

New Zealand Tabbet

VOL. V.—No. 251.

DUNEDIN : FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1878.

PRICE 6D

Current Topics

AT HOME & ABROAD.



THE world is waiting with anxiety to learn whom the decision of the conclave will place upon the throne of the Fisherman. The non-Catholic world has already, during the lifetime of the great and good Pontiff, now taken away from us in the Providence of God, made many predictions on the subject, and, out of their ignorance, promoted to the vacant seat sundry of the cardinals. The London *Times* has declared for Cardinal Panebianco. Signor Bonghi has given, as his list of *Papabili*—Cardinals Moricheni, De Luca, Bilio, Monaco la Valletta, Simeoni, Franchi and Pecci, and we have frequently heard Cardinal Manning announced as the next Pope. We make no decision, and form no conjecture of whom it will be. It may be now as in 1846, when he was elected, whose dear memory all faithful Catholics must ever cherish in their hearts, that one who has escaped the expectations of all will be found the Vicar of Christ, and that the Catholic world will again rejoice at beholding virtues, fitted even to adorn so high a station, but which humility has hitherto endeavoured to conceal, displayed upon the chair of Peter. We doubt not but that the conclave will be guided by God to make choice of a Pope specially qualified to lead the Church amidst the perils of her position, and who will be firm as his predecessor, and alike formidable to the enemies of religion. The hopes of the anti-Catholic world are now bent upon the election of a Pope who would consent to make a compromise with the revolution, to relinquish the cause for which Pius IX. lived a life of martyrdom, and who would abandon his claim to the Temporal Power. Such a Pope can exist only in the imaginations of the infidels, the triple crown will never rest on such a head. The objections of Bonghi to Cardinal Manning are founded on the point alluded to—"At the present moment," he says, "one of the weightiest points on which the Sacred College will have to deliberate is this—Of what consequence is the Temporal Power in the exercise of the spiritual authority of the Church? Is it of such moment that the Pontificate should consider it the main aim and end of its policy?" And these two questions are already prejudged by Manning in his recent writings on the independence of the Holy See, where both are met with an affirmative answer." A like answer will be given by the successor of Pius IX., whoever he may be, Cardinal Manning or another, we know not whom. The Pope will not bear the stigma of "liberal." The right of *veto* has been rescinded; the present conclave will not even be influenced by this light restriction, and we look forward with confidence to a glorious result of their untrammelled election. Open violence only could interfere with the sitting of the august assembly, and that, we believe, will not under present circumstances be resorted to. We may, therefore, hope in the course of the next few weeks, to hear of the great vacancy being filled by the election of one worthy to succeed Pope Pius IX.—a higher or a holier we need not wish for.

WE perceive by a paragraph in an English paper that the martyred Dr. Slade has been expelled from Berlin. An opportunity is thus afforded our Dunedin Freethinkers of securing the services of another leader. The doctor is a man of wonderful resources. The freedom of his thought, moreover, is quite unlimited, although that of his practices seems occasionally interfered with, unfairly no doubt, by the laws of the countries which he honours with his presence. He would be found an inestimable acquisition by those of our enlightened fellow-colonists who are engaged in the noble work of endeavouring to kick against the trammels of the past,—"*Pros kontra laikisain.*" It will be an inexcusable oversight in our school of "frog-spawn" philosophers if they do not strive to secure for themselves so valuable an instructor.

A MOVEMENT is now on foot which is deserving of the support of all reasonable citizens. It is that which has for its object the early closing of houses of business, so that those employees engaged in them may be admitted to the privileges of others who are obliged to labour in order to gain a livelihood. We do not consider

it necessary to enter upon any very long or intricate course of arguments for the purpose of recommending to the patronage of the public the movement in question, the excellence of its object must be apparent to all, and we can not fancy any-one so blindly selfish as to resist it. It must be admitted that it is a gross injustice to force any class of men to suffer a confinement in close warehouses, where the atmosphere is destructive to health, during prolonged hours, while the remedy lies within the easy reach of their neighbours. It is not now a question between employer and employee, the matter lies between both and the general public. So long as these will persist in deferring the time chosen by them in which to make their purchases to unreasonable hours, so long will the proprietors of business establishments be compelled to keep them open to suit the convenience of their customers, and so long will employers have to labour unreasonably to the deterioration of their mental and bodily powers. The matter is one for public consideration, and one in which the right-feeling of the public should consent to submit to even a trifling inconvenience, in order to remedy a crying evil, for which they are now accountable.

MARTYRDOM has, we perceive, won for Mr. G. E. Barton a legislative crown. We agree indeed in the opinion that the action of the judges in the case of the gentleman referred to was ill judged, and absurd in the extreme. It has covered them with ridicule, but we doubt very much as to whether it has, at the same time, invested their victim with a veritable robe of glory. We fancy that it would take a good deal in the way of purgation to cleanse Mr. G. E. Barton from the traces of his former obliquities, and whatever may be the purifying powers of the prison at Wellington, we fear they are hardly equal to so much. We shall be glad to find that we are in error, and that the member who is now in durance for an attempt at introducing "strange experiences" into a court of justice, will be as ardent in an endeavour to make matters hitherto unknown to it familiar to the Assembly, and that he may succeed in inducing that august body to pursue truth and justice in all its measures. We, however, fear that the honourable member will be found even more out of place amongst right-minded legislators, than he is in gaol, and that the electors who have returned him for their city may come to recognise that they have acted still more foolishly than the judges, and much more to the injury of the public weal.

COMING TO PASS.

THE telephone is not yet perfect enough for general use in telegraphy. It requires complete isolation of each wire used, unless the sound is to vanish in a confused concert; and until this defect has been overcome it can only be made available on lines containing but one wire which means practically that its area of operations will be very limited. *Appropos* to an exhibition of its powers at Malines, a French paper recalls an amusing incident. Some years ago a poor peasant woman, who had a son in the army at a distant garrison town, entered the telegraph office. She put down a franc, and asked the clerk to tell the soldier that she was waiting to speak to him. Of course the telegraphist laughed, and informed her that she mistook the functions of his instrument. "Put a message on paper," he said; "I will transmit it to your son. His answer will come, and I will take it down on paper for you." The good woman was indignant, and replied rather sharply: "I cannot write, monsieur, but I can speak, and I wish to say something to Baptiste which it is not the business of others to hear. Monsieur, he will listen with pleasure to the voice of the mother he loves, and I will feel joyful at hearing the voice of my boy." We believe the clerk did not laugh again, but pitied the creature, who was as simple as she was affectionate. That evening she recounted her misfortune to her neighbours of the village, and they smiled at her extraordinary conceit, and the anger she felt. Would they smile now? Such was the thought of a Malines journalist as he conversed with friends far off, listened to music transmitted by the immobile metal, and heard the human voice take every cadence of surprise, joy, discontent, and reproach. The poor peasant woman wanted something at which wiser people waxed hilarious, and behold it is realised to-day.

THE State Prosecutor in Cologne has again launched a most disgraceful writ of arrest against the Archbishop of Cologne, whom he describes like a common criminal. The document concludes with this sentence: "I therefore request the police authorities to watch for the said Melchers, to arrest him when found, and to bring him into my presence."

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JOHN NICHOL, Butcher.

Outram, February 11th, 1878.

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The New Utopia.

(From the Irish Monthly.)

CHAPTER X.—(Continued.)

Again Florence leant her head on her hand, and the answer was as it were, torn from her: "No, I believe that I have a soul."

"Why," said Grant, "why do you believe it?"

"Dust thou art, to dust returnest."
"Was not spoken of the soul."

"Well, that is, perhaps, not the very safest ground of faith, but it will do for the present. Now, listen to me. These things are not intellectual views; they are facts, living realities. If you hold them as intellectual views merely, you don't believe them; but if you do believe them, you must obey them."

"How?" said Florence. "How can I obey a fact?"

"In this way," he replied: "If there is a God, He must be worshipped. If He made you, He is your Master; yes, you don't like the word, I see; you shrink from it, it makes you angry. But it is not the less true for that; He is your Master, and holds you in His hand, and you must serve Him. And if you have a soul, an immortal soul, as you say you believe, you must care for it as you care for nothing else; and this taking care of an immortal soul is a very serious business."

There was not another word spoken for several minutes; at last Florence raised her head from her hand, and in a timid, subdued tone, murmured "Thank you." The duke nodded kindly to her and she went away to the piano; and to excuse her unusual silence, spent the rest of the evening singing Oswald some of his favourite songs.

CHAPTER IX.

CAPITULATION.

THE next morning when we met at breakfast Florence was silent and abstracted. She abstained alike from provoking retort, and audacious assertion, and allowed Mr. Knowles to deal forth much edifying talk without so much as a single contradiction; nay, more, when Oswald rallied her on her unusual taciturnity, she could find nothing more brilliant to say by way of answer than that it was so hot.

Plans for the day were brought under discussion, including a visit to Exdale Church, Mr. Knowles being desirous that the questions in debate about the restoration should be settled on the spot. Mary goodnaturedly consented to accompany him, but Florence pleaded a previous engagement. She was pledged, she said, to escort Edward and the children on a fishing expedition, and shortly after breakfast we saw them depart in the pony-chaise, with a great array of baskets and fishing-rods, Florence herself being the driver.

Oswald had challenged the duke and myself to a ride over the property. There was much to examine and talk about—proposed improvements, the repairing and building of farms and rebuilding of cottages, on all which questions Grant was an authority, and displayed his accustomed clear head and knowledge of business. It was late in the afternoon when we returned from our ride, and on reaching the house, we found that the fishing party had preceded us only by a few minutes, and were in the act of descending from the pony-chaise.

"What a lather old Dobbin is in" said Oswald. "What have you been doing with him, Florry?"

"Dobbin was naughty and ran away," said Mary.

"He wouldn't have run," said Alexia, "if Aunt Florry hadn't given him the whip."

"Naughty ponies deserve the whip," said Florence. "Now be quick or you'll be late for tea, and I shall get a scolding from the nursery authorities," and the two little girls disappeared from the scene, Edward remaining behind to witness the departure of the horses for the stable. Before she turned into the house, Florence patted the old pony kindly, and made much of him. I looked at her, and I thought she looked pale and agitated.

Grant drew Edward aside. "Has anything been wrong?" he said. "Did old Dobbin really bolt?"

"It was Florence made him," said Edward. "You see we came home over the downs, and when we reached Baker's Bit (that's where the road turns sharp off from the cliff into the lane), a white donkey came out from the hedge, and startled him, and he shied, and backed to the edge. So Florence gave him a sharp cut, and he set off at a gallop, and Lexy called it running away. He pulled up when he came to the hill, and Florry turned round, and said: 'That was a close shave, Edward; were you frightened?' And I said I was a little, you know, but I told her I had said a 'Hail Mary' and an 'Angel of God,' that we might not go over the cliff, and we didn't."

"I see," said Grant, and he said no more.

We all met in the drawing-room before dinner.

"How pale you look, Florence," said Mary.

"No wonder," said Oswald. "That very high-mettled steed, Dobbin, is reported to have bolted with her."

"Oh, it was only the children's nonsense," said Florence. "Dobbin gave a stretch or two just after we passed the Baker's Bit, and Alexia liked to call it running away. By-the-by, Charley, I wonder you don't get posts or something put up there; the road goes amazingly near the edge of the cliff."

"Of course it does," said Oswald. "That's where the baker's cart went down, horse and all, so, at least says the Exdale tradition,"

"Well, I think you ought to prevent the butcher from following him," said Florence, and there the matter dropped.

Guests arrived and we went to dinner. Florence had for her next door neighbour an old gentleman who appeared to be prosy; but she gave him her undivided attention, or seemed to do so. For all conversational purposes, however, she was extinguished, and I was left to speculate whether this result was due to the achievements of the duke or of Dobbin.

During the rest of the evening, Grant had to receive and to return the attentions of the company invited to meet him. But he was one who never forgot, and he watched his opportunity. At a convenient moment when the buzz was general, he found means to approach Florry, and address her without observation. Engaged at a chess-table within ear-shot, I was able, while considering the next move of my queen, to catch their dialogue.

"Am I right," said Grant, "in supposing that the drive to-day, by Baker's Bit was not altogether pleasant?"

"She looked at him. Has Edward told you?" she said; then, after a moment, "I don't want Mary to hear about it; but the pony backed; it's a horrid place; we were all but falling."

"Was there really danger?"

"Yes," she replied; "the left wheel must have been over; I don't know how much Edward saw, but I could see clear down the cliff, two hundred feet to the bottom."

"A terrible moment," said the duke. "I have known such in my life; they condense into a second the sensations of years."

"They do, indeed," said Florence, "and they clear away many clouds. Then she was silent, but it was a silence that seemed to indicate that there was something more she half desired to say. Grant did not hurry her; he held his tongue, and gave her time to gather up her courage; and at last she found her voice, but it was a very husky one. "I remember your words: I shall never forget them. It is all confusion now, but they will lead me somewhere, I don't yet know where. Only this I want to say: *When I looked down that precipice I felt that He was my Master.*"

"And I think that is check-mate," said my adversary, a mild young parson, astonished at his own success; but in truth my soul had been rather in my ears than in my eyes, and in my joy at Florry's capitulation I lost my queen and my game.

"It's all right," I said: "some losses are a real victory."

He stared, as well he might; and I daresay it was next day reported in Exdale that Mrs. Oswald's brother was more than a little eccentric.

"You will let me give you your revenge," he said, replacing the pieces, whilst I continued to play the eaves-dropper; but there was little more to hear; only the duke's parting words. "Well, that's all as it should be; and if you remember *my* words, don't forget little Edward's."

"How so?"

"At the edge of the precipice he prayed, and you were saved; it was a lesson."

"Yes, yes," said Florence. "I know what you mean; I thought of it when he told me."

And so the conversation ended.

The next morning we left Exdale for a week at Glenleven. Edward was left behind, Florence pledging herself that he should come to no harm, and that riding and fishing should not altogether banish the Latin Grammar. Grant was silent for a while as we drove away; at last he said:

"You were right about that poor child, and I was wrong. One is always wrong in judging that people have no hearts. Everyone has one, only they can't always find it."

"I suspect Florry found hers at the edge of Baker's Bit," I said.

"Yes, and she was a brave girl, too, to hold her tongue about that adventure for fear of frightening Mary. Most women would have jabbered about it for a fortnight."

"The daughters of Eve do not certainly owe you much in the way of compliment," I said; "but my belief is that Florence only needs the faith to rise far above the average. She is a good way off yet, though."

"Yes," said Grant, "but she is in the right way. We must get them to say a lot of rosaries for her at Glenleven."

CHAPTER XII.

GLENLEVEN.

A DRIVE of eighteen miles brought us to the outskirts of the moors among which Leven had planted his Christian colony. From that semi-mountainous district, topped with granite peaks, and girded by its forests, more than one river took its rise, and found its way through plains and valleys to the Southern Channel. It was a lonely, unenclosed, uninhabited district, sufficiently far removed from cities and the hum of men to savour of the wilderness. How beautiful I felt it! and how my companion seemed to revel in the freedom and freshness of the mountain air and the solitude. At an opening of the hills we came rather suddenly on the village, formed of well built cottages, not boasting of what Leven would once have called the intolerable affectation of Oakham picturesqueness, but still pleasant to the eye, and as he was careful to inform me, rejoicing in good ventilation and drainage. The houses and the walls were all built of granite; it was the cheapest material because close at hand, and it gave a grand, solid, and somewhat ancient tone to the erections. Leven did not fail to point out to me, as we passed, the goodly structure, from which swung the sign of "The Leven Arms," the tavern, that is, where, as he said, "Nothing and nobody was licensed to be drunk on the premises." A little out of the village, in a charming spot, fenced about by beech-woods, and looking down the valley, was the Duke's house, a modest little cottage attached to a small farm-house, containing six rooms, to which it was his custom to retire when he wanted rest and solitude.

He entered it with the glee of a man who finds himself at home. Two sitting-rooms, and a couple of bedrooms, with one for his attendant. This was all. The furniture was plain and solid, the bedrooms having the rural look of cottage neatness and poverty. Of the sitting-rooms, one was a dining parlour, the other his private study; it looked into a little garden, where grew some common flowers, stocks and wall-flowers, and roses, and huge beds of mignonette, "my mother's favourite flowers," as he said, the perfume from which was borne through the open window. I looked around; on the wall were one or two prints of devotion, in plain black frames, a book-case tolerably well filled, and some plain, old fashioned furniture.

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Palmerston	...	John Keen
Oamaru	...	George Sumpter
Kakanui	...	James Matheson
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Naseby	...	J. & R. Bremner
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Otepopo	...	Chas. Beckingsale
Cromwell	...	Chas. Colclough
St Bathans	...	Wm. McConochie
Clinton	...	Cameron & Garden
Matanra	...	James Pollock
Riverton	...	Peter Grant
Tapuanui	...	Alex. McDuff
Arrowtown	...	Wm. Jenkins

This Company has prior claims upon the patronage of New Zealand Colonists, as it was the first Insurance Company established in New Zealand; and being a Local Institution, the whole of its funds are retained and invested in the Colony. The public, therefore, derive a positive benefit by supporting this Company in preference to Foreign Institutions.

GEORGE W. ELLIOT,
Agent for Otago.

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By Appointment to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh.

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LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-DRESSER, WIGMAKER, AND PERFUMER,
PRINCES STREET.

The finest assortment of Hairwork of every description. Ornaments for day and evening wear. Perfumery (only of the best makers). Hair Jewellery made to order from your own hair.

The latest fashions by every mail.

For the growth of hair, Beissel's Cantharides Fluid.

Warm, Cold, and Shower Baths always ready,
Price 1s.



WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

In these days of sham and false pretences, it is pleasing to meet with anything that is reliable, truthful, and worthy of confidence. The following testimonial, which is given by way of example of the very many to the same effect received by the proprietor of GHOLLAH'S GREAT INDIAN CURES, speaks for itself and requires no comment. All who are suffering from Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Rheumatic Gout, or that dreadful malady GOUT, can get completely cured by these remarkably curative

INDIAN MEDICINES.

Nelson, July 24, 1877.

SIR,—I can speak with great thankfulness of your INDIAN CURES. I have been a great sufferer for some time, and tried Wizard Oil, Painkiller, and all sorts of remedies, all of which did me no good; but the INDIAN CURES have effected wonders with me. I only required three bottles.

Hoping this may induce others who are ailing to try your medicines,—I am, yours truly.

(Signed) Mrs WM. GILL, Wakapuaka.

WANTED KNOWN.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

Drain Pipes of all descriptions; Flower Pots, Vases, Chimney Pots, Butter Crocks, Flooring Tiles, Bricks, &c.

LAMBERT'S

North East Valley Works.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. M'GOLDRICK, (Late of the Exchange Hotel, Revell-street, Hokitika), begs to inform the public that he has purchased BARRETT'S HOTEL, Revell-street, opposite the Duke of Edinburgh Theatre, which he intends opening shortly, as soon as the necessary repairs have been effected, due notice of which will be given.

HOUSE OF CONFIDENCE.

CH. CHEYMOL,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
AND
GENERAL FRENCH IMPORTER,
HUNTER-STREET,
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MELVILLE HOTEL,

MAIN NORTH ROAD,

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M. MULLIN, PROPRIETOR.

Good accommodation for Boarders and Travellers. Wine, Beer, and Spirits of the best brands.

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BREWERS, ALE AND PORTER BOTTLERS.

GEORGE HOTEL,

GEORGE STREET,

PORT CHALMERS.

THOMAS MAQUIRE,

(Late of the Commercial)

PROPRIETOR.

The Hotel is situated in the principal business part of the Port, and is within one minute's walk of the Railway Station and Steamboat Wharf. It has undergone a thorough renovation, and can now offer accommodation second to none in Otago.

JOHN HISLOP,

(LATE A. BEVELY),

CHRONOMETER, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,

Exactly opposite the Bank of Otago,

Princes-street.

Every description of Jewellery made to order.

Ships' Chronometers Cleaned and Rated

by Transit Observations.

N.B.—J. H. being a thorough Practical

Watchmaker, all work entrusted to his care

will receive his utmost attention.

RUSSELL'S PRIVATE HOTEL,

CORNER OF

CUMBERLAND & FREDERICK STREETS

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Good Accommodation for Boarders.

E. C. MORRIS,

WATCHMAKER & WORKING JEWELLER,

(Late of J. Hislop's, Princes Street),

Next door to Begg's,

PRINCES-STREET, DUNEDIN.

Pocket and Ships' Chronometers cleaned

repaired, and rated by transit observations.

Nautical Instruments repaired.

JOHN VEZEY

(Successor to John Gardner),

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHER,

PRINCESS-STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

Families waited on for Orders in all parts of the City.

Shipping supplied. Pork skins for sale.

Poet's Corner.

PIUS IX. LYING IN STATE.

Within the Vatican's time-honoured walls
A grand old man lies dead ;
The Pontiff's robes his sacred limbs endue,
The triple crown his head.

Upon the silent breast the hands are crossed ;
The cold lips motionless,
From which so oft *orbis et terræ* fell
The words ordained to bless.

Placid the smile which lingers o'er his face,
The stamp of heaven is there—
Like Stephen did he see with dying eyes
His Saviour in the air ?

Breathe the celestial odors which disperse
About the great white throne—
The presence feel of the seraphic hosts
Waiting the spirit flown ?

Waiting to waft him to those bright abodes,
Where high will be his place ;
The faithful servant entering into joy
Doth see God face to face.

His was no reign like that of earthly kings,
Not of this world his realm.
The ark of Christ he guided through the storm,
Dauntless he kept the helm.

No weakly hands were his which held the keys,
He fought the good fight well ;
Steadfast in faith withstood the powers of earth,
The fell designs of hell.

The heathen's rage he scorned ; their frenzied threats
Could not disturb his calm ;
He knew—for had he not the word of God,
Their impotence to harm.

As, o'er the doomed city the blest Lord,
He wept Italia's fate,
Blind in her day to that which bringeth peace—
Soon to be desolate.

Humble and gentle in his great estate,
He had kind thoughts for all ;
For those his children who had greatly erred,
Tears of regret would fall.

His prayers were constant, not alone for those
Enfolded 'neath his charge,
But for the errant sheep without a herd
Roaming the earth at large.

A mighty Stewardship ! God's Vicegerent here !
Charged to set forth His will !
Throned in the heart of millions ! Pastor ! King !
But a frail mortal still.

Lord ! 'Twas Thy saving grace and Mary's love
Alone made straight his way,
Guarded from error, guided through life's maze
To the eternal day.

Dunedin, Feb. 19, 1878.

THE *Univers* recounts the following incident, connected with the Angers pilgrimage : " A pious workwoman of Lannion, whose name is known to the angels, came to Rome from Bretagne on foot, Arriving in the middle of the night, quite tired out, she knew not where to go. Two Italian soldiers, taking compassion on her, brought her to the pilgrims' hotel of Santa Chiara, near the French Seminary. The hotel was full, not a room was to be had. However, the woman asked to be allowed to speak to the landlord, who is an excellent Catholic and a Breton to boot. How was he to shut the door on a countrywoman asking in the Breton tongue for hospitality ? A comfortable bed was made up for her in one of the sitting-rooms, and next morning the poor pilgrim went to see the Pope. What is more, her countrymen crowded round her and paid her every attention. M. and Mme. de Montergon thought themselves honored by her company, and told her she should not leave them till they reached Anjou. She dines with them, and with them visits the city and the sanctuaries.

THE telephone, the newest and in some ways the most striking of all applications of electricity, has already received one practical application of importance. It is a very difficult thing to keep the ventilation of a mine perfect. The men neglect it, and when the inspector is coming down prepare the air for his visit. It has been found, however, that the anemometer or air measurer can be so adjusted that after a few revolutions it releases a spring, which touches the vibrating plate of the telephone, and at once, therefore, warns the engineer above that the anemometer has completed the series of circles. In other words, he hears in his office the rate at which air is moving in the mine six hundred yards below him, and this without human intervention. If there is not enough air, the same telephone enables him instantaneously, without rising from his chair, to call attention to the neglect.—*London Spectator*.

LENTEN PASTORAL FOR 1878.

PATRICK, BY THE GRACE OF GOD, AND FAVOUR OF THE HOLY SEE, BISHOP OF DUNEDIN.

TO THE CLERGY AND LAITY OF SAID DIOCESE, HEALTH IN THE LORD AND BENEDICTION.

DEARLY BELOVED BRETHREN,—

The Holy Season of Lent begins this year on the 6th March, Ash Wednesday, and ends on 21st April, Easter Sunday. At the end of this Pastoral you will find a schedule of the regulations for the fast and abstinence of this penitential time, which we have made in virtue of special faculties received from the Holy See, and after duly considering the circumstances of this Diocese.

The fast of Lent does violence to corrupt human nature, which leaves nothing undone, therefore, to discredit or evade it. It is a fast, however, as old as the Christian Church, and was established after the example and on the model given by our Divine Redeemer Himself ; and is in itself most just and salutary. In the Apostolic times, the fast was much more strictly observed than it is now, for then the faithful partook of only one meagre meal in the twenty-four hours, whereas we are permitted to superadd a collation, or slight refection.

It cannot be doubted that the Apostles imitated the example of their Divine Master ; it is instructive, therefore, to note what we read in the Acts of the Apostles, written by St. Luke, that they never undertook anything of importance without previously preparing themselves by prayer and fasting. (Acts c. xiii. v. 23., c. xiv. v. 24., c. xxvii. vv. 9, 21, 23.) We learn from the most ancient Christian writers that the lives of the Disciples and Apostles of our Lord might be said to be a continual fast. St. Gregory Nazianzen testifies that the food of St. Peter was generally husks. From St. Clement, of Alexandria, we gather that St. Matthew lived on fruit, herbs, and legumes. Hegesippus relates that the Apostle James, who is called the brother of our Lord, never drank wine or other strong drink, nor did he ever eat fish or flesh. We read in the works of Sts. Jerome and Epiphanius, that the first Christians of Alexandria, who had been instructed and governed immediately by the Apostles themselves, and who had imbibed their spirit, and followed their doctrine and discipline, never ate any other food than bread or herbs ; and there were some amongst them who used to abstain altogether from food for the space of six days, and that they did not eat or drink till after sunset each day. During the first ages, the faithful, with an unanimous consent, indicative of their faith and fervor, fasted every year forty days previous to the festival of Easter. This universal custom soon became the common law of the Church, which the Fathers, assembled in Councils, confirmed and enforced by express canons, in order to guard against relaxation, which might have so easily crept in on the cessation of persecution, and the establishment of peace and prosperity within the Church.

The most ancient writers after the Apostles assure us that the fast of Lent was observed by the Church of Christ from the very first ; and they also inform us of the reason why the particular period of forty days was selected. Who is there that has not heard of the great St. Ignatius, whose martyrdom a few years after the death of St. John the Evangelist proved so glorious to the Church. He was a convert and disciple of St. John, and was appointed Bishop of Antioch by the directions of Sts. Peter and Paul. Than his authority, therefore, there can be none higher or more venerable. His words are, " The fast of Lent should be observed by the faithful, because it contains an imitation of the practice of the Lord." (Epis. ad Phillip.) St. Gregory Nazianzen expresses the same idea. " Christ," he writes, " fasted immediately before he was tempted, but we fast before Easter. . . . He abstained altogether from food for forty days, which only a God could do ; but we have regulated our fast according to the measure of our strength." (Orat. in San Lavacrum.) According to St. Jerome, " The Lord fasted forty days in the wilderness to give the model of our solemn fast." (In caput. 58 Isaia.) St. Ambrose teaches, " it is not the invention of human thought, but the command of the Divine Majesty." (Ep. ad Casula.) And his illustrious disciple, St. Augustine, explains these words when he says " The precept of Lent is partly of Divine Institution, partly of Ecclesiastical." Of Divine Institution, because God, both in the Old and New Testament, has frequently given this precept. " I see (he writes) that fasting is commanded in the Gospels, in the Apostolical writings, and in that entire instrument called the New Testament." Of Canonical or Ecclesiastical Institution, because the Church has selected forty days for a solemn and public fast, wherefore to fast at any time is a means to appease the anger of God, and satisfy for our sins ; but not to fast in the time of Lent, is to provoke God's anger by as many sins as there are breaches of the precept. To fast on other days is a remedy, not to fast in Lent is a sin. (St. Aug.)—The most ancient Councils of Nice, Carthage, and Laodicea, speak of it as a long established Institution, and St. Jerome calls it an Apostolical Tradition. " The forty days fast (says St. Augustine) has authority both in the Old Testament, from the fast of Moses and Elias, and from the Gospel, because our Lord fasted as many days."

These extracts from the Fathers have already intimated to us the motive of the precept of the Church regarding the fast of Lent. This motive is threefold,—1st, that we may imitate the example of Christ, who has told us to take up our cross and follow him ; 2nd, that we may be made sharers in the merits of his passion ; and 3rd, that we may prepare ourselves for a worthy Easter Communion.

But in order to animate ourselves to a faithful compliance with the regulations for the last of this holy penitential season, let us here consider ; 1st, that fasting is commanded by our Divine Lord, as we read in the Gospel (Matt. c. ix. v. 15), " And Jesus said to them : Can the children of the bridegroom mourn as long as the bridegroom is with them ? But the days will come when the bridegroom shall be taken away from them, and then they shall fast. An when you fast be not as the hypocrites sad. For they disfigure their faces that they may appear unto men to fast, Amen, I say to you, they have received

RAILWAY HOTEL, MOSGIEL.

WM. KNOTT, PROPRIETOR.

The above Hotel has been newly erected near the Railway Station. Visitors will find it replete with every modern convenience and comfort.

N.B.—Good stabling and careful grooms.
One of Alcock's Prize Billiard Tables.

LANE, CAMPBELL, AND CO.,

Successors to REEVES AND CO.,
Manufacturers of

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Aerated, and Mineral Waters, &c.

Importers of Machinery and Cordial Makers'
Goods of every description.

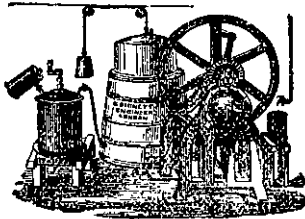
L. C. & Co., in soliciting a continuance of the large amount of support accorded to their predecessors, Messrs. Reeves and Co., whose various Manufactures are so favorably known throughout New Zealand, beg to assure their customers that no effort will be spared to still further increase the quality of their various manufactures.

Always in Stock and for Sale, in bulk or case,
matured

Ginger Wine	Quinine Champagne
Ginger Brandy	Peppermint Cordial
Raspberry Vinegar	Clove Cordial
Orange Bitters	Tonic Orange Wine
Duke's Bitters	Curacao
Gooseberry Wine	Maraschino
	Sarsaparella, &c., &c.

STORE AND MANUFACTORY,
MACLAGGAN-STREET, DUNEDIN.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE PATENT STOPPERED AERATED WATERS.



THOMSON AND CO.,

Steam rated Waters and Cordial Manufacturers,
POLICE AND CRAWFORD STREETS, DUNEDIN.
AND
CHELMER-STREET, OAMARU.

Importers of Soda Water Machinery and Cordial
Maker's Goods of every description.

There has been forwarded to us for inspection the result of the analysis by Professor Black of a variety of Beverages procured from the establishment of Messrs. Thomson and Co., Aerated Water and Cordial Manufacturers, Stafford-street, by Mr. Lamb, Inspector under the Adulteration of Food Act, 1866. Of the medicinal and other Beverages analysed, amongst which were samples of Quinine, Champagne, Soda Water, and Lemonade, Cordials, and Bitters, Professor Black speaks very highly. "There are none," he says, "that contain anything likely to be injurious to health. All are of excellent quality."—'Otago Guardian,' December 4, 1874.

MORNINGTON HOTEL

MORNINGTON,
DUNEDIN.

FRANCIS M'CLUSKEY ... PROPRIETOR,
Wish to intimate to his many friends and the general public that he has purchased the above hotel. Having just completed extensive improvements, he is now in a position to offer first-class accommodation. None but the best liquors kept. Good stabling and Paddock accommodation. Charges moderate.

UNIVERSAL HOTEL,

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First-class Accommodation for Boarders.

The Finest Brands in Spirits, Wines, &c.

Refreshments always ready.



HENDERSON AND FERGUS,

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BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

Importers of Marble and Slate Mantel-pieces.

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Flagging.

Marble, Granite, and Oamaru Stone
Monuments.

A large supply of Building Materials always
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Estimates given, and communications punctually
attended to. Designs sent to all
parts of the colony on application.
Minton's Paving.

NEW CLOVERS.

We have just received

Ex Hooghly—A quantity of new Clovers, of
different sorts, fresh, and guaranteed.

Ex Otago—We have received a few of
Mitchell's Grain and Grass Seed Sowing
Machines, with and without Turnip Seed
Sowing Gear. It is a well-known fact
that the saving in labour and seed by
using these machines soon recoups the
owners for the outlay. They have been
in use on Greenfield, and several other
Estates and Farms, where they give
every satisfaction.

Ex Janet Court—Double Furrow Ploughs—
We have for sale a few of these made by
Messrs. Murray and Co., of Banff, at
prices ranging from £12 10s to £17.
Messrs. Murray and Co., hold a First
Prize from the Royal Agricultural Society
for Double Furrow Ploughs of their
manufacture. We are instructed to sell,
and an excellent article can now be pro-
cured at a low price.

We have also on sale—

Fencing Wire, Nos. 6 to 10. Corn Sacks,
full and light weights, and Woolpacks.
Grass Seeds.

Extras for Pirie's Double Furrow Ploughs.

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(Successors to the late Mr. G. F. Reid),

Agents for Nicholson's Reapers.

Customs, Shipping, Forwarding, and General
Commission Agents.

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MESSRS M. HOULAHAN & CO.,

ALE AND PORTER BREWERS AND BOTTLERS,
Ginger Beer, Lemonade, and Cordial

Manufacturers,

Having made extensive alterations in their
Brewery at Stafford beg to call the attention
of the public to the Superior Quality of their
PRIZE ALES AND PORTER, which is recog-
nised by connoisseurs to be the best in New
Zealand.

Orders left at their Depot, Kumara, and
at the Brewery, Stafford, will be punctually
attended to.

NEW BREWERY,

FITZHERBERT-STREET, HOKITIKA.

MANDL AND STENNARD

Country orders attended to with care, and
supplies forwarded to all parts with every
possible speed.

Every cask branded,

MANDL AND STENNARD

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friends and the public that he has purchased
the above Hotel, which is most centrally
situated, and affords accommodation not to
be surpassed by any Hotel in the City. Per-
sons desirous of the comforts of a home would
do well to make an early call at the Crown.

P. KELIGHER - PROPRIETOR.

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MOSGIEL.

SAMUEL O'KANE, PROPRIETOR,
Wishes to intimate to his Friends and the
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and having made considerable alterations and
improvements, he is now in a position to offer
first-class accommodation. Good stabling with
paddock accommodation. One of Alcock's
Prize Medal Billiard Tables.

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Undertakers to the General and Provincia
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THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES.

Long experience has proved these famous
remedies to be most effectual in curing either
the dangerous maladies or the slighter com-
plaints which are more particularly incidental
to the life of a miner, or to those living in
the bush.

Occasional doses of these Pills will guard
the system against those evils which so often
beset the human race, viz.:—coughs, colds,
and all disorders of the liver and stomach—
the frequent forerunners of fever, dysentery,
diarrhoea, and cholera.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Is the most effectual remedy for old sores
wounds, ulcers, rheumatism, and all skin dis-
ease; in fact, when used according to the
printed directions, it never fails to cure alike
deep and superficial ailments.

These Medicines may be obtained from all
respectable Druggists and Storkeepers
throughout the civilised world, with direc-
tions for use in almost every language.

They are prepared only by the Proprietor
Thomas Holloway, 533 Oxford-street, Lon-
don.

* * Beware of counterfeits that emanate
from the United States.

J. A. M. A. C. E. D. O.

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J. A. M. has much pleasure in calling the attention of the Catholics of Dunedin to his Stock of Prayer Books, Crucifixes, Statues, Rosary Beads, Scapulars, Religious Pictures, and Religious Books of all kinds, which are all suitable for the Mission.

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Crown of Jesus, in cloth, roan, calf, velvet and best Turkey morocco bindings, from 8s. to 27s 6d., each.

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WHERE HE MURDERS AND SLAUGHTERS—NOT
MAN AND WOMAN—

But Fevers, Rheumatism, Gravel, Gout, Neuralgia—in fact all other complaints known to Suffering Humanity,

HIS KING OF PAIN.

Is warranted to cure Headache, Toothache, Colic, Cramps, Neuralgia, Spinal Affections, Sore and Weak Eyes, Rheumatism, Coughs and Colds, Sprains, Fever and Ague, Deafness, Piles, Catarrh in the Head, Pains in the Breast and Side, Stiff Neck, Swollen Joints, Contracted Cords and Muscles, Lamé and Weak Back, &c., and for speedy and permanent cure of the most hopeless cases of Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chills and Fever, Disordered Digestion, General Debility, and many other diseases caused by vitiated bile being taken up in the circulation and distributed with blood through various parts of the body, for the want of a proper remedy to regulate the Liver.

The Liver is the lever, the propeller of our health, the regulator of the human system, the main-spring of our body, by which all the organs of our stomach are regulated and kept in active motion. The further office of the Liver is to compare and secrete the bile, serve as a strainer or filterer of the blood, separate all impurities therefrom, and to refine it and make it pure, rich and healthy.

How indispensably necessary then, for the good of our health, that our Liver should always be in good working condition, that we may always have pure healthy blood. If the Liver should be inactive or in any way diseased, our whole system is made to suffer severely; our Mental, Physical, and Nervous Powers become weakened and sick, because of the blood not being purified and made healthy, which brings upon us Paralysis, Dropsy, and many other disagreeable and gloomy feelings; the skin and eyes will assume a dark and yellow appearance, the kidneys refuse to do part of the work, the urine becomes coloured, and forms a thick dust sediment after standing a while.

Thus you will learn how it is, and what it is that makes us sick, breaks down our health, destroys our happiness, debilitates our body, weakens our nerves, and worries the brain, any brings upon us all kinds of fevers, causes the body to suffer with aches and pains.

PROFESSOR GUSSCOTT'S KING OF PAIN is a Perfect Cure for
Rheumatism.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY!!

GREAT VICTORY!

His Treatment is solely American Herbs.

PROFESSOR GUSSCOTT, Herbalist, Chiropodist, and Curer of diseases in general, begs to inform the residents of Dunedin, that he possesses the secret of a Great Discovery which has enabled him to obtain Signal Victories over the greatest enemies of man. Philosophers are agreed that nature is pregnant with secrets, which if known, would CURE LIFE OF ALL ITS ILLS. Disease is a prolific parent of ills,—a "monster" which has more than matched the learning and skill of centuries. Doctors have claimed the exclusive right to deal with diseases, and they have so conspicuously failed as to become proverbial. NAPOLEON BONAPARTE summed up the results of their skill as INIMICAL TO MANKIND, and as a rule carefully avoided both Doctors and their Drugs. The imperious Corsican, however, could only speak from the past and from what he observed. He had no idea that in the fulness of time there would arise one, PROFESSOR GUSSCOTT, whose skill so omnipotent in curing disease would be the wonder of his age. The Professor, after years of research, in which Nature's repository was ransacked, at length discovered the KING OF PAIN, and the secret of destroying those monsters which make "wretchad" so many of his race. Armed with the darts of Science, dipped in Herbal Juices, the Professor, like the chivalrous knight of feudal times, enters the arena where the monsters of disease love to revel—and now behold him! See the serenity with which confidence invests him! There, feasting on its victims—whose sufferings are hellish—is Dyspepsia and its loathsome brood, whose name is legion. There is Fever, breathing its fiery blast through the veins of the helpless babe. There Consumption, like the fabled vulture of the ancients is eating out the vital organs of its victim, while, with deceitful breath it promises him life. There is Cholera, fastened on the strong and robust, cramping them in its convulsive agonies.

To be had from all respectable Druggists, Chemists, and Medicine Dealers. Sold Wholesale and Retail. Address—Professor GUSSCOTT (late of Brisbane) George Street, Dunedin, next Messrs Henderson and Fergus's Monumental Works.

THE "DAILY TIMES" ON GODLESS
EDUCATION.

We clip the following passages from a leader in the *Otago Daily Times*, adding the reply of his Lordship the Bishop of Dunedin:—

Is it clear then that Father Hennebery's cause is the true cause? This is where the difference of opinion comes in. Now there are many tests that can be applied. We can compare nation with nation, city with city, or State with State. Or we may search the registers of the gaols and see if the prisoners belong to the infidel class that has been trained in the secular school, or whether they are religious people who know their catechisms from tuition in church schools. Father Hennebery cannot object to this test. If we compare the purely Catholic parts of Ireland with the purely Presbyterian parts of Scotland, or with the most infidel parts of New England, we do not think the comparison will help Father Hennebery's argument. Is it safer or more respected in Catholic Ireland than it is in Presbyterian Scotland or in Unitarian New England? There can be only one answer to such a question. Or let us glance at Catholic Spain, or at Italy or France, do we find in those parts where the Catholic Church is all powerful, and where education is practically controlled by the priests, that ignorance vanishes and crime is unknown? Again the answer would not be assuring to the Reverend Father. Nor have we any objection to go to the United States. What party, we ask, supported the Tammany Ring of New York? Again the reply is against the Reverend Father's argument. But we have statistics also that we can quote. Mr. W. Hawkins, a well-known member of the New York Bar, prepared some time ago statistics as to the effect of so-called "Godless schools"—and for the benefit of the Sectarrians we quote some of them—adding that his statistics have not yet been proved erroneous. He found that in the twenty-one States where the "Godless schools" existed there were about 20,000,000 persons born in America and brought up in these schools, and that there were 5,500,000 persons of foreign countries—by far the greater portion of whom had received their training in denominational or sectarian schools, and this is the result: Mr. Hawkins found:—Sectarian schools produce 1400 illiterates, 410 paupers, 160 criminals, in every 10,000 inhabitants; the "Godless" schools produce 350 illiterates, 170 paupers, and 75 criminals to every 10,000 inhabitants; whilst in the most infidel State, and where the "Godless" schools are the most efficient, the result is as follows:—71 illiterates, 49 paupers, and 11 criminals to every 10,000 inhabitants. These figures need no comment, nor need we emulate the Reverend Father by consigning to "endless woe" those who differ with us and them. There is another test. Take the City of New York during the quinquennial period from 1871 to 1875: For every American-born pauper there were 3.50 Irish, 1.33 Germans, and 1.50 of other nationalities; while the arrests for offences for a period of 15 years showed that for every American-born criminal there were 3.28 of Irish birth, 1.07 of German, and 1.27 of other nationalities. And while we add that the bulk of the German paupers and criminals were from the Roman Catholic kingdom of Bavaria, we have only stated an unpleasant fact. But let us take statistics from nearer home. We have not complete returns of the Dunedin Gaol, but we have those of Invercargill, and we find that of 183 males in that gaol during the year 1875-76, 58 were Catholics, 119 Protestants, and only 6 infidels; whilst of the 31 females 17 were Catholics and 14 Protestants. Now, what do all these figures show? We submit they conclusively prove that Catholics are no better than Protestants, and that those who have been drilled into catechism, are not better, but, if anything, worse than those who have been trained in "Godless" schools. Now, will the Reverend Father furnish us with statistics from any recognised official census which will in any way go to prove the assertions he has made?

But there is another way of viewing the Education question. All admit the teaching of secular subjects can be separated from the inculcating of religious dogma. The Catholic clergy admit this. For are we not told that Protestants and Jews can attend the Convent schools and their faith as Protestants or Jews not be hurt or disturbed? This being so in Convent schools, secular subjects must be taught apart from those theological. And what do the Government schools provide? They do the same as is done in the Convent schools: the secular subjects are taught by themselves—the religious are left to the parents or the clergy.

To the Editor of the *Daily Times*.

SIR,—Your leader of this morning calls for a reply. You find fault with Father Hennebery's sermon on the subject of education, and endeavour to elude the inferences to be necessarily drawn from his facts, not by controverting those facts, but by a rehearsal of unfair charges against Catholics, particularly Irish Catholics.

Father Hennebery stated that there were 57,000 divorces annually in the United States of America. Is this true or false? Can you deny the statement? He also stated that there were five millions of cases of infanticide annually in the United States. Can you deny this fact? Well if you deny it, you contradict the best informed physicians in that country. Further, he stated that the United States Treasury was plundered to the extent of 400,000,000 dols. by its own officials. Can you deny this fact? If so, how account for the official report presented to Congress?

No amount of special pleading can get rid of the inference, that a nation which, after 30 years of Godless education, has produced such results, has been very badly educated. You speak of the Tammany Ring, as if Catholics and Catholic education were responsible for its misdeeds, forgetting that native Americans, brought up in anti-Catholic and Godless schools were the chief agents in its frauds.

As usual, you lug in Ireland as a stalking horse, and ask, Is life more secure in Ireland than in Protestant countries? Our answer is emphatically, Yes. The returns of the Assizes for a long series of years prove this. True, occasionally bad landlords have been murdered in Ireland, but this does not prove a greater insecurity of life there than elsewhere. In our poor opinion one man's life is as precious in itself as another's, and it is as criminal to murder one's wife or husband, for example, as it is to kill an Irish landlord, though the contrary, we know, is the theory prevailing in certain quarters.

Examine the original statistics of England, Ireland, and Scotland,

and you will find that for a long series of years there have been more murders committed in London in a month than in Ireland in twelve months. Then take the returns of illegitimate births, and see how the case stands as regards Ireland. Why, Ireland stands at the head of the nations as regards female virtue, the best test of the morality of a people; and in Ireland itself you will find that the more Catholic the locality the purer its morals in this respect.

I do not deny the crimes of Irishmen and Catholics. On the contrary, I acknowledge, deplore, and denounce them. But I must say it comes badly from an advocate of Protestant ascendancy in Ireland, to taunt its people with crimes which are the direct issue of the cruel and insane legislation of their persecutors and tyrants. If Irish Catholics have been guilty of the crimes unsparingly laid to their charge it has been in spite of their religion, and in consequence of penal laws imposed upon them by English Protestants, which made the education of Irish Catholics a crime of high treason, and which even to the present hour denies them justice in education—legislation which designedly reduced them to beggary and ignorance, in order to demoralise and degrade them.

But the immorality of the United States, which is shocking and appalling, is the direct and inevitable result of Godless education—a truth which is now very generally recognised by the thinking portion of the American people. The system of education which huddles grown boys and girls together at the same desk to be taught by young men and women, and which banishes all idea of God from the school-room, could not end otherwise than it has ended in the United States.

You say secular can be separated from religious teaching, as is done in Convent schools. But your statement intended to be an argument contains a fallacy. Convent schools are not Godless schools, they are professedly religious; and surely it is unfair to argue from an exception as if it were the rule. Few sittings in churches prove nothing as to attendance in Catholic churches, inasmuch as in these churches the same seats are occupied from early morning to mid-day by large congregations succeeding each other every hour during that time.—I am, &c.,

✠ P. MORAN,

Roman Catholic Bishop of Dunedin.

Dunedin, 15th February, 1878.

THE ROMAN EMPIRE.

NOTHING conveys a loftier conception of the grandeur, might, wealth and civilization of the Roman Empire at its most flourishing period than the remains of its principal towns, and especially of its colonial cities. It is not the public edifices of Rome herself, unequalled as they are for vastness and magnificence, which impress us most with her former power. They are such monuments as we might expect from those who peopled the capital of the world. But it is the third or fourth class towns, such as Pompeii, with its two theatres, its amphitheatre, its temples, its basilica, and its forum, all upon a scale of singular splendour, adorned with hundreds of statues in bronze and marble with exquisite paintings, and with the most precious marbles; it is the distant colonial cities of Palmyra, Philadelphia, Gerasa and others whose names are almost unknown to history, with their long avenues of graceful columns, their shrines of marble, carved with an unrivalled luxury and richness of detail, their stupendous granaries of hewn stone, and their vast edifices directed to political and religious purposes, or to public amusements, now rising in solitary grandeur amidst the wastes of the Syrian desert, that fill our minds with wonder and enable us to form some conception of the greatness and power of that mighty people.

Of these great colonial cities but the principal bones have been preserved to us. We must restore them to the mind's eye as the geologist does the primeval monster from a few scattered remains found in the hardened rock. Fortunately, however, Pompeii furnishes us, to a certain extent, with the means of doing so. There we have more than the mere skeleton; we have such traces of the flesh and muscles as will enable us to build up the living form, and to obtain some insight into the manners, habits and daily life of that great Roman people. And there is still much to be done and much to be discovered. But one-third of the town has yet been exposed to view. Twenty years must elapse, if the works are carried on as they now are, before the whole is uncovered. It is true that the most important edifices and consequently, the more wealthy quarters of the town have been explored; but there still remains a vast number of private dwellings, which are, in many respects, even more interesting than the public buildings, because not found elsewhere, and likely, under the skilful direction of Signor Fiorelli, to furnish us with new and most reliable particulars relating to the domestic life of the Romans.

We are thus indebted to Vesuvius for the preservation of the most perfect monument of the ancient world. The terrible mountain, while it destroyed, saved Pompeii; and when the shroud of lava-mud and ashes shall have been altogether raised from it, the traveller will gaze upon the most perfect form of a Roman city.—*London Quarterly*.

ONE-TENTH of the people of Russia are Catholics, and the proportion is the same in the Russian army. For the religious wants of all these thousands of soldiers not the least provision is made. When at the beginning of the war the Czar entered Roumania, Mgr. Ignacio Paoli, the Bishop of Bucharest, addressed a petition to His Majesty, soliciting permission to provide for the spiritual comforts of the Catholic soldiers. This petition remained unanswered, and Baron Huart, the Russian Consul-General of Bucharest, subsequently intimated to the prelate that the Commander-in-Chief was thinking of appointing several priests as chaplains to the army. This thought of the Grand Duke has not yet become a reality, and, as a consequence of this, thousands of Catholic soldiers have died on the battle-field without receiving the slightest solace of Holy Church.

In the canton of Zurich, during the year 1876, only 86 per cent. of the infants born received baptism. Of the interments 90 per cent. were according to religious rites, and the remainder "civil." Of the marriages, exactly one-half were solemnized in a church, or by a clergyman. We thus perceive the effect of the spreading Socialism.

**SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE CATHOLIC
COMMUNITY
THROUGH THE COLUMNS
OF THE
NEW ZEALAND TABLET.**

EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS
TO

THE CUTTING WAREHOUSE.
NEW MILLINERY ROOM.
NEW COSTUME ROOM.
NEW DRESS ROOM.

THOMSON, STRANG, AND CO.

Begin to announce the COMPLETION of GREAT ALTERATIONS and ADDITIONS to their DRAPERY WAREHOUSE, to meet the requirements of a Steadily Increasing Business, and to ensure the Comfort and Convenience of their Customers. Importing and holding this Season the Largest, Best, and Cheapest Stock they have ever had the pleasure of submitting to the Public, and opening up Large New Show Rooms to contain it, Buyers will be enabled to make their Purchases at the CUTTING WAREHOUSE on the MOST ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

SPLENDID STOCK OF NEW MILLINERY.

An Entire Flat devoted to the DISPLAY of STRAW GOODS, HATS, BONNETS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, ORNAMENTS, and UNDERCLOTHING.

SPLENDID STOCK OF COSTUMES, MANTLES, AND SILKS.

A Large Room set apart this season for the Display of Black and Coloured Silks, Evening and Marriage Silks, Newest Costumes on Parisian Stands. Mantles, Fichus, and New Cross-overs in Silk, Lace, Cashmere, Net, and Applique Work—Novelties of the Latest Fashion.

SPLENDID STOCK OF DRESSES—MUSLINS, PRINTS.

Three times More Space is now occupied with the above Stock, so that Customers will have some idea of the Choice Selection of Goods we can place before them.

INSPECTION INVITED.

**THOMSON, STRANG, AND CO.'S
SEASON'S IMPORTATIONS
OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS
NOW LANDED,
AND OPENED OUT FOR SALE BY
THOMSON, STRANG, AND CO.**

Choice Millinery—THOMSON, STRANG, AND CO.
New Mantles—THOMSON, STRANG, AND CO.
Choice Flowers—THOMSON, STRANG, AND CO.
New Fichus—THOMSON, STRANG, AND CO.
Choice Silks—THOMSON, STRANG, AND CO.
Straw Hats—THOMSON, STRANG, AND CO.
New Costumes—THOMSON, STRANG, AND CO.
Choice Jackets—THOMSON, STRANG, AND CO.

MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF DRESSES

Yachting Beige, Sultana Stripes, Wool Crepes, Silk Warps, Norwich Poplins, French Metallases, Lustres, &c., &c.

The whole of the Dress Stock comprises an assortment of the Newest Goods in the market, which for style, variety, and price cannot be excelled in the City of Dunedin.

INSPECTION INVITED.

Choice Prints THOMSON STRANG, AND CO.
New Muslins THOMSON, STRANG, AND CO.
Devonshire Checks THOMSON, STRANG, AND CO.
Galatea Stripes THOMSON, STRANG, AND CO.
Brocade Grenadines THOMSON, STRANG, AND CO.
Swiss Checks THOMSON, STRANG, AND CO.
Muslin Stripes THOMSON, STRANG, AND CO.
New Tarlatans THOMSON, STRANG, AND CO.

MANIFICENT STOCK OF TRIMMINGS.

New Buttons, New Laces, New Fringes, New Ribbons, New Scarfs
New Frillings, New Collars.

This Season we hold by far the largest and best of Stock ever imported since the opening of the Cutting Warehouse, and we feel confident that the SCALE of PRICES will bring the customers.

INSPECTION INVITED.

Millinery, Mantles, Costumes, and Dressmaking conducted on the Premises.

TAILORING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

THOMSON, STRANG, AND CO.,
SILK MERCERS, DRAPERS, CLCTHIERS, TAILORS,
GENERAL OUTFITTERS.
PRINCES-STREET, DUNEDIN.

HERBERT, HAYNES, and CO.,
respectfully invite attention to their Extensive and Well-Assorted Stock, imported direct from the Manufacturers, and the continuous additions made to the various branches. We are now Showing a STOCK exceeding in value SIXTY THOUSAND POUNDS.

The several Departments are now replete with approved Selections of British and Foreign Manufactures.

MADE-UP COSTUMES.—This important Branch comprises a beautiful variety of Summer Novelties, combining a distinct selection of Parisian and British Models.

NEW BLACK DRESS GOODS.—Black Japan Goods, Black Athol Cloths, Black Sicilian Cloths, Black Wool Poplins, Black Cachemeres, Black French Merinos, Black Alpaccas, Black Lustres.

COLORED DRESS MATERIALS.—A rich and beautifully distinct selection of these Goods, comprising a Large Variety of New Material, New Styles, New Designs and Colorings, that harmonise beautifully in Combination.

BLACK SILKS.—This always Important Branch has received every care and attention, the Selections being those of Manufacturers, whose Goods have always been found to wear well.

Black Silks, 2s 3d, 2s 6d, 2s 9d, 3s 6d, 4s, and up to 16s 6d per yard.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.—New Shapes in Chip, Straw, and Millinery Bonnets; New Shapes in Hats, Trimmed and Untrimmed; French and British Flowers, Wreaths, Sprays, &c.

RIBBONS.—A most Extensive Assortment in all the required Widths and Colorings, Sash Ribbons, Fail Ribbons, Corded Ribbons, Armure Ribbons, Metallase Ribbons, Edged Ribbons, Brocade Ribbons, Satin Ribbons, Nette Ribbons.

HOSIERY.—Ladies' Colored Balbriggan Hose, Ladies' Striped Hose, Ladies' White Cotton Hose, Silk Hose, Span Silk Hose, Croquet Hose, Embroidered Lisle Thread Hose, Opera Hose, Children's Socks, Knickerbocker Hose.

GLOVES.—2, 4, 6-Button Gloves, Evening Shades; Josephine Gloves, in Light, Dark, and Medium Colors; Danish and Spanish Kid Gloves, Pic-Nic Gloves, Riding Gloves, Driving Gloves.

CARPETS.—Brussels Carpets, for Drawing Rooms, Dining Rooms, Studios, Church Purposes, Lobbies, Stairs, Bed Rooms, Offices. The estimated Selection for this Branch exceeds Twelve Thousand Yards. Tapestry Carpets, 2s 11d per yard; Brussels Carpets, 3s 11d per yard.

HERBERT, HAYNES and CO.

HOGG AND HUTTON'S ADVERTISEMENT.

PORT WINE, 1834 Vintage, 42 years old; per dozen, 110s.

PORT WINE, 1844 Vintage, 32 years old. A bargain, Per dozen, 75s.

BBROWN SHERRY, 10 years. Just arrived. Rare value. Per dozen, 75s.

COLONIAL WINES, 30s. to 35s per dozen.

LORNE WHISKEY (Genuine), 48s. per dozen.

HOGG AND HUTTON, Octagon.

WANTED KNOWN
ONLY "GOLD" MEDAL! ONLY "GOLD" MEDAL!!
ONLY GOLD MEDAL

Was Awarded

WANZER'S "IMPROVED" MACHINES,

At the
WORLD'S GREAT TRIAL OF SEWING MACHINES,
Held last year at the Centennial Exhibition, Philadelphia.
No other Company in the World obtained such an honour.

These "Wanzer's" Improved Machines can only be had from

A. B. SIDFORD,

4 ROYAL ARCADE, DUNEDIN,

Agent for New Zealand.

WANTED, MEN to Harvest and Bind about 3000 acres of Wheat and Oats at Wantwood and Caroline Stations, Southland. Also Men and Teams for stacking the same, to whom will be let cross ploughing and harrowing of upwards of 9000 acres stubble and turnip land at liberal prices. Harvesting will commence the last week in February.

Apply to the Managers at the respective Stations.

R E S T I T U T I O N .

A GOLD WATCH, supposed to have been LOST at the Fourth Caledonian Sports, WILL BE RESTORED to the Owner describing it. If NOT CLAIMED before THREE MONTHS, it will be SOLD for the benefit of the poor.

Application to be made to the Rev. Father Ginaty, S.M., Christchurch.

The Presbytery, February 6th, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE ART UNION DRAWING, in connection with the Catholic Schools, Wellington, has been unavoidably

POSTPONED UNTIL MARCH 18TH, 1877.

P.O. Orders may be made payable to Rev. P. MCGUINNES, Wellington.

NOTICE.

IN consequence of Blocks of Tickets not having been received from many of the provincial towns, the Art-Union in aid of St. Patrick's School, Kumara, is postponed till Easter Monday.

D. HANNAN, Secretary.

NOTICE.

WE desire to remind our Subscribers that the most effectual aid they can afford us, in our endeavour to promote the interests of the Catholic cause, is to forward their subscriptions punctually. All persons in arrears are respectfully requested to communicate with us at their earliest convenience. Post-office orders or cheques may be made payable to Mr. JOHN F. FERRIN, Secretary of the N. Z. TABLET Company.

MARRIAGE.

GARVEY—JONES.—On the 14th February, 1878, at St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, Lyttelton, by the Rev. Father Donovan, P. S. Garvey to Amy Mary, second daughter of William Paul Jones, Esq., both of Lyttelton.

DEATH.

GOLDEN.—On the 5th inst., at his residence, Victoria Store, Filleul street, John Golden, native of County Clare, aged 39 years.

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1878.

INCONSISTENT AND FALLACIOUS.



FROM the time when the fusion between the *Otago Daily Times* and the *Guardian* took place, we have been on the watch to discover on what principles the journal formed from their union would be conducted. We have not, however, had long to wait in order to make the discovery, and to perceive that whim, not principle, is the grounds upon which our contemporary bases his utterances. In fact his sheet has assumed the appearance of a sign board, on which are displayed in rotation bills of the most varied character. One day we are led to imagine that he has become liberal and fair, but on the next we find him, if possible, more bigoted and narrow-minded than ever.

On the 24th of January last our worthy contemporary published a leader on the education system in which the following passages occurred:—"The practical working of the new Education Act will be watched with much interest. Some results will flow from it that are not altogether expected by the general public, and it will take some months of actual experience of its effects to decide whether on the whole the general result is salutary. . . . The effect in towns like Dunedin will be that a considerable sprinkling of "roughs" and "larrikins" will be diffused through the schools, and taint the general atmosphere by which the respectable children will be surrounded. . . . If parents who care for the general character and behaviour of their children find that by sending them to the public schools under the new regime they become deteriorated instead of improved, as a consequence of this contact with a lower class of children, they will begin to

doubt whether such a mixture is desirable. This will be especially the case as regards girls, who will be apt to learn a great deal more at school than is down on the lesson roll.

We believe the thing will work round again to private schools for the better class of children from the sheer abhorrence of parents to such a dangerous mixture. . . . It is true we have a secular system, and no longer undertake to teach even the elements of religion in our public schools, but we cannot quite ignore the importance of good behaviour and pure morals, and wholesome tongues."

Can it be believed that, in less than a month from the date of the appearance in his leading columns of these passages, our contemporary has entered upon a warm defence of the system which he has himself here plainly accused of a tendency to promote a tainted atmosphere, to cause the deterioration of children, to excite the "abhorrence" of parents against a "dangerous mixture," and to require especial precautions since the elements of religion are no longer taught, lest we should come quite to "ignore the importance of good behaviour and pure morals and wholesome tongues." In defence of the system thus illustrated by his own pen, our contemporary now summons "the friends of freedom and popular education" to prepare for the struggle. So much for his consistency, his honesty, and his love of morality.

Our contemporary, in defence of this system against whose pernicious tendencies he has himself warned the public, has twice attacked the Rev. Father HENNEBERY, who made in St. Joseph's Church, Dunedin, statements bearing on the secular system in America, and which, moreover, were confirmatory of other statements quoted by us from time to time in these columns, for the most part from the publications of Protestant writers. The first attack made by the *Times* has been answered by his Lordship the BISHOP of Dunedin, and its leading passages, together with the answer of the BISHOP, will be found in another column. The second attack has not as yet been answered. Therefore, whilst we await the reply that we doubt not will, in due time, be made to it, we feel that the duty devolves upon us of pointing out to our Catholic readers certain of the fallacies thus advanced.

In the first place then, our contemporary must be aware that the Rev. Missionary did not mean, by the destruction of children, infanticide strictly so-called. The subject was a difficult one, and required, when alluded to in a mixed congregation, delicate handling. Our contemporary has taken up the matter wrongly, and we cannot believe him so ignorant of the secret iniquities of American life as not to have erred consciously. We, at least, confess that it is not now only that the matter has been brought before us. We had already heard of it from men of various characters, and who regarded it variously, and we have no doubt whatever that horrible practices exist in gigantic proportions, and which are to be named alone by some such euphemism as that our contemporary professes to misunderstand. We do not doubt that Father HENNEBERY's figures are substantially correct.

In the second place, the statistics of divorces are easily procurable. The records of the County Courts will furnish them, and the calculation made has been based upon particulars thus obtained. Again, the statistics of crime in the colonies given by our contemporary are quite beside the question. To prove anything in favour of his argument from this, it would be necessary for him to show that the Catholic criminals alluded to had in fact been educated in Catholic schools, and that, then, unexposed to extraordinary temptations and trials, they had become more corrupt than people educated in secular schools, and similarly circumstanced. The contrary is, we doubt not, the case; a wretched system of Government in Ireland has for centuries prevented the effectual Catholic education of the masses, and, in consequence, numbers of them come out to these colonies uninstructed, quite unfitted to meet the many temptations to which they are subjected, or to resist the impediments and seductions placed frequently by Protestants and infidels in the way of their attending to their religious duties, the surest means of demoralising them and making them bad citizens as well as worthless Christians—*corruptio optimi pessima*.

Lastly, the fact, that a portion of northern Scotland, although Protestant, is moral, by no means detracts from the credit due to Catholic training as being preservative of female virtue. It is found to be so universally, and the Celtic race is not the only one in which proofs of this are to be recognised, although, if true, we may hail it as an additional glory of the good old stock that a population belonging to it is found possessed of purity, notwithstanding its Protestantism. We beg to submit the following tables of statistics to the con-

sideration of our contemporary. They are those of illegitimacy collected by Bishop SPALDING:—

CATHOLIC COUNTRIES.		PROTESTANT COUNTRIES.	
Sardinia (1828-37)	2-1	Norway (1855)	9-3
Spain (1859)	5-6	Sweden (1855)	9-5
Tuscany	6	Protestant Prussia (1858)	9-3
Catholic portion of Prussia	6-1	Hanover (1855)	9-9
France (1858)	7-8	Denmark (1855)	11-5
		Iceland (1838-47)	14
		Saxony (1858)	16
		Wurtemberg (1858)	16.

In conclusion, the "forty millions" spoken of by Father HENNEBERY, although they have not, as our contemporary sneeringly suggests, voted for the destruction of the evil cause pointed out to them by the Rev. Missionary, have, at least, never attempted to contradict the statements made by him openly amongst them. This has been reserved for the *Daily Times*, who, in less than one short month, has become the champion of the system he acknowledged as tending to the ignoring of the "importance of good behaviour, and pure morals, and wholesome tongues." It may be that those who are corrupt amongst the "forty millions" acknowledge their degradation, and acquiesce in it. Such a state of mind is not uncommon amongst the debased. They have not, however, ventured to repudiate the statements of the Rev. Missionary when made in their midst, and consequently it is but reasonable to conclude that the parties immediately concerned accept these statements as true.

We do not see that our contemporary has gained much by hanging out the atheistic placard; he has simply proved himself thereby to be inconsistent and fallacious.

News of the Week.

OUR subscribers will be pleased to learn that the Directors of the *N. Z. Tablet* Company have resolved upon enlarging the *Tablet*. A considerable addition of reading matter, of local news especially, will be made in the course of a few weeks. Meantime it is requested that, in order to facilitate the improvements contemplated, subscriptions due be at once sent in to the Secretary, Mr. John F. Perrin, *Tablet* Office, Dunedin.

We learn from the *Nelson Colonist* of the 14th inst., that—Several of the Catholic clergy arrived in Nelson on Sunday, on their way to the Synod at Wellington. At High Mass, at St. Mary's, there were present the Rev. Fathers Garin, Mahoney, Lampilla, M'Caughy, Carew, Ecuyer, and Rolland. Father Mahoney was the celebrant, the sermon being preached by the Rev. Father Rolland, whose name is familiar to old colonists from his devotion, at great personal risk, to the wounded and dying during the Maori war. The rev. gentleman delivered a short but very able and telling discourse upon "Charity," which, he said, meant "perfect unselfishness." If they were rich, they should give of their abundance to the poor; if they were proud of their education, they should seek to raise up those who had not the same advantages; and this in no narrow, sectarian spirit, but they must recognise in every man a neighbour, and succour him according to his necessity. Nor would charity be perfect if there was any thought of self glorification in the doer of it. They had the most perfect example in Jesus Christ, who, although Lord of heaven and earth, gave himself up as a sacrifice for all mankind. Let them try to live in peace and unity with all, to avoid tattlings and slanderings, and gossiping down other people's reputations. There was surely something better to be done during the short time we had to live; and he would put it to them whether, as a mere matter of social comfort—apart from the religious duty it clearly was—it was not worth while to try and be as kind as possible one to another. Let each man love his neighbour as himself, and be always ready to make sacrifices for him, and so fulfil the law and live the life of Christ. At Vespers, the Rev. Father Carew preached an eloquent sermon on "The Love of God to Man, as displayed in the Incarnation."

His Lordship the Bishop of Dunedin, left Port Chalmers by the s.s. *Wanaka* on Monday last, *en route* for Auckland. We understand that his Lordship will be absent from Dunedin for about three weeks.

THE Rev. Father Hennebery leaves Dunedin to-day for Hokitika, where he will open a mission on Sunday March 3rd.

THE tone of many of our contemporaries relative to the death of the Holy Father is eminently respectful and feeling, although, in some instances, the course pointed out for the guidance of his successor is such as we can by no means agree to. We hope to give in a future issue extracts from the articles alluded to.

WE beg to call the attention of our readers to an extract given in another column from Father Burke's sermon on Nano Nagle, the

great foundress of the Presentation Order of Nuns in Ireland. We have headed the extract "A Secular System," as it describes a development of Godless education, approved in spirit by some who are amongst us here to-day, and we consider it particularly useful in the storm that has been raised by a contemporary to the prejudice of Irish Catholics in these colonies.

WE have received from Messrs. Burton Bros. of Princes street, Dunedin, some beautiful photographs of the late Pope. The sweet expression for which the countenance of His Holiness was so remarkable has been well caught, and a really excellent likeness has been the result. We have no doubt our Catholic readers will gladly avail themselves of this opportunity of obtaining a souvenir of their beloved and lamented Holy Father.

A large and influential meeting in support of the Early Closing movement was held on Wednesday evening last in the Temperance Hall, Dunedin. As the matter has been taken up by many of the leading citizens it is to be hoped that a speedy success will crown the efforts of the Association.

THE MISSION AT DUNEDIN.

THIS mission terminated on Sunday evening last. Its course was marked by an extraordinary success: the daily instructions were attended by numerous congregations, those in the evenings particularly being densely crowded. The confessionals were occupied during many hours of the day and the communicants were many. On Sunday at the conclusion of the eleven o'clock Mass the Sacrament of confirmation was administered to 100 recipients, for the most part adults, and his Lordship the Bishop of the diocese delivered an eloquent address suitable to the occasion.

The total number of those persons who had during the week preceding taken the pledge from the Rev. Missionary is computed to have amounted to about 2600, and on the afternoon of Sunday a procession was formed of a portion of them in the grounds attached to St. Joseph's Church. The order of the procession was as follows:—

- The Boys of the Christian Brother's Schools, preceded by the Banner of the Sacred Heart,
- The Girls of St. Joseph's Schools, in white dresses and veils,
- The Boarders of the Convent High School, dressed in black,
- The Children of Mary, preceded by the banner of the Blessed Virgin, and wearing the blue cloaks and white veils of their sodality.
- The Unmarried Men,
- The Unmarried Females,
- Carriage containing the Rev. Fathers Hennebery, Sheehan and O'Leary, (the Rev. Father Larkin was accidentally detained, and, in consequence, followed the procession on foot.)
- The Married Men,
- The Married Ladies.

In all about 1200 or 1400 persons took part in the demonstration. The line, according as it was formed in the grounds of the Church, went out at the Rattray-street gates, and halted in front of the Bishop's house, where, when all were assembled, they received the blessing of his Lordship, who stood upon a terrace in his garden. The procession then proceeded in an orderly manner down Rattray-st. into Princes st., and as far as the Octagon, which it crossed to the entrance of George-street, where it turned, and passing into Stuart-street, returned by Dowling-street into the grounds of the church and broke up there. A numerous body of spectators lined the streets, but nothing occurred in any way to interrupt the peaceable course of the march. Each one who took part in the procession wore a green scarf or ribbon, to which was attached one of Father Hennebery's temperance medals, and the bright colour, chosen for its brightness and pleasing appearance by the Missionary, and exclusive of all national or political significance, together with the dresses of the young girls of the sodality of the Children of Mary, and of the schools, as well as the gay banners, blue, pink, and green, helped to enliven the aspect of the multitude. The temperance banners were seven in number, and were borne at intervals along the line, each of them having suitable inscriptions, as follows:—1st. "Peace on earth to men of good will. Reverse—"Glory be to the Most High." 2nd. "Temperance for evermore." Reverse—"In hoc signo vinces," with a cross and "Faith of our fathers living still." 3rd. "Young temperance crusader." Reverse—"Faith, hope, and charity." 4th. "Regina sine labe concepta, ora pro nobis." 5th. "Death to drunkenness." Reverse—"Be sober and watchful." 6th. "Religion that calls us." Reverse—"Hail glorious cause." 7th. "Fruits of temperance, prosperity, comfort, joy, happiness." Reverse—"Roman Catholic Total Abstinence Society," with a cross and I.H.S. In the evening, at seven o'clock, the last instruction was given, the subject being "Final Perseverance. Before he commenced it, however, the Missionary made some remarks, as he had done on other occasions throughout the Mission, with respect to the temporal affairs of the Catholic district. He spoke of the necessity that existed for the maintenance of schools, and pointed out that the buildings at present standing were insufficient for the purposes required. He recommended that the erection of a new church should be immediately taken in hand, and that the present structure should be given over to be adapted for school requirements. He took the opportunity, in the absence of the Bishop, to pass a warm encomium upon his Lordship, whom he considered to rank high, if not highest, amongst the many prelates he had come into contact with throughout his life in the priesthood. His Lordship was a Bishop who would do honour to any city in Europe, and nothing that his people could do to ensure his continuance and comfort amongst them would be too much. He announced that the Bishop meant to leave Dunedin for a time on the following day, and prayed for his safe return, to which the congregation responded by a hearty Amen. At the termination of the instruction, a renewal of their baptismal vows was made by all the Catholics

present, a ceremony which was impressive and beautiful in the extreme. The church was densely thronged, and, with few exceptions, each one there had come provided with a wax candle. This was now lighted and held up with extended arm, while the people repeated aloud the promises made at their baptism. The effect was wonderful, both to the sight and hearing, for the blaze of light assumed the appearance of a mist gemmed with a thousand stars, but was not more overpowering to the eyes than was to the ears the fervour with which the people made the responses—"I do," "I will"—from their hearts. The Papal benediction was then given, so far as it could be under the existing circumstances of the Pope's decease. Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament followed, and the Mission was terminated.

Telegrams.

(SPECIAL TO THE MELBOURNE ARGUS.)

The Anti-Russian feeling in Roumania is increasing. Every able-bodied man in the Principality is preparing to mobilize.

There are reports of massacres of Christians in Bessarabia and Crete.

ROME, February 14th.

Numerous foreign deputations are arriving at Rome for the purpose of attending the Pope's funeral.

The following telegram has been received from the Agent-General:—

LONDON, February 14th,
3.50 p.m.

The Russians are close to Constantinople, and threaten to occupy it if the English fleet enters the Dardanelles.

The fleet, under the command of Admiral Hornby, entered the Dardanelles despite the protest of Turkey, which is now more Russian than English.

Russia, among other terms of peace, demands a portion of Bessarabia, which may involve complications with Austria and Roumania.

There is general excitement in London owing to the threatening outlook.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL TO THE PRESS AGENCY.)

LONDON, February 14th.

A special to the *Daily Telegraph* announces that the British fleet passed the Dardanelles on the afternoon of the 14th, their destination being Princes Island. The Porte protested.

In the House of Lords, Earl Derby confirmed the arrival of the fleet at Stamboul, and stated that he had notified Gortschakoff the British Government would not justify Russian occupation.

February 15th.

A portion of the fleet is at Gallipoli.

Five Austrian war ships are in the Levant.

Mr. Lowther has been appointed Secretary for Ireland.

The Prince of Wales has started for Berlin to attend the royal marriage.

The Turkish Parliament has dissolved.

Earl Derby has replied to Prince Gortschakoff protesting against the occupation of Constantinople by Russian troops.

The British ironclad squadron has entered the Sea of Marmora.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to a question in Parliament, stated that the Porte refused to allow troops to be landed at Constantinople, that the British fleet nevertheless proceeded unopposed, and he believed that now the British fleet were at Constantinople.

As to the objection by England of Russian occupation not being justified, Prince Gortschakoff replied that the Russian occupation was of a pacific character.

The relations between Austria and Russia are extremely critical.

LONDON, February 18th.

The Conference of the signatory Powers to the Treaty of Paris is arranged to be held at Baden Baden. The British squadron has withdrawn from Constantinople to Mudania, on the southern shore of the Sea of Marmora, and within 45 miles of the capital.

The Russian troops have occupied a redoubt within the lines of defence of Constantinople.

The European situation is less threatening.

It is expected that Germany will exercise a moderating influence over Russia.

Earl Derby, replying to a question, said the Government had received no information that Russian troops had entered Constantinople, but had received a despatch alluding to the possible Russian advance upon Gallipoli.

The Russians evacuated a redoubt within the lines of defence of Constantinople, which they had occupied.

(SPECIAL TO THE MELBOURNE ARGUS.)

LONDON, February 18th.

It is denied that the Russians are advancing on Stamboul or Gallipoli.

LONDON, February 18th, 4.40 p.m.

Prince Charlotte's marriage yesterday at Berlin, was celebrated with great festivities. The Princess of Wales and the Duke of Connaught received a warm reception.

The Papal Conclave has met; 66 cardinals being present.

WASHINGTON, February 18th.

The United States Senate has adopted a bill reverting to silver dollars as legal tender. The paper currency will be incinerated at the rate of 4,000,000 dollars a month.

LONDON, February 18th.

Three thousand Christians have been massacred in Thessaly.

MELBOURNE, February 20th.

The Legislative Council has passed an address to the Queen in reply to the Assembly's address. It will be forwarded by the outgoing mail.

Commercial.

MR. HENRY DRIVER (on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company), reports for the week ending 20th February, as follows:—

The weekly market to-day was supplied with 207 head cattle, 12 calves, 1354 sheep, 430 lambs, and 72 pigs.

Fat Cattle.—The large number yarded caused a further reduction in prices lately quoted, and from 30 to 40 head had to be turned out. Best bullocks realised up to £12 5s each; do cows, £9 10s. Really prime pens brought about 25s per 100lb, and fair to prime quality not more than 22s 6d. We sold on account of Messrs Little Brothers a draft of 30 head at market rates, and have placed outside 100 head.

Fat Calves.—The few penned brought prices ranging from 20s to 35s each.

Fat Sheep.—The moderate supply penned caused the trade to bid a little more spiritedly, and all were taken at last week's quotations—say from 8s 6d to 11s 6d for best cross-breeds, or equal to 1½d or 2d per lb. At the yards and outside we have sold 750.

Fat Lambs.—The supply forward were all taken by the trade at a shade higher than last week's rates—say from 7s to 9s, according to weight and quality. We sold 50, and 150 privately for forward delivery.

Store Cattle.—This market is without alteration, and as grass paddocks will not improve this season, we do not anticipate a better demand. Really well-conditioned bullocks are saleable in small quantities at £5 10s to £6 10s; do cows, £3 to £4 10s.

Store Sheep.—The numbers offering are quite inadequate to meet the demand, and we have purchasers for any quantity of fair good merinos of cross-breeds at say from 6s to 7s 6d; cross-bred lambs, 6s to 6s 6d; cross-bred 2-tooth, 7s 6d; merino lambs, 5s 6d to 6s; 2, 4, and 6-tooth ewes, 6s 6d to 7s; do wethers, 5s 6d to 6s; full-mouthed ewes at from 3s 6d to 4s 6d; do wethers, 3s to 4s. During the week at above prices we have sold about 6500.

Wool.—We are advised per cable that the London sales were postponed from the 19th to the 26th inst. No cause is assigned. In this market there has been no business doing. On Monday next we shall offer a few clips and small parcels of wool.

Sheepskins.—At our weekly auction on Monday, we catalogued 2750 skins, which sold briskly at an advance on last week's rates. Full wool cross-breeds brought 5s 7d; merinos, 5s 4d; pelts from 6d to 1s 5d each; station skins, 5d to 7½d per lb.

Hides.—We sold 100 hides at full prices, good conditioned, wet salted bringing 4d per lb.

Tallow is in better demand at an advance of £2 per ton. We sold fine mutton at £32 10s; inferior, £25 to £27 10s; mixed, £32 10s; rough fat, at 21s to 22s 6d.

Grain.—Wheat: Some small shipments of new grain have arrived to millers' orders in fair condition. No sales of new reported in this market. Present value of good milling 4s 6d to 4s 9d; old, 4s to 4s 3d; fowls' wheat, 3s 6d. Oats: Sales of old milling at 3s 6d; new is wanted, 3s to 3s 3d. Barley for feeding and milling is enquired for at 3s 3d to 3s 6d. No malting samples offered.

MR. J. VIZEY reports for the week ending Feb. 20, 1878, retail:—Roasting beef, 6d to 8d per lb; boiling do., 3d to 6d per lb; stewing do., 4d to 6d per lb; steak, 6d to 8d per lb; mutton, 2½d to 5d per lb; veal, 4d to 8d per lb; pork 6d to 8d per lb; lamb 2s 6d to 4s per quarter.

MR. J. FLEMING reports (wholesale prices) for the week ending February 20, 1878, as follows:—Oats (feed), 3s 4d per bushel. Wheat—milling, 5s; chicks, 3s to 3s 7d. Barley, malting, 4s to 4s 6d; feed, 3s. Pollard, £6 per ton. Bran, £4 5s, bags included. Flour, large bags, £13; small, 13s 10s. Oatmeal, £17. Old Potatoes, £1 15s per ton. New Potatoes, 4s per cwt. Old Hay, £7 10s per ton. New Hay, £4 10s per ton. Chaff, £5 10s per ton. Straw, £2 per ton.

MR. A. MERCER'S market report for the week ending February 20. Retail prices only:—Fresh butter in ½ and 1 lb prints, 10d to 1s; extra brands, 1s 1d to 1s 2d; fresh butter in lumps, 10d; powdered and salt butter 10d; the supply of fresh butter is still plentiful, but in good demand. Salt butter in keg, 7½d to 8d per lb. Cheese, 10d to 1s; side and rolled bacon, 9d; colonial hams, 11d to 1s; English hams, 1s 2d to 1s 4d. Eggs are scarce, and in good demand at 2s per doz.

MR. SKENE reports for the week ending February 20:—Never since the colony was settled have prospects been so good for the labouring classes. Men and women are short of the demand. Harvest, of course, secures all hands just at present, and no man need be idle unless too fastidious to tackle binding etc. Couples are now moving off. We had some superior farm couples by the last ships. Skilled trades of all sorts are active. Hotel servants are in large demand, females especially. In fact girls of all degrees are seriously short. A few shopmen and clerks are moving off, but the country offers most prizes. Wages:—Couples, £65 and £80; harvesters, 30s, 42s, and 50s; ploughmen, £2 to £65; dairy hands, 10s, 15s, 20s, and 25s; day labour, 8s, 9s; female servants, 10s, 12s, 15s, 20s, and 30s; carpenters, masons, bricklayers, 10s, 12s, and 13s; storemen and clerks, 30s to 60s.

WE perceive that the skill of Professor Stanich has already produced important result in the vicinity of Dunedin. A gentleman, resident at Outram, has been cured by him of deafness, with which he had been afflicted for fourteen years.

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WILL SHORTLY
Have the pleasure of submitting
THE SYNOPSIS
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**AUTUMN AND WINTER
SHIPMENTS,**

Which they believe will be found to contain not only every novelty and speciality, but a larger and more varied assortment than hitherto offered in New Zealand.

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SUPREME COURT HOTEL,
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C. O' DRISCOLL,
PROPRIETOR,

Wishes to intimate to the General Public that, having just completed the above building, he is now in a position to offer accommodation second to none in Dunedin. The Hotel is built substantially of brick, is five minutes' walk from Railway Station, and is supplied with every modern appliance requisite in a first-class Hotel.

Hot, cold, and shower baths can be had at all times during the day. Private apartments for ladies and families. Persons called in time for all the early trains, coaches and steamers. One of Alcock's Prize Medal Billiard Tables.

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ALMANACK & DIRECTORY FOR 1878,
Contains
NEW COUNTRY MAP,

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And the usual variety of Useful Information.
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**LEICESTER BOOT AND SHOE
WAREHOUSE.**

To accommodate the increasing business of this favourite Establishment, the Proprietors find it necessary to enlarge the present premises, and in order to reduce the heavy Stock on hand intend holding

A CHEAP CLEARING SALE
FOR
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Previous to Alterations, thus offering purchasers a choice from our large and well-assorted stock of those really genuine goods, (for which the Leicester Boot Warehouse is already famous), under wholesale price.

J. G. GREEN,
LEICESTER BOOT AND SHOE
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(Near the Octagon.)
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NO. 6 ROYAL ARCADE.
RANKIN AND WHALE,
TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS,
No. 6 Arcade, Dunedin,
Have always on hand a choice assortment of Tweeds.
Gentlemen can depend on obtaining a first-class article at a reasonable price.
Style and fit guaranteed.

A. CHIARONI,
CARVER, GILDER,
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All kinds of Picture Frames made to order.
Frames regilded, and made equal to new.
GEORGE STREET, near Octagon, Dunedin.

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The Company is now prepared to build houses for working men and others, and to sell on deferred payments extending over a term of years.

The Company receives deposits on debenture from £5 and upwards, and allows the highest current rate of interest on same.

Parties desirous of building can select their own sites, and have houses erected according to their own plans.

Full particulars on application to
T. CHALMERS REID,
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Temple Chambers.

NOTICE.

WE have this day disposed of our Business as Painters and Paper-hangers to Messrs. Davidson Bros., and solicit a continuance of past favours to them as our successors. Accounts due to us may be paid to Messrs. Davidson Bros., whose receipt will be binding on us.

DAVID SCOTT & CO.

Having purchased the above business we trust by strict attention and moderate charges to merit a fair share of public patronage.

DAVIDSON BROS.,
The Octagon,
Above Law, Somner, and Co.'s.

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MESSRS ROBINSON AND RAYMOND
beg to announce that they have opened Offices in George-street, and call the attention of the public to their greatly Reduced scale of charges.

Extractions	2s 6d
Do. Children	1s
Stopping Teeth	5s
Artificial Teeth	15s
Sets	£8

No charge for advice.
Painless extraction by the aid of nitrous oxide gas.

Their long experience in the profession, together with all the latest improvements in the mechanical department, will insure to their patients every satisfaction and comfort.

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Fit and Workmanship Guaranteed.
PRICES MODERATE.
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SOUTHERN HOTEL,
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T. FAGAN, PROPRIETOR.

A SECULAR SYSTEM.

(From Father Burke's sermon on *Nano Nagle*.)

For two hundred years Ireland lay, her people pressed down under the heavy hand of a merciless usurper. All that political and national oppression could have conceived had already been put in force against her, when in that dread sixteenth century there arose a third demon—the demon of religious persecution; and it was no longer the social rank nor the nationality of the Irishman that was his crime, but his principal crime became his religion and his allegiance to his God. Well, dearly beloved, the nation that before had been a nation of warriors, of national heroes, had to consent, as a condition of their existence, to become a nation of martyrs. For two hundred years Ireland stood in the presence of her terrible and unrelenting foe, and blood touched blood throughout the land, when the Lord God removed the enemy of our faith and of our religion, and opened up new wars, another battle-field hitherto unknown. For in the days of Ireland's worst national calamities, colleges and schools were found everywhere throughout the land; the tradition of Ireland's learning, which in the early ages of Christianity made her the light of the world, an island of saints—that tradition remained and was carried on gloriously until a new war was proclaimed, and this was when the penal laws prohibited, under penalties of confiscation, exile, and ruin, the most sacred work of education. The enemy had tried our constancy and found that we were equal to the task of defending our national rights. The enemy had tried our constancy, and found that on every battle-field, no matter how disastrous the result was, there was defeat, there was death, but there never was dishonour. Then he changed his hand and said, if I can only stultify the people, if I can only paralyse the rational and intellectual life which is in them, if I can only strike them with the curse of stupidity and ignorance, if I can only brutalize them by stopping up every avenue of education and leave them perfectly untaught and ignorant, then, perhaps, I may succeed in degrading and destroying them. And, consequently, in time, those laws, which a great statesman calls the ferocious and brutal enactments of King William III and Queen Anne, the object of which was to make penal, under penalty of banishment, fine, confiscation or imprisonment, for any Catholic in Ireland, child, man or woman, to teach or be taught!

Now, put it to yourselves. We live in an age of toleration, when all the blessings of our religious freedom have come home to us. I want you to consider how our forefathers were in that day when, if a Catholic was found teaching, or if a Catholic child was found being taught, nothing remained but imprisonment, or a fine of £20, which under the circumstances of the time meant for the majority of our people, ruin and confiscation by the State. What was the consequence of this? Every school in the land was closed, every teacher was silenced, and the people were condemned to that worst of all curses, the curse of ignorance—that curse of ignorance in which the soul dies though the body may continue to live, that curse of ignorance which Almighty God Himself declares to be the most dire form of vengeance that can fall upon a people. For the prophet Osee tells us: "Thus saith the Lord: My people have been silent, because they had no knowledge." The voice of praise was hushed, the accents of prayer could be no longer heard, there was no rational and intellectual life left in them: and what was the consequence? Every moral crime imaginable became the daily exercise of this benighted people. "Cursing and lying, and killing, and theft and adultery have overflowed, and blood hath touched blood." And all this, says the prophet, because no knowledge of God remained in the people. Such was the state to which our enemies, and the enemies of our faith and of our nation tried to reduce the Irish people. Oh, it is hard to be patient under the recollection of it. Oh, it is hard to keep even Christian charity when we consider these wrongs that were inflicted upon those who are in their graves. Only that we see side by side with so much persecution that effusion of Divine grace which kept alive the faith, the highest form of intellectuality—a miracle of Divine aid, helping and aiding the most abandoned of all peoples on the face of the earth! It was a sight to move the angels of God to weep—a whole nation condemned to that ignorance, to that brutalizing want of knowledge which induces savagery, puts an end to society, and destroys every rational and intellectual element in the existence of man. To such were our people reduced a hundred years ago. One hundred years ago not a single Catholic school for the education of a single Catholic child could be found in Ireland. No one dared to do it; no one dared to teach under penalties such as I have described to you; and the people who had resisted so long and so valiantly found in this new war that they had no resource. Down fell the shield and spear—"shield and spear were not found among forty thousand in Israel;" but the great God had left our people that principle of faith, and their constancy was secured by His Divine grace in this new war, this new form of persecution.

ANOTHER convent case has just been decided by the District Court of Munster, which shows the absurdity of the convent law even more glaringly than the other. At Coesfeld there is a convent called "Our Lady's Foundation." When the law in question was passed, the trustees, Herr Kickum and Vicar-General Dr. Giess, thought proper to put the property of the foundation, amounting to over £20,000, into a safe place to keep it from the clutches of the Government Commissioner. Thereupon both were charged in the criminal division of the District Court with having embezzled that property by "putting it on one side to the detriment of the foundation." The court would have nothing to say to such a preposterous argument; but, on the contrary, held that by putting the property in safety the two accused had been acting in the interest, and not to the detriment, of the foundation entrusted to their care. They were both acquitted, and upon the case being carried up to the Court of Criminal Appeal the previous decision was affirmed and the persecutors found themselves fools for their pains.

WOLVES are becoming so plentiful and ravenous about River Falls, Wis., that the heaviest sheep raisers are selling off their stock, and either emigrating or going out of the business.

THE IRISH IN TEXAS.

BY ONE OF THEM.

[WRITTEN FOR THE ULSTER EXAMINER.]

I WILL divide the Irish in Texas into three classes—the professional or mercantile, the hoosier or farming and stock raisers, and the Bohemian and labouring. The first we find in almost all our cities—Catholic clergymen, judges, lawyers, editors, members of legislature, and merchants: the second generally together in settlement or colonies with comfortable homes, large farms from 100 acres to 10,000 and upwards, raising as crops all the cereals, maize, cotton, sweet potatoes, sugarcane, castor-bean, vegetables, and fruits, with farm stock. They have fine churches and schools amongst them. They are sober, industrious, intelligent, and hospitable. Amongst them I've met some far down dark blue, hard-shell Orangemen, but found them saying their Rosary and going to confession just as natural as if they were white men all their lives. Most of our rich stock raisers are of Irish birth or parentage. Captain King, of Rancho San Geritudo, Neuceses County, has a pasture 90 miles square for his stock; employs from 400 to 500 help; takes to market in Kansas yearly, from 50,000 to 75,000 head of stock; has generally upon the range a number. Captain Kennedy has a like ranche. O'Connor, of Refugio County is said to have made upwards of 1,000,000 dols. by stock. He is called a small stock raiser. An Irish stock raiser in Live Oak County keeps an advertisement in the county paper which reads "The poor, or those in want, may use my brands (stocks) wherever they find them." According to a State law, all stock must be branded with the owner's brand or initials. Nothing can be claimed by him unless it is branded. Many of the brands seem to take their designs from tea chests. Many of the rich stock raisers made their riches by stealing the unbranded stock of Mexican settlers, putting their brand upon it. Then our enlightened, advanced, and progressive Republican Government protected them.

The third class of Irishmen will be found in the different military posts—upon our railroads, mines, or farms. They are the best workmen we have, being invulnerable to the heat or climate. Many of them make their mark, and advance to the front. A good deal has been written of the lawlessness of Texas. Such has been the case in every country where the Anglo-Saxons have yet settled. Nothing will keep them in the bounds of civilisation but fear and force. We have got here faction parties and desperadoes, the chief and most hellish being the Taylor, Sutton, and Hardin parties. Wesley Hardin, senior, was a Methodist minister, settled in Gonzales County. He and his two sons got quarrelling with his neighbours, and brought on the great faction party of Taylor against Sutton. The faction extended over the whole county of De Witt and a portion of Gonzales. Hardin and one son were lynched; the younger Wesley was outlawed, and is now on a series of trials for twenty-six murders. He boasts himself of only killing seventy-eight. During the Taylor and Sutton faction fight about 400 or 500 people got shot and lynched. An Irish mason, who had built a chimney for one of the Taylor party, on demanding wages for his labour, the party told him he wouldn't pay him. In a civilised country he could have gone to law, but not in that portion of the world, so he pulled the chimney down. Wesley Hardin met him after, caught him by the beard (he was unarmed), and shot him dead. He was only an Irishman. There are portions of this State in which tales like these are the only intellectual discourse the ladies will treat you to. Travelling in that section on one occasion, I went up to a house. There was a woman—not a lady—there alone. Her family had been connected with one of those parties. She treated me to no end of bloodthirsty, sickening tales. Arising to depart, I noticed a sombre framed picture on the wall. On viewing it, I found it to represent a tree, composed of about fifty different shades of human hair. On remarking to her about it, she said, "Them thar air th' scalps pop. took." Truly, our Saxon brother is progressing, but happily such a state of affairs don't exist all over the State, but only in a small portion about the size of Great Britain. It is a good State for the intending immigrant. Come direct by steamer to Galveston, my dear brother. Get you a shooter and a knife, and then a mus tang.

KITTE WAGNER, a child of 13 years, on a visit from her home in Pittsburgh to an uncle who lives near Porter's Lake, was recently lost in the woods for several days. She started after her uncle's cows, but, they not being where she usually found them, she wandered off, and, going further than she meant, became lost. She travelled until late in the night, when, becoming exhausted, she sat down by a tree and fell asleep. When she awoke the sun was shining brightly. She again set out, thinking she would find her way home, but she had become so frightened and bewildered that, after walking all day, she found herself in about the same place as she was the previous night. As the shades of night began to fall the little wanderer realized her situation, and cried bitterly. Being almost starved, and her feet having become sore from walking, she gathered some dried leaves, and, making a bed, laid herself upon it, and was soon fast asleep. Her sleep was interrupted by the most dreadful dreams, and several times she was awakened by strange noises, which she thought must have been made by wild animals. When she awoke in the morning it was just getting light, and, brushing the leaves from her clothing, she again started. She had only gone a short distance when she heard a noise in the bushes behind her, and, looking back, discovered a huge black bear following in her trail. She screamed at the top of her voice, and ran with all her might. But the bear rapidly gained on her, and, knowing that she must soon be overtaken, she resolved to climb a tree. The bear reached the tree as the frightened girl was ascending it, and, standing on his hind feet, made a blow at her, its claws just missing her frock. She maintained her hold, and after repeated efforts climbed beyond the animal's reach. The bear remained about the tree for some little time, vainly endeavouring to ascend it, owing to its small circumference, and had disappeared into the thicket only a short time before her rescuers arrived.

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Dear Sir,—With pleasure I add my testimony to the efficacy of your medicines for relief of Rheumatism, having on more than one occasion tried it with marked success when suffering from Sciatica and Rheumatism.—I am, dear Sir, yours very truly,

GEORGE O'BRIEN, C.E.,

Asst. City Surveyor.

Mr. G. E. Dermer, Chemist, &c., Dunedin.

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A. H. ROSS,
Surveying, Optical, and Nautical In-
strument-maker. Optician to the Dunedin
Hospital, and for many years optician to the
Sunderland Eye Infirmary, has (in order to
obviate the necessity of his customers making
the detour of the Octagon) REMOVED to
those premises adjoining Mr Murphy's City
Hotel, Princes street.

PROTESTANT TESTIMONY.

A PROTESTANT gentleman, the Hon. George C. Bates, is publishing in the *Detroit Free Press* some reminiscences of his own times, entitled "By-gones of Detroit." In it occurs a well-deserved homage to a faithful priest:

The old Catholics were devoted to their Church; could always be found, in sunshine and in storm—in heat and in cold—constantly attentive to the teachings of their bishops, priests and deacons; and no matter how gay or careless at other times, when Holy Mother Church called, instantly responded, 'I am here, Lord.' So when in August, 1834, the cholera burst upon Detroit with a ferocity and slaughter that it had never exhibited elsewhere, when in sixty days it swept away ten per cent. of our people—instead of seven, as Judge Campbell puts it; when it crept up and down the river—along our docks, cutting down all ages, sexes and conditions; when it mounted the decks and shrouds of our vessels and men fell as if struck by lightning; when at the early dawn the old French carts could be seen in line, like the commissariat of the Grand Army, marshalled by Sexton Noble, stretching away to the old cemetery, a fearful line of festering corpses; when all men, no matter how brave, seemed appalled; when we had no hospitals, no asylums, and no place of refuge or safety for the sick and dying, Father Kundig—God bless him—improvised a hospital on Michigan Grand Avenue, and summoned to his aid the fair daughters, sweet young girls, of the Desdoyers, the Dequindres, the Campans, the Morans and Beaubiens, and organized them into a corps of Sisters of Mercy—angels, he might well have called them—and there, by night and day, amid death, disease, filth and misery in its most frightful form, that true Christian priest and his fair daughters fought death and drove him back; and to Protestants and Catholics, administered all specifics and antidotes, while life lasted, and when death came they gave to the poor the hungry soul the last beautiful rites of their Church. Then and there alone, among those Catholic French, in all Detroit, was found an asylum for the sick, and decent care and attention to the dying and the dead; and when the final record shall be made up in heaven of old times and 'by-gones,' of Detroit, high upon that scroll will be inscribed by God Himself, in letters of living light, the names of Kundig and his brave and beautiful army of the Red Cross, 'for verily they did unto others as they would have others do unto them; they visited the sick, clothed the naked, gave drink to the thirsty and food to the hungry. God bless them all; they shall have their reward.'

A TRUE MULE STORY.

A CORRESPONDENT writing to *St. Nicholas*, says:—"The rescue of a mule in Bienville parish, La., from a well sixty feet deep, caused so much surprise and interest here lately that I send an account to you. It is vouched for by some of the best citizens of the place, who witnessed it, and I assure you it is every word true.

This mule fell hind-feet backward into an old dry well, sixty feet deep; it is supposed that the edge of the well caved in with him. All efforts to rescue him were fruitless, as he was completely wedged in. Finally the owner of the mule, supposing that the poor creature was severely injured by the fall, decided that it would be more merciful to have him killed than to allow him to starve to death. Not knowing any other way of despatching him, he had a cart-load of dirt thrown in upon him. But, instead of allowing himself to be buried alive, his muleship quietly shook off the dirt and pressed it down with his feet, thus raising himself several inches above his original position. Another load was thrown in with the same result; and then some one said that if the mule would continue trampling down the dirt, it was possible that he might be extricated; it would be no harm to try, any way. Acting on this suggestion, all the farm hands went to work filling the well, carefully pouring the dirt in on the sides so as not to hurt the mule. It was slow work filling that deep well, but a hearty interest was awakened by the perseverance with which the poor animal tramped down the dirt, and all worked with willing hands.

Slowly but surely, inch by inch, did he ascend, until the great well was filled within a few feet of the top; then, as complacently as if nothing strange had happened, his muleship stepped out safe and sound! I think, if he could have been blessed with the gift of speech he would have said, "All's well that ends well!" Wasn't he a plucky old fellow.

La Defense states that, notwithstanding the contradiction from Madrid, the remains of Christopher Columbus, recently discovered at San Domingo, are perfectly authentic. A report on the subject has been presented to the Holy Father. The *Unita Cattolica* publishes an extract from the official documentary record of the discovery. The civil and religious authorities of San Domingo, as well as the consular body, have signed this document, which bears date, September 10, 1877. The copy transmitted to the Pope is dated the 18th of the same month, and is signed by three notaries.

THE mosquitoes in Alaska are innumerable; their number is no legion, but millions and hundreds of thousands of millions. What a plague they are! One is involuntarily reminded of the third plague of Egypt, the celebrated *sciniphes*. They unceremoniously drop into your cup of tea, they are uncouth enough to fall into your spoon before you take it to your lips; you open your mouth either to speak or breathe and half-a-dozen of mosquitoes sail into your throat and give you a fit of coughing.

SOME statistics of the increase which has been made in the hierarchy of the Catholic Church during the pontificate of the late Pope have been recently published. During his lengthened reign Pius IX. founded twenty-nine metropolitan churches, one hundred and thirty episcopal chairs, three chairs *nullius in vacans*, three apostolic delegations, thirty-three apostolic vicarages, and fifteen apostolic prefectures.

General News.

THE power of the police in Prussia is almost unlimited. In Saarbrucken, the police judge condemned this week, several inhabitants of Marpingen to a fine of fifty marks because they gave shelter to pilgrims—they having no license for thus receiving strangers into their houses. But, what is almost incredible, the pilgrims themselves will have to pay the same penalty if they accept the hospitality which Marpingen inhabitants may offer them. Last week, forty witnesses, among whom was a Jewess, gave evidence in St. Wendel in reference to the Marpingen apparitions, and pastor Neureuter and four of his parishoners have also been summoned to appear before the court of Saarbrucken.—*Catholic Times*.

THERE are few persons, probably, who realize the magnitude of the coinage operations at the San Francisco mint. It is by long odds the most important institution for coining in the country, or in the world. The coinage there last year exceeded in amount that of the three largest mints of the British Empire. These are the mints at London, England; Melbourne, Victoria; and Sydney, New South Wales. The total coinage in San Francisco during 1876 reached 42,704,500 dollars. The London mint coined during that period (estimated value in United States gold coin) 23,906,349 dollars, the Sydney mint 7,984,980 dollars, and the mint at Melbourne 10,322,640 dollars. The figures show quite as favourably when comparing the total coinage on the Pacific coast with the total by the mints of Australia. On this coast there are two mints—one at Carson, Nevada, and the other in this city. The total coinage of the Pacific coast establishments, from 1854 to June 30 of the present year, reaches the large amount of 493,614,725 dollars. Of this sum the mint at Carson coined only 20,048,143 dollars. The total coinage of the Australian mints up to the last returns was 226,424,960 dols. Five-sixths of this amount was coined in Sydney and one-sixth in Melbourne. Taking the coinage of the mints as indicating the yield of the precious metals, the figures show that about twice as much gold and silver are obtained from the mines on the Pacific coast as in all the Australian colonies.—*San Francisco Bulletin*.

AMONG the charitable institutions of Rome there is none more important than the Religious Night-school Society, of which the zealous President is Monsignor Ricci Parraciani, the Maggioromo to his Holiness. In these night schools the teaching is not confined to religion, for arithmetic, geography, Italian grammar and literature history, etc., are taught, and instruction is also given in arts of design. The pupils are the children of Roman artisans and workmen. These schools have been of immense service since 1870, in counteracting the proselytizing schools of Protestants and the godless schools of the Government, wherein the Catholic religion is ignored.—*Correspondence of the London Tablet*.

THE Consul of the United States of Columbia, in the Department of Lereto, Peru, has recently called the attention of President Prado to a remarkable tree which exists in the forests adjoining the village of Moyobamba. This tree, known to the natives as Tamai Caspi (rain tree), is about 58 feet in height at full growth, and the diameter of its trunk is about 39 inches. It absorbs and condenses the moisture in the atmosphere with astonishing energy, and it is said that water constantly exudes from its trunk and falls like rain from its branches. So abundant is the water supply that the soil near by is turned into a marsh. The tree gives forth most water when the rivers are dry during the summer season, and when water generally is scarce. Its cultivation is proposed throughout the arid regions of Peru.

ATTENTION has recently been directed to the fact, that cases of leprosy have been observed among the Chinese in San Francisco, New York, and other cities where the Chinese are becoming numerous. Considerable alarm has been felt, and with good reason, on this account. But unpleasant as may be the fact that the loathsome disease has been imported to our shores, and may be disseminated more or less widely among the denizens of our large cities, there is at least the satisfaction of knowing that, thanks to the Catholic Missionaries of Tong King, China, a remedy has been discovered and applied, in various localities with such remarkable and uniform success, as to warrant the hope that it will prove a specific for this hitherto considered incurable disorder.—*Catholic Standard*.

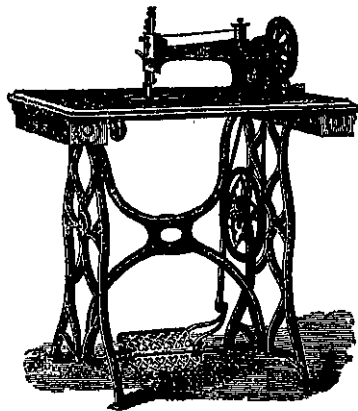
A USUALLY well-informed correspondent of the *Dublin Freeman* states that Mr. Gladstone's visit to Abbeyleix surprised nobody more than the noble owner, Lord de Vesce. The story is that a wag communicated with the Lord of Hawarden on the subject of a visit to Abbeyleix, using Lord de Vesce's name and style. Mr. Gladstone is said to have responded graciously, and Lord de Vesce, catching the delicacy of the situation accepted it.

ACCORDING to a telegram in the *Neue Freie Presse* the Polish papers announce the Russian Ministry of Justice, in order to provide against the recurrence of disquieting religious commotions, has given orders to all the civil authorities in Poland to treat with more respect in future the religious feelings of non-members of the Russian State Church, and especially in religious matters, to pay more attention to the *fête* days of the Catholics and Israelites than they have hitherto done.

LIFE and property are, it is stated by the latest advices from the Spanish capital, placed in considerable insecurity by the alarming frequency of robberies from the person, accompanied by violence. Not long since a lady of rank was threatened in broad daylight, in the heart of the city, by two female brigands armed with dagger and revolver. The lady fainted, and the police came up at the same moment, but the two females had escaped. Next day the lady being at the opera, recognized one of her assailants in the person of a fashionably dressed occupant of one of the best boxes. The lady immediately gave information to the police, but she was again too late; the female brigand had escaped. The day following the lady received a letter, threatening her with death unless she desisted from any attempt to prosecute her assailants.

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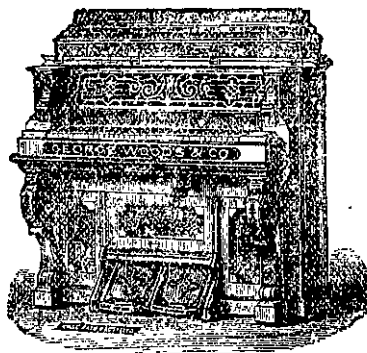
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GENERAL PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS,

OCTAGON, DUNEDIN.

W. and J. having recently imported a most extensive and varied printing plant, are now prepared to execute every description of Plain and Ornamental Printing in the newest and neatest styles, and with despatch, Printers of all kinds of Circulars, Cards, Receipt, Delivery, and Cheque Books, Ball and other Programmes, Chemists' Labels, Bill-heads, Handbills, Posters, Magazines, Pamphlets and Publications of any size or form.



DUNEDIN PIANO-

FORTE GALLERY.

GEORGE R. WEST.

Importer of Music and Musical Instruments of all descriptions. Pianos, Organs, Harmoniums, and other Instruments tuned and repaired, Pianofortes for Hire.

New Zealand Agent for GEORGE WOODS and CO'S unrivalled American Parlour Organs.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MESSRS. WHITTAKER BROTHERS have much pleasure in announcing that they have commenced business as CATHOLIC BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS, in Shop lately occupied by Mr. I. Watt, and trust by keeping a Select Stock of Books, Stationery, &c., &c., to merit a fair share of public patronage

A Choice Assortment of Rosary Beads, Statuary, and Religious Objects always on hand.

NOTE THE ADDRESS:—

WHITTAKER BROTHERS,
CATHOLIC BOOK DEPOT,
(Two Doors from Casey and M'Donald,)
LAMBTON QUAY,

WELLINGTON.

P.S.—Subscriptions taken for *Lamp* and *Tablet*.

TURKISH BATHS.

The growing luxury of the age to the healthy, and, with the aid of Warm, Hot, Cold and Shower Bathing, properly administered, the only certain and effectual cure for all the "Ills that flesh is heir to."

Advice gratis every day, by a thoroughly experienced and successful Practitioner of Hydropathy, at the Baths Moray place.

GRATUITOUS ADVICE.

Regulate your appetite and keep open by means of the Bath, "The corkscrew pores of the skin, computed at eight millions in the human body, and twenty-eight miles in length," and which, when open, discharge from two to three pounds waste matter in twenty-four hours.

"Throw Physic to the Dogs."

The growing attendance at the Baths in Moray Place affirm the assertion made long ago, and now again put forth—nevertheless the vaunted superiority of others—that the WARM, HOT, COLD, SHOWER, TEPID, SWIMMING, and TURKISH BATHS which are to be had there every day from 6 a.m. to 8 p.m., Sundays till 10 a.m., are, for comfort, attention, and cleanliness, SECOND TO NONE in the Southern Hemisphere, and out of London and the Continent, superior to anything in the Northern Hemisphere.

See Testimonials at the Baths by Visitors from all parts of the World.

HANNAN'S POST OFFICE

HOTEL, Main Street, Kumara, situated in the healthiest part of the Town, being directly opposite the Post and Telegraph Offices, the Court House and other Government Buildings.

The NEW ZEALAND TABLET, *Melbourne Advocate*, *Sydney Freeman's Journal*, *Nation*, and many Local, Interprovincial and Home papers filed, together with a well appointed Library, containing many volumes of Irish National Works for the use of visitors and boarders. Wines and spirits of the best quality direct from Bond. Good accommodation and stabling. D. HANNAN, Proprietor.

STANDARD INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: PRINCES-STREET, DUNEDIN.
FIRE, MARINE, AND FIDELITY
GUARANTEE RISKS TAKEN AT
LOWEST CURRENT RATES.
CHARLES REID, Manager.

BARRETT'S FAMILY HOTEL

(Late Devonshire Arms,)

Corner of Durham and Peterborough Streets,
CHRISTCHURCH.

This Hotel, which has been erected regardless of expense, to replace the Old Devonshire Arms, is capable of accommodating a large number of boarders and travellers, is furnished in first-class style, as well as Special Suites of Rooms for Families.

Terms Moderate.

Hot and Cold Baths.

The Billiard Room contains one of Alcock's Prize Tables.

Wines, Spirits, and Ales of the very Best Quality, including Jamieson and Sons' Old Malt Dublin Whiskey, specially imported by the proprietor.

First-class Stabling.—Hacks and Bugies on Hire.

J. BARRETT, Proprietor.

Under the Patronage of His Excellency the Governor and Marchioness of Normandy.

MATHESON BROS. & CO.

beg to inform the inhabitants of Dunedin and New Zealand generally, that they always have on hand a large and tastefully selected stock of China, Glass, Earthenware, Lamps, Vases, &c.

Mr. Matheson, sen., having recently visited the principal British and Continental Markets, has made arrangements for Monthly supplies of all the latest Patterns, Colours, and Designs.

In Dinner Services from £5 to £50; in Dessert Sets from 55s to £30; in Tea Services from 35s to £15 15s; in Breakfast Sets from 70s to £15; in Complete Sets of Table Glass from £12 to £50. Richly hand-painted Flower Pots and Vases in Dresden, Sevres, and Worcester China and Bohemian Glass. Just to hand, a beautiful variety of the celebrated "Belleek" Porcelain. Also a magnificent stock of Cut Glass Chandeliers for gas or kerosene, from three to six lights. Also, a beautiful assortment of Lamps in Cut Glass and Silver, Bronze, Wrought Brass, Oxidised Silver, Ormulu, &c., and fitted with the most approved Burners. MINTON HOUSE, Princes street, Dunedin. N.B.—Wholesale Warehouse, Bond street.

R. N. STEVEN'S

CARPENTER, BUILDER, &c.

MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN,

Near Temperance Hall.

Jobbing Work. Furniture Repaired and Polished.

House and Shop Steps to Order.

MR. JOHN MOUNT,

SOLICITOR,

Banks, Barron, & Co.'s Buildings, Rattray-st.

DUNEDIN.

NOTICE.

I HAVE SOLD to Mr G. W. Driscole my business of Tailor and Clothier, carried on by me in the Arcade and I beg to solicit for him a continuance of the custom so liberally accorded me. Mr Driscole is entitled to receive all debts owing to me accruing since the 21st day of May last.

Dated the 4th day of June 1877.

(Signed) GEORGE DAVIDSON.

In reference to the above, I trust, by strict attention to business and by supplying a superior article, to secure a continuance of the favours accorded my predecessor.

(Signed) G. W. DRISCOLE.

MR. T. P. CAMELTON,

ARCHITECT,

Has taken Offices in Moray Place, opposite Criterion Hotel, and is prepared to supply, on the shortest notice, plans and correct estimates for all descriptions of buildings.

PURE WINES.

MR. THOMAS REYNOLDS intimates that he can now supply guaranteed pure PORT and SHERRY WINES, having a Son in Portugal and Nephews in Spain. These Wines coming from his friends in Xerez de la Frontera, San Lucar de Barameda in Spain, and Oporto in Portugal, are genuine unadulterated, and have already gained a name in New Zealand for their superior quality and pureness. As commissions, profits, &c., to dealers and agents in London are saved, they can be sold at a much lower price than is generally charged for inferior and artificial wines, or the vile compounds so called.

Office and Store, Stafford-street, Dunedin.

WHY PRAY TO GOD?

WHY should one pray? God knows all one wants, and is unchangeably set on either supplying or denying us. He can not be moved by coaxing. Why coax then?

SKEPTIC.

In logical justice, a "skeptic" has no right to ask the "why" of Christian practices. We pray, because Christ taught us to pray, and the Church commands us to pray. But to meet the narrow-minded objection with reasoning instead of authority; we pray, not to change God's will, but to fulfil it. We "coax" not to wheedle Him out of what He is not inclined to give, but to fulfil the condition on which he has agreed to give it. "He knows one's wants," as you say. And He knows one chief want, is to acknowledge Him for Creator and Master. Prayer is not petition alone. It is the raising our hearts and minds to God. It is the understanding and acknowledgement of one place in the universe of life, of one grand immortality and His Infinite Perfection. Prayer is adoration, thanksgiving, sorrow for sin and petition. Does not "skeptic" ever feel himself in, to use the bombastic but not unmeaning words of Carlyle, "The centre of Immensities—the conflux of Eternities?" Does he not feel that the surroundings which affect his understanding, will, fame, health, friendship, fortunes, are out of his control? Have his well laid schemes never been thwarted, in a way unforeseen? Has his good name never been endangered in some point undeserved? Has he never had cramps without eating green apples? Shallow indeed, a skeptic must always be; but idiotic is the one who imagines that he holds in his own hands the issues of life and death. The Creator holds these. "He that formed the eye—does He not see? the ear, does He not hear? He that gave destiny for man's free will to achieve—does He not control destiny?" But the Creator is the LIVING GOD. He cares for all He has made according to the nature He has given them. *Matter* He controls unchangeably. *Mind* He governs as mind deports itself. "Ask and you shall receive, Seek and you shall find."—*Catholic Columbian.*

HISTORICAL! *Vide* "Jurors Reports and Awards, New Zealand Exhibition." Jurors: J. E. Ewen, J. Butterworth, T. G. Skinner. "So far as the Colony is concerned, the dyeing of materials is almost entirely confined to the re-dyeing of Articles of Dress and Upholstery, a most useful art, for there are many kinds of material that lose their colour before the texture is half worn. G. HIRSCH, of Dunedin (DUNEDIN DYE WORKS, George-street, opposite Royal George Hotel) exhibits a case of specimens of Dyed Wools, Silks, and Feathers, and dyed Sheepskins. The colors on the whole are very fair, and reflect considerable credit on the Exhibitor, to whom the Jurors recommended an Honorary Certificate should be awarded. Honorary Certificate, 29: Gustav Hirsch, Dunedin, for specimens, of Dyeing in Silk, Feathers, &c.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

M. AND J. MEENAN beg to inform their numerous Customers and the Public generally, that they have Removed to their New Premises, opposite the Waverly Boarding House, Moray Place, four doors from the Premises lately occupied by them.

SHEEDY BROTHERS,
HAM AND BACON CURERS
AND
GENERAL PROVISION MERCHANTS,
WALKER-STREET, DUNEDIN.
(Shop lately occupied by A. HELLIER.)

SHEEDY'S Smoked Hams and Bacon are equal to the best Limerick or Belfast imported.

SHEEDY'S Plain Hams (sugar cured) are superior to any in Dunedin.

SHEEDY'S Side Bacon (plain and smoked) can be had from all Grocers.

ASK for SHEEDY'S Hams and Bacon, and be sure you get them.

NONE GENUINE unless branded SHEEDY BROS., DUNEDIN

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE MISSES H. & B. BROWNLIE beg to draw the attention of the Lady Readers of the TABLET to their VERY LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF NEW SPRING GOODS.

The "good taste," style, and variety always displayed in their MILLINERY, has won for it a very high reputation, which Ladies will find on inspection to be fully sustained this season.

H. & B. B. would take this opportunity of thanking the Lady readers of the TABLET for the very hearty support they have always accorded them, and hope that this season, as in seasons past, to find them among their liberal supporters.

H. & B. BROWNLIE,
BABY-LINEN WAREHOUSE,
OPPOSITE MESSRS HERBERT, HAYNES & CO.

CASEY AND M'DONALD:

DENISON HOUSE, LAMBTON QUAY,

WELLINGTON,

Have much pleasure in announcing to their many friends and customers in the city and surrounding districts of Wellington, the completion of the extensive alteration and additions to their

DRAPERY, MILLINERY, AND CLOTHING WAREHOUSE.

As the alterations and additions to our premises have been made to meet the requirements of our largely increasing trade, and to ensure the comfort and convenience of our customers—the shop being now more than double its former size—we desire to offer our grateful thanks for the liberal support accorded to us since commencing business in

DENISON HOUSE, LAMBTON QUAY, WELLINGTON.

We in many instances import direct from the makers, and at all times buy in the very cheapest market. We are sewing this season the largest, cheapest, and most varied stock of

DRAPERY, MILLINERY, MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING that we have ever submitted to the public of Wellington, and we will endeavour to supply our customers at all times with really good and useful Drapery and Clothing at

The very Lowest possible Prices.

We have just opened New Dress Materials, Fichus, Jackets Shawls, choice patterns in Prints, and all the novelties of the season in every department.

OUR NEW LADIES' SHOW ROOM

contains a most beautiful choice of Trimmed Hats and Bonnet Ladies' and Children's Untrimmed Hats, in plain and fancy straws Feathers, Hat-Trimnings, Ornaments, and other novelties for ladies wear.

CASEY AND M'DONALD'S MEN'S YOUTHS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

We are now offering an extensive choice of clothing made specially to our own order in Melbourne—Geelong Tweed Trousers and Vests, Men's Colonial Tweed Suits, Boys' Colonial Tweed Suits, Hats, Shirts, Scarfs, Flannels, Drawers, and every requisite for complete outfit kept on stock. *Every article throughout the establishment is marked at the lowest remunerative prices.* CASEY AND M'DONALD will forward to their customers in the country, free by post on application, complete sets of patterns and prices, and all orders executed with the same attention as if selected by the customers themselves.

CASEY AND M'DONALD,

DENISON HOUSE, LAMBTON QUAY,

WELLINGTON.

WATCHMAKERS.

THE undersigned having purchased the Stock-in-trade, of Messrs Harrop and Neill, Watchmakers and Jewellers, at a great reduction on the original cost, beg to intimate to the public that they are now in a position to offer the whole of the above stock, which has been personally selected by Mr Harrop in the Home market,

AT PRICES WHICH DEFY COMPETITION.

They respectfully solicit an inspection of their magnificent stock of SILVER and ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, and every other requisite connected with the Jewellery and Watchmaking business.

Having also acquired the splendid machinery brought out from Home by Mr Harrop, and being thoroughly practical workmen, they are prepared to execute all orders for Cups, Medals, Trophies, Jewels, and Jewellery to any design or pattern, with the utmost despatch and care, and trust by strict attention to all orders entrusted to them, to merit a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed upon their predecessors.

GOLDSTEIN & MOLLER,

Manufacturing Jewellers, Gold and Silversmiths,
Late of Rattray-street,
Successors to HARROP & NEILL, Watchmakers, Jewellers, and
Silversmiths, Princes-street.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JEWELLERY REPAIRED OR
MADE TO ORDER.

All kinds of Chronometers, Repeaters, Watches, Clocks, Barometers
Nautical, Surveying, and Mathematical Instruments, &c.,
Cleaned, Repaired, and Adjusted.

N.B.—The Watch and Clock Department is now under the supervision of Mr. Neill.

WE HAVE much pleasure in recommending Messrs GOLDSTEIN & MOLLER to our Customers, and solicit continuance of their patronage so liberally bestowed upon ourselves.
HARROP & NEILL

WELLINGTON STEAM BISCUIT AND CONFECTIONERY WORKS,

FARISH STREET, WELLINGTON.

The Proprietor, possessing the most complete Plant of Machinery in his line in the Colony, is able to supply the trade with goods which in price, quality, and variety defy competition.

For Catalogue of Prices apply to the Factory.
S. S. GRIFFITHS, PROPRIETOR.

CARROLL'S HOTEL,

(LATE EUROPEAN),

GEORGE STREET, (NEAR THE OCTAGON), DUNEDIN.

JOHN CARROLL (LATE OF THE HIBERNIAN HOTEL), PROPRIETOR,

Wishes to inform his friends and the public, that he has now completed extensive alterations to the above HOTEL. The new addition is constructed of brick and stone throughout, and is furnished in the most SUPERB STYLE, while every modern appliance and requisite necessary for the comfort of his patrons is provided.

The HOTEL, from its CENTRAL POSITION, will be found a desirable residence for persons from all parts of the country having business to transact in Dunedin.

The Proprietor trusts that his LONG EXPERIENCE in the TRADE is a sufficient guarantee as to the general mode in which the establishment is conducted, and also as to the excellence of the viands.

HOT, COLD, and SHOWER BATHS at all Hours. PRIVATE APARTMENTS for Ladies and Families. A Splendid Billiard Room, with one of ALCOCK'S PRIZE TABLES. Good LIVERY AND BATE STABLES.

SMITH'S EXPRESS LINE OF COACHES for Blueskin, Waikouaiti, and Palmerston, arrive and depart daily.

Persons CALLED IN TIME for all the early Trains and Coaches.

INSPECTION OF THE HOTEL INVITED.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL,

TIMARU.

THOMAS O'DRISCOLL - PROPRIETOR.

Good Accommodation for Boarders and Travellers.

Private Rooms for Families.
Good Stabling.

LYON'S UNION HOTEL,

Stafford Street, Dunedin.

Good Accommodation for Boarders.

Private rooms for families. Charges moderate.
Wines and Spirits of excellent quality.

Luggage Stored Free.

One of Alcock's Billiard Tables.

BASKETS. BASKETS.

Undersigned has always on hand, Baskets of every description.

Orders promptly attended to.

Note the Address—

M. SULLIVAN,

Wholesale and Retail Basket Maker,
Princes-street, South Dunedin, (opposite Guthrie and Asher's).

SPECIAL NOTICE.

JAMES MOWAT, TAILOR AND

CLOTHIER (for the last four years Cutter to D. Sampson), has commenced business Next Door to Burton Bros., Photographers, PRINCES STREET. J. M. will always keep on hand a large and well-selected Stock of Woollen Goods suitable for a first-class Tailoring Establishment. Prices strictly moderate. Inspection respectfully invited.

J. T. ROBERTS,

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT,

VALUATOR, SHAREBROKER, &c.,

Manse-street, Dunedin

J. FLEMING,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

PRODUCE MERCHANT,

PRINCESS-STREET, DUNEDIN.

Cash buyer of Oats, Wheat, Barley, Potatoes &c., &c.

WELLINGTON STEAM

BAKERY,

MANNERS STREET, WELLINGTON.

ALEX. McDONALD,

Fancy Bread & Biscuit Baker, Confectioner, &c.

Families and Shipping supplied.

[A CARD.]

L. BOLDINI,

ARCHITECT.

Plans and specifications given on the shortest notice.

Sundown House, Herriott Row, Dunedin.

G. T. WHITE,

COLOMBO-STREET,

CHRISTCHURCH,

(Four Doors from Gee's Confectionery),
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, AND

IMPORTER.

English Lever Watches by Rotherams, R. Stampford, Klean and Co., Settle Brothers, C. J. Hill, and other good makers, from £7 10s.; written guarantee with each watch.

ADELAIDE WINES.

The South Australian United Vineyards Association.

IMPERIAL CELLARS, ADELAIDE.

Adelaide Light and Red Wines.

Ports, Sherries, Clarets, Constantias, &c., &c.,
From 33s. per dozen.

Old and well-matured and guaranteed pure, and particularly recommended for family drinking and invalids.

GEORGE BLYTH, SOLE AGENT.

HARBOR CHAMBERS, DUNEDIN.

Country orders will have every Dunedin.

DUKE OF EDINBURGH

HOTEL,

Russell-street, Dunedin.

WANTED KNOWN—That a few respectable Boarders can obtain excellent Accommodation at the DUKE OF EDINBURGH HOTEL, Russell-street. The situation is most healthy, and only a few minutes' walk from the Post Office.

HALL OF COMMERCE,

D. TOOHEY,

DRAPER, CLOTHIER, & OUTFITTER,

Oamaru.

N.B.—Millinery and Dressmaking on the Premises.

R. F. SMITH,

Princes-street North, next Begg, & Co.,
CARVER, GILDER, AND PICTURE
FRAME MAKER.

Pictures cleaned and renewed. Paintings bought and sold on commission.

WEST DUNEDIN STORE,

Near Mornington.

ST. L. WEBB wishes to intimate to his friends and the public that he has commenced business as GENERAL STOREKEEPER at the above address.

All good of the best quality.

MR. ALFRED KEENE,

ARCHITECT AND SURVEYOR,

Has commenced private practice in
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN,
Opposite Knox Church.

Plans of buildings at shortest notice.

[A CARD.]

GEORGE WATSON,

ACCOUNTANT

AND

GENERAL AGENT,

RATTRAY-STREET.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

ANDREW MERCER,

Family Grocer,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANT,

Third Shop Rattray-street (opposite Otago Hotel),

DUNEDIN.

ALBION HOTEL,

GREAT SOUTH ROAD,

TIMARU.

JOHN COLE ... PROPRIETOR.

Good accommodation for Boarders and Travellers. Good Stabling. Alcock's prize medal Billiard Table.

I HEREBY beg to intimate that I

have become the PURCHASER of all DEBTS owing to the late Firm of JEWITT and TUNNAGE, and that same will be received by me. I also notify that all monies due by the late firm will be liquidated by me.

I beg to take this opportunity of tendering my best thanks for the generous patronage the old firm has at all times received, and would intimate to my customers and the public generally that in taking over the business, my best attention and care will be given to same, and that I shall thereby continue to merit a fair share of their support and patronage.

JOHN TUNNAGE,

Princes-street.

BRITANNIA HOTEL,

WHATELY-ROAD, CHRISTCHURCH.

DANNIEL M'GUINNESS,

Late of the Foresters' Hotel, Proprietor.

The Partnership hitherto existing between CHARLES GREEN and D. M'GUINNESS having been mutually Dissolved, the above Hotel is now solely under the management of D. M'Guinness, who trusts that no exertions on his part will fail to preserve the custom that has been so liberally bestowed by his friends and the public generally.

The Hotel has been thoroughly renovated and fitted up with every comfort and convenience.

WINES, BEER, AND SPIRITS OF THE
CHOICEST BRANDS.

Good Stabling.

DOCTOR GEORGE FREDERIC THOMAS,

From Lonsdale-street, Melbourne, May be consulted at his rooms, George-street North, between Hanover and Frederic-streets, Dunedin, in Derangement of the Nervous System, Skin and all diseases incidental to the human frame.

Hours of Consultation from 9 A.M. till 8 P.M.

Consultation by Letter—Fee £1.

Printed for the NEW ZEALAND TABLET COMPANY, (Limited), by WOODFIELD & JOLLY, at their Registered Printing Office, Octagon, Dunedin, this 22nd day of February, 1878, and published by the said Company.