER WHARF, VIA OAMARU,
TIMARU, & LYTELTON.—KAWARITI,
s.s., early.

FOR SYDNEY, VIA LYTELTON, WELL-
INGTON, NAPIER, GISBORNE, and
AUCKLAND.—ROTOMAHANA, s. s., on
Wednesday, June 7. Passengers by 2.30
p.m. train.

FOR MELBOURNE, VIA BLUFF.—
TALUNE, s. s., on Thursday, June 8.
Passengers from Dunedin by 2.30 p.m.
train.

FOR SYDNEY, VIA LYTELTON AND
WELLINGTON.—WAKATIPU, s.s., about
Saturday, June 17. Passengers from Dun-
edin Wharf.

FOR WESTPORT, via TIMARU, AKAROA,
LYTELTON, and WELLINGTON.—
OMAREBE, s. s., on Friday, June 9.
Passengers from Dunedin Wharf at 5 p.m.
Cargo till 3 p.m.

FOR GREYMOUTH AND HOKITIKA, VIA
OAMARU, TIMARU, LYTELTON, and
WELLINGTON.—HERALD, s. s., about
Saturday, June 10. Passengers from
Dunedin Wharf at mid-night. Cargo till
4 p.m.

FOR FIJI, from AUCKLAND.—TAVIUNI,
s.s., about Tuesday, June 23.

FOR TONGA and SAMOA, from AUCK-
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PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER
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A splendid assortment of Eight-
Day Striking American Clocks from
17s 6d. Watches and Clocks of every descrip-
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Mr Dwyer desires to inform the Public that
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PRIVATE BOOMS FOR FAMILIES.

All Liquors kept in stock are of the very Best
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White Lead, Paints, Dry Colors, Lubricating
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WE Sell for Cash. WE Buy for Cash.—We sell reliable Goods. We sell Boots.
We sell good Drapery and Clothing. We have Tailors, Dressmakers, and Shirtmakers
on the Premises. WE CAN SUIT EVERYBODY.

LONARGAN & COMPANY
CHRISTCHURCH.

TRINITY SUNDAY, 1893, AT OAMARU.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THE above day has come and gone. Ordinarily in Oamaru, beyond the usual recognition by the Church of the Feast day, nothing particularly shines forth to mark the day out from the other festive days throughout the year. This time, however, one of the most important and most imposing ceremonies ever attempted by the Catholics of North Otago district, viz, the laying of the foundation-stone of St Patrick's Basilica, has been successfully carried out, and Trinity Sunday of 1893 marks a new era in the annals of Catholicism in our fair town. But besides this solemn ceremony there was another matter that lent additional *clat* to the occasion, the recognition in a practical manner from several quarters of the attainment by the Very Rev Father Mackay, our beloved parish priest, to the completion of his twenty-fifth year as priest of the Roman Catholic Church. Now I propose to take the numerous readers of the TABLET who were not present at these ceremonies into my confidence and give them an outline of the part played by the Catholics of this town on the Sunday before-mentioned. At 11 a.m. High Mass, *coram episcopo*, was celebrated. The Very Rev Father Mackay acted as celebrant; Fathers O'Leary and O'Neill, deacon and sub-deacon respectively; Father O'Donnell, master of ceremonies; and Father McMullen, assistant at Bishop's throne. As the Bishop of the diocese (Most Rev Dr Moran) and priests, clothed in their magnificent vestments, approached the precincts of the altar, the choir organist played in grand style, "Blake's Grand March." Webbe's mass in A was nicely rendered by the choir, which had been greatly strengthened for the occasion. During the offertory Mrs T. Lynch gave a beautiful rendition of Gounod's "Ave Maria."

The Rev Father Lynch, Dunedin, in the unavoidable absence of his Lordship Bishop Grimes, of Christchurch, was the preacher. The rev gentleman began by saying that he felt sorry in being called upon at very short notice to occupy that position on so important an occasion. As he had been requested to preach only on the preceding evening he could but do his best and trust to their charitable indulgence. In requesting prayers for the departed according to the custom of the Catholic Church, Father Lynch said there was one who on that day should not be forgotten, one who had been a warm friend of their beloved pastor, a special friend of their venerable Bishop, and the friend, indeed, of every one of them. He asked them with evident emotion to pray fervently for the repose of the soul of the late Monsignor Coleman, whose labours in the cause of religion and education should not be forgotten by the people of Oamaru and of all Otago. In response to the invitation the congregation went on their knees and said a very fervent prayer for their late pastor, whose own great devotion it had been to always remember the dead.

The rev preacher then gave a sermon, which occupied about half an hour in delivery, and was listened to with great attention. A number of non-Catholics were present, to whom the subject must have been specially interesting, dealing as it did with false notions which obtain currency among them. The subject, suggested by the Gospel of the day, and the sacerdotal silver jubilee then being celebrated, was the power and privilege of the Christian priesthood. He would say a few words on the power of the priest. He had many and wonderful powers. There were two great powers which, in a particular manner, differentiated him from all other men. One was the awful power of calling down the Son of God on the altar at Holy Mass, and the other was the sublime power of forgiving sins. On the next Thursday (Corpus Christi), the institution of the Adorable Eucharist would no doubt form the theme of the preacher. He would confine himself that day to the institution of the Sacrament of Penance. "Man cannot forgive sins"; "Confession is an invention of the priests."—There are words which we often hear, and to which a reply has frequently to be made. Is it so, or is it not? Are we really deceived in our firm belief? If we are, then we subject ourselves to unnecessary trouble. We are slaves in the truest sense of the word, and the sooner this institution is abolished the better. Or are we right, and those who would persuade us otherwise themselves mistaken? The question is one of great moment and worthy of careful consideration. When an assertion is made we naturally ask, What is the groundwork of that assertion? At what time did this so-called human invention take place? Who were its authors? Where did it originate? The book of history lies open before us. We know the birthplace, author, and time of every social and moral revolution. We are made fully acquainted with the absurd notions of so-called philosophers even of a remote antiquity. Our reading makes us almost spectators of the various commotions which have arisen in ages past. Surely then we shall be able to find out the human inventor of an institution which is totally adverse to our fallen nature, and is called by those who oppose it "*Carnificina animarum*"—a butchery of the soul. But no; history is silent. It occurred in the last century? History says no. In the 16th or 17th, at the time of the so-called Reformation? History again says no. In the 13th century, when Pope Innocent made a law obliging all to confess their sins once a year? History once more emphatically says no. This decree simply made obligatory what was then everywhere practised;

just as if Leo XIII made a law obliging all to go to confession before communion, he would make binding in conscience what is already of universal custom. Perhaps this human invention of confession took place in the Middle Ages, when, according to some, might was right? No! Authentic history places it beyond question or doubt, that confession has been practised by all classes in all Christian ages. The divine origin of the sacrament of Penance was defended by the greatest saints and doctors in the very infancy of Christ's Church. In support of his assertions the rev preacher called as witnesses Tertullian, St Cyprian, and St John Chrysostom, who in strong terms in their writings and addresses exhorted the people to confess their sins, that pardon might be received from the Almighty through the absolution of the priest. He gave the substance of an utterance of the Great Patriarch of Constantinople, who was called the "Golden-mouthed" on account of his eloquence. To men, according to St Chrysostom, has been given a power which neither angels nor arch-angels enjoy, for to these has not been said, " whatsoever you shall bind on earth shall be bound in heaven." Earthly princes have the power of casting into prison. Their power extends to bodies only, whereas the power of the priesthood binds the soul and reaches to heaven, so much so that what the priest ratifies below God ratifies above, and the Master confirms the sentence of the servant. All power, therefore, over the concerns of heaven has been entrusted to them. "Whose sins you shall forgive they are forgiven them, whose sins you shall retain, they are retained." What power could be greater? God the Father gave all power of judging to His Son, and Jesus Christ communicated that very power to priests. Thus spoke John Chrysostom echoing the sentiments of early Fathers. Thus spoke the Councils of the Church, general and particular. Thus ever spoke the Roman Pontiffs and Catholic bishops. Thus speaks the present widely-extended Catholic Church—the same now as in the days of Augustine and Ambrose. The rev preacher went on to give particular instances showing the practice of confession, and belief in the Divine institution of the Sacrament of Penance. According to St Augustine, the people, at the approach of danger, flocked to confession, and thus prepared themselves for the combat. Paulinus tells a touching story of St Ambrose. He spent much time in hearing the confessions of the fallen, and wept so bitterly at the narration of human misery that he compelled the prostrate sinner to weep likewise. In the book of history, silent as to human invention, we find the names of the confessors of Charles Martel, Pepin and Charlemagne. Even in the army, where we should least expect to find it, we have evidence of the practice of the doctrine in question. Every colonel or prefect in the days of Charlemagne should have a priest with him to hear the confessions of the soldiers. We have it on the authority of William of Malmesbury that the Norman soldiers, before the famous battle of Hastings, which decided the fate of England, went to confession and made their peace with God. Father Lynch gave other instances showing the existence, through the ages, of the institution which some of those who differ from us call an invention of the priests. Even the scoffers of the revolutionary period who were loudest in decrying confession called for the priest when death appeared on the horizon. Voltaire, the prince of scoffers, was a notable case in point. Looking at this remarkable fact stamped on every page of history, where are we to look for the principle which moved a varied society to adopt a most arduous practice? Is it the authority of a mere man? Reason says no. Is it a code of laws? History says no; such a code was never enacted. Was it the Pope? The Pope commanded in the 13th century, and we find what he commanded observed in the 2nd. There are now over 200 millions of Catholics of all ages, nations, and temperaments professing their belief in the efficacy of confession. There have been millions in every age who practised this "torture of the soul." What effected all this? Human authority? Reason is against such a hypothesis. Men would not have taken on themselves such a yoke. The good would resist an innovation; the evil would resist the restraint put upon their passions. The commotion which should necessarily be caused by a human institution of such a difficult practice as confession would be fully recorded in history. The silence, however, of history is in itself an eloquent refutation of the groundless opinions of opponents. The preacher then spoke of the burden of confession for the people. People would not endure it if it were not unmistakably divine in sanction. The burden on the priest is even greater. He is bound, too, by the law of confession, and has to make use of this means of sanctification. He has to sit during long, weary hours in the confessional, or in the fever hospital, or on the battle-field, like the brave French priest, Fère Dabodere, at Dabomey a few months ago, amidst a shower of bullets, to receive the confession of the dying. If confession were a human invention the priest would be the first to cry for its abolition. Unaided reason cannot explain the phenomenon presented to us in history. We must look elsewhere for a solution of the difficulty. The explanation is given in the Holy Bible—the sacred history of God's people. The author of Confession was Jesus Christ, the Son of God. The time of institution, the same day 1900 years ago on which He arose from the dead. The place, the Coenaculum—the supper

(Continued on page 19.)

ECONOMICAL } New Winter Tweeds including the world-famous Irish from the
TAILORING. } Athlone and Blarney Mills—Suits made to measure for 18s-21

LONARGAN & COMPANY
CHRISTCHURCH.

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THE DUNEDIN TIMBER AND HARDWARE COMPANY (LIMITED),

Having purchased the
SAW MILLS and BUSINESS
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In which the TIMBER BUSINESS was
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Beg to notify that they are now prepared to
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At the Lowest Possible Prices.

A SASH, DOOR, & TURNERY FACTORY
is now being erected, where Joiners' work,
to suit the requirements of Con-
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TIMBER delivered from the BUSH MILLS
direct,
Along the Line of Railway North and South
AT MILL PRICES,

Railway freight only added.

A large stock of
SEASONED TIMBER,
Both New Zealand and Foreign,
Will be kept in the Dunedin Yards
Also the best brands of

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And a varied assortment of
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DUNEDIN TIMBER AND HARDWARE
COMPANY,

KING AND ST. ANDREW STREETS.
G. O'DRISCOLL, Manager.

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ROSS PLACE, LAWRENCE.
JOHN LAFFEY ... PROPRIETOR
(Late of Havelock Hotel.)

J. L. begs to intimate that he has purchased
the above well-known Hostelry, and hopes, by
strict attention to the comfort of travellers
and the public generally, to meet with a fair
share of patronage.

The Railway is one of the best appointed
Hotels outside of Dunedin. Under J.L.'s
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made a special feature, and no effort will be
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The best brands of Wines, Spirits, and Ales
always kept in stock.
First-class Stabling Accommodation.

W. MEECH, Boot and Shoe Maker
and Importer,
HIGH STREET, RANGIOBA.
Repairs Executed with despatch.

M O N E Y.

I have been instructed to invite applications
for loans of not less than £200, on freehold
security.

I have also several small sums awaiting
investment on freehold or other security.

E. O. H U R L E Y
BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR,
No 1, Rangitikei street, Palmerston North.
TO THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC.

NOTICE!

PRESERVED SHEEPS' AND LAMBS' TONGUES.

St George Brand. New Season.

WE ARE NOW TINNING the
OUTPUT of the Burnside and
Oamaru Freezing Works. Needless to say
these are the selected SHEEP for export, the
TONGUES of which are much preferable to
the ordinary run of this article.

Prepared under a new process, which gives
a finer Flavour and more Jelly.

Retail Price: 1s per tin.

To be had from the Trade generally; or
from

IRVINE AND STEVENSON,
69, 70 George street,
DUNEDIN.

HOTELS FOR SALE.

Hotel (Wairarapa), rent £5 per week;
trade £80 to £100 week; grand chance;
£1,200 a year to be made. £500 cash. This
is a chance seldom met with; close to Sale-
yards; must be sold a Bargain.

Hotel (Palmerston North), rent £5; trade
£60. £400 cash.

Hotel (Taranaki), trade £30 week. £800
for freehold, furniture, etc.; £400 cash.

Hotel (Stratford), doing £100 weekly.

Hotel (Suburbs). £100 cash.
Hotel with 150 acres land; rent £2. £300
cash required.

DWAN BROS.,
Hotel Brokers,
Wellington.

Jameson Anderson & Coys

No. 155
Colombo St

Best *Jeans* *Stre* *Unequaled*

and all the
Leading Storekeepers

SPECIAL NOTICE TO FARMERS.

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

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

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

Produce for Shipment is consigned direct to our London Agents.
Shippers have thus the full advantage of their produce being sold
under the direct supervision of trustworthy and experienced Brokers
and can depend on their interests being carefully protected.

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

Prompt Returns and Medium Charges may be relied on.

DONALD REID AND CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,

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

NOTICE.

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

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

THE COLONIAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED.

NEW BUSINESS, 1892—

3576 Policies issued for	...	...	£1,148,940
Annual Income exceeds	...	...	400,000
Total Funds	...	...	1,522,598

The Expense Ratio shows a further reduction of 2 per cent,
making a total of 6½ per cent effected during the last four years.

All profits belong to the members.

All funds locally invested.

Write for prospectus or further information to the undersigned,

District Agents:

E. C. YOUNG, Christchurch. | JOHN P. PIERCY, Dunedin.
Head Office, Wellington. | ARTHUR E. GIBBS,
Secretary for New Zealand.

VOICE PRODUCTION AND SINGING.

M R A R T H U R S A L V I N I
attends at his Studio daily from 10 to 12 a.m., 2 to 5, and
7 to 8 p.m.

TERMS, ETC., AT
ROSS'S BUILDINGS, OCTAGON,
DUNEDIN.

C E N T R A L H O T E L

P A L M E R S T O N N O R T H,
(Next Theatre Royal).

MAURICE CRONIN, late of Wellington, has just taken over
the well-known Central Hotel, where he intends conducting
business in First-class Style. The Best Accommodation provided
for Patrons. The Liquors kept in stock are of the Best Brands.
A Good Billiard Table. Night Porter specially engaged.

MAURICE CRONIN ... PROPRIETOR.

W A N T E D A N O W N E R

For a

G R A N D P A I N T I N G,

Or its approximate value,

£100!

Claims One Shilling Each.

Rival claims to be adjudicated on Art Union principle,
MAY 24, 1894.

Claims can be secured on application to any of the Dominican Convents in Otago. Successful claimant to present his number after publication of such in TABLET and Dunedin dailies.
£100 FOR ONE SHILLING.

The friends of education are earnestly solicited to assist the Dominican Nuns to pay off the debt on their Convent. Everyone who invests One Shilling can do this, and yet have a chance of winning £100.

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

In consequence of the Non-arrival of several Blocks of Tickets, it has been deemed advisable to POSTPONE the Drawing of the Art Union till AUGUST 18, when it will take place without fail.

This will give ample time to holders of Books of Tickets to dispose of the same, and return Blocks and Cash to the Rev Mother Prioress.

The Sisters return their sincere thanks to all who have already sent in their Blocks and Cash.

N O T I C E.

OWING to a misconception on the part of several Ticket-holders, the Drawing of Prizes in the Hawarden Art Union is POSTPONED for about a Month.

Ticket-holders are requested to push on the sale of tickets, and o return blocks and remittances as soon as possible to the

REV. H. G. BOWERS, Hawarden.

C H A R L E S G A L L O W A Y,
BUILDER of all kinds of Spring Carts, Expresses, Lorries, Waggon, Drays, and Butchers' and Bakers' Carts, etc., and special maker of HARROWS with Tines having Square Necks—to prevent them turning round and coming out. All goods at Moderate Prices.
CUMBERLAND STREET, DUNEDIN.
(Opposite Findlay and Murdoch's saw mill.)

D E A T H.

DOUGHTERTY—At the residence of her son-in-law, Mr J. Parker, Boundary Road, Palmerston North, Jane, the beloved wife of James Doughterty, on Friday, May 12th, after five years' painful suffering, borne with Christian fortitude and resignation, in the 67th year of her age.—*Requiescat in pace.*

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1893.

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.

"I DO NOT QUITE GRASP THE QUESTION."



THES E were the words in which that twofold dignitary, the Minister for Education and the Minister for Labour, answered a question asked of him at Dunedin the other night. But the Hon Mr REEVES is a smart man, a very smart man. Few people, we understand, can get at the blind side of him, and there is very little, indeed, that he cannot apprehend. What, therefore, was this question that the Hon Minister did not quite grasp? Some riddle of the Sphinx, on whose correct answer life depended? Nay; the smartness of the Minister seems proved by his perceiving that it was a question not to be quite grasped—for, to ordinary minds, it seems of the simplest meaning possible. Where its profundity or mystery can lie, it needs a keenly-penetrating eye to see. But the continuation of the Minister's answer affords us a measure of relief. "But I say this," he added, "that I was elected to support the present system of education." Mr REEVES, therefore, was elected to support a system that he did not understand. We have his own word for it, or we could not believe that such could have been the case. Here, in fact, is the question which Mr REEVES did not quite grasp:—"An elector asked whether it was fair that Roman Catholics should have to pay for their own education when they were prepared to allow the Government inspector to come in, and when if their schools were found to be not equal to the Government schools they wanted no subsidy." If Mr REEVES did quite grasp that question he would know quite well that the system he pledged himself to support was an unjust one, and, if he had known that, possibly he would not have so pledged himself. Here, then we conceive a hope for Mr REEVES. So smart a man as he is can hardly continue long in a state of obtusation.

Meantime, we always suspected that there must be something queer in the matter. We always thought it a most extraordinary thing that men, otherwise of good parts, could have any difficulty in perceiving the true state of the case. There, however, is the Minister for Education, who certainly should have everything connected with the system at his fingers' ends, and yet who publicly avows that he does not understand it. He cannot understand it, if he did not quite grasp that question asked him the other night in Dunedin. Mr REEVES knew that one-seventh of the people of the Colony were excluded from the benefits of the system he administered. He knew the whys and the wherefores, and yet he did not quite grasp a question that simply asked him was it fair that such should be the case. There is, then, something dangerous in supporting the secular system. It seems to play the mischief with a man's understanding, and if a smart man, like Mr REEVES, is so injuriously affected by it, what must happen in the case of a stupid man?—But Mr REEVES is not only Minister for Education; he is also Minister for Labour, and in this department also the obfuscating properties of the system alluded to would seem to dull his powers of perception. If Mr REEVES cannot quite grasp the question as to whether it is fair that Catholics, as Catholics, should pay heavily towards the cost of a system of which it is impossible for them to take advantage,—he should at least be able, in his capacity of Minister for Labour, to understand that as working men, of which far the greater number of their body consists, a grievous hardship is thus suffered by them. But no; having pledged himself, unwittingly as it would appear, to support a grossly unjust system, Mr REEVES has compromised his understanding on other important points.

Meantime, there is an interesting inquiry for Catholic electors everywhere to pursue. Let them test the intelligence of Parliamentary candidates by that of Mr REEVES. Mr REEVES is a smart man, a very smart man,—up to everything, from the philosophy of PLATO to the Socialism of Mr EARNSHAW, or the frolic of the music-hall. Would it not be worth the while of Catholic electors, if only for the fun of the thing, to put it to the proof as to whether the candidates who come before them can beat Mr REEVES, where his own superior quality of smartness is concerned? Let them persist

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

in finding out if candidates quite grasp the question that has puzzled Mr REEVES. The sharper and more able the candidate, the better the opportunity he should afford them. They should no where lose an opportunity of sounding a candidate's capacities. If a candidate quite grasps the question, it may be left to his sense of honour and justice, and of all that is fair and manly, to answer it in a manner to satisfy the Catholic questioner.

But, in conclusion, there are none of us who may not take a lesson from Mr REEVES. The example of a smart man like the Hon Minister is one that we may all be proud to follow.—“I do not quite grasp the question.” There is the stereotyped answer for us to give to an inquisitive friend. We may not all be questioned in the character of Parliamentary candidates, but, as electors, such is frequently our lot. Let us, then, give this answer to a friend inquisitive as to the Parliamentary candidate for whom we may intend to vote.—“I shall vote for the best man.”—We may tack that on. But, first and foremost, there is the answer cut and dry, framed for the use, on an awkward occasion, of the smartest man in the Colony—“I do not quite grasp the question.”

THE Rev Father O'Neill, who returned to the Colony from his visit to Europe by the last mail from San Francisco, took his departure on Tuesday afternoon from Dunedin for Milton. All along the line manifestations were made in honour of the rev gentleman, the train running for most of the way through his district. At Milton there was a great crowd gathered at the station and the welcome was enthusiastic. The entrances to the church and its grounds had been illuminated in celebration of the event. An address from the Catholics of the town and its vicinity was read by Mr Butler, wishing a *cead mile faithe* to their *sogarth aroon*. Father O'Neill made a touching and effective reply. Wherever he went, he said, the memory of his people had been with him. He told them of his visit to the Pope, and spoke hopefully on the Irish question. The Holy Father, he said, had empowered him to give the Apostolic Benediction to his flock. He found himself at home, he added, with rejoicing and with a renewed determination to work zealously among them. The other members of the clergy present on the occasion were the Rev Fathers Lynch, Adm., O'Donnell (Port Chalmers), O'Neill (Gore), O'Donnell and Ryan (Milton). Pressure on our time and space obliges us to hold over to our next issue a full report of the proceedings.

MR P. HALLY has been elected Captain of the Dunedin Irish Rifles. Mr Hally, who is very well known in Dunedin as sure of success in anything he undertakes, may be expected to prove quite on a level with his antecedents in his present task. We have no doubt that, under his control, the corps will make rapid advancement, and prove a credit to the volunteer force of the city.

THE arrival at Rome of his Eminence Cardinal Moran is announced. His Eminence had an audience of the Pope on Tuesday, May 23. We regret to say it is also reported that the Cardinal was prevented by illness from being present at the Pope's reception of the Australian pilgrims.

THE following is a cablegram under date London, May 29. We know nothing more about the matter:—“The Pope, at Cardinal Vaughan's request, has made St Peter patron saint of the English Roman Catholics.”

MR GLADSTONE promises an abundance of social reforms when once the Home Rule question is settled. The Liberal party, he says, are bent on them. A knowledge of this, no doubt, greatly helps to stir up the Tories to their resistance. Social reforms are not at all in accordance with their tastes.

A GREAT meeting in Hyde Park of a quarter of a million of people, enthusiastic in the cause of Home Rule, has been followed by an Orange spouting tour of Lord Salisbury in Ulster. The meeting jeered at the House of Lords, and, with delight, expressed their hopes of a conflict with it. Lord Salisbury declares the House of Lords to be inviolable, and not to be touched by any power in the Constitution. His Lordship appeals to his ancestry, and declares he assumes their responsibility for the protection of the plan that they assisted to settle in Ulster in the days of King James I. Perhaps his lordship would not be unwilling to go back to the days of Queen Elizabeth and copy his ancestors also in reducing the Irish people to a dying and starving handful, the survivors of a slaughtered nation—attempting to satisfy their hunger with water-cress and grass. The *Daily News*, for example, sums the situation neatly up. It describes Lord Salisbury's tour as a pilgrimage of hate, which proves that the arguments of the opponents of Home Rule are exhausted.

“We owe it to the untiring efforts of English Catholic Unionists,” writes the London *Tablet*, “of whom the most conspicuous has been the Duke of Norfolk, that in the public mind the cause of a separate Parliament, with its probable consequences of conflict and civil strife, is no longer associated with the Catholic religion.”—That egregious prig the Duke of Norfolk, and his following, have, nevertheless, merely cast themselves in among the religious ruck on the opposite side. They follow the leader who is even now roaring “No Popery” among the Orangemen of Ulster. Pretty Catholics they are to cast in their lot with a statesman like Lord Salisbury, who denounces Home Rule as, for example, “a rule of priests, who, animated by traditional hatred to their opponents, would terrorise the people of Ireland by threats of punishment in the future world.”—Lord Salisbury evidently judges of others by himself. He openly acknowledges his traditional hatred, inherited from his ancestors, of the Irish Catholic people. Does the priggish Duke, for his part, try buck to the Pale, and derive thence the hellish spirit that prevailed there—a spirit that, as animating men who called themselves Catholics, might alone have deserved for the nation to which they belonged the curse of a national apostasy. It almost seems as if such must be the case.

BAD weather, we perceive, has prevailed also in the country parts. There is, for example, a certain Mr Robert Paulin, who writes from Ngapara to the *Otago Daily Times*. Poor Mr Paulin has evidently been dosing over the fire, where he has tried to divert his mind by reading all about Home Rule—“as given,” he tells us, “in the leading papers in the United Kingdom, both British and Irish.” We do not know whether Mr Paulin succeeded in diverting his mind, but he added his pate—as might be expected of a man sitting over a fire in the fog. Mr Paulin takes a gloomy view—occasioned, perhaps, by the fog without, and a smoky chimney within—of the financial aspect of the matter. His conclusion is very fine, and quite conclusive too as to his state of mind. “But the pity of it is,” he says, “that the loss will fall heaviest on the most industrious and prosperous of the Irish population, who, unfortunately for Ireland, are not Home Rulers, and are in the minority as well.” But they are not the most industrious and prosperous of the Irish population. Let that pass, however. Here is the cream of the joke:—“Unfortunately for Ireland”—Home Rule is to prove the financial ruin of Ireland, and yet “unfortunately for Ireland”—a portion of the people are resisting it! Well done, Mr Paulin. Sure we knew you were in a fog. Poke up your fire, man, and rouse yourself.

THE drawing of prizes in the Hawarden art-union has been unavoidably postponed for about a month. The Rev Father Bowers hopes that ticket holders will turn the interval to good account in making an effort to dispose of their wares. A good deal may thus be done by them towards securing success.

DOMINICAN CONVENT ART UNION, DUNEDIN.

THE art-union which the Dominican nuns have undertaken to assist in paying off the debt incurred by the erection of their school buildings in Dunedin, presents something of a novel shape. The prize offered is single, but of a value to make it a most desirable acquisition. It consists of a painting of genuine worth, and whose approximate money value is £100. To prove this in quite an undeniable manner, an engagement is made that if the winner chooses to sell this picture, it will be purchased from him at the stated sum. The tickets are issued in a form that has been especially devised for the occasion, and which will be found very neat and convenient. It consists of a sheet containing 10 numbered coupons, on each of which the name of the holder is to be written, and which is to be sent in, on his behalf, to the convent—the holder retaining a duplicate coupon, also printed on the sheet, and bearing the same number and name. Of the necessity that exists for the undertaking, we need hardly speak at any great length. The school buildings are there to speak for themselves, and the heavy cost at which they have been erected must be palpable to even the careless passer-by. It will be admitted by everyone that the Dominican community, who give their lives up to conducting these schools, and in taking charge of, and looking generally after, the interests, both temporal and spiritual, of their pupils are not the proper persons to labour under the weight of a serious debt. The anxieties of their calling in themselves are sufficient for them, and are of a nature to demand for them all possible consideration and aid. To free the community from the burden of debt is a work of charity that must commend itself to the good-will of every kindly disposed person. It may be confidently expected, therefore, that a vigorous and united effort—“a long pull, and a strong pull, and a pull altogether”—will be made to make this art-union a thorough success. The coupons are now ready for sale, and it may be expected that distributors will vie with one another in getting rid of them.—A shilling only is offered for this admirable picture. One shilling only for cheap at a picture £100.—All gone at a shilling.—When the hammer comes down, nevertheless, it will be hard if the good nuns

may not count over a substantial sum—enough to reduce in a very marked and acceptable degree the debt that now embarrasses them.—All depends, however, on the aid given them in the disposal of coupons. Let the work, then, be at once commenced, and let it be carried through with an unflinching spirit.

OBSERVE! HOW TO SECURE ONE'S CLAIM.

Each book consists of ten "claims" at one shilling each. Five claims on each leaf are marked with duplicate numbers, and suited for cutting or tearing. The purchaser keeps the number on the "Wanted an owner" side (reverse), and its duplicate, marked on the opposite side of square, section, or block, is forwarded to the Mother Prioresse, Dominican Convent, Dunedin. It will be at once secured in the lottery box. The claim to the winning number will be proved by presenting its duplicate in due form, within three months of publication of same. Money receipts will be acknowledged in the TABLET each week. The more claims, the stronger one's hold on luck. Do not reject the winning number!

TRINITY SUNDAY, 1893, AT OAMARU.

(Continued from page 15.)

chamber where the disciples were gathered together for fear of the Jews. Jesus came and stood in their midst and said: Peace be with you. Then came the realisation of the promise which He made to give Peter and the rest the power of binding and loosing the consciences of men. Our Lord was God, and even as man He could convey to others the power received from the Father. "As the Father sent me," He said, "I send you." The Father commissioned Me; I commission you. The Father bestowed power on Me; I now bestow the same power on you. Breathing on them—the usual mode of communicating power—He said: "Receive ye the Holy Ghost. Whose sins you shall forgive they are forgiven them; whose sins you shall retain they are retained." Wonderful power! given not to angels or archangels, but only to men. There is no equivocation in the plain words. There is no mistaking the meaning of the Saviour, who could not use words which led men astray. He spoke of a real condemnation of offences, and not merely a declaration of pardon already given. The Apostles received the power, and from them, through their successors in the sacred ministry, the power has been transmitted. Christ came for the salvation of all mankind. We, therefore, at this distance of time, are partakers of His bounty. All the bishops in the Church, from the aged Pothier, respected by the world, who worthily sits in the chair of Peter—to the venerated prelate who rules this See, the most distant from Rome, whom his people heartily congratulate on this day, the 47th anniversary of his ordination, all have received the same authority, which Peter and the rest received. From the bishops the priests have obtained their power. How it was conferred in instance interesting to them would show. Twenty-five years ago that day, a number of young men knelt before the altar in the church of St Sulpice, Paris. They had prepared for the sacred ministry by the practice of virtue, and a course of philosophy and theology. They were then about to consecrate their young lives to the service of the Most High. A venerable successor of the Apostles implored the Divine Spirit to descend upon them, and in the very words of the great High Priest of the new law said to them: "Receive ye the Holy Ghost, whose sins you shall forgive they are forgiven them." Thus was a sublime sacerdotal power communicated—a power given by God—an invention of the merciful compassionate Heart of Jesus. Confession was an institution of our loving Saviour—of the great High Priest of our holy religion. Need he say that one of these young men was now present in their midst? The ceremony that morning was intended to celebrate his silver jubilee. With what zeal and devotion he had exercised his ministry in this and other respects was known to them and all in this diocese. He dare not in his presence, through fear of giving offence, speak as he could of his great and successful labours in the priesthood for religion and education during a quarter of a century. He heartily congratulated him on the attainment of his silver sacerdotal jubilee. He congratulated him in the name of his fellow priests, in the name of his devoted people. The presence of the Bishop, at great personal inconvenience, was in itself an eloquent congratulation. The rev preacher expressed the wish, in which he was sure all would join, that Father Mackay might live to celebrate his golden jubilee. He would do what would please him, by exhorting them sedulously to make use of all the means of grace at their disposal. He counselled them to be loyal to their holy Faith, and faithful to the teaching of their devoted pastor, and his zealous and active coadjutor. They would that day assist at the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of a church which, when completed would be one of the most imposing buildings in the Colony. He need not ask them to be generous. When he looked around and saw the fine stone building in which they were then worshipping, the home of the good religious who were heroically devoting themselves to education, the many buildings for school and church purposes, and reflected that all these were free of debt and had not a penny upon them, he could only say that the Oamaru Catholics were generosity itself. Years ago an experienced priest who had given

missions in Oamaru spoke of the people as most practical in their Catholicity. He exhorted them to be true to their own traditions, and to the traditions of their race—they were the children of saints and martyrs. They were about to erect a magnificent temple in honour of their glorious patron St Patrick. There, the word of God would be preached and the life-giving sacraments administered. They would receive all the blessings of holy religion, they would be taught and enabled to serve God here as a preparation for loving Him hereafter.

For some considerable time before the hour appointed for the laying of the foundation-stone people began to swarm about the site of the new church, so that when the proceedings began they looked like a hive of bees, so thick were they. It is estimated nearly 4,000 people were present. The ceremony opened with a procession of the school children, various sodalities, etc, which moved from St Joseph's school, along Reed street to the new church site, in the following order: Father Mackay and Father M'Mullen leading the acolytes and school children. Then came the children of Mary, the members of the Order of the Sacred Heart, the members of the Hibernian Society, and Bishop Moran and the following priests: Father O'Leary (Lawrence); Father O'Neill (Milton), Father O'Donnell (Port Chalmers), Father Lynch (Dunedin), Father Regnault (Waimate), and Father Hurlin (Timaru).

The dedication psalm, beginning "Fundamenta ejus in montibus Sanctis," having been sung, the Bishop consecrated the building, and using a silver trowel, formally laid the stone. Under the foundation-stone, and in the cavity, were placed a copy of the TABLET, the Mail, and the North Otago Times, together with coins of the realm and several medals.

Bishop Moran, who has for some time back been indisposed, and who is still too unwell to address himself personally to the task of speaking, requested the Rev Father Mackay to read the following deliverance:—

"My dearly beloved people: It gives me great pain and grief to be unable to address you as usual on this important and interesting occasion. But you are all aware that I have been very unwell, and that I am not yet sufficiently recovered to be justified in making a public speech. I hope, however, that by the time this new church shall be sufficiently completed to permit of its being opened for Divine worship, I shall be in such a state of health as will enable me to speak to you as on all former occasions. We are met here to-day to bless and lay the foundation-stone of a church under the name and in honour of St Patrick, Apostle of Ireland, in which God shall be worshipped in the manner appointed by Himself, the Word of God preached, the Sacrament administered, and the young instructed in all the duties and obligations of a Christian life. Our object is noble, praiseworthy, and most important, and we should pray God to bless our undertaking, and help its accomplishment. After having blessed and laid the foundation-stone it will be our next duty, in accordance with the direction of the Roman Pontiff, to call on the people to contribute towards the expense of the erection of this new church, for which we have obtained plans and specifications from our able architect, Mr Petre. These plans and specifications will, on inspection, prove to you that an exceedingly beautiful church is in contemplation, and that you and Oamaru shall have reason to be proud of the new Church of St Patrick in this town. I need not exhort the zealous and generous people of Oamaru to open wide their hearts and purses to-day, for I know well that they have already made up their minds to do so, and determined to make a more than ordinary effort in order to place in the Very Rev Father Mackay's hands sufficient funds to complete this great work so auspiciously inaugurated. And, as the Bishop should lead in all good works, I shall have great pleasure in heading the list of subscribers. You know I have not much to give, but what I can I will do gladly, and give therefore as my personal subscription £20, and, in addition, £100 out of funds at my disposal, in all £120. Let us on this occasion generously and freely give back to Him to Whom we are indebted for all things as much as we positively can, confiding in the assurance that He will not be outdone in generosity, and that for what we give to provide His house and glory and the salvation of His creatures, He will repay us with a hundredfold in this life and everlasting happiness in the next. It is only right that I should on this occasion call to mind those generous efforts made on all occasions by the people of this diocese in the cause of religion and Christian education in which you have always—both priests and people—taken a worthy and prominent part, and that I should exhort you and your children and children's children to persevere to the end, after the example of your glorious patron St Patrick, whose protection and blessing we earnestly invoke to-day. Yours is a great struggle and a great fight against great odds. You have to struggle against error and infidelity, against godless education, to the support of which an unjust law compels you to pay largely, whilst maintaining your own excellent Catholic schools, against a most iniquitous sectarian system of public schools forced on the country at the cost of all for the exclusive benefit of one sect—the secular; and, though numerically small, I have made these last remarks in fulfilment of a resolution never to allow an opportunity to pass of denouncing god-

less education, because no greater source of mischief to religion and society exists."

A collection was then made. His Lordship Bishop Moran headed the list with £120, Father Mackay £100, Father M'Mullen £10 10s, Mrs Grant £10 10s, and the rest of the subscriptions ranging from £1 to £10 made up the balance of the collection, which totalled over £500. This amount was all collected in about three-quarters of an hour, and the people made their offerings so rapidly that Father Lynch for a time could hardly write down the names fast enough. Father Mackay thanked the people for their liberality, and said the collection that day gave him confidence that the parishioners had their hearts in the work of erecting St Pa'ricks.

The occasion was taken as an opportunity for presenting the Rev Father Mackay, who has been 25 years in the priesthood, with an illuminated address and a purse of sovereigns.

Mr John Cagney, on behalf of the parishioners, congratulated Father Mackay on his attaining his silver jubilee in the services of the Church, and they desired to take that opportunity of presenting him with an illuminated address, setting forth their appreciation of himself and their good wishes for his future. The address had been illuminated by the Sisters of the Dominican Convent, and, if he might be permitted to say so, it reflected great credit upon them, for it was certainly a rich and rare work of art.

The address, which was a very beautiful piece of work, having been painted in the mediæval style, was richly mounted, and was read as follows by Mr Duggan:—

To the Very Reverend John Mackay,
 "Very Reverend and Dear Father,—With unfeigned gladness do we, your loving and devoted flock, approach you on this auspicious occasion, to tender our heartiest congratulations upon the attainment of your silver jubilee in the priesthood of the Church of God. For upwards of 25 years you have laboured in this diocese, and we are therefore afforded the high privilege of bearing testimony to your zeal, piety and prudence. Always aiming at the promotion of God's greater glory and the advancement of the Holy Church, you have not been unmindful of the temporal concerns of your children. When sickness or tribulation had overtaken us you have always shown yourself the true *soggarth aroon*, by which you have proved your goodness of heart, and earned our sincere and lasting thanks.

"In this parish do we see around us proof of your able administration—notably schools for the Christian education of our children wherein they are trained in the knowledge and love of God, shielded from dangers to faith and morals, whilst their secular instruction receives the most capable and painstaking attention. Nor have you been neglectful of the spiritual wants of those of your parishioners residing at a distance from the centres of population. Regardless of your own personal comfort, and often, indeed, when the state of your health imperatively forbade the exposure, you have, with true apostolic fervour, carried the consolations of our holy religion to the faithful in the most isolated portions of your extensive jurisdiction. We wish, specially on their behalf, to convey to you the sense of our deep obligation for your unselfish and fatherly care, and trust that the Giver of all good will reward you the full recompense in the world to come.

"In addition to the great happiness that the celebration of this festival brings, the present is an occasion fraught with sentiments of the most joyful anticipation to the Catholic heart. To-day is laid the foundation stone of a temple dedicated to the Most High. This is to be the crowning work of your missionary labours, and we most earnestly pray that Almighty God will vouchsafe to you the means to carry your great enterprise to a happy and successful completion.

"Now, Very Reverend and dear Father, in commemoration of this joyous occasion, we beg your acceptance of the accompanying purse of sovereigns as in some measure a tangible proof of our filial gratitude and love; and with fervent prayer that, endowed with ever increasing grace and strength, your golden jubilee will be celebrated in our midst, still labouring in the Divine vineyard.

"On behalf of your parishioners, we beg to subscribe ourselves, dear Very Reverend Father, your loving and devoted children in Christ.—J. Cagney, P. Corcoran, T. Rodgers, T. Dunne, N. M'Phee, J. Conlan, J. Breen, J. J. Ardagh, E. Taylor, P. J. Duggan.

Oamaru (Trinity Sunday), May 28, 1893."
 Mr N. M'Phee then presented Father Mackay with a purse of sovereigns.

Mr J. P. C. Martin, on behalf of the Hibernian Society, presented the following address:

Very Rev and Dear Father,—We, the members of the Oamaru Branch of the Hibernian Australasian Catholic Benefit Society, with most joyful feelings approach you on this the twenty-fifth anniversary of your elevation to the dignity of priest in the Church of God, to tender our heartiest congratulation on the marked success which has distinguished your priestly career, the greater part of which has been spent faithfully labouring in the discharge of your functions in this diocese. Though ever cherishing the memory of Ireland, condoling with her in her suffering and rejoicing in her prosperity, we cannot overlook the fact that to a native of the "Land of the Heather"—in the person of yourself—we owe our existence. Gratitude has ever been a prominent feature of the inhabitants of the "Island of

Saints and Scholars," whence the great majority of us have sprung, but we feel quite incapable of repaying the debt due to you as founder—first and present chaplain of this branch. In addition to conferring benefits (spiritual and temporal), this Society has been instrumental in uniting more closely in the bonds of social intercourse those who have availed themselves of the advantage of membership. We consider it a great privilege and pleasure to be allowed to participate in the ceremonies of to-day. Through your noble exertions is laid the foundation-stone of a noble edifice, placed under the patronage of the Apostle of Ireland, the successful completion of which we hope ere long to see an accomplished fact. In conclusion, we earnestly pray that you may be long spared to administer to us the spiritual comforts of your sacred office, and that God, in His infinite goodness, may crown all your efforts with success is the wish of your devoted children, A. Dineen, president; J. P. C. Martin, secretary; P. Corcoran, vice-president; J. Maxwell, treasurer, on behalf of Society.

In reply Father Mackay said he was so overwhelmed with their expressions of love and kindness that he felt at a loss for words to thank them. His feelings would not permit him to give expression to the tumult of sentiments that he felt and which had been stirred up within his heart by their act in presenting him with so beautiful and artistic an address and so weighty a bag of golden sovereigns on that his 25th year in the priesthood. He was too conscious of his many frailties and unworthinesses to accept and take credit for all the kind things their faith, respect and reverence for the priesthood had permitted them to say in his regard. Nevertheless their act was the source to him of the greatest happiness, as it was the expression of their regard for himself and a public and tangible manifestation of their faith in and religious respect for religion and its representatives; and as such he gladly and joyfully accepted it. They knew very well themselves—for they had referred in rather flattering terms to what he had been the instrument of doing among them and elsewhere—that the power of all priests in doing good in any way was either limited or extended according as the people furnished them the means—the sinews of war as they were called. And he testified to the most generous manner in which all of them, notwithstanding their poverty and the innumerable calls made upon them, had steadfastly stood by him and nobly responded to every appeal he had had to make to them. If there was one thought more prominent in his mind than another on that occasion it was, as it ought to be, his sense of gratitude to God for his having been called to the priesthood and for His having preserved him in health and strength to labour for 25 years in the service of the Catholic Church. Likewise came the thought of his incapacity to adequately thank them for the kindly sentiments they had expressed to him that day. These sentiments were so warm, so full, so free, and so beautifully expressed. He could only tell them how exceedingly pleased—even proud—he was that he had received their testimony—not, indeed, on account of its intrinsic value—for that was great, and, judging by the weight of the golden measures, a long way beyond his expectations and his merits—but particularly for the kindness of the sentiments and the good wishes that accompanied these gifts. He appreciated the high motives and kindly feelings that induced them to that presentation and expressed the hope that they would long be kept alive and that they would always meet on the same footing of friendliness and good will. The remainder of his days would be spent in seeking the eternal well-being and in serving those whom God had been pleased to place under his care. He also sincerely thanked the Hibernian Society for their gift. The Society had flourished, and he hoped it would still continue to grow apace, and concluded by wishing them all prosperity and success.

Father Mackay spoke with manifest feeling, and, as he closed his speech, cheers were given for him, the Bishop, Fathers M'Mullen and Lynch, and the visiting priests.

The Hibernian Society's gift was a beautiful piece of work, and was designed in the form of a shamrock leaf covered in green velvet and exquisitely painted by the Dominican sisters. Two Scottish scenes adorned the two outer sections, and in the centre on the emblem of Ireland—a harp—was the address.

Mr Hanning, on behalf of the members of the choir, presented the Very Rev Father Mackay with a handsome dinner service, consisting of 40 pieces. In doing so he referred to the great interest taken in the choir and members thereof by the Rev Father, and begged his acceptance of the gift offered him as a small token of the esteem in which he was held by them.

In accepting the gift, the rev gentleman said that he was too touched to make any appropriate reply, but he assured them that from the bottom of his heart he was delighted with their manifestation of regard for him.

After these ceremonies the crowd, who throughout had been most orderly, adjourned to the church, where Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given, and the solemn proceedings brought to a close.

The numerous friends in Dunedin of Mr James Dealy will be glad to hear that that gentleman is prospering in his new sphere of life. His house in Wellington, the Railway Hotel, Thorndon Quay, is receiving the patronage it so well deserves, and which the well-known qualities of its proprietor must earn for it. The hotel is admirably situated, finely fitted up, and conducted in a manner on which it would be quite impossible to improve. Mr Dealy, as a host, in short, sustains the reputation which his friends have long recognized as justly his due, and that is all that any one need say in his praise.

FOR THE OLD LAND.

(By CHARLES J. KICKHAM.)

CHAPTER XXX. (Continued).

And now, on learning in reply to his many questions, as he laid the big key on the chimney-piece, that it was a letter from Alice Cormack his daughters were reading, Martin Dwyer drew a chair to the table and desired them to "read it out."

That was just what the Captain, reclining upon the sofa with his arm in a sling, wanted to say for ten minutes back, but couldn't. He managed to dexterously bring the square envelope, sliding across the table with his cane till it dropped upon the carpet, within reach of his hand. The Captain looked with a gloomily indifferent expression at the superscription, and then began fanning himself absently with the square envelope. After a moment's indulgence in this exercise—inadvertently of course—he pressed the square envelope to his lips; and guessing that Nellie's black eyes had detected this automatic movement of his hand, the bronzed face became so red that the foraging-cap which lay on the chair, over the back of which his legs had been thrown before he changed his position and stretched them along the sofa, was hastily laid upon his nose—possibly for the purpose of keeping away the flies.

On hearing of the letter from Alice, Mrs Dwyer hurried into the carpeted room through the folding-doors that separated it from an uncarpeted room, in the middle of which was a stove, and a little further on a table covered with a white cloth and laid for "supper." The good woman sat down near her husband with a wandering, if not a frightened, look of eager interest in her face, making a warning, back-handed gesture towards Cauth Manogue, who stood in the doorway with incipient exclamations in her open mouth, which at any moment might explode and bring up Mrs Mullowny, who occupied the basement story, to know whether it was the police or the fire brigade were wanted. And as Nellie, having turned back to the first page, went on reading the letter, several items of news did call forth an irrepressible "O-o-oh!" from Cauth Manogue, in spite of her mistress' oft-repeated warning gesture; for Mrs Dwyer always raised her hand at the right time, and seemed to know instinctively when the explosion was coming.

"It is said," Nellie went on, reading the letter, "that Joe Cooney's match is made with Molly Haaranan." ("O-o-oh," spite of the warning gesture). "But poor Con is not yet over his difficulties since his imprisonment and cost of the trial."

"Only for that trial," Martin Dwyer remarked, "I'd be able to take a farm."

"So Julia Flynn—who, I am happy to say, is as bright and cheerful as ever—must draw still further upon her patience. She is in the seventh heaven since her brother Charlie came home." ("O-o-oh," in spite of warning.) "Charlie lent £20 to Con to pay his rent. Mr Armstrong tells me that it will be a double match, and that Charlie will give the £20 as 'boot' with Julia for Mave." . . . Cauth—"O-o-o-o-o-och!"

Her mistress, standing up with indignation flashing from her eyes—"Be off out of that, you big struppish, as you don't know how to conduct yourself like a Christian."

Cauth retires abashed behind one of the folding-doors, but her head is soon visible again in the open space.

"Every one is talking of the Fenians. You never saw anything like the change that has come over the people. Father Feehan blames Charlie Flynn for bringing it into his parish."

The Captain here raises himself upon his elbow and his dark eyes open very wide.

"I hear many discussions between Father Feehan and papa and Mr O'Keeffe, in which Mr Armstrong occasionally joins. Papa seems to have a leaning towards the Fenians, and says they are the only honest patriots in Ireland, and that their movement has morally elevated the people. Drunkenness and the Caravats and Shannavats really seem to have quite disappeared. Papa says the men work well and cheerfully now, and are not the sulky, discontented people they were some years ago at all. I sometimes think papa is glad to see the tables turned on Father Feehan, who is now 'a Castle priest' in the eyes of the people, while himself (the 'traitor' of the general election, you know) is looked upon as a patriot—he speaks so well of the Fenians. Father Clancy—who is becoming a little more social and calls to see us occasionally now—says that one bad effect of the wholesale denunciations of the Fenians is, that when it becomes necessary to denounce some scandal from the altar, the greatest reprobate really seems to think, and to be regarded by his neighbours, as no worse than Charlie Flynn and his comrades, who are the best young men in the parish. I was near forgetting to mention that his father was very thankful for the cheque, and said it came just at the right time, as it would enable him to pay off an arrear of rent that was 'on his mind' for the past three years."

"What cheque was that?" Martin Dwyer asked.

"A few pounds I sent him, that was due to him," his wife answered in a self-satisfied way. And seeing her husband turn round

and look reproachfully at her, Mrs Dwyer bridled up and asked indignantly, "did he think she'd leave poor Body Flynn without the money that was lawfully due to him?"

"No," replied Martin Dwyer, with a puzzled look, "but why didn't you tell me it was due, and I'd pay him when I was paying everybody?"

"Because my mind was confused," Mrs Dwyer replied, with the look of a martyr, "and I had no one to tell me what to do or to be of the least assistance to me."

Now, the fact was, that Mrs Dwyer started in a great fright when she saw Body Flynn standing, stick in hand, at the cross of Tubercree, where he had been waiting since daybreak to give old Martin Dwyer "the last shake hands" for she thought Body Flynn meant, there and then, to demand his money, and possibly heap abuse upon her into the bargain.

"Body," said she, turning round in the car, for Martin, who was on horseback, had stopped to wave a last adieu to the old house, "never fear but I'll send you a cheque to pay that little account."

"Very well, ma'am," said Body Flynn.

Nannie and Nellie were then too young and inexperienced to understand the matter, but they never forgot that "Very well ma'am," and the look with which it was accompanied, and the tears that sprang into the little round black eyes. And when, after a little time, they began to glean some knowledge of business matters, they put their little heads together, and commenced saving cents and dollars till the sum total was sufficient to pay Body Flynn for the barrel-churn and the twelve tubs and a lot of other things which he had made for the dairy in dear old Corriglea.

Their mother was delighted, and became "confused," as she thought of all the flattering things that would be said of her in Shannaclough.

"Poor Body Flynn," said Martin Dwyer. "'Twas too bad to have him kept so long out of his money. Go on with the letter, Nellie."

"I must tell you a funny thing Davy Lacy said the day I brought the cheque to Body Flynn," Nellie went on reading. "As I was going up the street the new sub-inspector, who was coming down, stepped off the pavement quite into the middle of the muddy road to let me pass. 'Well,' said Davy Lacy, who, as usual, was leaning on the door, 'that's a sort of politeness I can't understand—treating a lady as if she was a dog after coming out of the water and going to shake herself.'"

A clear laugh, but with a shade of "the deep sigh of sadness" in it, from under the foraging cap on the sofa, here interrupted the reading of the letter for a moment, and tended to show that Captain Dwyer was not asleep, notwithstanding the perfect stillness maintained by him for several minutes.

Nellie went on reading the letter which told them of the little convent school, and the library and Mr Armstrong and his new pony, and how Ponsonby was continuing quite a model gardener, and boasted of being able to beat Body Flynn's early potatoes and cabbages, and in fact, everything about which the twin-sisters wished to hear.

"God bless Alice," said Nannie, when the reading of the letter was concluded. "I think I'd die only for her letters. But here is a postscript," she added, taking up a half sheet of notepaper which had escaped Nellie's notice.

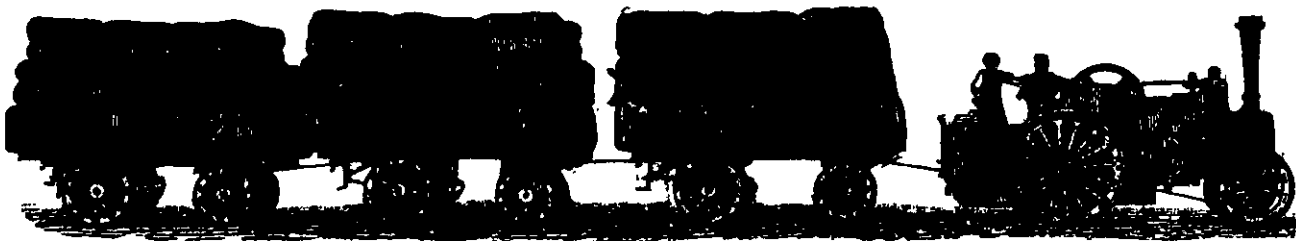
"Oh, my dearest Nannie and Nellie," the postscript began, "I don't know whether I ought to send you my foolish scribbling at all, which I had just put into the envelope when I got the account of that dreadful battle in which so many of our countrymen have fallen so gloriously. My heart swelled with pride when I read of Tom's gallantry in re-capturing the green flag, and crying out, 'One more charge for the honour of old Ireland!' I actually thought I heard his voice and saw the flash of his eye as he rushed on to victory. But my heart sank when I saw his name in the list of the wounded. Thank God it was not in the other list, the reading of which must have brought anguish and despair to so many Irish hearts. But I tremble to think that his wounds may be dangerous—even mortal. My poor children! how greatly you have suffered! On my knees I pray that your noble brother may soon be restored to you, and that your trouble will soon be over. After all I believe I'll send the letter, as I know how you long to hear everything about your old friends at home. I'll try to hope for the best. It so frets me to think that Tom went away without bidding me good-bye. Yet when I reason with myself about it something tells me that it was neither forgetfulness nor indifference that made him do so; for I am sure that he was very fond of us all. Good-bye again, poor little Nannie and Nellie; and I wish to God I could look forward to the day when I'd see you both home again at Corriglea."

Nannie sobbed aloud as she read the concluding sentence; while the bronzed and bearded soldier leaped from the sofa and rushed out of the room, to the evident consternation of his mother, who was too startled to find breath to tell him that supper would be on the table in ten minutes, or even to reprimand Cauth Manogue for the shout with which she greeted his unexpected appearance at the other side of the folding-doors.

If Alice Cormack could have seen all this, she would scarcely have asked herself whether Tom Dwyer "ever thinks of her at all," as she

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rode over Corrigan's bridge upon Ambrose Armstrong's yellow pony, hiding her flushed cheek with her broad straw hat, even as if the white greyhound could guess the thought that was at that moment in her heart.

CHAPTER XXXI.

The "Fenian excitement" was at its height, yet—so far as overt acts either of an insurrectionary or a "repressive" character were concerned—things looked very quiet within the circle of hills that shut out the rest of the world from the parish of Shannaclogh. There was an occasional quiet cricket match, which fashionable game was introduced by Charlie Flynn, after his return home, having the advantage—unlike the old game of hurling, which had come to be regarded as little short of open rebellion—of being a thoroughly loyal and respectable pastime, in which even the new sub-inspector took an interest, and consequently against which even Father Feahan would not be likely to speak from the altar.

There was, however, "more extensive night patrolling" than our friend Sub-Constable Sproul had ever experienced before—as he informed his father-in-law with a groan and an expression of countenance that reminded the sheriff's officer of the Glenmoyan pigs which the "reading man" and his friend, the military-looking acting-constable, so obligingly took charge of and lodged in the pound for him even—as he was wont to remind them—before he had the pleasure of their acquaintance. But Joe Sproul was careful to acknowledge that the bodily fatigue which he had to undergo was not aggravated by the "mental pain of mind" attending upon still-hunting and party riots in Ulster, and the "Threes" and the "Fours" at Cappawhite, and which, the sub-constable solemnly added, "made pigs intolerable." Civilians, he assured his father-in-law, were becoming civilised, and if his career as a policeman were now commencing, he saw every reason to believe that "in all human probability" he'd carry his front teeth to the grave with him.

Many months had elapsed since he had heard the human voice mimicking the goat; and the insulting lyric which Phœbus in his ire had inspired the late Darby Ryan, of Banaha to compose, was all but extinct, "both vocally and"—he added, with unctuous complacency—"instrumentally," and only heard at rare intervals and "in the shape of intermittent whistling" after nightfall from the lips of such "unpromising juveniles as the chap with the ankles."

"But how will it be," his father-in-law asked, "if 'tis goin' to be regular war? an' if 'tis true that the country is swarming with Irish-American officers, and that ship-loads of rifles are expected every day?"

"That's a disagreeable feature to contemplate," returned Joe Sproul gloomily. "But, as you say yourself, *necessitas non habet legem*."

"D—n you," exclaimed Murty Magrath angrily; "I did not say *legem*. I said *legem*."

"And what about *Vox populi suprema*?" the sub-constable asked, glancing at his wife, who looked miserable at seeing him snubbed, but brightened up again on observing his triumphant manner of putting the question.

"Ah!" returned Murty Magrath, rubbing his shoulder with a grimace, "'tis aisy to see that Lily's grammar was never whaled into you. . . . But is there anything special since?"

"Well, yes," Joe Sproul answered, somewhat hesitatingly. "There's special orders in reference to a person supposed to answer the description of one of those officers you are after referring to. But we can get no clue. It is not true that Charlie Flynn is to be arrested, so far as present orders go. An' as Jim Foley has given up his revolvers an' taken the oath of allegiance, an' put away that suspicious hat, an' shaved off his beard, an' now appears in the guise of an ordinary citizen—there's no danger of him. But there's an important stranger, of whom we can hardly get a trace. 'Twas a mistake to remove Mr O'Keeffe from this district and send a stranger in his place. Not," Sub-Constable Sproul added, consequentially, "but that I myself am fully competent, as he has already had opportunities of observin', to give him all necessary local information. But Mr O'Keeffe had facilities that the present officer has not. He could utilise his consanguinity to the parish priest in many ways. I was reminded of this just now when I saw his brother talkin' to the sub-inspector, who accompanied him to the priest's house. It at once occurred to me that it was a mistake on the part of the Executive to transfer Sub-Inspector O'Keeffe to Ballymack-boherem—a most undesirable station, where he must take out a shootin' license."

"That remark about the priest has a good deal in it," Murty Magrath remarked. "You're improving."

"Yes," returned Sub-Constable Sproul, trying to seem unconscious of his wife's look of delight and admiration, "an' that late order, that we are to keep aloof from social intercourse with the civilians, will work badly, too. If we could perambulate among the population in a social way as used to be the custom, an' talk to the women an' children without excitin' suspicion, we wouldn't be like a certain historical personage, with five-and-thirty men—I may say five-and-forty, when the Ballinsaggart an' Gurtinabober men form a junction with us—marchin' up the hill an' then marchin' down again

as we are, without gettin' some trace of the whereabouts of this mysterious stranger. We paid a domiciliary visit to Con Cooney last night; divil's work descendin' through the rocks, by the strugglin' moonbeam's misty light."

"Con Cooney has nothing to do with the business," said Murty Magrath. "But Joe is the biggest fool of 'em all."

"Are you there, Sproul?" shouted a voice from the street door.

"Yes," the sub-constable answered, turning round in his chair with a jerk, and staring blankly in the direction of the invisible speaker, who had shouted through the closed door.

"You're wanted in a hurry," returned the voice, which Joe Sproul had now recognised as that of the orderly.

"This is equally unpleasant and unanticipated," muttered the sub-constable, rising from his chair and buttoning up his tunic. "I thought I had a couple of hours to devote to the domestic affections, Fanny, my dear, reserve the rashers for happier auspices." And Sub-Constable Sproul marched off to the barracks, looking every inch a hero.

"As for reservin' the rashers," the sheriff's officer remarked, lifting his chin and getting his fingers between his long neck and the high white cravat, "I can't agree to that, so far as my own share of 'em is concerned. But don't put down the pan," he said, addressing his daughter, who stood upon the hearth with that inspiring utensil in her hand, looking very blank and disappointed at her husband's vacant chair; "don't put down the pan till I come in. I'll just walk out and see what's up."

He had scarcely taken his stand under Larry Foley's swinging sign when he saw his son-in-law and Acting-Constable Finucan marching up the street in the direction of Glenmoyan and Gurtinabober. And immediately after a score or more police, under the command of the sub-inspector, passed at double quick over the bridge, taking the direct road to the mountain.

"Yes," thought the sheriff, "Joe and Finucan are gone with orders to Ballinsaggart and Gurtinabober. They'll meet the others at the mountain. I wonder is there anything in this visit to Con Cooney—who is no more a Fenian than I am. He might be flattered into joining the Ribbonmen if there is anything of that sort about here—his head was so turned by all the cheering he got after being acquitted. Be d—d," continued Murty Magrath with a cynical grin, "I think he was nearly persuaded that he killed the landlord. But Con don't understand their patriotism and nonsense. He's not like that poor fool Joe, who'd think it a mighty grand thing to swing from the gallows, or be riddled with rifle bullets for the sake of his country. I thought these Fenians were all d—d humbugs like my worthy friends here, who, as Sproul says, appears now in the guise of an ordinary citizen. But it seems the fellows are in earnest, and more d—d asses they are. That Charlie Flynn is a determined little divil," Murty Magrath went on, pulling at his cravat. "When he was advised to make off, he said he couldn't understand skedad-dling, and that they'd find him in the workshop when they wanted him. The difference between the father and son is curious, for they are really as like one another as two peas. But while Roddy confines himself to bad legs and the king's evil, the divil a less will satisfy Charlie than healing the wounds of his country. And there is that poor, pale, sickly fellow, young Davy Lacy, and he's as ready and willing to dangle or be run through the body as the best of 'em. I remark," he continued, with an amused expression of countenance, "that consumptiveness has a close affinity to religion and rebellion in Ireland."

"'Tis curious, too," added the sheriff's officer, with another cynical grin, "that every d—d idiot who went out to fight for the Pope is now conspiring against the Queen in defiance of priests and bishops. We're a very peculiar people in Ireland—good luck to us."

(To be continued)

CATARRH, HAY FEVER, CATARRHAL DEAFNESS.

A NEW HOME TREATMENT.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby these distressing diseases are rapidly and permanently cured by a few simple applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks. A pamphlet, explaining this new treatment, is sent on receipt of a 2½d stamp by A. HUTTON DIXON, 43 and 45 East Bloor street, TORONTO Canada.—*Scientific American*.

An Anti-Masonic league is being organised in Hungary. The Catholic Press of the country is giving all the aid possible in the establishing of the association.

In Servia the wolves have abandoned the forests and prowled about the towns and villages in search of prey. A young girl was devoured in the suburbs of Belgrade, and the animals, made fiercer than ever by hunger, have appeared in the streets of the cities. In Montenegro packs of wolves have attempted to enter the sheepfolds, refusing to retreat when fired upon by the peasantry.

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Excellent Stabling, with loose box accom-
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We would respectfully solicit orders for
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Cleaned or Dyed carefully and well. Terms
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Marble Baths, Busts and Medallions cut from
Photographs, Statuary in Groups or Single
Figures, for halls or public buildings,
Tomb Railings—any design.

The best quality of Oamaru Stone supplied
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Kakanui on the Shortest Notice. Large
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P. W. COMMONS has taken over the
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Best quality Liquor only kept.
SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATION.
Special Terms for Boarders and Travellers.

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Inverc'rg' 1 6d	1s 0d	1s 6d	2s 6d	3s 6d	4s 6d	4s 6d
Oamaru ... 6d	9d	1s 0d	1s 6d	2s 0d	3s 6d	3s 6d
Timaru ... 6d	1s 0d	1s 6d	2s 9d	4s 0d	4s 6d	4s 6d
	3lb			20lb	50lb	100lb
Auckland	Each addi-			2s 6d	3s 6d	4s 6d
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Well'g't'n	to 9lb, 3d.			2s 6d	3s 6d	4s 6d

And upwards at slight increase.
Parcels for Great Britain and Ireland:—
1lb, 1s; and 6d per lb additional.
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Consignments of Wool, Grain, Grass Seeds
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82 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

(3 doors above G. & T. Young, Jewellers.)

WESTPORT NOTES AND COMMENTS.

(By OLD IDENTITY.)

May 20, 1893.

ARCHBISHOP REDWOOD is on a visit to this district, he having arrived here from Wellington by the s.s. *Mawhera* on Wednesday, 10th inst. His Grace officiated at St Canice's Church on Sunday morning and evening, the church being crowded to excess on each occasion. Special trains being laid on from Cape Foulwind and Waimangaroa, Catholics from those places were enabled to be present at the Confirmation ceremony, which took place at 11 o'clock Mass. His Grace administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to 150 boys and girls, and about a dozen adults. Amongst the latter was Mr Donald Beaton, of Waimangaroa, who was converted to the Mother Church on the last visit of Archbishop Redwood to this parish four years ago. Mr Beaton is one of the oldest and most respected pioneers of the Buller district. An address of welcome from the Catholics of Westport was read to Bishop Redwood. His Grace, in reply, congratulated both pastor and people upon the sound position of Church affairs in the town. Speaking from a worldly point of view, he made special reference to the advantages likely to accrue from the early development of our coal resources at Mokihinui, and paid a graceful compliment to her harbour, which he termed "the harbour of the West Coast." His Grace urged upon the congregation that renewed efforts should be taken towards the establishment of a convent in Westport, particularly referring to the early and lasting benefits which the rising generation derive wherever the good nuns are located. As a means of encouraging good-fellowship and cohesion—the cementing of old friendship and the forming of new ones, etc.—amongst Catholics, his Grace recommended the formation of Catholic benefit societies. This was in answer to a paragraph in the address. Many persons of other denominations were attracted to hear his Grace's beautiful sermons, viz: Morning—"Confirmation"; evening—"The power and efficacy of prayer." Archbishop Redwood, accompanied by the Very Rev Father Walsh, P.P., and the Rev Father Morrissey, curate, visited Charleston, Addison's, Denoiston, Mokihinui, and Cape Foulwind during the week. His Grace preaches at St Canice's Church to-morrow (Sunday), and leaves for Beffton on Monday. Archbishop Redwood intends, so he stated at Mass last Sunday, to visit this district at shorter intervals in the future. The congregation were pleased to receive this information, if only to hear his learned discourses.

Mr Patrick Bittson's death, which sad event took place at Charleston a few weeks ago—and which has already been recorded in your columns—occasioned profound sympathy from one end of the West Coast to the other, and in no place more so than the town of Westport. His humorous paragraphs on local events, which appeared from time to time in the *Charleston Herald*, were always eagerly sought after by local newspaper readers. The Rev Father Morrissey, in a touching sermon, preached at St Canice's Church, referred in feeling terms to the many inestimable qualities possessed by the late Mr Bittson, who he said was a devout Catholic, a good husband and parent, and a sterling Irishman. By his death, Charleston has lost a useful citizen, whose place it would be difficult to fill. Father Morrissey embraced the opportunity of impressing upon the congregation the transitory nature of this life, and urged upon his hearers the urgent necessity that exists for one to be always prepared to meet their Divine Master: "For you know not the day, you know not the hour when you may be called." Father Morrissey ministered unto the spiritual wants of the late Mr Bittson during his illness, and was at the bed-side with Mrs Bittson and the family, when poor Pat breathed his last.—May his soul rest in peace.

Master Patrick Bittson, eldest son of the late proprietor of the *Charleston Herald*, has pluckily undertaken to carry on the newspaper. He is an intelligent, well-behaved lad, and I am confident the public will not be slow in according him the support he deserves.

Thanks to the zealous efforts of our worthy parish priest (the Very Rev Father Walsh) St Canice's school has now been established seven years in our midst, and, I am pleased to say, under the able tuition of Mr Morgan O'Brien and his efficient staff of teachers, the school is daily increasing in popularity, not only with Catholics, but also amongst Protestant parents, who sensibly believe in a good sound secular education, combined with the love and fear of the Lord, being imparted. There are nearly 200 children attending the school; or a

third of the number that attend the local State schools, where they are supplied with every requisite *gratis*. What a glaring injustice that an efficient school, such as St Canice's, is refused its fair share of the education vote? Master Slowey won one of the two scholarships offered by St Patrick's College last year. This is the second scholarship won by pupils attending the school.

I am pleased to notice that Mr Patrick McBroe and Mr Daniel McNamara, who narrowly escaped being killed by a fall of earth in a gold-mining claim at Addison's Flat some few weeks ago, have [so far recovered from their injuries as to be able to resume work.

DUNEDIN CATHOLIC LITERARY SOCIETY.

THE usual weekly meeting of this Society was held in the Christian Brothers' school, the 23rd May. There was a good attendance of members, and the Rev P. Lynch occupied the chair.

The members of the St Cecilia Society were present by invitation, and on that account musical items were introduced into the evening's programme.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The rev president opened the programme by reading an article entitled "Hints on voice production in speech and song" which contained a variety of useful matter worthy of the earnest consideration of both societies. A pianoforte duet "Blake's March" was then nicely played by the Misses Crawford and Mary Drumm. Mr Shepherd followed, giving a very fair rendering of Christabel's "Maid of Athens." Miss Henry chose the "Holy City" for her solo and acquitted herself satisfactorily. The ever-green "Father O'Flynn" was sung in Mr John Deaker's best style. Miss Kate Murphy's selection "The Golden Shore" was rendered in a manner which thoroughly pleased her audience. Miss Morrison sang "After Sundown" extremely well, and Mr James P. Eager read a humorous paper on "Cats." Mrs Shepherd contributed a very pleasing item in "I dreamt I dwelt" and a comic duet, "Very suspicious," as rendered by Miss R. Drumm and Mr J. Deaker, was thoroughly enjoyed by all present. The accompaniments to the various songs were played by the Misses Crawford, Mary Drumm, and Morrison.

A hearty vote of thanks to the ladies and gentlemen who had contributed towards the evening's entertainment was carried by acclamation on the motion of Mr D. W. Woods.

Messrs P. Carolin, P. Hally, and F. Cantwell criticised the paper on "Cats" and needless to say, the author came in for a deal of good-natured banter at their hands.

One of the speakers said he was gratified to find that the invitation sent to the St. Cecilia Society, was taken advantage of by such a large number of their members, and expressed the hope that although it was the first it would not be the last evening spent similarly to the mutual benefit of both societies. Mr J. P. Eager having briefly replied to the remarks on his paper, the meeting, which was pronounced by all an agreeably spent one, was brought to a close.

WELLINGTON.

(From our own Correspondent.)

May 27, 1893.

THE many friends of Dr Moran, Lord Bishop of Dunedin—and he has a host in Wellington—very much regret his recent indisposition. They hope he is now fully restored to health, and trust he will be long spared to carry on the great work in which he has been so long engaged—that of obtaining justice for the Catholics of New Zealand.

The Governor and Countess of Glasgow are indefatigable patrons of music and the drama, as well as of legitimate amusement of every kind. This is as it should be, I take it, as it brings together the people and their Governor and family in a variety of pleasant ways—the people do not go to the Government House *levées*, but they do go to the theatre and to the circus. I will give your readers a *résumé* of a week's patronage extended to various amusements by Lord and Lady Glasgow. Saturday night, Opera House; Tuesday, Fillie's Circus; Thursday, popular concert, Theatre Royal; and on Friday Lady Glasgow addressed three hundred ladies at a "mother's union meeting." For this liberal patronage to wholesome amusement

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HIGH STREET, TIMARU.

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MANAGER: Walter Hislop.

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

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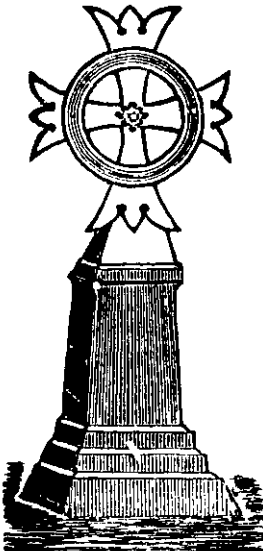
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[Established 1872.]

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Ornamental Work of all kinds executed. Grave Railings in stone, iron and timber.

Designs and Estimates forwarded on application

MONUMENTAL WORKS. MADRAS STREET SOUTH.

PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE,

NO 32 WELLINGTON TERRACE (Next Wellington Club). Terms Moderate.

MRS DWYER - Proprietress. WELLINGTON.

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HENRY J. SMITH

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Has OPENED that well-known BOOT ESTABLISHMENT

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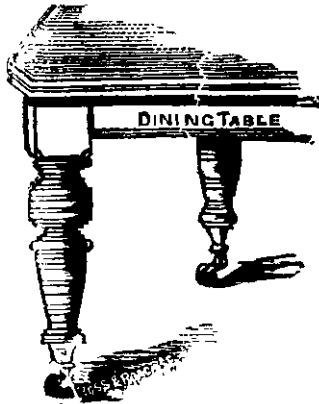
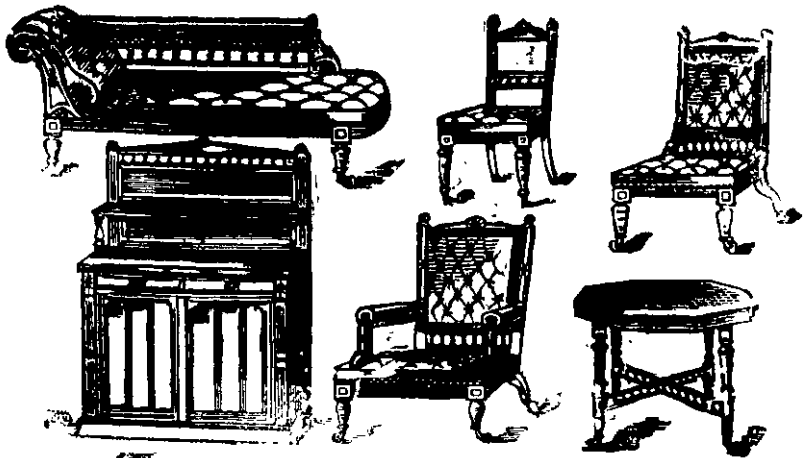
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GREEN'S BUILDINGS

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CHRISTCHURCH.

F. A. HOOPER & CO.



Beautifully Finished Red Pine Dining Room Suite of 9 pieces in leather ... 12 0 0
4ft Red Pine Sideboard ... 4 10 0
5ft x 3ft Red Pine Dining Table, on castors ... 1 10 0
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These prices are for the articles as illustrated.

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OCTAGON, DUNEDIN.

J. RADCLIFFE

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Note Address: J. RADCLIFFE, FURNISHING WAREHOUSE, Beswick St. TIMARU.

BUY YOUR BOOTS

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READY-MONEY BOOT FACTORY.

A Single Pair at Wholesale Price.

Note the Address:

H. CORRICK,

157 COLOMBO ST., CHRISTCHURCH.

RUGG'S KUMARA HOTEL,

MAIN STREET, KUMARA.

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

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

The choicest brands of wines and spirits always in stock.

JAMES RUGG Proprietor

JAMES SAMSON AND CO

AUCTIONEERS, COMMISSION, HOUSE & LAND AGENTS, VALUATORS, DOWLING STREET, DUNEDIN.

HAVE YOU SEEN

THE GOODS NOW SHOWING

AT 47 GEORGE STREET

For the Winter Season?

Something Splendid; something Choice and Cheap.

All the Newest Kid Gloves from 1s 11½d New Cashmere Gloves from 6½d

New Hose in Ladies' and Children's very cheap

New Cloaks, New Jackets New Furs, New Fur Trimmings, New Braids, and all cheap

Ladies' Skirts, Ladies' Corsets Umbrellas, Serges, Velveteens

Splendid Lot at a MODERATE PRICE.

Now is the winter of our discontent To BLENKINSOPP'S we are all bent, Where with comfort and content, All our money must be spent.

P.S.—The above are all new and worth your inspection.

Note Address—

J. BLENKINSOPP, 47, GEORGE STREET.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

JAMES NISBET, PAINTER AND PAPERHANGER, Begs to intimate that he has Removed to more convenient Premises in St Andrew street, next City Boot Palace (lately occupied by Walker Bros, plumbers).

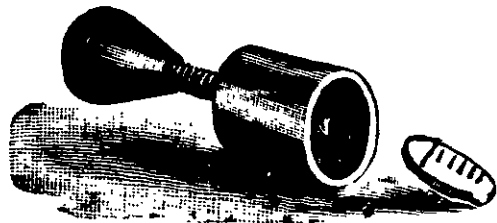
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ST. ANDREW STREET (near George street) DUNEDIN.

Telephone No. 467.

THE DETECTIVE TATTOO EAR-MARKER

OR BRAND (Patented.)



I BEG to call your attention to the above Invention:—(1.) It is simple, and can be applied either to the Ear or Body, thus enabling an Owner to identify his sheep at any time of their lives. (2.) As a Private Mark for distinguishing the progeny of Pure Bred or Pedigree Stock, it has no equal. (3.) It acts as a check to sheep stealing, the Tattoo Mark showing through the skin after the sheep have been slaughtered.

PRICE, 15s; with enough Dye to mark 500 Sheep.
Extra adjustable discs or brands (which can be screwed on or off at will, in place of the ordinary one used for usual marking purposes) can also be supplied, if required; price, 5s extra.

For further particulars apply to **MR. L. DAVIES** (*Fisher's Buildings*), 179 Hereford Street, Christchurch. Tins of Dye supplied at 6s per tin (if posted, 7s) one tin containing sufficient quantity to mark 2000 sheep.

Postal Note or P.O. Order for amount will oblige when order is sent, the Brand being then sent by return of post.

AGENTS: Dunedin—Stronach Bros. & Morris; Invercargill—Walter Guthrie & Co.; Wellington—Wilkins & Field; Gisborne—Arthur Parnell & Co.

and interest in the people's welfare, the present viceroy and family are deservedly popular.

For the Wanganui seat rendered vacant by the death of the Hon John Ballance two "Richmonds are in the field." Mr Willis (printer and stationer), Ministerialist; and Mr Carson (journalist), Oppositionist.

The Liberal Association is a society which exists here, having among its members men in all walks of life and of various sects, and, as the name of the society implies, is liberal in politics. Now, this society in a city like Wellington is bound to have a large roll of membership, and latterly it has grown into immense importance as a political machine, for the reason that it has incorporated with it the Trades and Labour Council, and, of course, this carries in its train all the trades' unions of this large centre. The amalgamation of the Liberal Association with these bodies is for the purpose of showing a united front at the general election, when they will endeavour to return three members; and there is scarcely a doubt but that they can do so. The president of this powerful political society is Mr James O'Dea, Catholic architect, well known as a sterling Irishman. There is not a doubt that the gentleman who wishes to write "M.H.B." after his name in the next Parliament must reckon with the Liberal Association and with Mr O'Dea.

In connection with the education question and the coming general election, precautionary measures have been taken in this city, both in Thorndon and Te Aro parishes, to get all Catholics on the electoral roll. Strong committees have been formed and the parishes divided into sections, and four gentlemen have been appointed to each section to report at the weekly meetings the progress made. Up to the present a large number of Catholics have registered. New arrivals in the city are industriously ferreted out and at once registered. The work of these committees is confined solely to the registration of Catholics. I have been informed that at an early date a public meeting of the Catholics of Wellington will be called, which will very likely appoint delegates to attend an electoral conference which will be held under the auspices of the Wellington Liberal Association. When the Trades and Labour Council were approached last year by the Catholic body they made it an excuse that already their plan of campaign was complete, and they could not co-operate with the Catholics.

One of a series of socials inaugurated by the zealous P.P. of Te Aro, the Very Rev Father Devoy, S.M., V.G., was held on the evening of the Queen's Birthday, in the skating rink, which was comfortably filled by a most respectable and representative audience. There were present during the evening the following rev gentlemen: The Rev Father Braxmeier, rector, and the Rev Fathers Hickson, Clancy and Lewis, from St Patrick's College, the Very Rev Father Devoy and Father Goggan from Boulcott street, and the Very Rev Father Dawson, Adm., and Father Power from the Cathedral. The first portion of the programme consisted of recitations and of vocal and instrumental music. Overture, orchestra; duet "O'er the Hills and o'er the Dales," Misses Curtice and McKeegan; piano duet "Joseph," Master and Miss Kearsley; solo and chorus "Daughter of Error," St Mary of the Angels' choir; recitation, Mr W. H. Haybittle; "Life's dream is o'er," Misses MacDonal; cornet solo "Ave Maria," Mr F. Oakes; song "The Vagabond," Mr Haybittle; comic song, Mr Goomley. When the programme had been rendered the hall was cleared and dancing was indulged in till a late hour. The refreshments were of an excellent and varied kind, and everybody present enjoyed themselves to the full. I may mention that the net proceeds of these socials go to make up the deficiency in school fees, which is pretty considerable in the Te Aro parish.

There is excellent work being done by the Aloysian Society, which holds its meetings each Monday evening in St Patrick's Hall, and over which presides the Rev Father Power. This Society is really a Catholic literary society, and the members are assisted in their literary efforts by a very fine library which once occupied the shelves of the old "Catholic Literary Society" on Lambton Quay. The Rev Father Goggan lately read a paper on mathematics at one of the meetings, and I have heard it spoken of very highly. I will on a future occasion, when space and time permit, notice this Society more fully.

His Grace the Archbishop is still absent from Wellington.

The Queen's Birthday was ushered in with wind and rain in Wellington. The open-air parade and inspection of Volunteers by the Governor did not take place, his Excellency being unable to attend through the bad state of the weather. The usual *levée* at Government House was held at noon, and was numerously attended. The daily papers contain glowing accounts of the Governor's ball in the evening. Conservatories were ravaged for floral decorations, and the Countess of Glasgow with her own fair hands assisted, the result being a picture from fairyland.

Last Sunday, being the Feast of Pentecost, was celebrated with due solemnity at the Cathedral. The Masses at 7.30 and at 9.30 were said by the Rev Father Power and the eleven o'clock Mass was sung by the Rev Father Dawson, Adm. At the early Mass a very large number of communicants approached the altar. Father Dawson preached to large congregations at 11 o'clock Mass and at Vespers. In the evening the monthly procession of the Blessed Sacrament took place. The decorations of the sanctuary were, as usual, excellent. Vespers were sung by the altar boys alternately with the choir and the singing of the boys showed the capable training of the Rev Father Dawson.

On the 13th proximo a dramatic performance will take place at the Theatre Royal, under the patronage of his Excellency, in aid of a Catholic infant school for the Cathedral parish. This performance will be given by the Misses Grace, Johnston, and their friends, and from the position in society and capabilities of the actors, success is certain.

The Rev Father Power recently concluded a mission at Makara, and that he has done good work is evinced by the fact that the Catholics of that district (which is a suburb of Wellington) are already raising funds for the painting and renovating of their little church. They will shortly hold a concert and social towards this object.

THE GREAT STRIKE.

(*Liverpool Catholic Times*, April 14.)

THE strike at Hull is a decided and open struggle between organised capital and organised labour. The Shipping Federation has for a considerable period been awaiting a fitting opportunity of dealing a severe if not deadly blow to Unionism. In the present depressed state of trade, when there is so much enforced idleness and when some of the shipowners would not consider it an intolerable evil that their ships should be laid up for an interval at the expense of the Federation, the occasion for coming to close quarters with the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union was deemed suitable. It is said, indeed, that Mr C. H. Wilson, who is the leading representative of the Federation in Hull, was anxious to adopt every means of avoiding the conflict, and at one time he was not only popular with the Union men but an advocate and champion of their rights. Recently however, his opinion of the Union has undergone a complete change. He has come to look upon its interference as intolerable dictation, and has heartily joined with those shipowners who had been maintaining that it is necessary for them to make a bold stand in order to retain the control of their own business. In a word, a determination seems to have been formed to smash the Union, and Mr Wilson is credited with the declaration that he would rather see Hull lose its trade altogether than that the Federation should swerve from the position it has taken up. There can be no doubt that the Shipping Federation is a very powerful body. The capitalists who are members of it possess immense financial resources; there is a surplus of labour in the market, a fact which adds very considerably to the advantages they possess over the employed in any contest in which they may engage; and there are some twenty-six ports of the United Kingdom from which supplies of sailors, firemen, and dock-workers can be sent to Hull or any strike centre in the United Kingdom. It was, therefore, with confidence that the battle was begun by the Federation. That body announced that they had decided to open a Free Labour Bureau; that is, an office for securing the services of men who are not members of the Union. The Unionists quick

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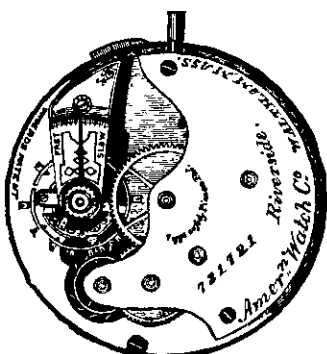
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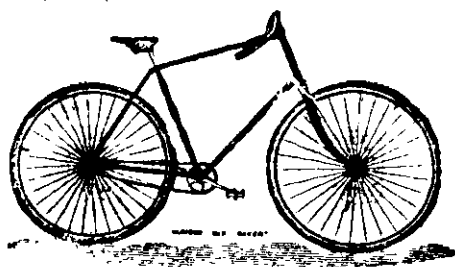
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recognised what this meant. They, too, had a firm belief in the power of their organisation. So strong is trade unionism in Hull that the town has sometimes been called its headquarters. They hoped to receive not only sympathy but practical support from their fellow Unionists throughout the country, and taking into account the attitude of the Federation, they perceived that a struggle was well-nigh inevitable. Warfare was accordingly commenced.

The dispute has been marked with exciting scenes. Naturally, the Unionists have been irritated on finding their places taken by the "free" labourers, and the latter met with rather rough treatment. The Messrs Wilson were mobbed at the docks and burned in effigy. The aid of police from Leeds, Nottingham, and other towns, and the presence of troops were invited by the municipal authorities. Hence the parade of lancers and dragoons has become quite familiar to the citizens of the great port on the Humber, and there has been a baton charge or two by the police. Application was made to the Admiralty for gun-boats, and two are now stationed there, so that the town may be said to be almost in a state of siege, being, as a correspondent remarks, fairly in the hands of the army and navy. The Federation has been displaying no little vigour and energy. "Free" labourers have been continually imported during the strike, and each detachment of them has been accompanied to the docks by an escort of dragoons. Altogether as many as two thousand "free" labourers have, it is stated, been engaged, and there are it appears some five thousand more at the various ports who only await orders to go to Hull. Under these circumstances the Federation is already crying out "victory." Its members boast that they can dictate terms to the Unionists, many of whom will lose their employment. But the nine thousand strikers are by no means convinced that their cause is lost. Mr Ben Tillett and other leaders have been pleading it in Hull, and Mr J. H. Wilson, secretary of the Sailors' and Firemen's Union, has been endeavouring to ensure success for it by inducing the Unionists of Cardiff and other ports to co-operate with those of Hull against "free" labour.

Whatever may be the sentiments of the more combative Unionists, it is certain that the Federation has completely gained the upper hand. In the abundance of free labour at their disposal they have found the means of defeating the combination opposed to them. But it would be folly for capitalists, either in the shipping or any other trade, to imagine that trade unionism has been permanently paralysed. The Unionists have, it is true, had a warning which must cause them to hesitate long before entering into a struggle with organised capital, but it may also be taken for granted that it will have the effect of causing them to organise their forces more thoroughly. Strikes, therefore, have not become things of the past; on the contrary, they will in future be carried on with greater obstinacy than ever, if no effectual steps be taken to prevent them. In our opinion the time has come when a system of compulsory arbitration should be introduced in the interests of the country. Neither employers nor employed can deny that these disputes are disastrous to trade. Whilst we suffer, other countries reap the benefit of the deadlocks prevailing amongst us. Prevention is, therefore, a matter of national importance. Voluntary boards of conciliation cannot do all that is required. When there is a strong tension of feeling, and suspicions are rife amongst contending parties, their partiality is often questioned and their services rejected. Compulsion is necessary if acute strife is to be put an end to, and neither masters nor men can complain that they have been treated unfairly if their interests are properly represented on the boards to which they are legally enjoined to refer their differences. The shipowners at Hull, no doubt, assert that their sole aim and object was to enforce the elementary right to employ both free and organised labour without let or hindrance. If their case was good, the reason why arbitration should have been resorted to was all the greater. But the spokesmen of the Unionists strongly deny that the issue was such as it has been described by the Federation. Mr J. H. Wilson declared to an interviewer in Liverpool on Wednesday that the attitude of the Shipping Federation is regarded by the men as a clear attempt to break up Trades' Unions. He added:—"As regards the free labour movement, if it were a general affair he would not object to it, but he objected to the men, under the plea of being free in their labour, being put under the screw by the masters, and only able to work and to receive such wages as the Shipping Federation decreed they might have." An Arbitration Court of duly qualified representatives of the interests concerned would quickly discover on which side the respon-

sibility for the quarrel lies, and, inasmuch as it would act in the interest of the entire community, it would be supported by public opinion. The dispute has already inflicted no little damage on Hull. Trade has been diverted to other ports and centres. If the strike were to extend to all the chief ports of the country, the permanent injury to trade could not well be measured. The nation has, and should exercise, the right to protect itself from such a grave danger by insisting that masters and men must submit their quarrels to impartial judges and abide by their decision.

THINGS TO REMEMBER BY.

If a great fortune were unexpectedly left me (and it *would* be unexpected) I'll wager anything that I should never forget the time or place where I first heard of it. Or if I should go home to-night and find (which God forbid) my house burned up, and everything in it, I'm equally certain that the main circumstances connected with the event would stick in my memory until all the Past's pictures fade out in the light of the life that is to be. 'Twould be the same with you, I fancy? Yes.

And here comes a woman who will not soon forget the month of December, 1890. It is not because Christmas comes in that month, for it is what she lost, not what was given her, that makes that particular time stand out above other times. And what she lost was her health, a matter worth talking about, as one never can tell when he may be more interested in that subject than in politics or the price of provisions.

She says her illness began with nausea. She could keep nothing on her stomach, and threw up what she calls "a dirty green fluid." Now this dirty green fluid is not a thing to be disgusted at but to be studied and understood. It is bile, and bile is one of the most important agents in the getting rid of the contents of the bowels. It oils the way, so to speak, and helps to make the mass of stuff inside there more liquid and easily moved. The liver gets it from the blood, and when our machinery is all right we don't know there is such a thing in our bodies. But when the liver is torpid and lazy, then the bile stays in the blood and poisons us all over. It makes the head ache, the skin yellow and dry, and finally is expelled from the mouth, as this woman says. Nature can't use it the right way, so she throws it overboard the best way she can, which is a bad and sickening way indeed.

Our lady friend goes on to mention that her tongue was covered with thick slime, her appetite was poor, she had a foul taste in the mouth, and what she ate gave her great pain in the chest and back. All these symptoms were signs of one trouble, and liable to do an immense amount of mischief, just as a wild animal loose in the streets may do a variety of mischief before he is captured and shut up again.

"I felt cold chills all over me," she says, "and would sit over the fire for hours, for I felt so chilled and starved. I lost a deal of sleep at night, and often had to get up and walk about the floor.

This was a miserable state to be in, and nobody ever experienced it without looking back to it with horror and dismay. That is, if he ever got over it; for some never do. They get worse and worse, until the doctors shake their heads, and old friends wipe their specs and think about certain funerals that are going to come off before long. For this disease is the essence and substance of almost all the rest, no matter what names they are called by. It scatters death with both hands, and fills you so full of pain and misery—mind and body—that you soon don't care much whether you live or not.

Well, let us hear more from our friend. "I had so much pain," she says, "that it took all the power out of my body. At times my breathing almost stopped. I would gasp for breath, and for hours I was in agony. After any simple food I was so bad I had to lie on the couch, and one night I thought I was dying.

"Last April my husband persuaded me to try Mother Seigel's Syrup, that had cured him of liver complaint. I got a bottle from Mr Jack, in High street, and in a few days felt easier, and after taking three bottles more I was completely cured, and have had no pain since. I never felt better than I do now.

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THE GIFT OF THE SULTAN OF TURKEY.

(Mr P. L. CONNELLAN in the *Pilot*.)

A few days ago, when Mgr Azarian, Patriarch of the Armenians of Cilicia, had presented to his Holiness the message of congratulation which the Sultan of Turkey sent him, and the very rich and noble gifts which accompanied this message, he mentioned that the Sultan had also sent the Pontiff an old stone—a piece of marble bearing an inscription of interest to Christians. This, the shapely and worn old piece of marble, with the defaced yet legible inscription, formed the theme of the larger part of the Patriarch's discourse to the Pope. Scholars will appreciate this interest taken by the Patriarch in the Sultan's gift, when they know that the broken marble contained the celebrated inscription of Abercius. This inscription was placed upon the tomb of Abercius, Bishop of Hieropolis, in Phrygia. It was discovered in 1882 by Mr Ramsay, an English traveller, and it is now destined for the Lateran Christian Museum, where it will enrich that marvellous collection of early Christian inscriptions. It had been, at the time of discovery, employed as building material, being placed in a wall of the baths of the ancient city of Hieropolis. Although the discovery of the actual marble, with the inscription on it, dates only eleven years back, the inscription itself has long been known, for it is inserted in the Acts of St Abercius himself, who lived in the second century of the Christian era, about the period of Marcus Aurelius.

The Patriarch, in mentioning the matter to the Pontiff, begged his Holiness's permission to draw attention to "another generous and courteous thought" of the Sultan. Then he told how "the most learned Commendatore De Rossi, director of the Christian Museum since 1882, having spurred on the well-known traveller, Mr Ramsay, to search for the original stone of Abercius in Phrygia, and having happily obtained the fulfilment of a long-felt wish of all students of Christian archaeology, published and commented upon a drawing of the newly recovered precious monument in the second volume of his *Inscriptiones Christianae*, and ever since 1887 did all in his power to induce me to obtain possession of this epigraph, declared by him to be 'the queen of Christian inscriptions,' and to offer it to your Holiness, so that it may be placed in the post of honour in the *Museo Epigraphico Cristiano Pio-Lateranense*." And after relating further details of the discovery of this stone, and how he requested the Sultan that this precious monument should be sent to the Pope with the other gifts of the Sultan, the Patriarch of Cilicia continues:—

"In fact this is a most valuable document, which may be said in a certain way to date from the later years of St John the Evangelist, and in which Abercius, Bishop of Hieropolis, after a journey to Rome, Greece, Asia Minor, Syria, Mesopotamia, Persia and Armenia, attests the universal union of the Disciples' faith in the Immaculate Shepherd and participation in the food offered by this same heavenly faith, bread and wine which are the great heavenly *Ichthys* (Jesus Christ, Son of God, Saviour) drawn from the source of the pure Virgin; it also lauds and extols in magnificent allegorical phrases the grandeur, the splendour and the superiority of the Holy Roman Church. "The merit of this most precious acquisition, after its discovery, is awarded by Mr Ramsay to the illustrious Commendatore De Rossi, and in a certain degree to Signor Barborini. But the annals of Christian Archaeology will record with special gratitude the name of the august donor, the Sultan Abdul-Hamid Khan II."

The singularity of this epitaph rendered its authenticity suspicious. It was the late Cardinal Pitra—the learned Benedictine of Solesmes—who first demonstrated that it should exist, and that the text furnished by the Acts should be accepted as true.

The inscription is written in Greek. The text is the work of Abercius himself, composed after his return from Rome. There is no doubt possible on this subject, for Mr Ramsay discovered the sepulchral *stèle*, or pillar-monument, of a certain Alexander, bearing an inscription evidently copied from that of Abercius. The *stèle* referred to is dated A. D. 216, and hence it follows that at this period, shortly after Abercius, the text that served as a model was certainly in existence. Abercius declares in his epitaph that he had visited Rome, "the queen city," and that afterwards he had passed through Syria. He adds: "the faith accompanied me everywhere. This it is which put before me everywhere, as nourishment, the fish from the source (the word fish, or the image of a fish, signified Christ, and, by a secondary meaning, the Holy Eucharist); the great and pure fish, taken by the chaste Virgin, who has given it to be eaten by its friends; with bread and delicious wine. . . . Whosoever comprehends these words is a believer, and let him pray for me."

This secret and symbolical language, say those who describe this epitaph, could only be understood by the initiated. It relates to the Eucharist, of which the fish was the figure, because the word *Ichthys*, fish, in Greek is composed of the initials of the words which mean: Jesus Christ, Son of God, Saviour. The Virgin who distributed this mystic nourishment should be a symbol of the Church or of the Faith.

The same thought is found in another inscription, likewise written in Greek, found in 1839 in the city of Autun, France, and commented upon also by Cardinal Pitra. A full account of this inscription to a certain Pectorius may be read in Cardinal Wiseman's "Essays," contributed to the *Dublin Review*. These inscriptions, agreeing so closely one with the other, in spite of the distance between the places where they were found, and although they are not at all connected with each other, have a striking relation with the Roman paintings of the cemetery or catacomb of Callixtus which symbolize the Eucharist. In these subterranean frescoes we meet with pictures of the fish swimming in the water while bearing on its back a basket filled with bread, amongst which is a flask of wine, referring directly to the matter of the Sacrament. And in numerous other pictures the fish indicative of the Eucharist, is seen. The relation between these inscriptions and the catacomb frescoes is so evident that it might be said that they were inscribed by one another. The perfect harmony between the inscriptions and the interpretation of the paintings constitutes, as the writers already referred to say with justice, "a luminous proof of the perfect accord of the dogmatic ideas professed in the East as well as in the West on the subject of the Sacrament of the Eucharist from the second century of our era."

"That," they continue, "is a beautiful triumph for the Catholic Church, which has preserved during the Apostolic ages the dogma of the Eucharist, and has transmitted it integrally to us! It suffices, as we see, to show the venerable monuments of antiquity to confound innovators and heretics. The gift which the Sultan has made to the Holy Father Leo XIII, for his jubilee is, without contradiction, the most beautiful he could have chosen to offer to the Supreme Head of the Church. And, consequently, not only archaeologists, but also all the faithful, should rejoice to see that the inscription of Abercius has come to Rome to increase the epigraphic treasures of the Lateran Museum, of which it will be one of the most precious ornaments."

Mr Ramsay possesses still a fragment of this marble, which it is hoped he will soon present to the Pope for the completion of the inscription.

Such a discovery as this is epoch-making. The full value of it, and its bearing on the illustrations to history which monumental inscriptions furnish, and which are in themselves invincible arguments in favour of the particular dogmas they refer to, will soon be made evident in the writings of archaeologists, and those of the historians of the early Church.

THE SECRET OF MY LIFE.

THERE are few more rugged figures among the Scotch scholars of the present generation than is Professor Blackie, of Edinburgh. Though eighty-three, he has never worn a pair of spectacles, and for thirty years he had no need of medical advice. He attributes the vitality of his old age to his custom of living by an unvarying system, and it is noteworthy that Oliver Wendell Holmes, who is of about the same age and equally well preserved, told an interviewer some time ago that his own good health was due to the habit of living strictly by rule, even to the temperature of his bath. It is interesting to know that Professor Blackie does not go to bed until the clock strikes twelve. He rises at half-past seven, and always after his mid-day meal he takes a nap.

But he lived in a slower age than ours. Booms, syndicates, and corporations were unknown in his day, and mankind now wear themselves out and go the pace too rapidly, and life is too full of cares for us to have time to pay attention to all small details. We wear ourselves out too quickly. 'Tis the pace that tells, and brings on liver complaints, Bright's disease, indigestion, locomotor ataxia, and brain paralysis. Hundreds of men die annually from such diseases, but if, on the first approach of such diseases they would have recourse to such a reliable remedy, as did Mrs J. Jones, Barwood Junction, who writes on January 12, 1893:—I have been a great sufferer from general debility, extreme weakness, and nearly entire loss of sight. I was one year and five months in Maitland Hospital, also nine months in Morecliff Hospital. I was discharged from both of them by the visiting doctors as incurable. I then went to the Newcastle Hospital, and on being examined by three doctors, they told me my case was hopeless, and they could do no good for me, advising me to go to Sydney; I was not in a position to do so. I was then taken home quite disheartened. As I had tried a bottle of Clements' Tonic before when I was suffering from influenza, and being cured of the above complaint before I had finished the bottle, my husband advised me to give Clements' Tonic another trial; I did so, and wonderful to say, by the time I had taken seven bottles of Clements' Tonic I became a new being, and can now certify that I am entirely cured of my complaint. I have frequently gone down on my knees and thanked God for this wonderful care. I recommend it to everybody who is suffering, and intend to do so, as I can either speak or write it.—Yours gratefully, Mrs J. Jones, Melville street, Burwood Junction, N.S.W.

Signed on behalf of my wife to certify to the above.—John Jones.

The following paragraph appears in an English paper:—"New Zealand and the greater portion of Australia will be engulfed by the sea before the end of 1925. Such, at least, is the prediction of Sir Sydney Bell."

Thirteen popes lived to celebrate their golden jubilees, namely, John XII, Gregory XII, Callixtus III, Paul III, Paul IV, Innocent X, Innocent XII, Benedict XIII, Clement XII, Benedict XIV, Pius VII, Gregory XVI, and Pius IX.

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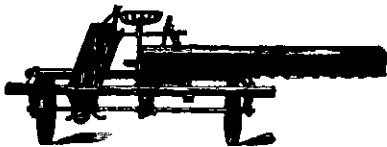
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[TESTIMONIAL.]

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