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Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

"OH my prophetic soul, my uncle!" We cannot, IN HIS RIGHT PLACE. Robert Stout, but, as the would-be father of his country, he must acknowledge that we are, in some way or another, related to him. Did we not foresee and foretell the alliance that has secured Sir Robert's return? Here are our words, taken from the TABLET of November 10, and we do not find that we need improve upon them:—"We knew all along that the 'New Liberalism' of Sir Robert Stout was a very fanciful and novel sort of article. Of its nature we now find ample proof in the fact that Sir Robert has secured in his candidature for Wellington the fervent support of the Tory party. Our monopolist friends are 'cute' enough to recognise froth when they see it, and to know that the depths it conceals may be of a very different kind. Sir Robert, who can amuse the mob by empty visions while he works out quite different ends, is the very man they need. It is the sincerity of the present Government (that forms the object of their dread. Meaningless spouters are altogether to their taste." And it actually turns out that the whole Tory party united to put Sir Robert in. It is palpable. The Tory ticket won the day. Sir Robert went in at its head. There was not a ha'p'orth of shoddy in all the town, in fact, that was not twisted into the rope that gave him the haul up. Maguates that were descended from Adam, and that could, therefore, quarter the snake (in the grass) in their escutcheons, condescended for the nonce to stand shoulder to shoulder with honest fellows who did not know that they had ever had a grandfather. Of course, even while Sir Robert was whispering his *odi profanum vulgus* into the ears of his aristocratic friends the crowd that had not—and has not yet—found him out was active also in his support—and that accounts for his big majority. We have not much with which to accredit our Dunedin democrats, but, at least, they can occasionally smell a rat, and there is pawkiness enough among them to make them give it a wide berth. They knew better, for example, than to present Sir Robert with the requisition he came before them, some weeks ago, in search of. When moreover the figures announcing his victory were posted up in front of the *Daily Times* office on Tuesday night, the cheer by which they were greeted was not very enthusiastic. It seemed as much an expression of relief that he had got in for some where else, as a genuine note of triumph or rejoicing. But here, finally is Sir Robert Stout—our great popular leader, our perpetual spouter of Liberty Fraternity Equality—an *Egalité* in the right place—the hope of a sabocracy, and the reliance of "swells."

THE IGNORANCE OF NEW ZEALAND SECULARISTS. We alluded last week, in our reply to Mr Cohen, to a certain memorandum on the free school system, presented, by Royal command, in 1891, to the Imperial Parliament. We now return to this memorandum, which proves in a very striking way the complete ignorance of those good people of all classes who, in this colony, have identified themselves with the defence of the secular system. The author of the memorandum is Mr J. G. Fitch, one of Her Majesty's Chief Inspectors of Training Schools, and his inquiries were carried on with respect to the free school system in America, France, and Belgium. He is, we need hardly say, an unquestionable authority. Mr Fitch in several instances gives a flat contradiction to arguments that have been speciously put forward, and taken as authoritatively conclusive among ourselves. One of the principal, and most frequently urged of these arguments is, for example, that, to be national, the educational system must be secular. Mr Fitch, on the contrary, gives it, as the result of his investigations, that it is impossible for a purely secular system to become national. We quote him as follows:—"Where the State system absolutely excludes religious instruction from its purview, there grows up side by side with it, as in France, the United States, and till recently, in Belgium, a rival system outside of the public school organisation, and in part hostile to it, administered by religious bodies, maintained at their own cost and that of the parents,

and receiving neither aid nor supervision from public authorities. Experience seems to prove that, in such circumstances, the number of voluntary and denominational schools tends to increase, and the separation in feeling and interests between such schools and the common schools to become more marked, while the area of the State's influence over public education becomes *pro tanto* restricted. A *secular system pure and simple*, it would appear, is incapable of becoming a truly national system."

MORE OF THEIR IGNORANCE. OUR New Zealand secularists, again, have made up their minds and pronounced their *ipse dixit* that State aid to denominational schools means the destruction of the national system. Here, also Mr Fitch gives them a flat contradiction. Here is what he tells us on this point:—"On the other hand, where, as in the province of Quebec the public school system is essentially denominational, or where, as in Ontario, and since 1884 in Belgium, it is undenominational, but permits schools connected with the churches to become incorporated with it, and to receive public subsidy and inspection, or where, as in the other provinces of the Canadian Dominion, although the schools are unsectarian in character, the Scriptures are read and taught, and ministers of religion are permitted to give religious instruction to the children of their own congregations out of school hours, or where as in our own country, schools of different types are recognised as integral parts of the national system, and public aid is distributed on conditions which are practically acceptable to all the religious communities, private or separate schools hardly exist, or, if they exist, have a tendency to disappear; and the influence and usefulness of the State extend over the whole field of elementary education."

IGNORANCE SIMPLE OR COMPOUND? OUR conclusion is that, if our New Zealand secularists who have insisted on the arguments so flatly contradicted by Mr Fitch, are ignorant but well meaning, they will think good, now that the true state of the case has been authoritatively placed before them, to re-consider their position. It is not necessary; it is not even possible, according to Chief Inspector Fitch, that an education system, to be national, must be secular. It is not true, according to the same high authority, that the granting of State aid to denominational schools must break up the national system. On the contrary, it must consolidate and strengthen it. But if our secularist friends are malevolent as well as ignorant, we have nothing to hope from them. They will not re-consider their position. They will continue as before—but now without the excuse of ignorance—to urge their false plea—with the object, not of supporting or defending the education system, but of oppressing and harassing their Catholic fellow colonists. Is their ignorance, then, simple or compound? The answer is of some importance to us.

THE Right Rev Dr Nevill, in a letter to the *Otago Daily Times* takes our contemporary to task for the GRATIFICATION, consolation—expressed by him with joy—which he had received from the fact that, owing to the results of the elections, "the secularity of the children of the Colony was little likely to be interfered with." Dr Nevill argues mildly in favour of religious teaching and puts it to our contemporary as to whether his gratification at the continued exclusion of Christian teaching from the schools of the country is not "illogical and astonishing." But, as may be seen by reference to the quotations we give from the memorandum of Chief Inspector Fitch, it is more illogical than the *Daily Times* can be brought by the argument of the Bishop to acknowledge, for it is excited by a cause that tends, as Mr Fitch shows, to denationalise and weaken the secular system. We desire to give our contemporary all the credit he deserves. We would ascribe to him simple ignorance only, not that compound matter that would injure the secular system, or bite its nose to vex its face, for the discomfiture and injury of Catholics. It is to be regretted, meantime, that the compromise proposed by the Bishop should tend only in a very feeble and imperfect manner to the promotion of the righteousness in advocacy of whose pursuit his Lordship writes.

We also quoted last week, in a passing manner, the testimony of M. Gréard, vice-rector of the University of Paris, as given in his memorandum by Chief-Inspector Fitch. M. Gréard, we may explain, is the head of the administration of the secular system in France, his superior being the Minister of Public Instruction, whose term of office is variable. M. Gréard is the permanent official and therefore the higher authority. He is, in fact, the highest authority in a country where, now for many years, secularism has been established. We shall repeat M. Gréard's words, they cannot be too often insisted upon or too widely known. We translate them as follows:—"We should like to see free teaching take its place in the development of our scholastic institutions. If the duty of the State is to create establishments which represent the national spirit, of which it is itself the expression, free teaching is one of the most lofty manifestations of a people's energy. It is not enough, then, to respect its legitimate independence, its expansion must be facilitated."—The free teaching, *enseignement libre*—free instruction, free education—alluded to is, we may explain, not free education in our colonial sense, or education at the expense of the State. It is the education of the "*écoles libres*," the free schools; schools, as Mr Fitch expresses it, "free from the control of the State," and "established and sustained on religious grounds." It is of these denominational schools, chiefly Catholic, that the permanent head of the secular system in France declares himself in favour. M. Gréard is also quoted by Chief-Inspector Fitch as speaking in favour of the voluntary system as it exists in England, that is the system of religious schools aided by the State "on condition of their doing effectively the secular work in which the State as such is mainly interested, and submitting the work to the test of inspection and examination." M. Gréard approves of this system as supplying opportunities and safeguards of great value. He speaks as follows:—"It seems that such a system would offer advantages only. It would free the town from the obligation of indefinitely creating schools, and, at the same time, it would permit it to contribute, with a certain grandeur, towards laying the foundations of a powerful free instruction; it would furnish to the communal (or State) teaching the elements of an enlightened competition; it would moderate the movement for the administrative centralisation of public instruction, which in evil days may become a dangerous instrument of party passions; finally, it would place men concerned for the future of the country in a position to try, with effective aid, what the fruitfulness of association for a work of education can be in France." We have placed in italics a passage that seems to us particularly applicable to our position in New Zealand, where educational authorities, of a different calibre from that of M. Gréard, appear to lay such stress on the advantages of a dull uniformity. M. Gréard evidently prefers an enlightened competition. We have, then, on one side M. Gréard, vice-rector of the University of Paris, and head of the administration of the secular system in France—and with him Mr. J. G. Fitch, one of her Majesty's Chief Inspectors of Training Colleges. On the other side we have, for egregious examples, our contemporaries the *Otago Daily Times* and the *Evening Star*. Are we not justified in asking again, is it simple ignorance or compound ignorance by which our contemporaries are guided? If it be simple ignorance only—to doubt the possibility of their conversion would be to offer an insult to their intelligence. We fear, however, that a virulent bigotry conspires with a dense ignorance to render their case hopeless.

THE Zulus are a people who, it would seem, are extremely troublesome to their Protestant missionaries. Was it not they, or at least one of them, who, some thirty or thirty-five years ago, proposed to Bishop Colenso some questions that more than staggered him, and caused a sensation throughout the whole Protestant world. Some converts of the nation have now challenged their missionaries to prove to them, from the very words of the Bible, that it is unlawful for them, as these missionaries declare, to sell their daughters for cattle. The missionaries, of course, can prove that, as they, or anyone else, can prove any tenet that they or he may choose to adopt, if only it be permitted to them to interpret the words of Holy Writ according to their particular lights. The question is, however, why should not the Zulus have the same right? It seems to us that it should not be hard for the Zulus to argue in support of their position. Laban, for example, sold his daughters to Jacob for the service that the suitor performed for him. Would not Laban have been within his rights in receiving cattle if they were offered by Jacob as an equivalent for his services? Given the fact that the Bible is open to every man to find the truth for himself, and that he is bound to do so—and the doctrine of private interpretation implies all that, and the Zulus have as good grounds for their argument as the missionaries have for theirs. The case, meantime, brings a little more strikingly before us the proposal that is made among ourselves to remove from the public schools the reproach of godlessness by introducing the Bible to be read there without note or comment. The Zulus are evidently a sharp people,

and very logical where questions of theology are concerned. Why should our schoolchildren derive more orthodox views than these converts do, from similar privileges? They read the Bible and interpret it for themselves, setting their missionaries at defiance, and claiming to be good Christians, while they retain a barbarous, but profitable, heathen practice. Why should children instructed as the Bible-in-schools people propose, turn out to be more orthodox?

"We are beginning," says the Brooklyn *Catholic Review*, "to perceive with a vengeance the effects of 'godless' education." Our contemporary makes this remark in reference to the state of morals among the American people. Last week we quoted from the correspondence of the *Otago Daily Times* a passage that spoke of a very disgraceful state of affairs. The *Catholic Review* makes us acquainted with another phase or two of the matter. He says there were last year (1892), in the United States, about five thousand convictions for murder—the number of cases in which there was a failure to convict not being recorded. If, he says, there be taken into consideration besides, the deaths caused by criminal carelessness or indifference—as in factories, in mines, and on the railways—the loss of life during last year, or any recent year, equals that occurring in an ordinary war. Our contemporary illustrates the almost brutally selfish want of consideration for others that characterises the Americans of the period by the maimings and mutilations among railway employees—the number per annum being fifty thousand or more. The victims in question he compares to the wounded in war. "But violence and unchastity," he says, "are never far apart. Of this latter crime in its every form the daily press teems with daily exposures. And both violence and unchastity have increased from year to year vastly out of proportion to the increase in our population." To all this the *Review* adds commercial dishonesty—which, he says, is general and alarming. "The increase of crime of all sorts," he asserts, "is notorious, and it is also notorious that no appreciable proportion of this increase can be laid upon the shoulders of the immigrants of the last few years. The evil such as it is belongs to Americans of all the races, without any noticeable difference, that is to native-born Americans and to foreign-born Americans who have been brought up and educated in American conditions." Our contemporary attributes this miserable condition of things primarily to the decline of religious belief. "But religious belief," he concludes, "so far as it is an attitude of the reasoning mind is the result of religious education and surroundings, and it is this kind of education and surroundings that have during a whole generation or more been denied to a large proportion of American youth. We are beginning to perceive with a vengeance the effects of 'godless' education."

THE exploit performed the other day by anarchists STIRRING POSSIBILITIES. German Emperor and his Chancellor, bids fair to issue in some lively and possibly eventful proceedings. The Emperor, we are told, has, in consequence, resolved to adopt stringent measures towards the Socialists of the Empire. The Socialists, however, are no mere handful of inconsiderable men. They occupy an important position, and include a large proportion of the population. Their number, moreover, has been for years, and no doubt still is on the increase. All the Members of Parliament for Berlin, for example, are members of the sect, and some of them belong to its extreme party, the anarchists. It is no child's play, therefore, on which the Emperor is about to enter. What the results may be it is impossible to foresee; but the probabilities are that the power of the Government will be weakened rather than strengthened. An internal contest of the kind can hardly tend to improve the position of the empire towards other powers. The relation, meantime, towards one foreign power in particular must be an additional cause of weakness, The Triple Alliance is seriously affected by the financial position of Italy, which is something more than on the verge of bankruptcy. The country is to all intents and purposes bankrupt, and the expedients adopted to conceal her condition become daily feebler and more transparent, France besides, who had always been her reliance, and the principle source of her commercial prosperity, has been alienated, and is engaged in an alliance unfriendly to her. The Triple Alliance, therefore, is impeded by the part taken in it by Italy. With a bankrupt ally abroad and a strong Socialist body to subdue at home, the position of the German Emperor is hardly one that can be counted enviable. It may, perhaps, conduce to the preservation of the peace by giving the potentate other matters than a foreign war to occupy his thoughts. But what of the opportunity offered to France to regain her lost provinces? What moreover of the recollection that the war with France gave a considerable check to the advance of Socialism and broke the power of the International? The necessity under which the Emperor William now feels himself placed undoubtedly affords grounds for speculation.

We have already referred to the intention, announced by Mr Barrow at a meeting last week in Dunedin, to wrest their lands from land-holders by means of excessive taxation. We have also said that the people present at the meeting so addressed had no appearance of people hungering for land on which to expend their own

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personal labour. And, in fact, what we seem to want quite as much as land for the people, is people for the land. We do not advocate monopoly. On the contrary, we are opposed to it. We are in favour of the Land for Settlement Bill, which makes provision for taking away from the monopolists, on fair conditions, land for which there is a *bona fide* demand. But to burst up the large estates at random, and to throw upon the market great tracts for which there would be no claimants would replace the existing evil by a worse one, and, to quote a homely saying, would be like going from the frying-pan into the fire. Where, then, are the tillers of the soil to come from who shall take up the lands? Are they to be a peculiar product of New Zealand? New Zealand, as we know, aspires to giving an example to the world. But certainly the experiment that we are now trying in this colony has been tried elsewhere, and has been found wanting. All our hopes are centred in our secular schools, and, from them, if from anywhere, the desirable race is to proceed. Has secularism succeeded elsewhere in rearing the necessary generations? It has not, for example, done so in America. There, according to the testimony of Chief-Inspector Fitch, it has done comparatively little to influence the destiny of the people. The social and industrial condition of America, the writer alluded to tells us, are not "such as to impress parents strongly with the need for any thorough or systematic course of instruction for their children." "Reading, writing, and arithmetic," he continues, "and a certain amount of mental activity, such as the American teachers generally know well how to impart, are felt to be indispensable; and these are picked up in a more or less desultory fashion by even the least favoured of the American youth." Mr Fitch goes on to contrast the disposition of the ambitious lad born in those European states which are regarded as chief in the matter of public instruction. There the lad seeks to qualify himself by a laborious education for the duties of a superior clerkship, or scientific or other more learned pursuits, possibly in a foreign land. "An American boy has plenty of energy—but he is less conscious of any stimulus of this particular kind. For the store, the warehouse, the bank, the railway, or the newspaper office, a little elementary education, and the sharpness and brightness which he

THE alliance of France with Russia, as that of a republic of advanced principles with an old world despotism, seemed sufficiently anomalous. Another fact that should make the alliance seem still more strange is that the old persecuting spirit of the Czars remains as bitter and active as ever. A report reaches us that in one of the Baltic provinces the resistance of Catholics to an order issued by Government that they should close their churches, has been followed by a slaughter, 20 being killed and one hundred wounded by the Cossacks, while many others were drowned in an attempt to cross the river Niemen.—It is the countrymen and fellow-servants of these murderous Cossacks who were lately embraced with enthusiastic joy in the streets of French towns. It is the Government that issued the tyrannous order and by whose command it was so followed up that has been joyfully and thankfully received in alliance by the Government of France. What should seem an anomaly is, nevertheless, consistent enough. The persecuting spirit of the Czar is hardly fiercer than that of the French Republic. The point at which the marvel comes in, therefore, is not that at which an alliance has been formed by the governments in question, but that at which, in a country that is for the most part still Catholic, things can occur different in degree, but not in kind, from what takes place among a schismatic population.—The anti-Catholic spirit, in short, that distinguishes the Government of Russia is that feature which it possesses notably, and perhaps solely, in common with the Government of France.

THIS is really too good to be lost. We would not lose a word of it for sixpence. We quote from the SCREAMING FARCE. Wellington correspondent of the *Otago Daily Times*:—"At the reception of Sir Robert and Lady Stout to Sir Robert's principal political supporters, which was a brilliant success, Sir Robert, in the course of his remarks, said he looked upon social gatherings as a means of knowledge. He believed knowledge lay on the road of true charity. If we could put ourselves in other people's places we would have more charity and good feeling to each other. He believed that those with whom we dis-

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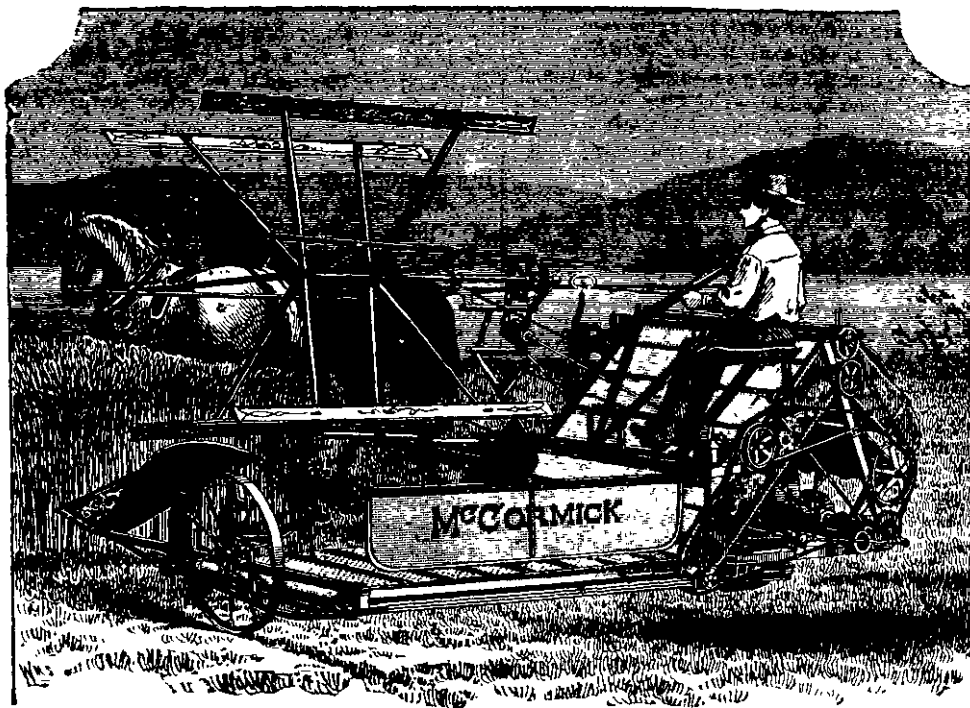
SEE AND BELIEVE.

soon acquires when thrown on his own resources will amply suffice." Secularism in America, therefore, results chiefly in the easy acquisition of the three B's, and a little rubbing-up of the native "cuteness." It seems, moreover, to qualify the lad principally for town pursuits. For a sketch of the results of secularism in England we are indebted to an extract from the *Saturday Review*, which we find in our contemporary, the *Otago Daily Times*. The *Saturday Review* ascribes to the education of the period a general levelling up of the social grades—to the common plane of literary employment—with a consequent levelling down of earnings to starvation rates all round. "In fact," he concludes, "it is really impossible to deny that a certain degree of intellectual education unfits a man to work with his hands and earn his bread as a labourer. It may be that it ought not to do so, but in the present imperfect state of the world so it is." Among ourselves, nevertheless, to the formation of the needful bucolic class the throwing open of secondary education free to the University is supposed necessary. Everywhere else in the world, in those States of continental Europe, most noted for their systems of public instruction, in England, and in America, education has not tended to produce successful tillers of the soil, but men to struggle for a precarious livelihood in towns. In New Zealand, perhaps by an antipodean rule of contraries, it is to have a different effect. What, however, we should venture to advise is that time may be taken about this bursting up policy. Give the genius of the rising generations a little longer to declare its bent. If the result be that they want the land, then give them the land. Buy out the squatter on reasonable terms. But if, like secularised generations elsewhere, they do not want the land, do not drive out the squatter, whose flocks and herds, after all, must go far to support the towns, in which ambitious youth seeks more congenial pursuits. The squatter may indeed be a "social pest"—and where he monopolises land that might otherwise be covered by prosperous settlements we acknowledge that he is so. But a worse evil can be imagined. Even the solitary station is better than the unbroken wilderness.

agreed were far better than we thought them to be. We were all citizens of the Colony, and he hoped we should cultivate the social virtues. The greatest of these was charity. We should cultivate social virtues so that we should have a bond of love and union in the Colony. We could have good feeling in political life, and from what he had seen in the recent contest he thought we had such feeling. He had to express his own and Lady Stout's gratitude to the many friends they had made in Wellington. Of late their kindness had been almost overwhelming, and he hoped that as the years rolled on he and his wife would know the people even better. If there was true knowledge, we should know each other better, and should be better able to appreciate each other's difficulties, fears, and hopes. He believed we needed more social gatherings than we had. We should train ourselves to enjoy ourselves. What was the use of struggling for wealth or position if we could not be glad? Never was a political *salon* more screamingly opened. Pecksniff, expanding at Mrs Todgers's—and Pecksniff must be "tight" to match Sir Robert, in his sober senses; Mrs Proudie on Sunday schools—anyone who ever spoke in fact or fiction could not possibly beat Sir Robert Stout on social gatherings. Great are the virtues of fashion made easy for the mob. We must not, however, conclude that it was all mob. There, of course, were also the representatives of those select circles who had likewise given their support to their gushing host. No doubt the foretaste given them of the times in preparation for them by the Socialists, when they should be no better than their neighbours and might as well perform the nasty job proposed by Sir Robert of putting themselves in their places, convinced them of their wisdom in rallying round a leader who could defer the evil day or hinder it altogether by dosing the mob with froth. We may trust them, meantime, even when at such social gatherings, to protect their gentility from a tainting wind. Fragile affairs cannot afford to be tampered with, and things newly born always need tender treatment. Comment, however, on Sir Robert Stout's words would be the traditional gilding on refined gold. In their plain unvarnished humbug they are about the best thing we have ever heard—even from him,

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A FAILURE. BUT we had understood that, even without the aid of social gatherings, class distinctions were to be put an end to in the Colony by means of the public schools. Here is a case in illustration that came under our personal notice a few days ago. A little girl, attending a State school, came to see a little friend who attended a Catholic school. Chatter arose between the two as to school affairs, and it came out that the school to which the visitor went was the same which was attended by some children, in poorer circumstances, who lived close at hand. "But," said the little visitor, turning up her nose, "I am not allowed to play with children of that class,"—well-behaved children, be it observed, but poor and dependent. There is equality, therefore, induced by secularism,—no fellow-feeling, but a more offensive conceit, encouraged by contact with classes looked upon as lower. Social gatherings, we fancy, brought together under like circumstances, will produce similar effects. In the old world, for example, rank associates with rank. In the new the wealthy man who pretends to meet the poor man on equal terms is conscious of his condescension, and the poor man who consents to the meeting, must necessarily fail in self-respect and independence. A false assumption of equality, like other shams, can make things no better.

N A P I E R.

(From our own Correspondent.)

November 29, 1893.

RECEIVING information that a great ceremony, namely, the ordination of several young men at the Meanee seminary for the priesthood, was to be performed at the Catholic Church next Sunday, I paid Meanee a visit last Sunday with a view of obtaining some particulars. The above event is looked forward to eagerly, and when it eventually will, no doubt, be attended by a great many people from the surrounding districts. There are five candidates for the priesthood. Their names being as follows:—Messrs Chapelle, Gaferne, Mahoney, O'Shea, and Malone. The two first named are natives of France, Mahoney hails from Wellington, while O'Shea and Malone belong to Hawera. For deaconship there are two students—Messrs Herbert and Dupont; sub-deacons—Messrs Guyavarch, Huberty, Huanlt, Cymone, and Ainsworth; minor orders—Mr Holley. I am informed by Father Huanlt that the passes this year have been excellent. I regret to learn that Dr Kennedy, one of the professors at the Meanee College, is now absent in Canterbury through ill health. The other two, Dr Pestre and Father Huanlt are, I am glad to say, enjoying good health. Looking back to the time when the late Father Reigoier, a priest who has done noble work in Hawkes Bay, was in charge of the mission station at Meanee, few people, I venture to say, had any idea that after the lapse of a few years there would be such a place as the present institution where not only the youth of this colony but of neighbouring colonies and European countries would be trained for the priesthood.

I am very sorry that my letter, in which I gave a forecast of the elections for the districts in which the Hawke's Bay people are interested, did not reach you in time for publication in your last issue. As it turns out, I managed to "tip" the four Members—Messrs Carnell for Napier, Hall for Waipawa, Carroll for Waipapa, and Captain Russell for Hawke's Bay. The election in Napier yesterday, although exceedingly exciting, was the most orderly ever conducted, the latter feature being due, no doubt, to the women. The women on Mr Carnell's committee put forth all their energy to secure the return of their favourite, and they were rewarded by the fact that he polled a majority of 520 over his opponent, the man who despised the Catholic vote. I am glad to say that the Catholic vote has told heavily against the defeated candidate at the election, and should our old friend Mr Vincent Pyke, who, I am delighted to see, has been returned, introduce a fair Bill into Parliament giving some aid to Catholics, Mr Carnell will be found voting with him. The number of votes polled was 3,708, Mr Carnell receiving 2,114. When the result was known, Mr Carnell was carried shoulder high up and down his committee room, while his supporters cheered and shouted; the fair sex were also greatly excited, and waved their handkerchiefs and made various gesticulations, showing that the win was a very popular one. Mr Carnell made a few remarks, and then was carried out into the street again by his enthusiastic supporters. The band turned out and played in front of the Masonic and Criterion hotels, one of the pieces being "Britons never shall be slaves." The Liberals of Napier have been fighting for fourteen years or so for the above result, and, by the aid of the women, have succeeded at last. Poor Sir John Hall, surely, when he introduced the female franchise into Parliament, never had any idea that it would annihilate his own party.

Mr Ward, the Colonial Treasurer, had a great reception at the Gaiety Theatre the night before the election. To hear him speak was one of the greatest treats Napier people have ever had, although, of course he had to deal with a mass of figures. At the conclusion of his speech he was presented by a young girl with a large bouquet of flowers, as also was Mr Carnell. There is no doubt Mr Ward, by his

able speech, did Mr Carnell a great deal of good. In his remarks he caused great laughter when speaking of Napier's financiers.

T E M U K A.

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

THE Temuka and Kerrytown Convent schools were examined about a fortnight ago. The inspector, Rev Father Bowers, spoke in flattering terms of the efficiency of the schools, which he considered would compare favourably with State institutions.

No doubt your readers will be pleased to learn of the success of a young Catholic schoolmaster. Mr James Gillespie, in charge of Rangitira Valley school, obtained excellent results at the last examination of schools by Inspector Gow. The report was as follows:—"Percentage of passes, 81; percentage of failures, 0; percentage on class subjects, 69; additional marks, 50. The preparatory pupils make very good progress. The school has passed an excellent examination. The order, attention and manners are good.—J. G. Gow, M.A., Inspector." The report speaks volumes for the ability of Mr Gillespie.

With grief I have to chronicle the death of a very young man—Mr William Davie—which occurred some time ago. Mr Davie had for many years been a member of the school of Free thought, and was intelligent and well read. He was also a vigorous debater. Some months ago he came in contact with two young men, and entered into a debate on matters connected with religion. This was carried on between deceased and one of the young men to within a short time prior to Mr Davie being attacked with inflammation of the bowels, when he expressed a desire to have Father Fauvel sent to him, who baptised him. Though the poor man suffered most terribly, he followed the good priest's advice, and bore his long agony with the patience of a martyr, and passed away in a most edifying manner, fortified by the rights of the Church. This conversation caused the Presbyterians much anxiety, and they tried all in their power to obtain permission to bury deceased, but before his death this came to his ears, and he said to his wife, "I wish to be buried by the Roman Catholic priest." Even this did not suffice, for the Rev Mr Dickson wished to say a few words to the people after the funeral, but the words had to remain untold. Deceased rejected all other religions with his whole heart, considering them mere sham. He always loved the Catholic Church, "Because," to use his own words, "it was striving to better the condition of the poor workman."—R.I.P.

Preparations are already being made to fight the March elections. Committees are already being formed.

The annual concert in connection with our convent school will be held on Anniversary Day. It promises to be a great success.

A D M A T R E M.

FOR THE FEAST OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

(From the *Australian Messenger*.)

O fair the sunshine 'mid broad leaves
Of swaying vines swift-glancing!
O fair the rose by cottage eaves,
And wind-tossed lilies dancing!
But fairer far, sweet Mother Maid,
Thy soul, so meek and lowly:
It knew no sinful spot or shade,
All peerless 'twas and holy.

O purest, dearest Mother, now
Our hearts with joy are leaping,
Though earth has many a gloomy brow,
Much sorrow and much weeping.
'Tis come, 'tis come, thy festal day!
The kindly sun is glowing,
And love of thee drives care away,
Love tender, glad, o'erflowing.

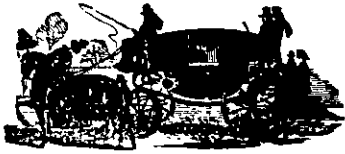
M.W.

The farmers of the Highlands of Scotland, known as Crofters, do not like eviction, that is, being robbed of the fruits of their labour, any more than do the farmers of Ireland. In the Highlands, as in Ireland, eviction means robbing the tenant of what has been created by his industry, viz: the fruitfulness of the soil. This the Crofters are at present resisting in very energetic fashion, as we learn from a London correspondence. "The Queen's writ," says the correspondent, "is being defied, and the minions of the law are maltreated. Sentries with foghorns are posted in strategical positions to warn the country side of the approach of the police and the sheriffs, and disguised men and women pelt the officers with filth and stones, and tear up the roadways." That is the sort of work that has been going on for some time in Scotland, yet we have not heard from the Duke of Argyll any denunciation of the Scotch as "criminals unfit for self-government," though he is very fond of denouncing the Irish as such.—*Irish World*.

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

To	3lb	7lb	14lb	28lb	56lb	112lb
Christch	9d	1s 3d	2s 3d	4s 0d	5s 0d	6s 0d
Invercargill	1s 0d	1s 6d	2s 6d	3s 6d	4s 6d	5s 6d
Oamaru	6d	9d	1s 0d	1s 6d	2s 0d	3s 6d
Timaru	6d	1s 0d	1s 6d	2s 9d	4s 0d	4s 6d
	3lb			20lb	50lb	100lb
Auckland		Each addi-		2s 6d	3s 6d	4s 6d
Narier	1s	tional 1/2p		2s 6d	4s 0d	4s 6d
Wellington		to 9lb, 3d.		2s 6d	3s 6d	4s 6d

Add upwards at slight increase.
Parcels for Great Britain and Ireland:—
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" Sydney ... **SYDNEY TRANSFER CO.**
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Irish News.

(From the Irish World.)

Antrim.—A monster meeting of the female workers of Belfast was held in the Ulster Hall the other day to organise female labour in the city. There was a very large turn-out of women operatives. Delegates from the textile unions, representing 40,000 women trades unionists, were present.

Orangemen in the district of Templepatrick held an anti-Home Rule meeting on Sunday. Viscount Templeton presided. It was decided to hold conferences with the Unionists of England and Scotland and form a central organisation, with headquarters in London. Resolutions were passed thanking the House of Lords for rejecting the Bill.

Armagh.—When the news that the Lords had thrown out the Home Rule Bill reached Derryadd, near Lurgan, Orangemen and Tories were jubilant. The information was conveyed to the obivarious Derryaddians by the ringing of the bells of Lurgan Protestant church. The "loyalists" immediately turned out, lighted bonfires, thumped drums, yelled, shouted, cursed the Pope, Gladstone, Morley, etc., and kept up a fire with guns and revolvers for several hours. In fact they conducted themselves in the way that the lovers of law and order in that locality usually do. On Saturday night the "lamb" began again, and varied the proceedings by firing into Derrycorr, an adjoining townland inhabited exclusively by Catholics. These proceedings were repeated on Monday night, with the addition of a torchlight procession. On Tuesday it was rumoured that a grand final attack was to be made on the "Papishes" of Derrycorr. True enough, at 11 o'clock on Friday night the "ditch-liners" assembled and marched

behalf of the French Government, for saving life at sea. Dr Corbett was medical officer on board the steamship *Zacatan*, and took a prominent part on the night of the 23rd of December last in the rescue of the crew of a French barque. The French Government requested the Mayor of Cork to make the presentation.

Donegal.—Ballyshannon great harvest fair was held September 16. Great numbers attended. Buyers were numerous. A good clearance was made, and few animals were left unsold. The following were the quotations:—Beef, 50s to 56s; year-olds, 24 to 26; 2-year-olds, 27 10s to 29 per cwt; mutton, 6½d to 7¼ per lb; lambs, 21 to 21 5s; pigs, 48s to 53s per cwt; horses, strong farmers', from 210 to 214 10s; good fillies and colts, 215 to 218, and a few extras from 225 to 235.

Ninety-three thousand eight hundred and thirty persons emigrated from the county from May 1, 1851, to December 31, 1884. The entire population of the county on April 5, 1891, was 185,635.

Down.—When the census of the county was taken June 6, 1841, there was a population of 361,446; when taken April 5, 1891, there was but 267,059, a decrease of 94,387 persons.

Dublin.—Proverbial as is the wealth of the Rothschilds, no member of that family is anything like so rich as Lord Iveagh. His fortune, by far the largest in Great Britain, amounts to £14,000,000; of this £8,000,000 represents his share in Guinness' Brewery. He has, besides, £2,000,000 in London and North Western Railway stock. When he and his brother determined to float Guinness' as a company, they first took the proposal to the Rothschilds, suggesting £8,000,000 as the amount of capital to be offered to the public. Rothschilds said that anything above £3,000,000 would be exorbitant, and would not be subscribed. The Guineesses then took the proposal to Baring Brothers, who floated the brewery at once as a limited company with immense success. The Guinness concern is worth £24,000,000 at

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MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED
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REGISTERED **STANDARD TRADE MARK** BRAND

ONLY GENUINE WOULD
STANDARD
ON THE HEEL.

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.

to the sound of the drum, etc., in the direction of Derrycorr, firing as they advanced, cautiously taking advantage of any shelter the neighbourhood afforded. In fact, they literally "lined the ditches." The Derrycorr men were on the alert, and successfully repelled the army of ditch-liners. Firing was kept up to daylight, when hostilities ceased. No injury to life or limb has been reported, but the windows of several houses were riddled with bullets. A force of police from Lurgan went to the scene and remained there. Owing to the disturbed state in which the district has been for a long time a special police station will be established in the locality.

Carlow.—In the year 1887 there were 899 acres under wheat in this country; in 1899, 2,220 acres, and in 1892, 1,161 acres.

Cavan.—Cavan has an area of 477,399 acres, of which 20,883 acres are under water. The value of the total is set down at 1,238,155 dollars.

Clare.—A large crowd assembled at Ennistymon last week to welcome Rev Brother Canice from Dublin. The Rev Father had been ordered to join the Indian Mission, but an influential memorial was sent to the Superior-General of the Brothers asking for his retention, with the gratifying result that he has been left to the people of the town. On the arrival of the train Brother Canice was surrounded by the people and literally carried to the monastery gates. Most of those present carried torches, and several bonfires were lit.

Cork.—The weaving industry conducted by the Sisters of Mercy in Skibbereen will be supported by the local Board of Guardians.

At a meeting of the Cork Municipal Council a presentation of a bronze statuette was made by the Mayor to Dr Corbett, of Cork, on

present quotations. All these Guinness millions, of course, are derived from the merits of Dublin stout, the whole thing depending on a slight creamy flavour which remains after each "gulp."

Fermanagh.—At recent Belleek Sessions Hugh Dermott and Patrick Maguire were ordered to quit their holdings in two months from that date.

On the 18th of March, 1782, the Grand Jury of the County Fermanagh passed the following patriotic resolution:—"We pledge ourselves to this our country that we will never pay obedience to any law made, or to be made, to bind Ireland, except those laws which are and shall be made by the King, Lords and Commons of Ireland."

Galway.—Solid and satisfactory work has been done on the Arran Islands through the agency of the Congested Districts Board. That picturesque and historic spot has been raised from a condition of almost chronic wretchedness into a thriving and industrious community.

Kerry.—The herring fishery is being prosecuted with success in Tralee Bay. Large takes are being effected nightly. The fish are of good quality. Fair prices have been obtained. Very little mackerel fishing has been done.

Kildare.—Master James Keating, Christian schools, Athy, passed at recent intermediate examinations. His marks reached the grand total of 1,264.

The river Boyne rises in the northern part of the county, and the rivers Liffey and Barrow also pass through many districts.

Kilkenny.—The number of acres under crops in this county in 1892 were 147,249; the present year, 149,272 acres.

Cardinal Moran of Australia paid a visit to the Kilkenny Workhouse and the little convent therein last week. He was received at

GUANO.

MALDEN ISLAND GUANO.

GUANO.

OVER 3,000 TONS USED IN OTAGO AND SOUTHLAND DISTRICTS LAST SEASON.

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

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

A large stock of New Furniture of latest new styles.

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

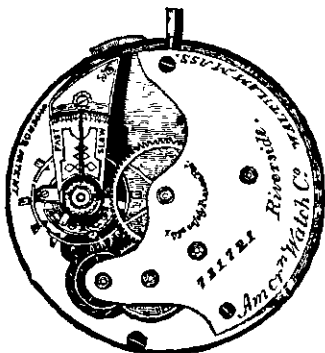
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A Special Shipment of English Lever and Waltham Watches just arrived. Large and Varied Selection of Jewellery suitable for Presentation. BE AIRS A SPECIALTY.

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Vide Jurors' Report N.Z. Exhibition. The above was given, with TWO FIRST-CLASS AWARDS, after most thorough tests by experts, proving our CEMENT to be equal to the best the world can produce.

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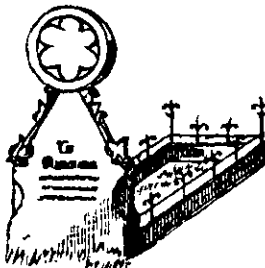
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Hotel (Pahiatua), rent £3 week; trade £60 week. Ingoing £1,000.

Hotel (Carterton), rent £4 week; trade £50 week. Price £850; half cash.

Hotel (Maererton), rent £4 week; trade £40 week. Price £750.

Hotel (Wellington), rent £7 week; trade average yearly £74 week; beer 20 to 30 hogs monthly. £800 cash.

Hotel (Wellington), rent £4 week; trade £40 week. Ingoing £700.

Hotel (suburbs), valuation about £350; rent £4 week. Easy terms.

Hotel (Palmerston North), rent £5 week; trade £70 week. Ingoing £1,400.

DWAN BROS.,

Wellington.

J. RHODES & CO

DUNEDIN STEAM DYEING & CLEANING WORK, 116 George Street, Dunedin.

We would respectfully solicit orders for Dyeing and Cleaning. Every description of Damask, Tapestries, Lace, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Feathers, &c., Cleaned or Dyed carefully and well. Terms moderate. Goods to be dyed Black for Mourning receive prompt attention.

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

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

Agent for Butherford Bros. Hydraulic Lime.

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

MESSRS THOMSON AND CO.

Gentlemen, Please forward one case of your Soda Water per New Zealand Express Company. I daresay you may think it strange of me writing for this small order, but it is for a sick person, and the doctor expressly stipulated for your brand, and will have no other, which I look upon as a great compliment to your manufacture.

I am, yours truly, A. J. S. HEADLAND.

Camard, September 11, 1893.

SANITARY PIPE AND STONEWARE FACTORY, KENSINGTON.

THE undersigned having purchased the above Work is prepared to sell at Lowest

Current Rates J. H. LAMBERT. NORTH-EAST VALLEY AND KENSINGTON

Caterer to the Canterbury Saleyards' Co.; Canterbury Yeomanry Cavalry; Agricultural and Pastoral Association.

BURKE'S HOTEL

Corner of High and Manchester Streets CHRISTCHURCH, N.Z. Hot, cold, and shower baths. The best accommodation in Christchurch on the Most Reasonable terms. Special Arrangements made with Theatrical Companies, Associations, and others, on application to P. BURKE, Proprietor. All communications promptly attended to. P.O. BOX, 364 TELEPHONE, 423;

the workhouse by the master, Mr Thomas Murphy. After visiting the nuns he returned to the residence of the Most Rev Dr Browrigg, Bishop of Osoery, where he is staying. Following day he visited Castle Comer, accompanied by Mgr Kelly, rector of the Irish College, Rome; and was met by hundreds of the inhabitants, accompanied by the members of the Holy Family Brass Band, who left their daily avocations to welcome the illustrious prince of the Church and patriotic Irishman, and their former bishop. The Cardinal was met at the Presentation Convent by Canon CODY Fathers Prendergast and Brennan, and after viewing the new chapel and buildings addressed a few words to the children and complimented the nuns on the good accounts he heard of the children, who, he said, were amongst the best in the diocese. He proceeded to the parish church, and administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to a large number.

King's County.—Forty-five persons applied for loans under the Act to purchase their holdings in this county. The amount asked for was £23,354; of that number fourteen succeeded and received £13,855.

Leitrim.—The cess-payers of Ballinamore learned with satisfaction of Mr Tully's Light Railway Bill having passed its second reading in the House of Commons. When it becomes law it will reduce the taxes materially.

Miss Rachel J. Boss, aged 13 years, of Mohill has obtained the Clough scholarship in connection with the late intermediate examination. This scholarship (£20) is given to the girl, who, being prepared at her own home and not at an intermediate or any other high school, got honours and passes in the greatest number of subjects in the preparatory grade. Miss Boss took honours in Latin, English, Euclid, arithmetic and drawing, and passes in French and Algebra.

Limerick.—An old custom was revived at the Limerick Corporation lately. In former years it was the custom that the Corporation maces were laid on the table in the Council Chamber, but it was allowed to drop off. On Wednesday, however, when the Mayor (Mr B. O'Donnell) took the chair, the Sergeants-at-Mace, in full regalia, laid the maces on the table.

Louth.—Thirteen thousand three hundred and eighteen pupils attend the National schools in this county, of which 12,431 are Catholics.

Mayo.—Mr J. Kelly presided at a recent meeting of the Westport Guardians and read ten eviction notices from the estate of Mrs Pike, Achill, saying it was a nice batch of presents to poor people struggling to get in their crops.

Among the peers who voted against the Home Rule Bill were the following: Lords Lucan, Ardilaun and Kilmaine, all of whom possess vast tracts of land in this county.

Meath.—The Nationalists of Syddan, at a recent meeting, had under consideration the alleged grabbing of crops from the farm of Mr John Addy, who had been evicted. A system of grabbing has become prevalent in more than one portion of the County Meath, as a demonstration is announced to be held at Stamullen, where a farm from which Benjamin Coogan has been evicted has been taken by a farmer in the parish. Last Sunday a meeting was held for the purpose of condemning certain persons belonging to the Syddan Branch of the National League and others for taking the grazing and hay on the farms of Mr Edward Addy, who was evicted in April last. The meeting was unanimous in denouncing the system of grabbing, and adopted a resolution expelling four members of the local branch.

Monaghan.—William O'Brien, M.P., has written to the members of the Monaghan branch of the Irish National Federation denying that any arrangement had been perfected by which the Parnellite wing of the Irish Parliamentary party would receive £16,000 of the Paris Fund. The letter was caused by a resolution passed by the branch condemning the alleged arrangement.

The value of the cattle, sheep and pigs in this country is set down at over 6,000,000 dols.

Queen's County.—In the year 1841 there were in this county 158,930 persons, but in 1891 only 64,883.

Tyrone.—The Orangemen recently paraded the town in a most offensive manner. Their intolerance was well shown when they reached the Catholic Church of the Most Holy Trinity, in Chapel street. The drummers came to a stand right opposite the sacred building and continued to play for some time. The Convent of the Sacred Heart immediately adjoins the church. On the return of the Orange party a small *melee* occurred at the corner of Orritor street, and a few stones were thrown, one policeman being hit.

The inhabitants of Beragh are making a determined effort to revive in all its former importance the town fair. It will be held on the first Monday of each month.

Wexford.—Thomas Lett of Tinnacross succumbed last week to anthrax, which disease he contracted from animals on his lands. A man in his employment, named Farlong, is in a dying state. This is the first case of the kind recorded in Ireland, and precautions have been taken to cope with the outbreak.

Most Rev Dr Hutchinson, of Queensland, Australia, is on a visit to his relatives in New Ross. Dr Hutchinson is a brother of Mr

Jamel Hutchinson, Rosbercon Castle, and Mr H. Hutchinson, North street, New Ross, and is a native of Cuan, County Kilkenny, where the family still reside. During his stay Dr Hutchinson remained at Rosbercon Castle with his brother, and a few days ago left for his diocese in the southern hemisphere. The Rev Michael Kelly, rector of the Irish College of Rome, and formerly of the House of Missions Ennisecorby, has also been at home. Father Kelly belongs to one of the oldest families in the parish, and his native town is justly proud of his distinguished career.

WHAT MR INGHAM TOLD MR HEYDEN.

It was a very lucky thing for Mr Heyden that Mr Ingham called to see him just when he did. But it would have been better still if he had done so long before, for Mr Ingham turned out to be the only man able to give any advice worth a rush. Lots of other people had talked and suggested things, as they do when they see a house on fire. But it is commonly the firemen who put out the blaze after all. And so Mr Ingham happened to have a bit of useful knowledge that nobody else had. And indeed the case was very like a fire, although it wasn't a house, you know; it was a man—namely, Mr Heyden himself.

Only the day after Christmas (1891) he told the story in these very words. "Fifteen years ago," he said, "in December, 1876, I met with a slight accident, and had great pain in my ankle, which at times I thought was sprained. In a few days the pain moved up to my knee, whilst all the surrounding parts became swollen and puffed up. I could not bear to put my foot on the ground or even let the bed sheet catch the leg. A doctor who attended me for two months said it was rheumatism, and treated me accordingly. When I got a little better he sent me to Southport for three weeks. I returned to my work again, but had great difficulty in getting about, and from time to time I had to leave work, owing to the intense pain. Later I had excruciating pains in all my limbs, and the joints of my fingers became enlarged and grew out of shape.

"Then I consulted another doctor who attended me through several severe attacks. He said my complaint was *Chalk Gout*. He gave me medicines, but said he could not do much for me, and that in time the disease would kill me. In this way I continued to suffer for fourteen years. During that period I took every gout and rheumatism medicine I heard of, but nothing gave me more than temporary relief.

"In March, 1890, I had a bad attack and was bedfast for over two months, when one night a friend of mine, Mr James Ingham, of Old Trafford, called to see me. The pain was at its height, and seeing my condition, he said he knew of something that would do me good. He brought me a few doses in a bottle but refused to say what it was. It gave me so much relief that I sent my wife to ask him. He replied, 'I will come and tell him all about it.' He soon came and said it was called Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. Upon this I told him I had often heard of it, but regarded it as a quack medicine. I sent at once to Burgon's stores in Oxford street and got a bottle, and after using it twenty-four hours felt much better. In a few days I was out of bed and at work, and have never lost a day's work since, nor had any attack of my old enemy. I will gladly answer all enquiries." (Signed) HENRY B. HEYDEN, 28, Booth street, Oxford road, Manchester.

Now this statement of Mr Heyden's is surprising. The reader wants to know how it can be true, and he has a right to ask. The explanation is this:—Mr Heyden was afflicted with *rheumatic gout*, an almost universal complaint, very painful and dangerous.

The cause is a poison in the blood produced as follows:—First the stomach becomes inactive and torpid with indigestion and dyspepsia; more work is thus thrown on the liver than it is able to do; the overloaded liver fails in the manufacture of urea, leaving it in the blood in the form of a solid called uric acid. This acid, a deadly poison, unites chemically with the soda (an alkali) in the blood, forming *urate of sodium*, a hard crystal poison. This poison goes round in the blood current until it is finally deposited in the muscles and joints, setting them on fire with inflammation and inflicting fearful agony. Continued, the disease causes chalk stones in the bladder, Bright's disease of the kidneys, and disease of the heart and lungs. All comes from the same source, indigestion and dyspepsia, and are properly symptoms of that ailment. What a pity people don't understand this fact better.

Mother Seigel's Syrup cures by its wonderful action on the stomach and liver, and thus it cured the case above described. It begins at the right end. Perhaps it would be wise in you to paste this account in your scrap book, or where you can find it in time of need.

The recent death of Professor Jewett, of Oxford, recalls the verses written of him by an under-graduate, who aimed at describing the peculiarities of each don in the college. The point of the verses is in their accuracy:—

"I come first; my name's Jewett;
There is no knowledge but I know it,
I'm the master of this college,
And what I don't know isn't knowledge."

Those interested we would like to inform that Bock and Co. Manufacturing Chemists, have opened a depot at 82 Tory street, Wellington, and appointed P. Bock their agent for New Zealand. The following are a few of their preparations, which have been tested with most satisfactory results:—Fire and Waterproof Cement, for the mending of glassware, china and metal articles, etc. This cement resists both hot water and fire. Price, 1s.—Non-mercurial Plating Fluid, to renew electro-plateware. Price, 1s 6d.—Camphylene Balls, to keep moths out of clothes. Price, 1s.—Herb Extract, an infallible cure for toothache, 1s 6d per bottle.—German cure for corns and warts.—A trial solicited.—[ADVT].

NEW ZEALANDER HOTEL
Junction of High, Madras and St. Asaph Streets,
CHRISTCHURCH.

T. B. GAFFNEY Proprietor.

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

Suites of excellently-furnished rooms set apart for private families. The cuisine under efficient management.

Terms Strictly Moderate.

HOT, COLD, AND SHOWER BATHS.

The Commodious Cellars always well stocked with best quality Wines, Spirit and Ales.

Telegrams and Letters promptly attended to.

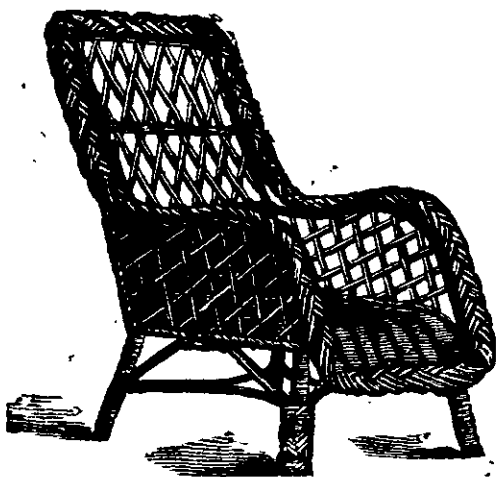
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HENRY BURSON

MANUFACTURER OF

BUTCHERS', BAKERS', AND GROCERS' BASKETS (Fitted with Improved Handles that cannot draw out).

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



BASKET AND ART WICKER MANUFACTURER.

Write to the Manufacturer for Particulars of Anything in the Line of Basket or Wicker work.

Address: 144 and 146 HIGH STREET, CHRISTCHURCH.

DR. HONMAN'S BALSAM
The great Specific for CONSUMPTION.

A Certain Cure for Pulmonary Consumption and all Diseases of the Lungs. Numbers of people throughout the world have been cured by the timely use of this Balsam.

CARROLL'S ASTHMA SPECIFIC
A sure Cure for Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Hay Fever, and all Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.

T. M. CARROLL, CHEMIST,
Rattray Street, Dunedin.

MRS. LOFT.

GREAT CLEARING SALE.

If you want good and real bargains

Come to

MRS. LOFT.

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.

SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAY.

J. MERRELL, Manager.

M^R. JOHN P. ARMSTRONG

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.

Fees Moderate, compatible with the Highest Workmanship

COLONIAL MUTUAL BUILDINGS,
CORNER OF PRINCES AND HIGH STREETS,
DUNEDIN.

ELEVATOR AT WORK ALL DAY.

Telephone No. 604.

Hours: From 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

M^R. FRANK ARMSTRONG,
DENTIST,

May be Consulted at his Offices,
COLONIAL MUTUAL BUILDINGS,
Corner of Princes and High Streets (Entrance from Princes Street).

M^C NAMARA AND COMPANY
FENDALTON BREWERY,
CHRISTCHURCH.

XXX and XXXX Ales in hgd. barrels and kilnerkins.

Ask for the G.O.M. brand in Ales and Stout.

TELEPHONE 365.

THE WERTHEIM IS EMPEROR!

THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF MODERN TIMES!

A TRIUMPH OF MECHANICAL GENIUS!

I offer to Families, Dressmakers, Tailors and Dealers GREATER Opportunities than any COMPANY IN THE WORLD!

LIGHT-RUNNING! NOISELESS! PERFECTION!

The Greatest Elements of Success. New Woodwork, New Improvements, and a Reputation of Excellence, Durability, and Light-running Qualities that stand Pre-eminent.

Read List of Very Valuable Improvements of LOCHHEAD'S PATENT NEW HIGH-ARM, NOISELESS, LIGHT-RUNNING WERTHEIM SEWING MACHINES.

HEAD-OFFICE: 6 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

All Classes of Sewing Machines Repaired, and Duplicate Parts kept in Stock. Perambulators, Mangles, Portable Boilers, Washing Machines, Wringers, Wire Mattresses, and Knife-cleaners for Cash or Time Payments.

BRANCHES: 255 High Street, Triangle, Christchurch; Tay Street Invercargill; Stafford Street, Timaru; Main Road, Ashburton; and Nelson.

ROBERT LOCHHEAD, PROPRIETOR.

T E S T E D S E E D S.

MANGELS.—Norbiton, Giant, Long Bed, Yellow, Intermediate, globe, etc.

SWEDES.—Champion, Elephant, Monarch, and Improved Purple Top, etc.

YELLOW.—Aberdeen, Green Top and Purple Top, Dale's and Fosterton, Hybride, etc.

WHITES.—Devon Greystone, White and Green Globes, Purple Top, Mammoth, etc.

Samples and Prices on Application:

NEW "MODEL" SEED DRILL.—The most useful for Turnip, Mangel, and Carrot seeds. All who have used it are enthusiastic in its praise.

"IRON AGE" HORSE HOE AND CULTIVATOR.—Adjustable to any drilled crop, easily converted to WEEDER or DOUBLE PLOUGH. Unequaled for the efficiency of its operations, and expediency of its get up.

RELIANCE CHEMICAL MANURE CO'S FERTILISERS give definite and satisfactory results wherever applied. List of prices, testimonials, etc., on application.

"AGITATOR" SPRAY PUMPS, Insecticides and Free Washes.

HOWDEN AND MONCRIEFF,
SEEDSMEN AND NURSERYMEN,
DUNEDIN.

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.

MASSEY-HARRIS OPEN-BACK BINDER

With LATEST IMPROVEMENTS for 1894.

A L S O,

MASSEY-HARRIS

SPRING-TOOTH CULTIVATOR!

THE WONDER OF THE AGE!

CAN BE SEEN AT ALL MASSEY-HARRIS AGENCIES.

MASSEY-HARRIS CO., LTD.,

CRAWFORD STREET, DUNEDIN.

Commercial.

A. TODD, on behalf of the THE NEW ZEALAND LAND ASSOCIATION LIMITED, report for week ending December 6, as follows:—

Store Cattle—The business done on these now is only to a very moderate extent, caused by the want of supplies. There is still a good demand existing, and buyers in the market ready to operate whenever opportunity offers, all sorts are saleable and at prices in favour of sellers.

Store Sheep—These change hands weekly in small numbers, but the season for the transaction of a larger business in this class of stock is now fast approaching, when, no doubt, a considerable number will change hands, and at prices which it is to be hoped will be satisfactory to all concerned. Lately, however, the market has been comparatively quiet, no sales of any magnitude passing.

Wool—We are in receipt of the following cablegram from our London office respecting the progress of the sales now held there, which we should like to have been of a more satisfactory tenor. There is no American demand, scoured superior merino, also greasy merino, medium and inferior, are reported to be not so firm, ranging from par to 3d per lb lower, whilst other descriptions were unchanged. Our Melbourne office reports that competition there is very keen, and bidding spirited, every lot being sold at rates lately established, as much as 14d per lb being secured for a superior well-grown lot of lamb's wool in the grease.

Sheepskins—The market for these lately has not been quite so animated. Country dry crossbreds, inferior to medium, brought 1s 7d to 2s 10d; do do merino, 1s 5d to 2s 1d; medium to full-woolled crossbreds, 4s to 4s 3d; best, 4s 5d to 5s 2d; extra heavy, 5s 3d to 5s 9d; full-woolled merinos, good, 2s 3d to 3s 2d; best 3s 3d to 4s 6d; butchers green crossbreds, best, 5s 3d to 6s 6d; extra heavy, 5s 9d to 6s 1d; medium to good, 4s 8d to 5s 2d; small, 3s 6d to 4s 6d; green merinos, 2s 9d to 3s 6d; green crossbred pelts, 6d to 1s 2d; do do lambskins, 8d to 1s 6d; dry pelts, 2d to 1s 4d each.

Rabbitskins—The business done in these now is very much less extensive, only a very few offering, say for best greys bucks and does, mixed, 1s to 1s 1½; selected does, full furred, 1s to 1s 2½; medium and off season, 8d to 10d; inferior, 6d to 7½d; suckers and half-grown 3s to 5d per lb.

Hides—There is no change to note in the market for these. The bulk of consignments coming to hand fetching 1d to 2d, extra heavy, 5s to 70lbs, 2½d to 3d per lb.

Tallow—There is invariably a ready sale for all descriptions of tallow and rough fat. Best rendered mutton, 2s 6d to 2s 6d; medium to good, 1s 6d to 20s 6d; inferior to medium, 1s 6d to 17s 6d; best caul, fat clean mutton, 14s to 14s 6d; medium to good, 12s 6d to 13s 9d; inferior to medium, 11s to 12s 3d per cwt (ex store).

Wheat—The market remains stationary, little or no change taking place in respect to either demand or values. Every description is saleable, but buyers do not evince any very keen desire to operate or give higher prices for their requirements. We quote—Prime milling, velvet and Tuscan, 2s 8d to 2s 9d; medium to good, 2s 7d to 2s 8d; inferior to medium, 2s 6d to 2s 7d; broken and thin, 2s 3d to 2s 5d (ex store, sacks weighed in, terms).

Oats continue to have a moderately fair demand, there being no difficulty in placing all consignments offering for sale at prices about equal to those quoted by us last week. Best feed and milling, 1s 1d to 2s; medium to good feed, 1s 10d to 1s 11d; inferior to medium, 1s 9d to 1s 10d (ex store, sacks extra net).

Barley—There is little or no business being done in this, in fact, the market is almost at a standstill. Quotations nominal, say, for prime malting, 4s to 4s 3d; medium to good, 3s 3d to 3s 9d; milling, 2s 6d to 3s; feed, 1s 9d to 2s 3d (ex store, sacks extra, terms).

Grass Seeds—There are no sales of any consequence effected in these, and until the demand for autumn sowing sets in this market will be comparatively quiet. Best dressed ryegrass seed in retail lots, 3s 9d to 4s; choice, 4s 3d to 4s 6d; undressed, nominally, 2s 6d to

3s per bushel, ex store.—Cock foot: Best dressed, 4½ to 4½; medium, 3½ to 4d per lb.

Potatoes—Old derwents have suddenly receded in price. Best this week have been selling at L3 15s to L4; medium, L2 to L3 10s; new potatoes in small lots, L11 to L12 per ton, ex store, sacks weighed in, net.

Chaff—The demand at present is almost entirely confined to the very best, bright coloured, heavy, well cut and screened, which has been selling this week at a slight advance, while it is difficult to move mixed, off colour, also indifferent stuff at a price to leave anything to the vendor. Prime, 60s to 65s; extra do, 61s 6d to 70s; medium, 40s to 50s; inferior, 25s to 35s, ex truck, sacks extra net.

Dairy Produce—There is no change of any consequence to note in the position of the market. Prime salt butter, dairy-made, is in moderate demand at 6½ to 7d; medium difficult to place at 4½ to 5d; factory-made, 9½ to 10½ per lb; packages extra. Factory cheese, medium size, 4½ to 5d; loaf, 5d to 5½; dairy-made, 2d to 4d per lb.

Flax—The few consignments coming forward meet with a moderately fair demand, but buyers are less disposed to give prices lately obtaining. We repeat late quotations, say, for best dressed, L16 to L17; medium to good, L14 to L15 10s; inferior, nominally, L10 10s to L12 10s per ton (ex store).

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

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

We sold the following racehorses under the hammer—For Mr N. Nathan, the brown gelding Stockfish; for Mr Hugh Gourley, the brown gelding Francotte, by Musket—L'Orient, also the chestnut gelding Wanganui, all at satisfactory prices. Most of the other horses forward were composed of good springcart horses and saddle and light harness horses, of which a fair number changed hands at current rates. A good demand exists for strong upstanding backs and buggy horses just now. Young draught horses also meet with a fair amount of attention at values quite equal to spring prices. For first-class draughts (extra heavy), L25 to L30; good ordinary draughts (young), L18 to L22; medium draughts, L12 to L16; aged draughts, L6 to L10; good hacks and harness horses, L12 to L16; medium do, L7 to L9; light and inferior do, L2 10s to L5.

MR F. MERNAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale price only—

Oats: Feed, 1s 9d to 1s 11d; milling, 2s demand flat. **Wheat**: Milling, 2s 9d to 3s 0d; fowls' wheat, 2s 4d to 2s 7d. **Chaff**: Inferior to medium, 30s to 45s; good to prime, £3 5s to £3 12s 6d. **Hay**: oats, £3 0s; ryegrass, £2 5s. **Potatoes**, old, £4 0s; new Auckland kidneys, 12s; local kidneys, 1½d. old potatoes, are about exhausted. **Flour**: Stone, £6 10s to £7 0s; roller, £7 15s to £8 5s. **Oatmeal**, 25lbs, £10 10s; bulk, £10 0s. **Butter**, fresh, 6d, 7d to 9d; salt, 7d, good demand. **Eggs**, 9d per dozen.

MESSRS DONALD REID AND Co. report as follows:—

Store Cattle—Bullocks sold at L5 2s 6d to L8; heifers, L3 15s to L4 10s; yearlings, L2 2s 6d; dairy cows, L3 15s to L6 10s.

Store Sheep—659 were penned. We quote—Crossbred wethers, 12s 1d; do hoggets, 11s.

Sheepskins—Green crossbreds sold at 3s 8d to 6s 1d; do merinos, 2s 11d to 4s 4d; do pelts, 10d to 1s; do lambs, 1s to 1s 5d; dry crossbreds, 2s 2d to 2s 5d; do merinos, 1s 7d to 4s 1d; do pelts and hoggets, 4d to 3s 3d.

Hides—We quote—Prime heavy, 2½ to 3d; medium, 2d to 2½d; light, 1½ to 1¾d; inferior (slippy), 1d to 1½d per lb.

Tallow—There is an active demand for all lots of tallow and rough fat coming to hand. We quote—Prime rendered, 20s to 21s; medium, 17s to 19s; inferior, 14s 6d to 16s 6d; rough fat, 10s to 14s 6d per cwt.

Wheat—The market continues very dull. Milling, 2s 7d to 2s 9d; fowls' wheat, 2s 4d to 2s 6d.

Potatoes—Early varieties are now offering freely in the market, and old potatoes are very little enquired for. We quote—Early varieties, L11 5s to L12; old, L2 to L4 per ton.

NEW CYCLE BUSINESS Christchurch—BECKWITH & DUFFORT beg to announce that they have commenced Business as Cycle Manufacturers at premises next Mr Horsley, Tuam street, opposite Nelson, Moate's, and trust to receive a share of public support. Repairs receive best attention. Charges moderate. Victory Cycle Works.

PLANTING SEASON, 1893.
Great Reduction in Price, owing to Expiration of Lease.
KERR & BARNETT
Have on Sale—
Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.
Contract planting done by experienced workmen. Contractors and large planters liberally dealt with. Catalogues free on application.
STANMOBE NURSERY, Christchurch.

A SUCCESSFUL CONTINUATION.
OUR BUSINESS STEADILY INCREASING.

M. FRABE AND SONS,

CASH DRAPERY DEPOT,

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

THE MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.
To meet the requirements of our numerous Customers we have secured the services of A FIRST-CLASS MILLINER from one of the Largest Victorian Houses.

OUR SHOWROOM TEEMING WITH NOVELTIES

THE DRESS DEPARTMENT.

A GREAT SUCCESS.

Hundreds of Dresses have been Sold since Our Opening Day. Our Dressmaker has given every satisfaction.

Moderate Prices. Perfect Fit. Stylish Designs.
7 yards Dress Tweed, double width, 6s 6d
7 yards Diagonal Tweed, double width, 7d 11d
Black Silk Grenadines, 1s 6½, 1s 9d
Prints, Galateas, Crepons, Gingham, etc, etc;
a very large selection from 5d per yard.

Ladies advised to try our
SPECIAL KID GLOVE "THE QUEEN."
Black, Brown, and Tan, 3s 11d.

Perfect Fit and Durability Guaranteed.

WE INVITE INSPECTION OF STOCK AND PRICES.

NO ONE ASKED TO BUY.

We Guarantee the Best Value in Dunedin in Every Department.

BURTON BROS.

Propose to

TERMINATE THE ARRANGEMENT

On

THURSDAY, 30th NOVEMBER,

Whereby they give for

THIRTY-SEVEN SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE
A LIFE-SIZE PORTRAIT

In

MASSIVE GOLD FRAME

And

A DOZEN CABINETS.

Intending Patrons are requested to give their Sittings without delay.

NUMBER FORTY-ONE,

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

P. REILLY, TIMARU HOTEL
Stafford Street, Timaru.

The above Hotel having been partly re-built, renovated and re-furnished, the proprietor is now prepared to offer first-class Accommodation to those requiring such.

Private Suites of Rooms for Families; Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.

Wines and Spirits of the best procurable brands.

Dunedin XXXX and special brewed local Ale always on tap.

PIANOS!
AT ALL PRICES.

W. A. MACKAY - PIANO IMPORTER
47 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.
Next City Hotel.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

DUNEDIN, SYDNEY, or MELBOURNE to LONDON.
Overland from MARSEILLES via PARIS, Steamers under Postal Contract with the Government of France.
Calling at MELBOURNE, ADELAIDE, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MAHE, SUEZ, and PORT SAID.
Passengers Booked to BOMBAY, REUNION, MAURITIUS, & EAST COAST OF AFRICA

Steamers	Tons	Leave Sydney	Leave Melbourne	Leave Adelaide
Australien ...	6428	Dec 27	Dec 31	Jan 2
Ville de la Ciotat	6537	Jan 27	Jan 31	Feb 2
Polynesian ...	6428	Feb 25	Mar 1	Mar 3

PASSENGERS BOOKED THROUGH FROM DUNEDIN.

Rates of passage money to Marseilles, from £24 to £65, including table wines and Suez Canal dues on passengers.

RETURN TICKETS issued at the following rates:—

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Available nine months	£105	£70	£42

Saloon Passengers booked through to London, via Paris. Best railway accommodation, luggage conveyed free, and a fortnight allowed from Marseilles en route. First-class, £70; Second-class, £50.

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, etc. He will also accompany them in the train to Paris and Calais.

NEILL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents, Dunedin.

NORDDEUTSCHER - LLOYD
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.



SYDNEY, MELBOURNE and ADELAIDE to SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP, and BREMEN,
Via Colombo and Suez Canal,
Taking Passengers for London,
Connecting from Alexandria by Direct Mail and Passenger Line
To BRINDISI and GENOA.

Will be despatched as follows (if practicable):—

Steamers	Tons	Leave Sydney	Leave Melbourne	Leave Adelaide
Hapsburg ...	4645	Jan 3	Jan 6	Jan 10
Karlsruhe ...	5347	Feb 1	Feb 4	Feb 8
Hohenzollern ...	5328	Mar 1	Mar 4	Mar 8

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

NEILL & CO., LIMITED,
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WATSON'S

CITY BUTCHERY.

Sole Purveyors of KOSHER Meat.

(Killed under supervision of Rev Mr Harrison

Jewish Rabbi).

A TRIAL SOLICITED.



UNION STEAM SHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND, L.M.S.C.

The above Company will despatch steamers as under:—

FOR LYTELTON, WELLINGTON.—
FLORA, s.s., on Tuesday, December 12. Passengers from Dunedin Wharf at 3 p.m. Cargo till noon.

NELSON VIA LYTTLETON, WELLINGTON.—(Transhipping at Wellington)
FLORA, s.s., on Tuesday, December 12. Passengers from Dunedin Wharf at 3 p.m. Cargo till noon.

FOR AUCKLAND, VIA LYTTLETON
WELLINGTON, NAPIER, and GISBORNE.—
WAIHORA, s.s., on Saturday, December 16. Passengers from Dunedin Wharf.

FOR NAPIER WHARF, VIA OAMARU, TIMARU, & LYTELTON.—
KAWATIRI, s.s., about December 10. Cargo at Wharf till 1 p.m. Saturday.

FOR SYDNEY, VIA LYTTLETON, WELLINGTON, and AUCKLAND.—
WAIHORA, s.s., on Saturday, December 16. Passengers from Dunedin Wharf.

FOR MELBOURNE, VIA BLUFF AND HOBART—TALUNE, s.s., on Thursday, December 14. Passengers from Dunedin by 3.35 p.m. train.

FOR SYDNEY, VIA OAMARU LYTTLETON and WELLINGTON.—
HAUBOTO, s.s., on Monday, December 11. Passengers from Dunedin Wharf at 5 p.m.

FOR WESTPORT, VIA TIMARU, AKAROA, LYTTLETON, and WELLINGTON.—
BRUNNEB, s.s., on Friday, December 15. Passengers from Dunedin Wharf at 7 p.m. Cargo till 2 p.m.

FOR GREYMOUTH AND HOKITIKA, VIA OAMARU, TIMARU, LYTTLETON, and WELLINGTON.—
HERALD, s.s., about Tuesday, December 12. Passengers from Dunedin Wharf at mid-night. Cargo till 1 p.m.

FOR FIJI, from AUCKLAND.—
TAVIUNI, s.s., about Tuesday, January 2.

FOR TONGA and SAMOA, from AUCKLAND.—
UPOLU, s.s., about Wednesday, December 13.

OFFICES: Corner Vogel, Water, and Cumberland streets

29 ROYAL ARCADE, DUNEDIN.



H. BAILEY,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER.

A splendid assortment of Eight-Day Striking American Clocks from 17s 6d. Watches and Clocks of every description. Watches cleaned, 4s 6d—guaranteed 18 months. Main-springs, 4s. Jewellery neatly and promptly repaired. Country orders promptly.

FRANCIS J. QUINN

(Secretary Licensed Victuallers' Association of Canterbury),

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204 HEREFORD STREET, CHRISTCHURCH.

A number of good Hotel Properties for Sale, ingoing from £250 to £4,500. Easy terms arranged.

Registry Office for Hotel employees. A strict record kept as supplied by Licensed Victuallers, and none but the most desirable class of servants recommended.

Persons requiring situations are invited to register their names at once.

ADDRESS: Box 37. TELEPHONE: 677.

WM. GEO. BURNS.

PRACTICAL TAILOR, 84 Oxford Terrace, W. CHRISTCHURCH, and 10 Ward street, ADDINGTON. Livery and Military Uniforms. Ladies' Habits, Jackets, Uisters, etc., in all the Latest Styles.

By Appointment Military Tailor.



Oats—Prices are unaltered. Prime, 1s 10½d to 1s 11½d; discoloured, 1s 9d to 1s 10d, sacks extra.

Chaff—There is a good demand for prime, heavy oatmeal, well cut, but inferior and light are almost unsaleable. Prime, L3 to L3 5s; inferior, L1 10s to L2 10s.

MESSES STRONACH BROS. AND MORRIS report as follows:—

Fat Cattle—120 head were yarded. Best bullocks brought up to L11 15s; cows L4 7s 6d to L9 10s.

Fat Sheep—Only 710 came forward. Crossbreds in the wool, 17s to 23s 6d; shorn, 12s 6d to 16s 6d.

Fat Lambs—641 penned. Best, 8s to 11s 9d; others, 4s 6d to 7s 6d.

Sheepskins—We sold a large catalogue on Tuesday. Country dry crossbreds, inferior to medium, 1s 7d to 2s 10d; do do merino, inferior to good, 1s 6d to 2s 2d; do do crossbreds, best, 4s 7d to 5s 6d; do do crossbreds, extra heavy, 5s 6d to 6s; do do merinos, best, 3s 6d to 4s 6d.

Rabbitkins—Best winter bucks and does, mixed, to 13½d; do do does, to 14½d; off-season skins, 8½d to 10½d; inferior, 6d to 8d.

Wheat—Prime milling, 2s 8d to 2s 9½d; inferior to medium, 2s 7d to 2s 8d.

Oats—Market steady. Prime milling, 1s 11d to 1s 11½d; medium to good feed, 1s 10½d to 1s 11d.

Potatoes—Best derwents, in small lots, L7 to L8, while to L6 10s was the best price for large parcels.

Chaff—Market well supplied. Best, 60s to 65s; medium, 45s to 55s; inferior, 30s to 40s per ton.

BAZAAR AT BALCLUTHA

THE Catholics of Balclutha have been for some months working hard to ensure a successful result for their bazaar. It was opened on Thursday, the 30th ult, in Barr's Hall, by the Mayor of the town, Mr G. Thomson, who stated that the object for which this effort was being made, was to enlarge the local Catholic church. The hall was filled to overflowing with visitors, who came prepared to undergo the fleecing that is inseparable from such entertainments. A pleasing transformation had taken place in the interior of the building, which at the opening presented a very lively and animated appearance. A vast number of flags and banners of various colours and devices adorned the walls and hung gracefully from the ceiling. The various stalls were prettily decorated with flowers and drapery, and furnished with an abundance of most artistic objects.

No 1 Stall, which was in charge of Mrs and the Misses Davidson, was seen to good effect on entering the door. On it were some handsomely painted cushions, a very fine fender-stool in crewel work, several hand-painted silk fans, besides a large and varied assortment of fancy clothing.

No 2 Stall was presided over by Miss McLachlan (Mosgiel), and the Misses Lynch (Milton). The objects that attracted most attention on this stall were several large hand-painted mirrors done in a highly artistic manner by Miss O'Neill, of the Dominican Convent, together with some flowered plaques by the same artist. A large fire screen in tapestry, that gave evidence of patient and skilful labour, and was very generally admired and coveted, adorned the front of this stall; on which was also a pair of handsome glass cases, the interior of which were adorned with ferns, *immortelles*, coral, seashells, and stuffed birds.

No 3 Stall was attended by the Misses Dunne and Mrs Henry. The most conspicuous article in this was a large bride in very costly apparel, a lovely cushion in arabesque, with foxglove on a ground work of old gold satin, artistically painted. A very handsome ottoman, ponceau-painted, added to the beauties of this stall, which, like the others, was supplied with numberless knick-knacks.

The refreshment stall was under the supervision of Meadames Fitzgerald, Walls, Angus, and MacNamee.

The usual adjuncts of shooting gallery, fish pond, gipsy tent, Xmas tree, etc, gave scope for mirth and fun. The phonograph was also among the attractions of the bazaar, being kindly lent and manipulated by the travelling agent, Mr Leydon.

A very pleasing feature of the entertainment was a maypole dance by sixteen little girls, whose instruction was commenced by Miss McLachlan (Mosgiel) and steadily continued by Miss Frances Dunne. The precision with which the little ones gracefully went through the various figures of the dance excited universal admiration. The Swiss jig was also given by the same performers each evening.

The ball was kept rolling for three nights, and a very brisk business done in each of the stalls.

On Saturday the unsold goods were put up to auction, and were speedily knocked down to eager purchasers under the hammer of Mr Wilson.

At the close of the auction, Father O'Neill thanked the Mayor for opening the bazaar and helping as he did in so many ways. He also thanked the auctioneer, Mr Wilson, for his gratuitous services. The local ladies who worked so diligently and harmoniously, received their well-deserved meed of praise, as also the young ladies who had come from considerable distances to lend a hand, and who worked so magnificently. Special mention was made of the splendid spirit displayed by members of different denominations, but for whose

generous and hearty support this effort could not have attained the success which attended it. The mention of the amount raised (£150) was received with applause. The Rev Father Hunt of South Dunedin, and Rev Father Ryan, Milton, gave very considerable help, as did also Mr Halpin of Lovell's Flat.

Father O'Neill's people in Milton are energetically working for a bazaar which is to take place at the end of the month, and the people of Mosgiel are in training for their bazaar which takes place some months on.

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOLS, NORTH RICHMOND STREET, DUBLIN.

(Weekly Freeman, October 21.)

ON Wednesday his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin distributed the prizes to the pupils who had won distinctions at the Intermediate examinations. There was an exceedingly large attendance of the clergy and laity. His Grace, on entering the Examination Hall, was loudly cheered.

The Rev Brother Swan, the president of the schools, who was loudly applauded, welcomed his Grace and those who had favoured them with their presence, and he pointed out with pride that the Christian Brothers' schools had won the highest distinctions at the recent Intermediate Examinations, which were not at all confined to the junior grades. And those who passed outstripped all competitors and represented almost 90 per cent. of those who entered. It was most satisfactory that the Christian Brothers' boys had won the first prize in the competition with public schools. In fact, during the past year, they had had a series of successes, and he would be wanting if he did not express his feeling of gratitude to those whose zeal and devotion had so well overcome the difficulties that so often attended the education of youth.

His Grace, who was received with loud and prolonged cheering by the pupils and visitors, expressed the very deep pleasure which it always gave him to attend that annual distribution, where they had so many proofs of the growing success of those great schools (applause). He had again to perform what he regarded as his bounden duty, namely, to put forward a claim for simple justice for the Christian Brothers (applause). It was a claim that over and over again had been recognised by liberal-minded Protestants as well as Catholics, and the justice of which had been acknowledged so far back as twenty-three years ago by the Powis Commission (applause). Over and above all that their claim had been repeatedly pressed in Parliament by their Irish representatives, and had been endorsed by their local representative bodies. Within the last twelve months the State-nominated Board in Marlborough street passed a resolution which for the first time put the official seal to the justice of the claim of the Christian Brothers to a fair share in the educational grants of the country (applause). Referring to the rule by which the presence of a statue of the Blessed Virgin or the symbol of Christianity was treated just as being on the same level as if they were Hindoo idols, his Grace said that the responsibility for the perpetuation of this opprobrious state of things no longer lay upon the National Board, but upon the present Ministry, who vetoed the honest effort of the National Education Board to obtain the small concession which was demanded. In answer to calumnies that had been circulated as to him he wished to say that he had over and over again gone out of his way to emphasise two points—first, that he made no claim on the part of Catholics that he did not willingly agree should be unreservedly given to Protestants (hear, hear), and, secondly, that he made no claim on the part of Catholics, except in so far that that the concession of that claim involved no detriment to the religion of their Protestant fellow-countrymen (applause). He could not help believing that the end of this unhappy controversy was near at hand, and, in conclusion, he paid an eloquent tribute to the discipline, zeal, and ability of the Christian Brothers, who had placed their schools in the proud position they occupied that day (applause).

PLAIN TALKING.

We are so much in earnest about this matter that we absolutely refuse to waste one moment of our time in planning and writing out paragraphs of a catching character. There is just this question, if you want to stop drinking, smoking, or the use of opium you can do by the use of Golden Remedy No 1. If you suffer from dyspepsia, loss of energy, neuralgia, poverty of the blood, or poor appetite Golden Remedy No 2 will cure you. Now this is straight, it all depends upon yourselves whether you are to go on dragging on a miserable existence, or be strong, free, and well. Send for circulars of cures.

Seventeen ecclesiastics of the dioceses of Verdun, Rheims, and Paris, of whom one is a priest and thirteen deacons or subdeacons, are (says the *Univers*) fulfilling their twenty-eight days' drill as nurses at the camp of Chalons. Fifty priests and seminarians, several of whom are from Rod z, are acquiring themselves of the same term of duty at Perpignan. The priests rise at half-past three in the morning in order to celebrate the Holy Sacrifice before their barrack-work begins at five.

T. HOULT, CARLTON POULTRY YARDS, CHRISTCHURCH, has reduced his Sittings of Eggs from his prize poultry to 10s. 6d. 600 prizes won by his strains during the last six years. Brown Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Andalusians. Several Birds For Sale at reasonable prices.

P R O S P E C T U S
OF THE
**HIGH SCHOOL, ST DOMINIC'S PRIORY,
DUNEDIN.**

The course of instruction comprises English (Grammar and Literature), Elocution, Geography, History, Penmanship, Mathematics (Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid, Book-keeping), Elementary Science, Latin, French, Italian, German, Music, Singing, Piano, Art Needlework, Drawing, Painting, etc., etc.

TERMS:

BOARDERS, £40 per annum, paid half-yearly in advance.
DAY PUPILS (Senior School), £3 per Term, paid in advance.
" (Junior School), £1 10s " " " " " "
" Kindergartner, 10s " " " " " "
" " " " " " " " " " " "
" " " " " " " " " " " "

EXTRAS:

	per Term		per Term
Pianoforte	£2 2 0	Wax Flower Modelling	£3 3 0
Harp	2 2 0	Gymnasium (costume included)	1 1 0
Harmonium	1 1 0	Use of Library	0 5 0
Violin	2 2 0	Laundress	1 1 0
Guitar	2 2 0	Painting	2 2 0
Singing	2 2 0		
Paper Flower Making	2 2 0		

Domestic Economy and Cooking, 12s; Saturday Afternoon (Civil Service subject), 10s; Dressmaking, by special arrangement. Boarders under ten are not charged extra for Music. No extra charge for ordinary class lessons in Part Singing, Geometrical or Freehand Drawing.

The Academic year is divided into four Terms, the 1st commencing January 28, the 2nd April 14, the third July 19, the 4th on October 4.

UNIFORM:

Black cashmere dress and apron in winter, grey print in summer, white dress for special occasions; two black straw hats, a warm black jacket, two pair of strong walking shoes, two pair of light house shoes, one pair of black gloves, one pair of garden gloves, one grey flannel dressing wrapper.—All dresses to be made in the Convent in the uniform style. Charge for making winter dresses—full size, 12s; smaller size, 8s; summer dresses, all sizes, 6s).

Each Boarder should have three pair of sheets, two pair of blankets, two pillows, four pillow-cases, one counterpane, four table napkins; a knife, fork, teaspoon, dessertspoon, and napkin-ring (with initials engraved); four toilet-towels, two large bath do. Work materials

Pupils are admitted at any time; allowance is made for the portion of the Term elapsed before the pupil's entrance.

Notice must be given one Term previous to the removal of a pupil, or a fee of half the Term if preferred. An extra charge of three guineas is made for pupils remaining during Midsummer holidays.

Ladies desiring to learn Music, Singing, Flower-making, or any other accomplishment, can receive morning or afternoon lessons at the Convent.

All Payments to be made in advance. For further particulars apply to the Rev Mother Prioress, Dowling Street, Dunedin.

VISITING HOURS (on Business)—daily from 2 to 4 p.m.
Visitors admitted to the Schools on Thursdays and Sundays only.

INVERCARGILL ART-UNION.

Drawing Takes Place

on

20th DECEMBER.

£600 GIVEN AWAY IN PRIZES.

TICKETS—ONE SHILLING EACH.

The Rev Father Vereker returns thanks to the following for blocks and remittances:—

Miss M. Fagan, Miss F. Archer, Miss Kerr, Miss Fahey (Evan's Flat), Miss D. Smidt, Miss Ehn (Mogiel), Miss Fahey (Boaly Bush), 2; Sisters of Mercy (Gore) Mrs J. G. Ward, Mrs W. H. Haydon, Mrs Sheeha (Kaiakora), Mrs Garr, Mrs Clifford (Otautau), Mrs Delargy, Mrs Farrington, Mrs Counihan, Mrs Boyle, Messrs J. W. Boyle, P. Ryan (Hedden Bush), P. Brady (Matakana), P. Curran, P. Hughes (Belfast), P. McKenna, J. Ryan (Winslow), G. Travers (Tuppero), 6; M. Healey (Waimate), P. Ward (Arahura), A. Horrell, W. Oafield, T. Hannigan, B. C. White, M. Casey (Auckland), J. T. Cogan.

Further acknowledgments in future issues.

Notice—As the Date of Drawing is near at hand, all friends of the undertaking are kindly requested to cooperate in making the event as successful as possible. This can be most effectively done by sending in Blocks and Remittances as early as possible, so as to enable the Committee to complete the necessary arrangements in time, thereby avoiding vexatious postponements.

Signed on behalf of Committee,
REV N. VEREKER, Hon Treas.
W. J. MCKEOWN
JAMES COLLINS } Hon Secs.

HOWARTH'S PATENT SAFETY CATCH FOR LIFTS.

The above Catch is the best for the following reasons:—1st—Expert's say so. 2d—It is most accurate and certain. 3rd—There is no tear or wear, and no intricate parts to get out of order. 4th—It has successfully stood the most severe tests, and WOULD ACT EVEN IF THE PISTON ROD BROKE. 5th—It has been in use in Dunedin for the last six years and has given the greatest satisfaction. For example, in the stores of the Union Steam Ship Company, Messrs A. and J. McFarlane, Thomson and Co, Rose, Wilson, and Co. Phoenix Bond, and several other lifts.

Sole Maker:

JOSEPH SPARROW,
ENGINEER, BATTRAY STREET, DUNEDIN.

LEESTON CATHOLIC CHURCH BUILDING FUND.

The following subscriptions towards the new Catholic Church in Leeston are respectfully acknowledged:—

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
Mr W. Holley	60	0	0	Mr J. Mawson	1	0	0
W. Kelly	10	0	0	J. Small	1	0	0
Miss J. Hickey	3	0	0	H. Pick	1	0	0
Mr H. Gardiner	2	2	0	T. Kelly (Bolleston)	1	0	0
L. Mathias	2	0	0	G. Baxter	1	0	0
P. Commons	2	0	0	B. O'Neill	1	0	0
J. Butler (Darfield)	2	0	0	Mrs D. Bell	1	0	0
M. Twist	2	0	0	Mr P. Riorden (Kirwee)	1	0	0
Messrs Morrow & Bassett	1	1	0	Captain Willis	1	0	0
Mr S. Nutt	1	1	0	Mrs M'Mahon (Darfield)	0	10	0
P. Twohey	1	1	0	Mr W. Marshall	0	10	0
Messrs Miles and Co.	1	1	0	T. Hogg	0	10	0
Mr J. Barrett	1	1	0	G. Crossman	0	10	0
C. W. Furnell	1	1	0	Cooper	0	10	0
W. Lowry	1	0	0	A Friend	0	10	0
A Friend	1	0	0	Mr H. B. Davidson	0	10	0

J. C. CHERVIER.

MISSING NUMBERS OF N.Z. TABLET.

ANY SUBSCRIBER having N.Z. TABLETS of OCTOBER 7 and 14, 1892, would greatly oblige by sending same to THIS OFFICE.

DEATH.

FITZGERALD.—On October 6th, 1893, at his residence Patrick street, Invermore, County Waterford, Ireland, Maurice Fitzgerald (late of Reefton, New Zealand), dearly beloved husband of Nora Fitzgerald; aged 60 years.—R.I.P.

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, 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.

A DECOY DUCK.



EVERYONE knows how useful a decoy duck is to sportsmen who wish to make a slaughter of unsuspecting wild ducks. But the use to which the decoy duck is put is not very honourable to the decoy itself, nor honest on the part of the sportsmen; and it may be assumed that the decoy duck, had it reason, would resent the uses to which it is put. These thoughts have been suggested to us by certain manœuvres at present going on in some political circles. The last general election has resulted in an overwhelming majority for the Liberal party, and the utter rout of the old Conservatives. In this extremity, some at least of the latter have bethought themselves of the device of the

decoy duck in order to retrieve their fallen fortunes. These have pitched upon Sir ROBERT STOUT as the fit and proper instrument of their astute diplomacy. It is thought that if they could only manipulate him, he could be made the means of dividing the Liberal majority, and thus by the aid of the weak-kneed whom he might influence, could gain sufficient numbers from recreant Liberals to raise their miserable minority to respectable dimensions, and put life into the scattered members of the old Opposition. This accounts for the large number of Tory voters who so efficaciously helped Sir ROBERT STOUT to head the poll in Wellington. He is set up as a rival to the Premier, Mr SEDDON, as may be seen from the silly and frantic endeavours of the Wellington *Evening Post* to elevate the former on the plea that he is legitimate heir by will of the late Premier, Mr BALLANCE, and to decry and depress the latter as an impostor and pretender to this heirship. The articles of the *Post* on this subject are absurd and ridiculous, and if it can say nothing else against the present Premier, he is not likely to be much injured by the opposition and censure of the *Post*. But the question for all Liberals to consider is, how far Sir ROBERT STOUT is responsible for the immense amount of support accorded to him by the Tories of Wellington. Of course, if he were a party to their conspiracy he stands discredited for ever—either as a Liberal or an honourable man. Bewildered Liberals are now greatly exercised over this question, and they remember how, after Sir ROBERT had been returned for Inangahua as a Government supporter, and mainly through their instrumentality, as the result of the late election clearly shows, the first use he made in the House of Representatives of the favour they bestowed upon him was to make a fierce effort to upset them. It is well known that Sir ROBERT STOUT has the conceit to regard himself as the natural and legitimate leader of the Liberal party. Indeed, he lately publicly expressed himself to this effect, saying that after Sir G. GREY, no man had done so much to form the Liberal party as himself. It would have been more becoming if he had left it to another to say this. But Sir ROBERT, it appears, is determined that his light shall not be put under a bushel, and it is no stretch of imagination to affirm that he is greatly disappointed. Mr SEDDON, in recognition of his supreme merits, does not step down from his hardly-won pedestal and allow him who is, in his own estimation, the great creator of our Liberal party, to take his place upon it. Developments of no little interest may be looked for before long, and people will be curious to know whether vanity has so blinded the Liberal knight as to prevent him from perceiving how the Tory party is endeavouring to make a decoy duck of him for the purpose of dividing the Liberal party. We perceive that the two Dunedin papers would evidently be glad that Sir ROBERT should allow himself to fall into the trap laid for him. But whether this desire on their part arises from a wish to see him degraded in public estimation, or because they fancy such a fall would help their own party, we, of course, are unable to decide, though it is quite impossible to understand how treachery and back-sliding could help any party.

IMPERTINENT AND FOOLISH.

"The utter defeat of the denominational party is, indeed, a cause of satisfaction to us, and it may be trusted that the Roman Catholic malcontents will recognise the hopelessness of their case and reconcile themselves to a position which, in the opinion of the vast majority of their fellow-countrymen, involves no real injustice. Hardship there may be, but it is a self-imposed hardship; the price, as we have often said, of the luxury of fastidious exclusiveness." We quote this passage from a leader in the *Otago Daily Times* of Wednesday solely for the purpose of giving it a most emphatic contradiction. On the contrary, the Catholics of New Zealand will continue their agitation with renewed energy and a more perfect organisation. As a matter of fact, they have made their mark notably in the recent elections. They have punished many of their old enemies and helped some few of their friends.

As to the view expressed by our contemporary of the Catholic position—the impertinence of its expression is equalled only by the folly of its conclusions. It is, indeed, an utterance worthy of that pedagoguish genius which never outstrips in wisdom the understanding of the highest form, and which takes an arbitrary tone from the privilege of wielding the law. Our contemporary's leader, we admit, seems

the outcome of the dominie's very best profundity. But even in secular matters, we may quote the saying—"Fools rush in where angels fear to tread." Take, for example, the following sentences from Chief Inspector FITCH, to whose memorandum we have already made several allusions. He is speaking of the *écoles libres* of France. "The religious bodies," he says, "feel it to be a grievance that they are called on to make great sacrifices for the maintenance of their own schools, while contributing their own share of the burdensome taxation needed for the support of other schools, which they do not approve, and which they will not use." "Nor are the public authorities," he adds, with special reference to M. GREARD, Vice-Rector of the University of Paris, and administrative head of the French secular system, "who are charged with the administration of the existing system, entirely content with its working, or without misgivings as to its perfect fairness, and its adequacy to meet the needs of the future." Chief-Inspector FITCH and Vice-Rector GREARD distrust the secular system, and see the grievance which Catholics suffer. A leader writer of *Sixth Standard* ability and tone in the *Otago Daily Times* pronounces the secular system perfect, and commands Catholics to accept it as such. *Risum teneatis amici!* But, at least, our Mentor must have the privilege of extending the sweet influences of his law to reach the Catholic body before we give him so much as a hearing. Meantime we assure him he is altogether mistaken. He might as well have reserved his impertinence, and avoided the exposure of his folly.

THE Hon and Rev Father Plunkett, and the Rev Father Shearman, C.S.S.R. arrived in Dunedin, from Melbourne, on Sunday, en route for Christchurch, where the Redemptorist Fathers are giving a mission. The rev gentlemen were the guests of the Bishop and the clergy of the mission until Tuesday, when they left by the s.s. *Flora* for Lyttelton. On Sunday evening Father Shearman preached in St Joseph's Cathedral delivering an instructive and touching sermon on devotion to the Blessed Virgin, as a preparation for the Feast of the Immaculate Conception. The Rev Father is an impressive and earnest preacher, and his arguments were most logical and convincing. The church was crowded by a congregation whose attention to the sermon was marked in the extreme. Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament was given by Father Plunkett.

THE return of his Eminence Cardinal Moran is announced from Sydney, where, we need hardly add, his Eminence has been accorded an enthusiastic reception. We would add our respectful welcome to that with which he has been greeted.

THE Redemptorist Fathers, during their short stay in Dunedin, also visited the Catholic schools, where the children greeted them with affectionate remembrance of their missions. The favour of the Fathers' visit to Dunedin, we may add, was accidental, as both the rev gentlemen belong to the community in New South Wales, and, coming direct from their monastery at Waratah, would pass through Wellington instead of this city. All members of the Order have always a hearty welcome in Dunedin, both from the clergy and the laity—and, more especially, as a matter of course, those of them who, like Father Plunkett, are old friends, and have visited us on missions,—as we hope, sooner or later, they will again.

LAST week a lecture was given in St Joseph's schoolroom, Dunedin, to the members of the confraternities of the Holy Family and Our Lady of Perpetual Succour, by the Rev Father O'Neill, of Milton. The lecture, which was extremely interesting, was illustrated by lime-light views—including scenes at Rome, Florence, Pisa, Milan, and Venice, and in France and Switzerland; as well as several of the old cathedrals of England, and places and ruins of note and historic associations in Ireland. The rev lecturer dealt with his subject in a very racy and entertaining manner, well sustaining throughout the interest and attention of his audience. Miss O'Driscoll, during the evening, performed some charming and appropriate music on the piano. Mr Maradeu skilfully manipulated the lime-light views.

WITH the majority of the active Irish forces in London (says the London correspondent of the *Dublin Freeman*) the present time is mostly one of preparation and of putting the house in order, so to speak. Autumn and winter programmes are being arranged in all the centres that mean work. For many reasons the month of September and the beginning of October mark a period of inactivity or stagnation. Hundreds of the more fortunate workers, whether the *littérateurs* or politicians, have gone to the country—in the tourist, not the political sense. The less-fortunate are then generally over-wearied after the dreary business of registration, which year after year calls for sleepless energy and many sacrifices from some of the poorest of our people. The benefit is only temporary—in fact, no tangible result whatever may come of it, and the following year the

toilsome labour must be faced again—the whole reminding us of the story of the Sisyphian stone. Registration work in London is little more appealing in its way than penal servitude; but the strenuous way in which it is faced year after year by the Irish in London—or sections of them, generally those who are hardest pressed in the struggle for life—is one of the facts which redound most to their credit, and shows in an unmistakable manner the strength and the political nature of their national devotion. This year the struggle has been particularly arduous, and the Executive has had to expend a large sum of money in the furtherance of the work.

MR O'BEGAN'S return for the Inangahua (says the *Refton Times* of November 30) was received throughout the town with immense enthusiasm, and yesterday he was bombarded with telegrams of congratulation from all parts of the Colony, the number of electric missives exceeding 200. Amongst them are the following:—"Accept hearty congratulations on your return. It has been a most trying time, and you well deserve the success that has rewarded your efforts. I feel assured your constituents will not regret the choice they have made. Best wishes.—B. J. Seddon, Wellington." From the vice-president of the Auckland Anti-Poverty Society, Mr Adam Kelly, Mr O'Began received the following telegram:—"The Anti-Poverty Society and Kelly family send you hearty congratulations, Adam Kelly, Auckland." From the Wanganui Knights of Labour—"Congratulate you on your victory.—J. Penn, secretary." From Mr W. Beehan, chairman Auckland Liberal Association—"Heartily congratulate you on your return." "We congratulate you on your success.—J. Grove, president Single Tax Society, Wellington." "My hearty congratulations on your return.—Edward Withy, Auckland." "Hasten to convey hearty congratulations to the O'Began.—W. Hill, Westport." "Allow me to heartily congratulate you on your success.—B. Stout."

It would seem that in other ways besides that connected with social gatherings Sir Robert Stout is developing the qualities of a Pecksniff. He has, for example, sent a telegram of congratulation to Mr O'Began on his return, although it involved the defeat of his (Sir Robert's) warm supporter, Mr Reeves, to whose efforts he had in a great part owed his election for Inangahua some months ago. Consider also the following, published by the *Inangahua Times* of November 28:—"Regarding Mr O'Began and Sir R. Stout, the following wires speak for themselves. To Sir R. Stout—"It is published here that you have sent a telegram wishing O'Began success, and hoping to meet him in Parliament. Is this correct?"—Reply, B. Reeves. Yesterday Mr Reeves received the following reply.—B. Reeves, Esq, Ahaura—My telegram was that I declined to interfere in election. Get O'Began to publish this.—B. Stout, Wellington." He would not interfere in the election, but still the results pleased him. It is evident that the reliance of the "quality" at Wellington is wisely placed. Sir Robert, in a strictly unscriptural sense however, can be all things to all men. He will take good care to gain those who are best worth gaining.

THE following facts (says the *Glasgow Observer*) show how entirely unfounded is the impression which prevails amongst non-Catholics that the people of Catholic countries in Europe are generally behind Protestant countries as regards education:—The school attendance compared with the population in Bavaria is 1 to 7; in Austria, 1 to 10; in Belgium, 1 to 10½; in Catholic Switzerland, 1 to 16; in England, 1 to 17. Here we have four Catholic countries, in each of which the school attendance is greater in proportion to the population than in Protestant England. In Bavaria it is more than twice as great, and in Austria and Belgium two-thirds greater. In Ireland the number of children attending schools is immensely greater in proportion to its population than in England and Wales. The population of England and Wales is more than four times greater than that of Ireland, yet Ireland has 1,006,546 children attending schools—more than half as many as England and Wales combined. The regularity of attendance, too, in Ireland, as shown by official reports, greatly exceeds that in England and Wales, and this, notwithstanding the fact that Ireland has, as yet, no compulsory Education Act.

THE accident of publication (says the *Daily News*) has given peculiar timeliness to the letter which Mr Gladstone wrote to Mr Blake on the day after the passage of the Home Rule Bill in the House of Commons. It serves as an answer to Mr Chamberlain's recent vaunts in America over what he is pleased to regard as the death of Home Rule. Mr Gladstone foresaw the rejection of the measure by the House of Lords, but he refused to regard the act of the Peers as other than a dilatory vote. He argued from the past to the future, and showed that the enormous change in public feeling in regard to Ireland was prophetic of greater changes yet to come. The distance travelled between the miserable and the politically depressed Ireland of the early part of the century, and the triumphant Ireland "of the victory recorded last night" is immeasurable. The change is no less remarkable as an evidence of the growth

of purely English opinion in favour of Home Rule. Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, as Mr Gladstone points out, were already converted to Home Rule in 1886. But England was not, and the result was a Liberal minority of 120. The minority could not possibly have become a majority of forty without a great change in English opinion. This is arithmetic, and it may confidently be set against the vague forecasts as to the issue of the next election, from information received, with which Mr Chamberlain is entertaining the Americans.

MR T. W. RUSSELL'S eyes are beginning to open (says the *Weekly Freeman* of October 21). Speaking at a meeting of Scotch Unionists the other day he declared: "They could not shut their eyes to the fact that something must be done for Ireland. They could not put back the bands upon the dial plate. It would be the duty of the Unionist Party if they were restored to power to deal with the Irish question from their own standpoint broadly and generously. They would settle the question of local government, wind up the land question, and see that the education question was put upon a basis that no Catholic would have cause to complain of any grievances. He could see a bright prospect for Ireland when she was free from the doctrinaire Gladstonians and from the foolish Irishmen themselves." Ireland free from Irishmen and free to Scotch adventurers, who describe Irishmen as "foreigners," is Mr Russell's ideal. It is scarcely likely to be realised in his time.

OUR new-born Wellington contemporary should remember, or learn if he be too young for memory, that fair play is bonny play. It is anything but bonny to be bumptious and pert. Let him not, for example, "take exception" to what does not concern him, and generally 'mind his eye."

THE mission conducted by the Very Rev Father Grogan at Panmure and Howick during the past week (writes a correspondent of the *Auckland Star*) was attended with the most gratifying results. The discourses delivered by the zealous missionary were very touching indeed, and about 330 had the happiness of receiving Holy Communion. At the close of the mission Monsignor McDonald expressed in very feeling terms his great gratification at the success which attended the good priest's labours, and also at the earnestness displayed by the faithful to comply with their religious duties. After the mutual exchanges of friendship, Father Grogan took his departure for Auckland *en route* for Sydney.

MR WILLIAM O'BRIEN telegraphs to the Press Association as follows:—"Lord Salisbury, in his letter to Sir Pryce Jones, complains that his innocence cost him £5,000 in the matter of my libel action against him. Let me recall the proceedings of this innocent gentleman. While he had me locked up in prison he made a speech accusing me, in brutal terms, of inciting to murder. Had he stuck to the plain meaning of his words Sir James Stephen, who tried the action, declared there must have been a verdict against him, but the noble lord sprang from the plea of justification. He fell back upon a technical plea which neither obliged him to apologise nor make good his word; and he went to a jury pleading that he had only meant to accuse me of inciting to boycotting. The adroit lawyer's manoeuvre enabled innocent Lord Salisbury to escape the payment of damages to me. He tells us, however, with a groan that his libellous speech has cost him £5,000. It is a smart price to pay for one particular "indiscretion," but I cannot think it an excessive penalty for what most plain people would call a cowardly libel, followed by a shabby skeddadle."

DEATH OF MARSHAL MACMAHON.

(*Weekly Freeman*, October 21.)

MARSHAL MACMAHON died at the Chateau de la Foret, Paris, on Tuesday morning. His death was perfectly peaceful. He was conscious to the last, and calmly took leave of the sorrowing members of his family assembled round his death-bed. His features in death bear no trace of suffering. Numerous notabilities and visitors of rank have called at the chateau to condole with the family.

The tall, white-haired soldier of Irish blood and with an Irish name, who ruled the destinies of France from the palace of the Elysee as President of the Republic during the years '73, '74, '75, '76, and '77, died yesterday. Not even in France, to whose glories his sword had added new brilliancy, will the death of Marshal MacMahon occasion deeper and more widespread mourning than in Ireland, the land of his patronymic, the nursery of his race. From the day of the 8th of September, 1855, when planting the Imperial eagle on the innermost and loftiest works of the Malakoff, MacMahon sent, in the midst of the tempest of Russian fire, the characteristic message that he would remain there, living or dead, Ireland has watched his career with sympathetic pride, and it is questionable if France herself thrilled with a warmer or more cordial throbbing over her Marshal's achievements and vicissitudes than the country which his forefather left on the day of the signing of the "Violated Treaty."

The archives of France and the records of the Birmingham Tower in Dublin Castle reveal to the curious the genealogy of Marshal MacMahon away down from the middle of the fifteenth century. It was published in the Irish Press at the time when, the Italian campaign having been victoriously concluded by Napoleon III. and the Marshal, Ireland presented a sword of honour to the soldier whom she delighted to call her son. Terence MacMahon of Clonderal, in the County Clare, married Helens, daughter of Maurice Fitzgerald, Earl of Kildare, and died in 1472. His son, Donatus, married Honoria O'Brien of Thomond; and their son, Terence, married the daughter of "The MacNamara Beagh," by whom he had a son, Bernard, who married Margaree, daughter of Donatus O'Brien of Daugh. Murtagh, son of Bernard, married the daughter of a colonel of horse in the army of the ill-starred Charles I, and became father of Maurice MacMahon, who married the daughter of the Knight of Glinn. Their son, Murtagh, married Miss MacSheehy of Ballylinan, and they had a son, Patrick of Torrodile, in the County Limerick, who married Margarita, daughter of Major John O'Sullivan of Bentry, in the County of Cork, of the House of O'Sullivan Beare. Licking his fortunes to those of James II, Patrick MacMahon sheathed his sword, and retired with his wife—"a lady," says the records, "of the rarest beauty and virtue"—to the hospitable shelter of La Belle France. Their son, John MacMahon of Autun married a French heiress, and was raised to the rank of noble under the title of Comte d'Equilly; and we read that on the 28th of September, 1749, this Count applied to the Irish Government and the Sir Bernard Burke of the day to have his family record duly authenticated, lest his posterity should ever fail to remember the cradle of their ancestors and the Irish origin of which they were justly proud. This Count d'Equilly was the grandfather of Marshal MacMahon, Duc de Magenta, in whose Christian name of Patrick as well as in whose surname MacMahon is evidence of his Irish descent and connection. Marie Edmund Patrick Maurice de MacMahon was born at Sully, in the department of Saone et Loire, on the 13th July, 1808, the birth-year also of his Imperial master, Napoleon III. He was therefore at the time of his death in his eighty-fifth year—seven years older than Prince Bismarck. MacMahon's father was a peer of France, and one of the most intimate personal friends of Charles X. It is curious to note that MacMahon himself served under two Bourbon kings, two Republics, and an Emperor, in France. The swords of the Irish exiles were devoted to France rather than to her Governments, and to her their allegiance never swerved or failed. When he was only seventeen years of age, a slim, upright, golden-haired youth, MacMahon entered the famous military school of St Cyr, where he studied the profession of arms for five years. In 1830 he first saw active service, and received his baptism of fire in Algeria, the training ground of French captains. He was attached to the headquarters staff. In 1832 he took part in the expedition to and siege of Antwerp, where he acted aide-de-camp to General Achard. In the last month of the next year he was gazetted captain and he returned to Africa, where he displayed the most signal valour in several brilliant brushes with the Arabs. He was attached as aide-de-camp to many French generals during the Algerian wars, and at the storming of Constantine in the year 1837 he especially distinguished himself. Three years afterwards, having passed into the infantry, he commanded the 10th battalion of Foot Chasseurs, and next became Lieutenant-colonel of the Foreign Legion. He was made colonel of the 41st Regiment of the Line on the 24th of April, 1845, when only thirty-seven years of age, and was a general of brigade at 40. It was here to be recorded that just as he afterwards won the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, storming the Malakoff in the Crimea, and as he was presented with his Marshal's baton and his Dukedom on the field of Magenta, so for his courage at the siege of Constantine, already mentioned, he was *decore* as officer of the Legion; he won the grand riband of commander in July, 1849, and the glittering star of Grand Officer on the 10th of August, 1853. In 1852 MacMahon had become General of Division, and commanded in that capacity at Constantine until April, 1855, when, the Crimean War having broken out, he was recalled from Africa to Paris for service against tougher foes than Arabs, Bedouins of the desert, or Algerians. In the month of August, 1855, he was appointed to the command of a division of infantry in the corps of Marshal Boquet. The bungling or bravery of the Crimean campaign this is not the place or time to tell. Suffice to say that when it was decided to attempt the fortalices of Malakoff and the Redan as the keys of Sebastopol by a *coup de main* the Franco-Irish general it was that was chosen to head the stormers of the former, while by the English was undertaken the perilous feat of attacking the latter. Everyone knows how the assault upon the Redan was bloodily repulsed, while the heroic MacMahon, inspiring his men with his own spirit, succeeded in a few moments in carrying the frowning and formidable works of the Malakoff. Summoned to retire from a position judged untenable, he returned the famous answer that alive or dead he would remain there. Sustained by the almost superhuman *elan* of his soldiers, MacMahon endured the desperate onslaught of the Russians for hours, until at length, wearied, baffled, and despairing, the

black-painted bayonets of the grey-coated masses of the foe were seen from the crumbling parapets and towers of the fort in full retreat. As we have said, this feat of arms, winning as it did Sebastopol for the Allies, bore to MacMahon's breast the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, to which distinction was soon added the dignity of Senator of France. The Queen of England recognised MacMahon's services to the allies by making him Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. The close of the Crimean War brought little term of rest to the soldier. In 1857 we find him again in Africa commanding a division of infantry and chasing the Kabyles to their remotest fastnesses and strongholds over the desert. He was shortly after appointed by the Emperor Commander-in-chief of all the Algerian forces by land and sea. In 1859 General MacMahon was hastily summoned from North Africa to the command of the Second Corps d'Armee of the Alps, when the French with Napoleon in person at their head swept down upon the Austrians and the Quadrilateral. On the 4th of June, 1859, the sun of M'Mahon's military glory reached its zenith. On the battlefield of Magenta he, by his timely arrival, saved the Emperor and defeated the Austrians. He was rewarded with the coveted baton of a marshal of France, and was created duke, with the title of the little town on the road to Milan which gave its name to the engagement. Solferino (the 24th June) soon followed Magenta, and the white uniform of the Austrian disappeared off the plains of Lombardy. The reception of Napoleon and his generals on their triumphant return is a Parisian memory; and the Duc de Magenta, with his laurels thick upon him, the man whom the Emperor delighted to honour, the idol of the soldiers, the darling of the martial-minded people, was the cynosure of all eyes, the hero of the hour, the lion of the gay capital. It was there in the full blaze of this welcome to the brave soldier that the proposal was made to present the Franco-Irish marshal with a sword of honour from Ireland. A sum of £500 was called for. £700 was subscribed in a short time. An Irish artist, Mr E. Fitzpatrick, furnished a graceful design, and a magnificent sword and scabbard were manufactured. The Marshal intimated that he would feel highly honoured and truly happy to receive so great a mark of regard from his "ancient compatriots." The Emperor graciously assented to the presentation; and Mr T. D. Sullivan and Dr George Sigerson were deputed to convey the sword and its accompanying address to the Marshal, who was at the time in command at the great camp at Chalons. The camp was *en fete* in honour of the occasion. On Sunday the Irish deputation arrived. Marshal MacMahon was attended by a crowd of generals and officers invited for the occasion. The troops were paraded. The display was magnificent in the extreme. The deputation presented the sword to the Marshal, and the following address, engrossed in Irish and French, and signed on behalf of the Irish committee by The O'Donoghue, M.P., chairman; and Mr P. J. Smyth and Mr T. D. Sullivan, hon secs:—"Excellency,—It is from that isle, the native land of your ancestors—it is in the name of a nation which through all the vicissitudes of its history, through good as through ill fortune, has ever known how (even 'mid blood and tears) to recognise worth and to show its sympathy for true valour—that we come to offer this tribute of affection to the genius and bravery of the gallant warrior who has once more identified the hereditary chivalry of Erin with the glory of Imperial France. Excellency, that land once ruled by those whose royal blood flows in your veins has felt the burthen of most unhappy days; but the glory her exiled sons have bestowed on her, by their soldierly virtues on fields of battle, and by their wisdom in the councils of Europe, is for her brow still encircled with the crepe of her widowhood, as it were a laurel which interlaces the funeral wreath of her immense sorrows. In more than one bloody battle at Cremona, as at Fontenoy, this renown has shone with the splendour of victory. To-day Ireland proclaims with the just pride of a mother that you, the heroic descendant of one of her greatest monarchs, have added new brilliancy to the glory of our nation on the smoking towers of the Malakoff and on the ever-memorable plains of Magenta. Illustrious hero of the chivalry of Celtic France, Ireland loves with the most tender love her children who, in a foreign land, yet remember with filial affection the land which gave birth to their ancestors. Excellency, you have given incontestible proofs of that affection, so warm and so deeply felt in your soldier's heart. Ireland is, then, proud to recognise in you the valiant chief, of Irish blood, whose military genius has maintained unstained the flag of victorious France—that noble nation, the sister of our own. She is bappy, too, to recognise in you the Christian hero who has preserved for the cross that hereditary fidelity of his royal ancestors; she sees also in you the worthy descendant of that heroic king who crushed the fierce foes of Ireland on the bloody plain of Clontarf. It is, then, Ireland which presents to you this sword, whose chased sheath and shining blade are the types of her ancient glory and civilisation. Under the emblems of gold, of steel, and of jewels, Ireland desires also to offer to you, the valiant scion of chivalrous ancestors, the symbols of those virtues which should adorn the escutcheon of a Christian hero. In you she is well assured these virtues will ever be as brilliant as the jewels which decorate the hilt of this sword, as pure as the gold which covers the sheath. By this tribute which

W. J. SULLIVAN

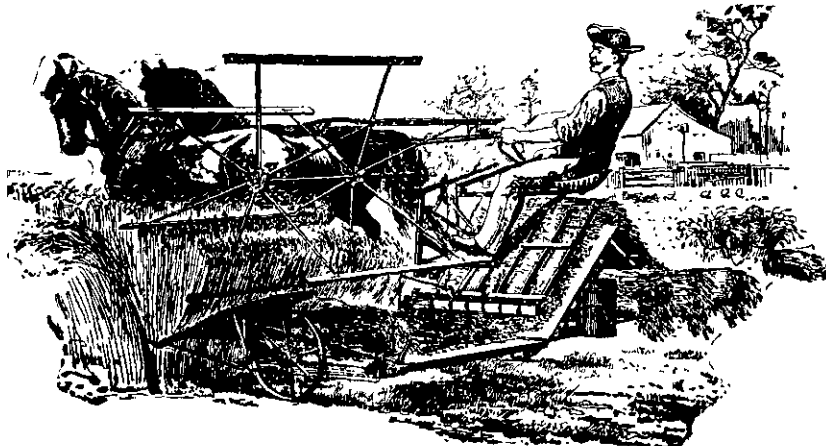
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Ireland lays at your feet, illustrious warrior, she transmits to you, by us, the expression of her love and admiration."

The Marshal evinced the deepest emotion, and, amidst a burst of acclamation, drew the blade from the gold and jewel-hilted scabbard, and replying at some length, said in conclusion:—"I will leave one day to my eldest son, Patrick, this magnificent sword. It will be for him, as it is for myself, a new pledge of those close ties which should unite him for ever to the noble country of his ancestors."

(To be concluded.)

CATHOLIC BAZAAR AT PORT CHALMERS.

(Otago Daily Times, December 5)

A BAZAAR in aid of the building fund of the Church of St Mary Star of the Sea was opened yesterday evening in the Garrison Hall, at Port Chalmers, under the auspices of the Rev Father O'Donnell and a large and influential committee of ladies and young people, one and all of whom vied in their efforts to make it a success. The hall was beautifully decorated, flags, flowers, and ferns being artistically disposed at all points of vantage. The stage and proscenium was artistically draped, while the drop scene, painted by Mr A. Anderson, and representing a view on Loch Lomond, is worthy of great praise.

There were four large stalls—two on either side of the hall—while close to the stage was a well-fitted and amply supplied refreshment stall, at which presided Mesdames Giosti, Heiler, Albertson, Anderson, with the Misses Day (2), and O. Kane. The side stalls were filled with a multiplicity of pretty and useful articles.

In No. 1 Stall, which was in charge of Mesdames Collins, Millar, and Meade, with the Misses L. Morkane, M. Drumm, Kettle, Innes, Dale, Miller, O'Dea, King, and Jones, was a similar display.

No. 2 Stall was presided over by Mrs Briase, assisted by the Misses Bonner, Leonard, M. Bonner, Smith, Coney, L. Coney, Miles, Ryan, Martin, and L. Smith. This stall was filled with a beautiful assortment of paintings, ornaments, fancy goods, and a number of very useful articles.

No. 3 Stall was taken charge of by Mesdames Heller, Giosti, and Lynch, with the Misses Day, Cashman, A. Morkane, and Horby. This stall was charmingly fitted up and filled with a tasteful and well-assorted supply of goods. Throughout the bazaar no hung was offered for sale but that which was both useful and ornamental.

No. 4 Stall, at the upper end, was in charge of the Misses Nelson, Fergusson, Clarke, Carr, Kemp, and Hops. This compartment was

very tastefully fitted up, and contained oil-paintings, needlework, and fancy goods of every kind.

The proceedings were opened at 8 p.m. by his Worship the Mayor (Mr E. G. Allen), who expressed the regret he felt at the absence of Bishop Moran through indisposition. In the course of his remarks his Worship spoke favourably of the bazaar, and the cause for which it was worthily got up.

A floral procession followed, in which little children were drawn through the hall in cars decorated with floral emblems of the United Kingdom, the little lady who represented the genius of England being greeted by a verse of "Rule, Britannia," ably sung by Miss M. Infield. Scotland was honoured by "Auld Lang Syne," and the sister Kingdom by "The Dear Little Shamrock," all of which Miss Infield sang with great taste. A Maypole dance was rendered by a large number of little children, who were trained by Mr D. Marr. After this the business of the bazaar proper was proceeded with, under the guidance of the fair stallholders, and a very brisk and exciting time ensued. The great feature of the evening, however, was the "Pinafore Quadrilles," arranged by Miss A. Sharp and Mr D. Marr, in which a large number of children took part, the vocalists being:—First Lord, Master Joseph Ward; Captain Corcoran, Master Salter; Dick Deadeye, Master Bennett; Ralph Blacklaw, Master B. de L. Graham; Buttercup, Miss Salter; Mrs Cripps, Miss Infield; Josephine, Miss White. The accompanists were Miss Sharpe, and the director and stage manager Mr Marr. Before the close of the proceedings the Rev Father O'Donnell thanked those present for their attendance.

The following beautiful instance of a providential escape from death occurred in Austria:—Two brothers, aged nine and four respectively, were playing towards midday at a brook close to a mill. The smaller brother happened to fall into the water. Immediately the elder brother, well aware of the danger, jumped in after him. The younger brother was in the great danger of being carried away by the current, and if not saved there and then, he would be torn to pieces by the wheel, meeting with a certain and cruel death. The elder brother, aided by the current, was lucky enough to get hold of the younger one; already he had grasped with one arm his half-dead brother, but, as seemed certain only to die with him. With a fearful increasing rapidity both brothers were carried by the current to the revolving wheel, and nobody seemed to hear the shouting and screaming of the elder boy. Already the two brothers were touching the wheel, and the elder one was caught in it, when, behold, at the last critical moment the wheel suddenly stops—"the Angelus bell is tolling"—and bareheaded and praying appears the miller who, at the sound of the Angelus bell, had stopped the wheel and mill for the usual time of prayer and the mid-day rest, and both the brothers were saved!

Dublin Notes.

THE Irish Land Act of 1887, under which lease-holding tenants are entitled to go into the Land Court to have a fair rent fixed, expires on the 31st of December next.

Mr James Clancy, an evicted tenant since 1881 on the Miltown-house property, died on Thursday, October 12. He had been in failing health for the past 12 months. He was imprisoned under Mr Forster's Coercion Act for five months, and since that time has suffered various terms of imprisonment under the different Coercion Acts. He was a P.L.G for the electoral division of Miltownally, in the Ennistymon Union, and was president under the Land and National Leagues. His funeral to-day was the largest seen here for years, and his remains were carried on the shoulders of his brother Nationalists a distance of six Irish miles under a heavy rain down-pour. His blood was the first shed in Clare during the land agitation. A short time after his own eviction he was felled with a baton stroke, leaving him prostrate and unconscious for some time. He attended all the public demonstrations held in Clare and Limerick. The prayers at the grave were offered by the Rev Father Vaughan C.O.

We (Cork *Examiner*) must congratulate the people of St Finbarr's parish on the admirable way they are about to celebrate the birthday of Father Mathew. A fine hall is to be thrown open, which has been erected on a site where the Apostle of Temperance long laboured. Its purpose is to offer a club to workmen that ought to have an attraction far greater than the public house, and which without doubt will be largely availed of. In the quiet, unostentatious way in which all his good works are wrought, the Rev Canon Maguire had the building almost completed before his parishioners were aware that it had begun, and before they had been asked to subscribe for its erection.

For the past three weeks Captain Stokes, D.M. has been in the Killarney district, and is, as I (correspondent Cork *Examiner*) understand, engaged in making enquiries on the part of the Government as to whether the 13th clause of the Land Purchase Act would be availed of by the evicted tenants, principally on the Kenmare estate. I have been informed that Captain Stokes, with this view, has visited all the evicted farms and made minute enquiries as to the circumstances of each case. There are about twenty evicted tenants from this estate. Their farms are worked by the landlord, and notwithstanding the peaceable state of the district, the caretakers are under the protection of the police, directly or indirectly. Were it not for this class of duty a considerable diminution could be safely made in the police force of the district. Within the last few nights the attention of the police has been particularly directed towards the evicted farms. An idea got into their heads, or some others, that the evicted tenants were to take forcible possession of their farms. In order to cope with this anticipated "rebellion" all the available force of police was distributed through the district and with loaded rifles guarded the farms throughout the night. Needless to say, the evicted tenants did not "rise" and consequently no encounters took place. It is impossible to find out why these extraordinary precautions were taken that night above all other nights past. Though the evicted tenants, as far as I know, are only too anxious to be reinstated in their holdings on reasonable terms, nothing is further from their thoughts than a move such as that anticipated. Mr Leonard, the agent over the property, has been given a second policeman to "protect" him for the winter. This new departure is attributed by some to the belief that Mr Leonard has lately been the recipient of threatening letters.

The Gaelic League, for the preservation of the Irish language as a living tongue (says the *Freeman*) is going ahead by leaps and bounds. Never in the history of the various movements started for a similar purpose has such enthusiasm been evoked as this band of practical enthusiasts can already boast of having roused in the metropolis. At the weekly meetings batches of new members, representing the professional and mercantile classes as well as the clergymen of different denominations, continue to be elected. The apostles of the not altogether new doctrine of preserving Irish as a living language are to be commended for the firmness and consistency they display in their rigid adherence to their original programme, and their rejection of all questions not immediately connected therewith. They have before them work which hitherto has never been undertaken by capable hands, if it has ever been undertaken. Their meetings are open to all who take even the remotest interest in the living Irish tongue. They converse freely in Irish with all comers. They teach and lecture in the National language as if they never knew any other, and yet they speak English with astonishing fluency and accuracy. Indeed, it might safely be said that the bilingual members of the League speak the tongue of the stranger as well, if not better, than those who were foolish enough to think that the Irish brogue would be an obstacle to the acquisition of the Saxon twang. This was well exemplified by a member of the Council who, at a late meeting, read a long poem in Irish, and translated it word for word, and line for line, at the same time keeping up a running commentary in both

tongues on the delicate shades of meaning on the border grounds of almost synonymous terms. The discussion that followed enormously enhanced the value of the treat to the large gathering attracted by the reputation of the League. One speaker disposed once and, we would hope, for ever, so far as those present are concerned, of the mischievous misrepresentations of alleged serious dialectical differences between the Irish speakers of the four provinces. He stated that he was a Connaughtman; that he had just heard an Irish poem composed by a Munsterman, read by a Munsterman, and that he had understood every word of it as well as if he had been brought up in the company of the author or the reader. All present were of the same opinion, and armed with this encouraging assurance the younger and less informed, but certainly not less ardent, members of the League will be able to wear down all supporters of adverse criticism, and to show the futility of wasting time over unimportant differences. If the League did nothing else but dispose for ever of the misrepresentations about the alleged existence of dialects widely different, it would be entitled to the gratitude of all lovers of the sweet tongues of our sires, of our bards, and our sages.

THE CONSCRIPT.

(From the Spanish of FERNAN CABALLERO.)

(Concluded.)

"Senor," said Benito to the surgeon, "all my comrades have recovered and left the hospital. Is my complaint worse than theirs, that I do not mend?"

"Yes, my poor fellow," answered the surgeon, sadly, "your complaint is worse. God knows how hard I have tried to cure you. You will get better, but—" the surgeon stopped short, full of compassion.

"But—what?" asked the conscript.

"I fear," answered the surgeon, sadly, "that you will lose an eye."

"Then I shall be *tuerto* (one eyed)?"

"I have done everything in my power to prevent it, but alas! I have failed," answered the surgeon, watching the effect of his words with much anxiety. What was his astonishment at seeing Benito give way to a most passionate and expansive burst of joy. The surgeon thought for a moment that this patient had lost his reason.

"Senor! Senor!" exclaimed Benito. "Blessed be God! A thousand blessings on you! Senor, I am a poor unfortunate fellow, but I wish I had the treasure of the Indies to reward you for such a benefit."

"But, man, have you taken leave of your senses?" exclaimed the surgeon. "Do you mean to tell me that you rejoice because I cannot save your eye? You are making game of me!"

"No, Senor; no, Senor," answered the conscript; "but do you not see that now I shall go home?"

The Conde and his friend remained silent for some instant under the emotion felt by them, full of admiration at such a patent proof of the holy love of family and home; and compassionating the bitterness of a situation from which the poor conscript escaped with jubilee, even at such a terrible cost.

"You have fully proved your assertion, Marquesa," observed the Conde at last, "and as it is well known that the Spanish soldier is cheerful and docile, honours the military state, respects his country's right to call her sons under the banner, and yet, in spite of this, holds every sacrifice light to avoid changing his lot—it must be acknowledged that the love of family and home are most deeply engraved in his heart. I had already heard of the incident you have just related to me. Benito is a nephew of my bailiff in Villareal, and by chance I happened to be there at the end of harvest last autumn, when Benito came home."

"And did he return unexpectedly?" asked the Marquesa, with anxious curiosity. "Were his family taken by surprise?"

"I learnt all the particulars of his return from my bailiff's wife, who is so fond of hearing her own voice, that when she has exhausted all material and explained every circumstance, she repeats over again what she has already said, as we sometimes do in the Cortes."

"Pray tell me these details, Conde. I cannot express to you how much it would interest me to hear them."

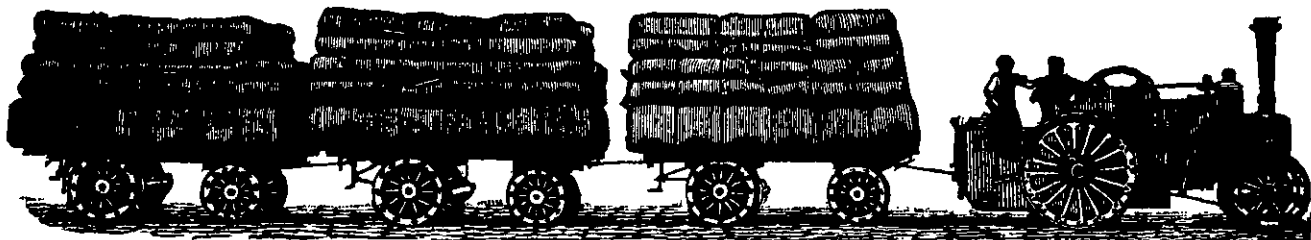
"Several months had passed since the conscripts left their homes, but the pain felt by Benito's mother and his betrothed was as keen as on the day of his departure. There is a great difference between those sorrows which bear in their very nature the word impossible, as a barrier to all hope, and those on which a distant hope shines out, even across the fear of other graver sufferings. But this very hope swells and agitates the restless waves of the sea of anguish which overflows from the heart. So it was with the conscript's family, who believed that he had embarked to the Havana. They were all sitting together in anxious depression, on one of the stormy and melancholy nights by which the autumn of last year announced itself. The rain fell heavily; and the wind, appearing to boast of its invisible force and inconsistent power, gave vent to a melancholy warcy as it rent the tiles from the neighbouring houses. No answer was heard to its

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roaring, except an occasional and distant clap of thunder, as from time to time a flash of lightning traced its way in the dark clouds with streaks of fire, while all the stormy agitation of nature found a faithful echo in the troubled hearts of the sorrow-stricken family. The poor mother—

"Ah!" interrupted the Marquesa, "how well I understand what she felt. Grief never finds a softer bed than in a mother's heart, and there loves to repose."

"The poor son who is now on the sea, on the same which they say swallows up more ships than the year has days! *Maria Santissima del Carmo!* Thou hast saved the lives of so many sailors who have sought thy protection. Holy Mother of God, hear the cries of another mother! Senor! I would give all the years of my life to have my son at my side again. I cannot ask so great a miracle, but implore that he may be saved from the tempest and shipwreck. Save him, Senor! by thy mother's tears, save him!"

"*Ay Dios!*" she exclaimed when she had finished the prayers. "My poor son who is now on the sea, on the same which they say swallows up more ships than the year has days! *Maria Santissima del Carmo!* Thou hast saved the lives of so many sailors who have sought thy protection. Holy Mother of God, hear the cries of another mother! Senor! I would give all the years of my life to have my son at my side again. I cannot ask so great a miracle, but implore that he may be saved from the tempest and shipwreck. Save him, Senor! by thy mother's tears, save him!"

"Save him!" repeated the whole family, in the midst of their tears.

"Why did he ask to go to America?" sighed his cousin Rosa. "Why did he expose himself upon that sea which is no one's friend?"

"My son will be the death of me!" exclaimed the mother; "for what I go through is worse than a thousand deaths!"

"Yes, it is easy to see that your days will be shortened—not by Benito, but by yourself," said the father. "Since the Indies were Indies, have not Spaniards gone backwards and forwards as I go to and from my farm? But assuredly Benito will be drowned in the passage. You have taken it into your head, and what you have once got into your head not even a barrel of gunpowder would drive out of it."

"Be quiet, Martin," answered his wife; "you blame me, and yet you are as wretched as I am. *Dios mio!*" she added, suddenly covering her face with both hands, half blinded by a flash of lightning, which was followed by the short and repeated claps of thunder that appear to burst from the clouds when the storm is right overhead. The girls began to recite the *Santo, Santo, Santo*, and *Maria*, overcome by emotion let her head fall on a chair, against which she hid her face, crying aloud—

"My son, my son!" At that instant some one shouted at the door, and the children ran to open it.

"Santa Maria!" they cried. "Father, father, a stranger!" But before their father could answer, a man rushed into the room, looked hastily round, saw *Maria*, flew towards her and caught her in his arms, crying—

"Did you not call me mother, and here I am!"

There are scenes that pencils cannot draw, nor pens describe. Everyone in that house was transported with joy; in vain the clouds shot forth their lightning, and the wind roared its menace, or the pouring rain inundated the house, the sun of May shone in it. Supplications gave place to thanksgivings.

"Miracle!" exclaimed the mother, beside herself with joy.

"Miracle!" repeated the whole family.

It was only when at last Benito drew near to the table on which a lamp was placed, that *Maria* noticed the loss of her son's eye.

"Benito!" she exclaimed in great agitation, "what is this?"

"Only," answered Benito merrily, "that my leave has cost me an eye."

"Son of my life, have you been in battle?" asked *Maria*, in a terrified voice.

"Yes, in the hospital, fighting against an enemy of my own, and not of his majesty's."

"*Ay Dios mio! Dios mio!*" exclaimed the poor mother crying bitterly. "My son has lost an eye!"

"And what does it matter, as he has one left?" asked Rosa, laughingly.

"Ay! how my son is disfigured," sighed *Maria*, wringing her hands.

"Not so, Senora," answered Rosa, with the same joyful air. "So long as he seems well favoured to me, what does it matter? and to me he is as handsome now, as he was before."

"My son is injured, my son is injured!" repeated *Maria*, weeping. "I had rather that my eyes had been dried up, than live to see my Benito *tuerto!*"

"But Senora, you are not going to marry him, but only I! and I think it not worth mentioning," replied Rosa.

"I who brought him forth with two eyes more beautiful than two stars!" continued *Maria* between her sobs. "*Ay que dolor, que dolor!*"

"Do not cry, wife," said Martin to *Maria*, "rather give thanks to God for the mercy He has shown us, in bringing our son home in safety. Only a little while ago you did not even dare to ask so great a grace of His Divine Majesty; and now when He has granted it, though you could not hope for it, in place of thanking Him, you cry

over what has happened. You want everything without a drawback, and to the measure of your wishes; but, my wife, this cannot be.

The Conde stopped speaking, and the Marquesa also remained silent with her head inclined.

"About what are you thinking, my friend?" asked the Conde, after a pause. "Have I at last persuaded you by the logic of facts, that—All is completed only in the other life?"

"I was asking myself," replied the Marquesa, "which of the two cared most for Benito, his mother who was so greatly afflicted by his disfigurement, or his betrothed, who made so light of it?"

"Each was in their way the most perfect type of their respective loves," said the Conde, "and in my turn I must conclude from this, that there is one thing complete in this world—all noble love in a true woman's heart!"

CATHOLIC EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT OF AMERICA.

(London Tablet.)

WE are asked to publish a translation of an article that was contributed by a non-Catholic gentleman to a German paper of Chicago, the *Staats Zeitung*. It shows (says *The Catholic Review* of New York) how Catholic schools in America and educational exhibit appear to other eyes:

Compared with the exposition of the Catholic training and educational institutions the exhibit of our national public schools scarcely deserves to be noticed. The Catholic school teachers have laid open to our view a picture demonstrating the magnitude of the Catholic school system, its workings, its effects, and the achieved results of the various institutions, so far-reaching, so instructive, and so ably illustrating its high educational character as to discourage and disappoint the partisans of the American public schools, when they view their miserable, monotonous, and flimsy exhibit.

Americans are justly proud of the institute founded by their forefathers, the "free and public schools." They regard those schools as the bulwark of American liberty, as the great, the genuine democratic institution that knows neither rich nor poor, nor religion, nor race, nor colour, but gives gratuitously to each and all, whether born on American soil or in a foreign country, a "common school education."

Patted by the State, raised up as an idol by catering politicians, regarded as something sacred and a *noli me tangere*, furnished with all that money can procure—beautiful buildings, airy class-rooms, apparatus, methods, teachers enjoying a fine salary—these American schools, the pride of the country, should they not have taken advantage of the presence of the assembled teachers and pedagogues of the world and of an opportunity seized by every country of the globe to exhibit their work, to prove to their admirers their excellence which they boast of in theory, but do not show in practice?

They do not, we say, and we ask, could they have done it?

What would those text-book teachers, those lesson hearers, exhibit? Just that which was to be expected; models of buildings, or their photographs, methods and means bought by the State at a heavy expense, but not the results of the schools nor the proofs of education. These are missing in the exhibit of the public schools. The kindergarten and the training schools only are praiseworthy exceptions.

The weakness of the public schools shows all the more forcibly the strength of the Catholic educational institutions at the Exposition. Instead of building beautiful models and costly methods, they have exhibited the practical results of their schools. And these are great results.

All honour to the men and women who, without State aid or the encouragement afforded by public opinion, have built those schools; all honour, we say, to the teachers who, not enticed by a salary, are educators from principle and not from greed.

The Catholic educational exhibit, situated in the south-eastern wing of the gallery of the Industrial Building, is, if anything, a collective exhibit, a great object lesson. To those who, through religious fanaticism, ignorance or prejudice have judged unfavourably of the parochial schools, a fine opportunity presents itself to learn their true character and worth, and to correct the false ideas frequently put forward.

These Catholic institutions impart daily religious instructions to their pupils, without neglecting any of the secular branches of knowledge. They teach everything in the programme of studies of the public schools, and besides this many specialties that tend to the higher culture of the child. They teach everything except gymnastics, and we say it with regret. They teach the modern languages—German, French; they teach the classics—Latin and Greek; they teach—mark it well, you friends of the public schools—penmanship, ornamental and line drawing, technical drawing; they teach modelling, music, and singing; they teach the natural sciences; they give instructions in manual training; they teach philosophy, physiology, hygiene, and general anthropology; they teach how to cook, to bake, to knit, to sew; they teach all so-called fads, and, besides the elemen-

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Wish to announce to their Customers and the Public generally they have Opened up, per s.s. Duke of Devonshire and s.s. Bnahine, a Splendid Assortment of TWEEDS, COATINGS and FANCY SERGES of the Very Latest Designs to be had in the Home Market. Those desirous of having a first-class selection cannot do better than give us a call. J. HENDRY AND SONS.

S. MURPHY

(Opposite Wood's Boot Factory), ROYAL ARCADE, DUNEDIN, Begs to intimate to the Travelling and General Public that she makes GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS, NIGHT-SHIRTS, &c.

Ladies' and Children's Underclothing, Pinafore, etc. of Every Variety. Orders promptly attended to.—Prices Moderate.

TISCH'S TERMINUS HOTEL

NEW PLYMOUTH (op. Railway Station) Families and Travellers visiting New Plymouth will find every convenience in above Private Rooms. Hot, Cold and Shower Bath Terms moderate G. TISCH, Proprietor.

MR. T. J. COLLINS,

DENTAL SURGEON,

(Ten Years' London Experience.)

Has removed his Offices to

NO. 41 PRINCES STREET,

Over Burton Bros., Photographers. Entrance from Moray Place.

tary branches, the three "B's" so thoroughly, so well, that their exhibits in these branches also put to shame those of the public schools. It is difficult to say what the Catholic institutions do not teach.

From the coloured paper figures of the kindergarten, from the composition, "The Dog," by ten-year-old Johnnie, to the philosophical treatise by an older scholar, to the translation into Latin and Greek of Grover Cleveland's message; from a simple problem in arithmetic to the most difficult mathematical formulæ; from the straight stroke to flourishes; from simple tracing to drawings of great merit, to map-drawing scarcely to be distinguished from printed or lithographed work; specimens of calligraphy in the German and English languages; musical compositions by scholars; treatises on music, work from the carpenter's bench, the carver's knife, the hammer and anvil—works that would do honour to the master, much more so the scholar, the work of the needle of the slender fingers of the maiden, embroidery, fancy needlework, paintings—all these form the many-coloured, ever-changing picture of every imaginable branch of education.

The invitation of the prelates, the bishops of the United States, in 1890, was answered by twenty religious Orders. Twelve hundred institutions sent their contributions, and if any more had sent their material, Brother Maurelian would have been at a loss where to display the work, as the 20,000 square feet allowed them is already crowded.

It would be a loss of time and a useless labour of love to write in detail what one can see in the Catholic educational exhibit, what this or that diocese, religious order, or school, or pupil has exhibited. It would be impossible to make a distinction amid the uniform beauty, and unjust to single out a particular institution.

Suffice it if we make the rounds; and let us begin at home, in the diocese of Chicago, which, of course, is well represented, as it is so near the bureau of commissioners.

The indefatigable Brother Maurelian, president of the Christian Brothers' School in Memphis, Tenn., who has worked so hard for the success of the Catholic exhibit, presides, and is sole manager of this department, the outer wall of which is decorated with the portraits of the highly-cultured Bishop of Peoria, Spalding, the president of the Catholic Exposition Committee, and that of J. B. de la Salle, the founder of the schools of the Christian Brothers.

In the centre of the Chicago exhibit a splendid statue of the liberal-minded Archbishop Feehan, of Chicago, in snow-white Carrara marble, has been erected by the clergy of the diocese; it bears the inscription, "Protector of our schools." The reliefs of boys and girls represent education.

(To be concluded)

They never fail to cure

INDIGESTION,

CONSTIVENESS,

SOUR BREATH,

HEADACHE,

LIVER DISEASE, and

KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.

FLETCHER'S PILLS and CLEMENTS' TONIC are the recognized household remedies of the Australian colonies, and every designing quack tries to trade on their reputation and renown. This is the greatest proof of their merit, and sufferers want to be particular to get the genuine articles, as regret and disappointment are sure to follow the use of the thousands of "All-failing" remedies so freely advertised. The reputation and wide-spread use of Clements' Tonic and Fletcher's Pills are the greatest proofs of their appreciation by the public. If they were not as represented they would have passed out of memory long ere this; but instead their sale is greater and they are more esteemed day by day and week by week, and this emphatically proves their undisputed supremacy. Listen to no argument from interested parties; demand the genuine articles and TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

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.]

THE MIRACLES OF LOURDES.

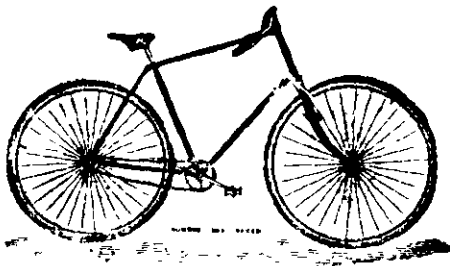
(Translated from the French "Annals of Lourdes" by Dr HAYES, of Temuka.)

SINCE the famous visit of the novelist Zola to Lourdes, the incredulous Press has not been able to refrain from sometimes mentioning this town and the extraordinary facts that happened there. It is not very uncommon to hear religion shamelessly denied and credited with calumnies both unworthy and absurd. This is frequently done to bring under the eyes of readers interesting and curious details, endeavouring to explain by scientific theories what should be attributed to supernatural intervention. Philosophic arguments are often of a specious nature, which we must be careful of valuing not too highly. Facts are, however, convincing to the eyes of those who doubt or deny.

Two years ago a doctor at Nouméa, an ardent supporter of hypnotism, after having read the clever articles published under the title "Lourdes before Science" in the paper named *Religious Studies*, recognised the weakness of the pretended scientific explanation. He was, above all, astonished to learn there was an office of inquiry at Lourdes, which freely admits any doctors who desire it, whether they are indifferent or believing. He said next time he was in France he would return through Lourdes to see for himself. If the facts related by Dr Boissarie had engaged his attention, the details of which we are about to reproduce, we think he would have exclaimed aloud, "It is the finger of God!"

De Rudder and Joachim are the great instances of miracles in Belgium; their recovery is perhaps the most extraordinary that has ever been authenticated. No scientific theory could ever account for the recovery of De Rudder; nevertheless the facts themselves are very simple. To appreciate it, it is not necessary to have any technical knowledge; eyes alone are sufficient. Without any medical knowledge anyone can see a leg that has been cut heal again; any one can likewise see a leg that has been broken in the middle become instantaneously united. So an unaccountable dead becomes quite easy to prove. Moreover this cure is produced by a process which overthrows all our preconceived ideas. A wound does not heal without leaving a mark, and a broken bone leaves a lump where it was united, which only becomes slowly effaced. A few hours after the cure of De Rudder, if the fingers were slowly passed along the bone, not the slightest inequality could be felt, but a perfectly smooth surface from end to end. "Evidently," his doctor exclaimed, "the Holy Virgin does not heal in the same manner as Nature, even though Nature may be assisted by the highest skill." De Rudder's doctor was an unbeliever; the cure of his patient opened his eyes and converted him. De Rudder had had his leg crushed by a tree that had fallen upon him, and for eight years the fracture had refused to unite. Left to his fate and neglected by all, the man became utterly hopeless and despondent. The foot and lower portion of the leg shook all ways; one could draw the heel to the front, the toes to the back; one could bend the leg in the middle and cause the broken bones to project so as to be seen and touched. Peter Rudder came back the very evening of his pilgrimage, without crutches and dancing for joy. The next day he travelled many miles on foot rejoicing in the exercise he had been deprived of for so long a time. This long confinement during eight years had absolutely wasted the muscles of his leg and there was no trace of any calf. Instantaneously all was restored. Peter had been formerly a stout, thick-set man.

A few months ago a Belgian doctor, by name Boyer, wished to hold an inquiry over this cure. He gathered all the proofs which enabled him to assign to each day and hour the details of this wonderful deed. Besides, he also questioned the people that he met by chance in the public places, in the *cafés*, without distinction, and did not ever meet with a single contradictory opinion. He asked if there were any people in the neighbourhood who disbelieved, and was told there was none since the cure of De Rudder. Any disbelieving man who wishes indisputable proofs of the miracle has only to read the cure of De Rudder. There evidence is produced in proof of supernatural action. Indeed it would be impossible otherwise to explain the instantaneous union of two bones broken more than eight years, and separated by a space of half an inch. Not otherwise could this union without visible join or hard lump be explained. Just



S. R. STEDMAN,

164 and 166 GEORGE ST., DUNEDIN.

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Sewing Machine Repairs executed by a mechanic of 20 years' experience. The largest and best selected Stock of Cycles in the Colony.

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THE DUNEDIN TIMBER AND HARDWARE COMPANY (LIMITED).

Having purchased the SAW MILLS and BUSINESS OF

MR. JAMES GILMOUR,

King st., Dunedin,

And having also secured the adjoining

PREMISES in ST. ANDREW STREET

In which the TIMBER BUSINESS was carried on for many years by Mr. GEORGE O'DRISCOLL (who is the present Manager of this Company),

beg to notify that they are now prepared to execute orders for every description of

BUILDING MATERIAL

At the Lowest Possible Prices.

SASH, DOOR, & TURNERY FACTORY is now being erected, where Joiners' work, to suit the requirements of Contractors, will also be done.

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

CEMENT

And a varied assortment of BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY.

DUNEDIN TIMBER AND HARDWARE COMPANY,

KING AND ST. ANDREW STREETS.

G. O'DRISCOLL, Manager.

RAILWAY HOTEL

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 management the comfort of patrons will be made a special feature, and no effort will be spared to give every satisfaction.

The best brands of Wines, Spirits, and Ales always kept in stock.

First-class Stabling Accommodation.

MONEY.

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. HUBLEY

BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR,

No 1, Rangitikei street, Palmerston North.

TO THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC

NOTICE!

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BUTCHER,
82 AND 84 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

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Small Goods a Specialty—Fresh Daily.

Cooked Mince Beef, Cooked Hams, Cooked Ox Tongues got ready on the shortest notice for Picnics and Parties.

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

PURE LINSEED OIL

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White Lead, Paints, Dry Colors, Lubricating Oils, Methyl. Spirits, Varnishes, Glue, Aniline Colors, Hessian and Scrim, Artists' Materials, Window and Mirror Glass, Gilt Mouldings, &c.

SMITH & SMITH, Dunedin.

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.

EUROPEAN HOTEL

(late Carroll's),

GEORGE STREET (near Octagon),
DUNEDIN.

P. DWYER ... Proprietor.

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

HOT, COLD, & SHOWER BATHS.

PRIVATE ROOMS FOR FAMILIES.

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

EXTRAORDINARY TESTIMONY

(Copy of letter received)

Owaka, Catlin's River—Mr T. JOHNSTONE, Chemist, Manse street, Dunedin.

Dear Sir,—I write to let you know of the benefit I have received from your SYRUP OF SACRED BARK. I had been suffering for about four years from indigestion and pains after eating, and tried numbers of remedies without success, but one bottle of Sacred Bark has completely cured me. It has also cured a number of others I have recommended it to.—I am, yours, etc., JOSEPH REANY (late of the Globe Hotel).

SYRUP OF SACRED BARK sent, post free, on receipt of 1s 6d in stamps. Medicines delivered Free of postage in town or country.

THOMAS JOHNSTONE,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST (by Examination, Licentiate of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland), MANSE STREET, DUNEDIN.

Jameson Anderson & Coys.

Pure Seas are Unequaled and all the Leading Storekeepers

No 155 Colombo St

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PALMERSTON NORTH,

(Next Theatre Royal).

MAURICE ORONIN, 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 ORONIN ... PROPRIETOR.

NOTICE.

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

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

imagine a leg that had been wasting and motionless for so many years having instantly recovered its use, its function, and its former size. So much for these insoluble problems. All the evidence gives to this fact an historic value firmly established. Rudder is still alive, and we hope to see him at Lourdes in the course of next month.

Joachim arrived at Lourdes with a sore that extended from the knee to the ankle and went as deep as the bone. You could see the tendons disclosed to view. Joachim had collected the pieces of bone that had come out of the wound in a cup, and the cup was full of pieces. There were scraps of mortified flesh at the end of the leg, and before going to the Holy Well Joachim had pulled off several pieces and left them on the floor of her room. On leaving the well there was not a trace of the sore. The bone, the tendons, the flesh were all in their places, all is re-made, and one might almost say that a socking of new skin had been drawn over her leg. On returning to her room she notices the pieces of dead flesh she had pulled off. Thus she said, "I had a double portion of leg, as it were; that which had just been restored, and that which was lying on the floor." She had been bed-ridden for 7 years and had had the sore for 12 years altogether. On reading these cures one might easily imagine he was dreaming, notwithstanding the superabundant inquiries and proofs. Joachim was at Lourdes last month, where she made her twenty-eight pilgrimages as acts of grace. Since her recovery she goes twice every year in the months of May and September.

All the theories based on hypnotic suggestions and effects on the nervous system are of no value here. One would not attempt to venture an explanation by such theories when simple common sense could so easily upset them. When unbelievers discuss the importance of the cures at Lourdes they don't take these examples, they pretend to ignore them. With these well established facts of such importance, however, all discussion becomes superfluous.

DR BOISSARIE.

AUCKLAND.

(From our own Correspondent.)

November 30th, 1893.

THE Rev Father Vincent returned from the Thames on Monday, November 13th, and the same evening commenced a week's mission in the Church of the Assumption, Onehunga, over which district the Venerable Monsignor Paul, V.G., is the devoted pastor. Father Vincent's sixth week of labour in the diocese was as successful as the preceding five. The faith and devotion of the good people of Onehunga were stirred to a high pitch of enthusiasm by the beautiful and soul-stirring yet simple sermons of the eloquent missionary. It must be a grateful source of consolation to the Very Rev Monsignor Paul to see the hearty manner in which his faithful flock corresponded to the many graces offered to them during that eventful week. It is to be hoped that the many good resolutions formed during the progress, and at the close of the mission will endure and bear abundant fruit in the future. The Society of the Holy Family was established in the parish, and Father Vincent's fruitful mission to Onehunga will always be piously associated with this good and holy work.

Leaving our western harbour town, Father Vincent hurried off to the Very Rev Monsignor McDonald's parish of Panmure and Howick, where he began his seventh and last week's labour in the diocese. The good missionary's labours were divided between each of the places mentioned. Highly satisfactory results were achieved, productive here after of much good. In the name of his people Monsignor McDonald thanked the Rev Father Vincent for his arduous toil on behalf of their spiritual welfare, and prayed that God would continue to endow him with health and strength in order to carry on the good fight. Father Vincent, having concluded his mission, left last Saturday for Sydney. It is his intention to return to New Zealand accompanied by one of their greatest preachers. They will visit Dunedin I believe; if so, the Catholics of Dunedin will benefit much.

At the conclusion of Catechism on last Sunday week at St Benedict's the members of the Christian Doctrine Society presented the Very Rev Dr Egan, O.S.B., with a silver snuff-box to mark their esteem on the occurrence of his silver jubilee as a member of the great Order of St Benedict. Mr John Corbett, the newly-elected president, spoke on behalf of the Society, and made reference to the progress and efficiency acquired within the past twelve months, and since the appointment as parish priest of Dr Egan. The box was an excellent specimen of the workmanship of the Messrs Read Brothers, of Newton.

An excellent entertainment was given by the pupils of the convent schools, Parnell, in St Bonaventura's Hall on Thursday evening, November 16. A lengthy programme of twenty-three items was rendered with special success, and afforded to the large assemblage present a most enjoyable evening. I was pleased to notice several Irish items on the programme. This is as it should be. A concert was given a few weeks ago in one of our schools in the city, and not an Irish item was given. Not high-toned enough, eh? Mr McCormack, late of Dunedin, at present an inmate of the Blind Institute,

contributed an Irish song and also a recitation. Mr P. F. Hiscocks, conductor of St Patrick's choir, assisted with his violin. Rev Father O'Reilly, of the Thames, was present, also Father Lenihan, the parish priest.

Mr McPherson, Diocesan Inspector of Catholic schools, is now making his annual inspection. From information gleaned, I think the results will be eminently satisfactory. Writing to Father Lenihan, Parnell, Mr McPherson said: "I was much struck with the *morales* of your schools, which is equally a credit to the Sisters and to yourself, and I feel sure that the results, educationally, are higher in quality than those obtained in the State schools."

Father Luck, of the Waikato, was in town during the week. He is to do all the fancy woodwork for the interior of the Bishop's house, and if we take the famous altar of St Benedict's as a specimen of Father Luck's art and skill, our Bishop will truly be able to point with pride and admiration to the artistic surroundings in his new dwelling. No one visiting Auckland should fail to see St Benedict's altar.

The annual Christmas tree in connection with St Patrick's Presbytery building fund opened last night at the Catholic Institute, Wellington street, and promises to be a great success. It is to be continued this evening and to-morrow evening. The ladies of St Patrick's are really devoted to their work, and a more zealous band it would be hard to find. They will certainly reap their reward hereafter.

His Lordship the Bishop applied by letter to the Devonport Borough Council for permission to erect a mortuary chapel in the Catholic portion of the local cemetery. The Council's legal adviser had previously instructed them (the Council) that they could not in any shape or form hinder Dr Luck from erecting the chapel. Bigotry and intolerance cared not one jot for the opinion of their legal adviser, and for two solid hours the Council Chamber was turned into a bear garden. The lie direct was hurled at one another with as much force and freedom as snowballs on the common. The leader of this opposition was a Mr Mays, who got off such nice and pious ejaculations as "Good God," "Great Heavens," "God help us," "I'll take this to the Supreme Court," and "We want no truck with the Bishop and his land." Poor fellow, in what a bad state he is. The permit to build was refused, only the Mayor and one councillor voting for it. Here the Council has placed itself on the horns of a dilemma, from which it will most surely have to, graciously or ungraciously, back down. Meantime the Bishop, acting according to his legal rights, will go on with the erection of the church. Bide-a-wee for the ultimate course of events.

Wherever the Irishman may be "his heart is in Erin still." The truth of this has just been brought under my notice by a touching and sympathetic incident. A fine old Celt, of one or two generations back, was lying on his death-bed in this city not long ago. His end was approaching, and he knew it. Motioning to one of his sorrowing children, he whispered—"Bring to me my old blackthorn stick I brought with me from Ireland." Taking the stick in his hand he kept on pressing it to his bosom, and never relaxed his hold till he had passed away. What patriotism and love of country are manifested here. Would that Ireland occupied a small share in the affections of those who descended from such heroes—and they are heroes—as the one under notice.

Rev Fathers Lighthouse, Oud, Broomfield and Kreymborg from St Joseph's missionary college, Mill Hill, London, and of whom I spoke in a previous letter, all arrived here last week to take up the Maori Mission in this diocese. We have now in the diocese eight priests of this Order. Father Lighthouse spent a considerable time labouring amongst the negroes in the United States. Fathers Kreymborg and Oud established the negro missions in the Carolinas. Father Lighthouse left for Matata (Tauranga) last Friday. His Lordship is now arranging for placing these good sons of St Joseph at the Maori districts of Hukianga, Rotorua, and even in the King country. What a fine spirit we have here displayed.

We have got through the hurly-burly of the elections, and a good job too. I am certain that work of this kind, to those who take an active part in it, shortens the span of life. All calculations made regarding the first, second and third victorious candidates in the city were astray. Sir George Grey was thought to be hopelessly out of it, and he headed the poll with ease. Crowther independent, Bolton, a strong oppositionist, filled the other places. How was this brought about in one of the most Liberal constituencies in N. Z.? By means of two things, a plethora of Liberal candidates, and the Catholic vote. The latter was marshalled with the main object this time of showing its strength, and making itself felt. That it has succeeded beyond measure one need only listen to the reasons put forth by those "in the know" as to the cause of Brown and Jones' defeat. But for the Catholic plumping these two Liberals would have come second and third, and there is no doubt of it, for the nonce the Catholics banished all party politics. The "ins" and the "outs" concerned them not. Why this was and is so is well known. Remove the cause, and the Catholics will then split, taking their places on either side of the two great parties in the State. The Catholic vote was

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Of Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Poverty of the Blood and all the ills flowing from Indigestion and Nervous Disorders. It is the Best Tonic on this earth and the Cheapest. The dose is only one teaspoonful four times a day and there are 64 doses in each bottle. Sold at all Chemists.

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JAMES DEALY Proprietor.
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 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.
Table d'Hote daily from 12 to 2, and Meals at all hours for travellers.
 Free Stabling.

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PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.
JAMES LISTON Proprietor
 (Late of the Douglas Hotel).
 Having purchased the lease and good-will of the above popular and centrally-situated Hotel, J. L. hopes, by strict attention to the comfort of his boarders, travellers, and the public in general, and having made several necessary alterations, to meet with a fair share of the public patronage.
 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.
JAMES LISTON.

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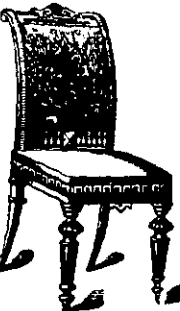
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 Weekly sales of Fat and Store Stock will be held at Burnside, commencing next Wednesday, the 29th inst. Sheepskins, Rabbitskins Hides, Tallow, &c., by Auction every Tuesday.
 Liberal advances made on all produce consigned for sale here or shipment to their London agents.
 Cornsacks, Woolpacks, Twine, &c., supplied at current rates.
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 For good, cheap Tapestry and Leather Suites, Iron Bedsteads, Chests of Drawers, Couches and Easy Chairs, Spring and Flock Mattresses.
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Special Superphosphates	A	...	L6 10s Ton
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 Office CUSTOM HOUSE QUAY
 CONCRETE Farm Steadings, Dairies, etc., a Speciality.
 Plans and Instructions forwarded on application.

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fight in the city. For checkmating it various methods have been put forth. Single city electorates is one. We can treat them with indifference. Nothing short of disfranchisement can silence us. Touching upon the recent city election, of the three parishes, St Patrick's, Newton, and Ponsonby, which are included in the city boundary, the former in the way of organisation took the cake. They worked like clock-work, and the ladies committee of St Patrick's was simply marvellous. Their cabs and hansom's loaded each time were in a constant stream all day. Old political campaigners looked on with amazement. Are these really the persons to whom we refused the franchise? St Patrick's ladies' committee afforded an object lesson, and the result was that their candidate polled heavily in the booths situated in St Patrick's parish. The organising of this committee devolved upon Father Hackett, and didn't he do it to perfection. The ladies of Newton and Ponsonby were not organised at all, which was a great pity. In this contest we have gained experience which will be employed next time with advantage.

Mr P. J. O'Regan's return for Inangahua gave great satisfaction to the Catholic community here, and numerous congratulatory wires were sent to him, including one from Father Hackett. The new M.H.R. for Inangahua made hosts of friends in Auckland, and his career will be watched by them with interest.

CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THE mission for the children was continued during the week, the attendance being well maintained till its close. On Friday a special service in honour of the Blessed Sacrament was held, and on Saturday the consecration of the children to the Blessed Virgin took place. Several hundred of the young people received Holy Communion on Saturday morning in most edifying dispositions. The exercises were brought to a close on Sunday by a procession round the church grounds, followed by an instruction and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

The mission for adults opened on Sunday at 11 o'clock. The Rev Father Burke preached an eloquent sermon on the Epistle of the day. He urged all to come to the mission. This was a special time of grace. At Vespers, before commencing the Rosary, Father Burke gave a beautiful instruction on the Holy Rosary and also explained the meaning of each mystery and the lessons to be derived therefrom. After the Rosary, which really was a combination of prayer, instruction, and sermon, the choir sang a hymn to our Lady, which was followed by the sermon proper, delivered by the Rev Father Mangan. He took for his text "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and suffer the loss of his own soul?" Plainly and forcibly he pointed out how foolish it was to give the things of this world the first place and, so to say, leave the next to look after itself. He selected striking observations and instances from life, he placed opposite characters in proper contrast, made us realise the difference between vice and virtue, and I am sure every one of that vast congregation left the church with the intention of following the simple rules which he has laid down—"that of spending the day well"—for if one day be spent well it may mean that every day will be spent well, and oh, the picture he drew of the reward, I hardly think anyone will ever forget it. If there is one thing above another that goes straight to one's heart it is the way in which Father Burke (glorious name) frequently refers to "our dear native land." Memory in a flash changes our present surroundings into the home of our first love. We see again the pretty little chapel, the old convent on the hill overlooking the lovely bay. We go back in spirit, oh, so many years, to the quiet happy days spent there. We think of our First Communion day, that which is to every Catholic child a day of sacred memory. Then the friends that are near and dear to us whom we left in that dear old land. I feel I must leave off as I am getting serious.

Election day is a thing of the past. The prohibitionists are jubilant, and regard the return of Mr Smith as a tremendous victory. They tell us the near future will see our cathedral city with all her palatial pubs shut up. It is also rumoured (by the direct-vetoists) that they don't despair of the conversion of the Minister for Labour, and where will the licensed victuallers be then? One thing in connection with the affair is that the teetotalers are in the majority, and it might pay Mr Reeves to see his way clear to join them. Mr Seddon, too (the bad man), came to Lyttleton to secure the return of Mr Joyce who is, by the bye, a prohibitionist, so perhaps after all our hotel-keepers have made a mistake. Time will tell.

Book-keeping by double entry. Condensed and simplified. Only a journal and ledger required. His Honour Judge Kettle writes—"It is just what is wanted, and every trader should have a copy." The *Otago Witness* says:—"The instructions given are so simple and yet so ample, that the veriest tyro could have no difficulty in following them."—May be obtained of all booksellers (Price 1s 6d), or direct from the author—T. G. De Renzy, P.O. Box 444, Auckland for a postal note of the same.—Adv't.

CARDINAL MORAN IN DUBLIN.

(From the correspondent of the Sydney Freeman.)

Dublin, October 20.

His Eminence the Cardinal-Archbishop of Sydney has lived very quietly since his arrival at the Archbishop's palace, and by express orders of his medical advisers has absented himself almost totally from public functions. An exception, however, was made on Thursday night last, when he was entertained at a dinner at Clonliffe College.

It may not be generally known how close has been his Eminence's connection with Clonliffe in the past, and a few words about the institution itself will probably be read with interest in Australia. Clonliffe is the Dublin diocesan seminary, and was founded in the year 1859 by the late Cardinal Cullen, whose venerated remains lie in a stately vault at the rear of the high altar of the college church. The site of the seminary is historic. It was here Brian Boru defeated the Danes in the famous battle of Clontarf, and expelled them from the country in the year 1014. Not very many years ago the place was the property of "Buck Jones," a member of the notorious "Hell-fire Club." The old red house which he occupied is still standing, and its walls are said to bear the stains of human blood, while superstitious folks speak with bated breath of strange and awful midnight visitors. In the light of day, however, nothing more terrible is to be seen in the vicinity than groups of black-robed students and professors enjoying their well-earned recreation. The residence of the Archbishop of Dublin adjoins Clonliffe, while in the immediate neighbourhood is the magnificent convent of the Redemptorists, All Hallows Missionary College, and several other notable religious institutions. A little further away is Glasnevin cemetery, and from any part of the Clonliffe grounds may be seen the round tower which marks the last resting-place of Ireland's great liberator. Although founded to supply priests for the diocese of Dublin, Clonliffe is not without its representatives in other parts of the world, and even in Australia are many zealous and devoted priests who are proud to claim it as their "Alma Mater." His Eminence Cardinal Moran, while secretary to the late Cardinal Cullen, occupied for some time the chairs of Hebrew and Sacred Scriptures in Clonliffe, and relinquished the post only when consecrated Bishop of Ossory in 1872.

The gathering of Thursday last was a particularly distinguished one. Seated in the refectory were his Eminence, his Grace the Most Rev Dr Walsh (Archbishop of Dublin), the Right Rev Dr Donnelly (Assisting-Bishop of Dublin), the Right Rev Monsignor Fitzpatrick (Rector of Clonliffe), the Right Rev Monsignor Brown (Rector of Maynooth), the Right Rev Monsignor Molloy (Rector of the Catholic University), the Very Rev Dr O'Haran (secretary to his Eminence), many of the Canons and higher clergy of the diocese, and the Professors and students of the college.

At the close of the dinner, the Rector rose and announced that there were to be no speeches. His Eminence, he humorously explained, since his arrival in Ireland had been living under "Coercion law," and by the orders of the chief-coercionist, Dr O'Haran, was forbidden to speak in public at all. However (continued the Rector), the occasion could not be allowed to pass without bidding their distinguished guest welcome to the scene of his former labours. The Rector then asked all present to drink the health of his Eminence.

The assembly rose with uncovered heads while one of the professors intoned the toast in Latin. This was responded to with a mighty *vivat* sung three times up the octave by all present, and the cheering was loud and continuous. It was not hoped that his Eminence would make a speech, and the utmost enthusiasm was evoked when he was unexpectedly seen to rise to respond.

The Cardinal's speech was a particularly bright and happy one. He began by thanking the company for the cordial manner in which they had received the toast. He said he had come to Ireland three months ago with his health shattered and broken, and was leaving it now wonderfully restored and invigorated. This was owing in a great measure to the kindness shown him on all sides by his friends in Ireland. He said, so well did he feel, that he thought himself able to disregard the coercion laws under which he had been living for the past three months. He then alluded to the state of the Church in Australia, and the wonderful progress it is making. *Pulchra mater, pulchrior filia*, said his Eminence, and in some respects the new country could afford to give a lesson to the mother land. He thought that the Dublin clergy would do well from time to time to pay a visit to Australia and see what the Australians were about there, and ascertain for themselves that the people at the Antipodes were really not standing on their heads (laughter). His Eminence took the opportunity of expressing his heartfelt thanks to the Archbishop of Dublin for the great kindness he had shown since his (the Cardinal's) arrival in Dublin. It had been his privilege, he said, to consecrate his Grace some years ago in Rome, and he smilingly added that he had never had cause to regret that action. His Eminence concluded by asking those present to drink the health of "his Grace of Dublin."

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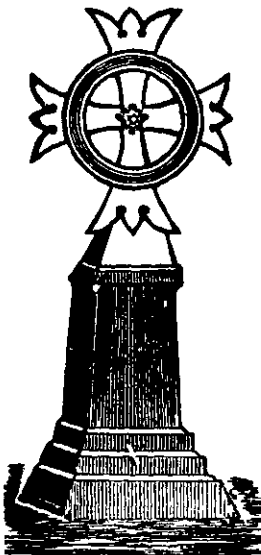
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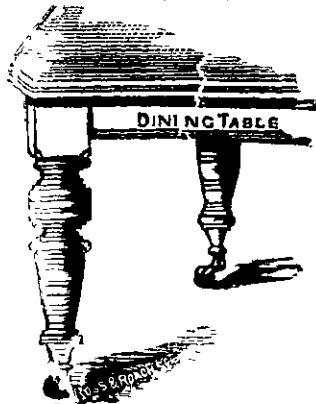
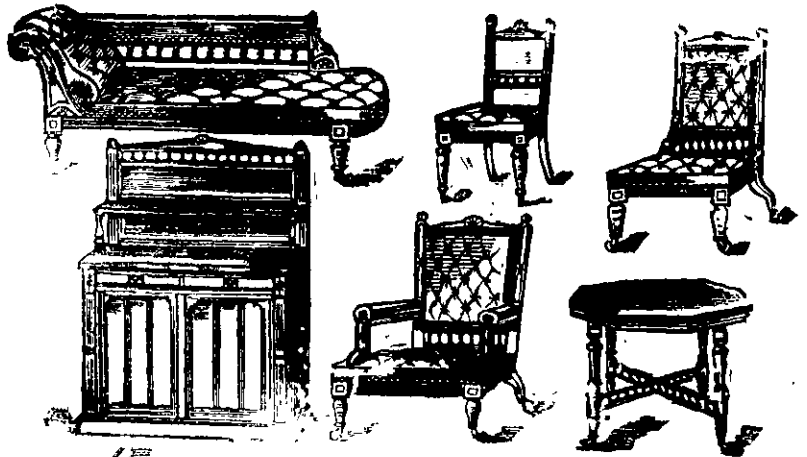
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or yellow tongues, whose sleep is unrefreshing or broken by dreams, who brood over their
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WELLINGTON.

This toast also was received with much enthusiasm and musical honours.

Dr Walsh, in reply, commenced by alluding to the coercion law under which His Eminence had been living, and said pleasantly that it was evident that the Cardinal did not realise what coercion meant when he could speak so lightly of it. He thanked His Eminence for the manner in which he had proposed the toast, and those present for the manner in which they had received it. In conclusion, he expressed his gratification at the honour of having his Eminence as his guest. He had found the Cardinal a most docile and obedient patient, and was delighted to see him once more restored to health.

His Eminence was warmly applauded by all present on leaving the refectory, and his visit has left a pleasurable impression on the minds of all.

The three months which his Eminence has passed in Ireland have afforded him a much-needed rest, and there is no doubt that he will be quite restored to health by the time he reaches Sydney. He left Kingstown for England on Sunday evening, accompanied by Dr O'Haran, and although no publicity was given as to his movements, there were many people at Westland Row Station to bid him *bon voyage*, and there was quite a demonstration as the train moved off.

PROTESTANT CONDEMNATION OF SECULAR SCHOOLS.

(Sydney Freeman's Journal, November 25.)

The Melbourne *Argus* of Monday gives prominence to "the case against the secular system" as put forth by the Rev Canon Potter on the previous day at All Saints' Church, East St Kilda.

The Canon contends that there are 70,000 children who are not receiving religious instruction in the day and Sunday schools. He says:—

Well, then, what becomes of the 70,000? No doubt the great bulk of them are growing up without any religious teaching at all. They are learning to believe in Jesus Christ just as much and just as little as they are learning to believe in Mahommed or in Buddha. Now here is a very serious fact. I want you to think well and to ask yourselves what it means to you.

You will say, perhaps, cannot they be got into the Sunday-schools? Or, cannot they be brought together for religious instruction elsewhere, or some other day? The answer is, We can only reach the children through their parents, and although the parents would nearly always prefer that some religious instruction should be given, they will not insist upon their children going elsewhere to receive it.

"Oh, but," some people say, "you ought to be able to induce the children themselves to come and learn." "Oh, but," I answer, "if you want your son taught arithmetic, do you say to the schoolmaster, 'Try and persuade him to come and learn. I can't get him to go to school, but I shall be glad if you can.'" And that is just what is the matter with the 70,000. Their parents, on the whole, would rather they should receive some religious teaching—they would rather, but they don't really very much care. And so they let them do as they like.

I am well aware that the present state of this question, with religion excluded from the State schools, makes it more urgently needful that we should extend our Sunday schools and other means of religious teaching as far as ever we can. But I know also that we never will be able to get the children of indifferent or careless parents to come regularly to such teaching. As sure as you keep religion out of the State school curriculum, so surely you doom a full third of the children of the colony to grow up in absolute ignorance of the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

Will you consent to? Will you approve of? Will you sit still under? Above all, will you profit by such a condition as this? Will you say this public system is a great boon, and saving, and convenience to me, and I know that my children are taught religion at home and in Sunday school, and—and—I can't help the other people's children? God forbid that you should say that. For that is just Cain's word, "Am I my brother's keeper?"

If we let this thing go, quietly saving money by it, and never lifting up our voice against it or trying to do anything to stop it, then, as sure as there is a God in Heaven He will reckon with us for the consequences. You believe that in Jesus Christ is the only way to righteousness and life. Will you consent to have a third part of the children that are growing up around you hopelessly shut out from the same belief? I beg of you to think of this matter as members of Christ, and as free and responsible citizens of the kingdom of God. If you think of it so your thoughts will bear fruit in action, and your action will help to turn the tide which now threatens to overwhelm so large a part of the rising generation in the worst kind of ignorance and unbelief.

LINES FOR LITTLE FOLK.

THE other day, when a stern and dignified judge ordered a prisoner to stand up and offer objections to be sentenced to prison for a long term of years, the prisoner arose and said:

'I never had a mother to shed tears over me!'

His words entered every heart in the great court-room. He was a rough, bad man, in the middle age of life, and he had been convicted of burglary, but every heart softened towards him as he uttered the words. He felt what he said, and tears rolled down his cheeks as he continued:

"If I had a mother's love and a mother's tears—some one to plead for me and to pray for me—I should not be what I am!"

Ah, that's so! There is a power in mother's love, and her tears and pleadings and prayers, whose influence is hardly to be realised. God pity the lad who has no home to go to—no mother to whom he can tell his troubles and griefs—no one to put her arms around his neck and whisper to heaven to keep him in the right path. There is no heart like a mother's heart. Her child may wound it again and again, and pierce it with a sword, and yet it has only love and affection for him. It is the first to excuse his fault—the last to condemn. There is no love like a mother's love—so endearing, so tender, so far reaching. It is lavished upon the child in the cradle, and it follows the boy over the ocean. It calls upon the wanderer the first thing in morning, and it strays with him until sleep closes the eyes. When a mother's love for her offspring dies out, he may be called too wicked and wretched to live among men.

There are no tears like a mother's tears, nothing to so restrain a mind wandering into the evil paths. The man who looks back over his childhood and youth, regrets nothing so much as that he brought tears of sorrow and sadness to a fond mother's eyes. Every tear a mother sheds over a wayward child is recorded in the great book, and he shall answer for it.

Be in time for every call;
If you can't be first of all—
Be in time.
If your teachers only find
You are never once behind—
But are like the dial, true,
They will always trust to you—
Be in time.

Never linger ere you start;
Set out with a willing heart—
Be in time.

In the morning, up and on,
First to work and soonest done,
That is how the goal's attained,
That is how the prize is gained—
Be in time.

—Helping Words.

First Little Girl—We went to the picnic, and you wasn't even invited.

Second Little Girl—No, but mamma gave me a whole lot of money to buy candy, and cake, and ice cream and lemonade for myself, and I'll bet I was sicker'n you were.—*Street and Smith's Good News.*

ONE WAY

to fill a barrel with water is to use a sieve. It's a poor way, though. You can do it, but it takes time, patience, care, and much work. So you can go on filling your system with all sorts of decoctions called tonics, but it isn't the best way when you can get Booth's Golden Remedy No. 2, for that will cure your dyspepsia, poverty of the blood, loss of energy, and all the distress that comes from a shattered, nervous system. Try one bottle: you can have perfect health. Send for circulars of cures.

Miss Emma M. Pearson, who recently died at Florence, Italy, was one of the first and most active lady nurses sent out to the seat of war between France and Prussia by the Red Cross Society, under the auspices of the Order of St John of Jerusalem. She was a great traveller, and in early life was the author of a small book entitled "From Rome to Montana." She did good service among the German and French soldiers at Sedan and at Paris, where she was several times under fire, and afterwards rendered valuable assistance in the neighbourhood of Orleans; and it was mainly through the influence of the then bishop of that see that she became a Catholic. She had received medals and other decorations from the governments of France and Germany, and afterwards from Servia. Miss Pearson was the elder daughter of the late Captain Charles Pearson, R.N., of Great Yarmouth, England.

St Paul, Minnesota, has the honourable distinction of being the first city in America where the citizens, regardless of creed, united in shutting out an inflammatory anti-Catholic bigot. An "Evangelist" of unsavory Boston Music Hall, Jus in Fulton and Margaret Shepard's antecedents, secured Market Hall, in that city, for a trade against the Catholics. But, says the *North-western Chronicle*:—"As soon as the citizens became aware of the disreputable calling of the lecturer they promptly and contemptuously refuse to allow a building which is city property to be put to vile uses and the contract is cancelled.

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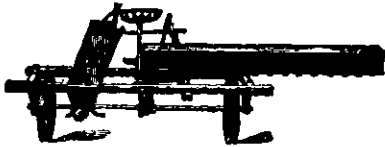
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