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Current Topics.

AT HOME & ABROAD.



Are happy, and, more than happy, thankful, to learn that an evil which threatened has been averted. Father Curci has retracted all that was published by him contrary to the teaching or protests of the Pope. It was not that we feared for the Church; this never enters into the mind of any Catholic, let what will happen, but we feared that another name had been added to that sad list which contains those of Loyson, Lamennais, and of others who rebelled against authority, and in their obstinacy were lost. For, if a man's own soul be more precious to him than all the world beside, surely charity demands it of him that he should at all times hear with deep concern that the souls of others are in danger, and rejoice to learn that the danger has been overcome. We had no fear, indeed, for anything that might happen to the Church; even apart from the sure promises of God, it is evident that the errors of her unfortunate sons who resist her are impotent to work her the slightest ill. We have before our eyes in saying so the example of Dollinger, and of the pitiful Loyson; and amongst the memories of others we have that of Lamennais. What fruits of his teaching now remain to justify Béranger's verses addressed to him?

Paul, où vas-tu?—Je vais prêcher aux hommes
Paix, justice et fraternité.

If there be, indeed, any fruits of his teaching, they must be sought amongst the mass of evils that have been engendered by the doctrines and deeds of all the enemies of Christianity, that cannot injure the Church, but destroy the hopes and happiness of thousands for time and eternity. These are the peace, justice, and brotherly-love engrafted by the preaching of such "Pauls" as this;—miserable "Pauls" who, instead of flinging off the viper that has seized hold of them, cherish it, and allow its virus to poison their hearts, and make them such as to infect all that come into contact with them. We sincerely rejoice that Father Curci has not refused to hear the voice of religion and wisdom, but that he has had the manliness to acknowledge his fault in the face of Europe. It is easy to understand how a man, even a man holding the Faith in all sincerity, may be led away into such an error as that committed by this ecclesiastic to whom we refer. A man of intellect becomes very much attached to the plans and theories invented by him; the greater his mental powers the easier it is to him to smooth for himself all difficulties that lie in the way of that which he has devised, and the more plausibly he is able to state the matter to himself. His work gains upon him as it grows, and becomes like a part of himself,—a point which we remember to have seen well brought out by the late Anglican Bishop of Ossory, Dr. O'Brien, in a charge delivered by him to his clergy at the time the publications of Dr. Colenso, respecting the Pentateuch, were creating such an excitement. Knowing, besides all this, the weakness of human nature, we can understand the error of Father Curci, and make due allowance for it, and we feel that we should not be acting quite fairly if we were not also to acknowledge the worth of the effort made by him in confessing his fault, and the mistaken tenets of his work. It is not an easy thing for a man to bring himself to this: the victory of duty in such a case is signal; the acknowledgment to be made is not that an error has been committed through thoughtlessness or any kind of neglect. It is that judgment has been at fault during a lengthened period, that study has failed to clear up doubtful points, that facts and doctrines have been misunderstood and perverted; it is, in short, to confess that the mental powers have been put to their proof and found wanting. To confess all this publicly is not an easy task to any one; it is a particularly difficult task to be performed by a man who has attained to anything like a high reputation for intellect and literary ability; and it is no ordinary humility, and no half-repentance that could lead to such an acknowledgment at any time. But the merit of the act is much enhanced when we consider that in the world of intellect there were numbers of spectators watching with breathless interest the turn that matters

would take, applauding loudly that which had already been done by Father Curci, and ready to hail as an act of heroism and consummate virtue and wisdom his final determination to resist the Pope. For the moment he seemed the brightest star in the anti-Papal firmament. It depended on himself to have remained fixed there, a guide to the enemies of religion, and with full homage paid him by them, but, fortunately, he has chosen the evanescent career of a meteor, and has settled swiftly down into the obscurity that awaits him in obedience and fidelity to the chair of Peter. It is fitting that a tribute of admiration should be paid to the humility and strength of the man who had the moral courage to choose so difficult a path; but, at the same time, we cannot doubt that he has chosen well, not only for his eternal welfare, but also for his temporal happiness and peace of mind.

THE time is apparently drawing near when that which Robespierre said of God will be repeated of the Catholic Church, and men will acknowledge that if such an institution had not existed it would have been found necessary to invent it. Everywhere the fact is becoming evident that the safety of society is bound up with the obedience rendered to the Church's teaching and that the reverence due to this cannot be interfered with without entailing the utmost mischief to the well-being of the community. Had the condemnations so frequently passed by our late beloved Holy Father on secret societies and especially on the parent of them all, that Masonic body, where so many respectable Englishmen are proud of allowing themselves to appear conspicuously, and to form, as it were, the ornamentation by which the whole is made to have a decent appearance in the sight of reputable men; had these condemnations been attended to, we say, the world would not now be on the verge of convulsions whose end it is impossible to foretell, but of which it may be safely predicted that they will cause dire distress and innumerable misfortunes. We need not speak of German Socialism which to-day, it is true, openly pursues its aim, but which has been hatched and fostered, and advanced to its present standing by means of such societies as we refer to; it is more to the point for us to turn to America, where the state of things is acknowledged to be so threatening and where secret societies abound. America seems to be on the verge of revolution, and if a revolution, in fact, take place there it will be intense and desperate, with a concentration on every horror of those energies that are now divided by so many objects. The Catholic Church is, however, in America, as elsewhere, the one power that even as it is, may to a certain extent modify the evil; it would, were it in the ascendant, altogether avail to overcome it, but, unfortunately, that is not the case. There, also, it has been resisted, its lawful office of teaching obstructed, and its rights and privileges in every conceivable way interfered with and molested; for there also, it has borne the brunt of opposition and prejudice. But now there is a consideration which strikes us with regard to this attempted repression of the Catholic Church which is so general, and which we know to be so wicked. It is that its folly should be clear to every one who will use his perception and reasoning powers, at least in countries where the Irish Catholic element obtains to any extent. There can be no doubt whatever that in all such countries there will be found Irishmen or men of Irish parentage who, owing to some cause or other—it may be to the "subtle spell of the Irish mind," of which we have heard tell,—perhaps without any apparent merit or particular talent, will attain to a leading position, and be found to influence large bodies of their fellow-countrymen or others. Here in New Zealand, for example we have an instance of this, acting beneficially, in the person of Mr. Sheehan who, like music,—that of the tomtom we suppose,

—hath a charm to soothe the savage breast."

But, what is more to the purpose, we understand that one Denis Kearney, a man of Irish birth, an ignorant, unkempt lump of a fellow, with nothing on earth to recommend him to the fancy of the public, unless it be that same "subtle spell" we spoke of, has attained to the leadership of the dangerous classes in San Francisco. Now, no influence whatever can reach these men, except that of the Catholic Church; if it cannot soften them it can at least thwart them,—we do not, of course, allude to Mr. Sheehan, for we don't suppose anyone connected with the Church could for an instant think of thwarting him, and as to softening him, we imagine he is soft enough. There is indeed one point on which he appears mighty hard, but we don't

believe he cares one bit more about it than he understands in the matter, and that is very little. He just finds it convenient to act as he does to please the majority, and be on a par with the rest of the extraordinary sort of an *olla* we have for a Ministry. If, however, was very necessary for the safety of San Francisco that Mr. Kearney should be thwarted, and thwarted he was in the only possible way. The power of the Church opposed him. The Archbishop issued a pastoral denouncing such meetings as those held by him, and the attendance, which had been largely swelled by Catholic labourers immediately fell off; and the threatened outbreak was averted. This is a very suggestive incident, and one on which comment is unnecessary. We recommend it to those gentlemen, who, in pursuance of their own shallow one-sided theories, are doing their utmost to demoralise the Roman Catholics of New Zealand, and we again assure them that they are playing a part alike base and foolish, even for themselves.

WITH regard to the Orange celebrations common to this season, we do not think that there is need for us to dilate at any great length. Something, however, we desire to say: so long as Protestant human nature hugs malevolence and can cheat itself with the belief that hatred of the neighbour is patriotic ardour and religious earnestness, so long, we presume, will such celebrations be made. Meantime we do not see that there is much need for Catholics to trouble themselves on the matter. That a lot of men, excusable if ignorant inexcusable if not so, should don scarfs and ribbons of a certain colour—in itself not by the way, at all an ugly colour though rather gaudy, and walk in procession in honour of a memory by no means honourable need affect us but very little. That they should insult the Majesty of Heaven by offering divine worship while under the influence of malevolence, may affect us more, for charity demands it of us to hold such iniquity in horror; and further we must find it grievous that their miserable commemoration is so frequently the cause of bloodshed. But for any offence to us by this commemoration otherwise we are, even by the act itself, sufficiently avenged, for whom is it these men honour? They, indeed, debase themselves to the worship of a most despicable idol. In the page of history there is no more contemptible character written than that of William of Orange; the murderer of the de Witts; the midnight assassin of Glencoe; the Darien betrayer; the traitor of Limerick; a man wholly given up to selfish ambition, without fear of God or regard for man. Could we wish for a more finished vengeance than to see the men who hate us and our holy religion bowing down before such a memory as this? It is, indeed, a most fitting expression for the animosity they cherish, and which alone animates them, for, as to King William, nine-tenths of the Orangemen have no knowledge whatever of him. He is simply the incarnation of their hostility to the Catholic Church, and most worthy is it incarnate. But in this present year particularly we have seen a worship like that to which we allude more widely paid than usual. We have seen the anti-Catholic sentiment as represented by one man otherwise most fitly honoured, and our feelings on the matter have been exactly what we have now stated them to be respecting the celebrations of the Orange anniversary. The world of atheism has this year celebrated its anniversary and honoured its principles incarnate in Voltaire. And Voltaire we find as just a representative of atheism as was King William III. of Protestantism. There never lived a meaner man. There was nothing too base for him to stoop to. He was the sycophant of Madame de Pompadour, and the would-be lick-spittle of the vile Louis XV.; he whimpered because his greatest works had not attracted the attention of the king:—

"Mon Henri Quatre et ma Zaire,
Et moi, Américain Alzire,
Ne m'ont jamais valu un seul regard du roi."

In business matters he was a cheat, and when detected he did not scruple to defend himself by a lie.—Carlyle makes this plain in that passage of his "Frederick II.," which relates to the transactions with Hirsch. The patriot Peranger disliked him for his unjust preference for foreigners, and almost hated him for his outrage on Jeanne d'Arc; and, finally, Victor Hugo calls him the ape of genius, and says he was sent by the devil on a mission to mankind—

"Voltaire alors regnait, ce singe de génie
Chez l'homme en mission par le diable envoyé."

These two, then, King William III. and Voltaire, are the representative men of anti-Catholic principles,—the one of Protestantism, the other of atheism. What greater praise of the Catholic Church can be made evident?

THE Boston Secondary Schools are the schools that our sapient Attorney-General takes for his model in planning a system of education for New Zealand. He seems to consider them the very perfection of schools, and, as a natural consequence, looks upon their pupils as the very perfection of scholars. People in Boston itself, however, appear to be of quite a contrary opinion; there they evidently consider that these scholars are capable of vast improvement; and, from

certain paragraphs which we have lately perused, it strikes us that more objectionable scholars it would be hard to find in the whole wide world. The Boston *Herald*, which is a newspaper of high reputation in the States, gives us a most deplorable picture of the boys of its city—we may for the time omit to mention the "soiled doves" of Professor Agassiz, but we will bear them in mind, and we hope our readers will do so likewise. The boys are our theme at present, and a most unpleasant one we find them. There is a superstition prevalent in some parts of Ireland, which holds that children are occasionally taken away by the fairies; the child is taken, and some wizened old creature is left in its place. This appears to us to fairly illustrate that which has happened in Boston, the pure, fresh minds of the boys have been taken away from them, and their places has been supplied by minds vitiated by the knowledge of all that it is unfit for them to know, and by a precocious sharpness, and tastes for dangerous and degrading excitements. Twenty or thirty years ago the *Herald* says matters were different; the boys were then boys, the malevolent fairy had not as yet laid hold of them. They were taught obedience to their parents, and went to church on Sunday to listen to "earnest moral doctrines, enforced by all the majesty and solemnity of a tangible theology." But now all things are changed; the boy proper has disappeared, and in his place has appeared a "man-boy." The malevolent fairy has done his work, the comely infant is gone, and in its place is found a spiteful gaffer, wrapped in swaddling clothes. But what has played the part of this malevolent fairy; what is it that has corrupted the minds of the boys, imposing upon their weakness desires, and tastes, that must of necessity vitiate still more? It can only be a false system of education, and this the *Herald* recognises, though it does not point directly, as it might, to the secular system as the true source of all the evil. It says:—"In the first place, our nation has advanced in that line of mutation which we call civilization. We have become, in a sense, refined. Our tastes have been developed. Our capacity for mental enjoyment has undoubtedly increased, and this, of course, includes a taste for the production of the fine arts, of literature, and of romance. In the next place, our facilities for gratifying our tastes have, if anything, surpassed our wants. The printing press, that strikes down abuses with the hammer of a Thor; that changes dynasties, and that can spread a gospel of peace to the world, can also undermine morality, and sap the very foundations of society. It is, perhaps, the most powerful instrument for evil or for good that is in the hands of man. This press, which is omnivorous, serves up daily such a variety of mental food for the people of the age that it would seem as if they could not spare the time from learning a little of everything to become profound in any one thing. Hence, with all our civilization, the tendency seems to be towards superficiality in those growing up, and precocity in our youth." The "boy-man," however, wretched a being as he is, for everything abnormal must be wretched, is not yet fully developed; all his unnatural growth has not as yet been arrived at. But matters are progressing rapidly; he, with his depraved appetites, must have highly-spiced and unwholesome food, food, nevertheless, capable of conducing to the peculiar growth in which he is destined to progress. And he seeks and finds it in the abundance of vicious literature provided for him by unscrupulous writers and publishers. "It is bad enough, in our estimation," says the *Herald*, "to have the boy-boy of our youth changed into the man-boy of to-day; but, when the precocious man-boy takes on the morbid passions and propensities of the vicious and the outcast of society, it is high time to institute an inquiry into the cause. The case of Jesse Pomeroy was only an exaggerated one of the many thousands that are occurring from day to day. He, no doubt, inherited a vicious nature, the tendencies of which were never counteracted by a good moral training; but he would hardly ever have developed its thorough devilishness had he not clothed his propensities in the garb of romance and fancied himself a sort of hero. In slashing and torturing his victims, he was some Indian chief who had captured an enemy in battle, and was wreaking vengeance upon him in his savage fashion, and, in killing, he was but adding a natural climax, taught him in the pernicious tales of frontier life, written by men who were never at the frontier, and who served up such literary hash for precisely the same reason that the 'dime novel' publisher issued it, viz.: for money." But how is the evil to be amended? They have their boys as they have made them, no longer frank, healthy school-boys; but an unwholesome tribe, the prey of all sorts of feverish and unnatural wants. The case seems a hopeless one, it is vain to talk of keeping dangerous literature from such boys as these; they will have it, or they will supply its place with something as deleterious; health cannot be restored to the depraved appetite by merely cutting off the supply of unwholesome food. The "man-boys" are an unnatural growth, and they cannot and will not exist in a healthy atmosphere. This is what secularism has done for Boston, but, nevertheless, the school system of Boston is that which is considered most desirable for New Zealand.

It is evident that a system like Socialism, which has arisen in

the first instance from the theories of clever men, must have a good many plausible reasons to advance in its favour. The co-operative system, which is supposed to form its basis, and which we have no doubt does in fact form its basis and recommendation to many of the more respectable advocates of the cause, seems in itself far from irrational. If all were agreed on giving it a trial, and it were capable of being carried out, it would seem that society, though its form would be revolutionised, might still have nothing to fear from the matter. But the shape which the question takes in the minds of educated and moderate men has very little to say to the true state of the affair. In the eyes of the proletarians generally it means neither more nor less than the destruction of the wealthy classes and the distribution of their property amongst themselves, and, if the cause is to triumph, its triumph rests with the proletarians. They will be the victorious army who gain the day, and, in the hour of their victory, we imagine, there will be but little question amongst them of obedience to moderate counsels, or the inauguration of such steps as might lead to the foundation of the predicted Utopia. But, even were the co-operative societies formed, what hope could there be of their continuing to work any time satisfactorily? Are not greed and ambition powerful motives with mankind sufficient to overturn the most promising prospects of humanity? Would there not be weaknesses and vices, of which cunning and cupidity would take advantage, so that in a short time all the fair arrangement would be disturbed, and society openly at war with itself and completely disorganised? If the experiment could possibly be tried, the latter state of the world would undoubtedly be worse than the former, before many years had passed away. Theories are one thing, practice is another, and it often happens that those folk who are most enthusiastic in upholding the one are the slowest in giving an example of the other. We see this every day, and although as yet we have had no experience of a fair trial of Socialism, we have seen its kindred principle, its creed we may say, sufficiently acted upon to enable us to judge by analogy how it would turn out on trial. We have had ample opportunity of judging of the consistency of those men who profess as their religion the Socialistic cant of the "Brotherhood of Man;" but who invariably seem themselves most anxious to occupy the position of eldest brother and "boss around" in authority over all the rest, and, in their secular character as members of a society framed on Socialistic principles, we have no doubt in the world they would prove equally ambitious. It is wonderful how now-a-days extremes go hand in hand; we see it in religion, and we see it in politics. Pantheism, which professes to differ most widely from idolatry, is identical with feticism, and democracy and tyranny are not to be distinguished from each other. Socialism then, which professes to be the panacea for all the ills of society, is not isolated in being the very opposite of that which it pretends to be.

AND so Ministers of the Crown are but ordinary men after all. This is as astonishing and unexpected a fact to us as it was to Dick Whittington, in his early youth, to find the streets of London not paved with gold. There are things, however, to understand which "it requires," as Hannibal Chollop says, "An elevation and A preparation of the intellect;" and we confess that this is one of them. Some one or another, Lacordaire indeed if we recollect aright, has defined genius to be a power of taking a clear view of ideas, and conveying it accurately to the minds of others. It is fortunate for us that we find such a quality possessed even by one individual in the community, and still more fortunate is it for us that it is employed most generously for the benefit of all. Thus then it happens that we have attained to a clear idea of a Ministry, and we find it just like any ordinary association of men, able to agree as to broad principles, but prepared to squabble and tussle in private with one another on all sorts of details. We can fancy, for example, that our present Cabinet has many a secret struggle. In short, already, while, in our ignorance and before our intellect had been prepared and elevated by learning the truth, we had been under the impression that Cabinets were, so to speak, composed of a series of mental Siamese twins, all closely locked together, and capable only of simultaneous movements, we found it difficult not to imagine that there must be some little differences of opinion amongst men of such different principles and experiences; and now it is a relief to us to find that we may indulge such a belief without any qualms of conscience. Oh dear, no! it would of course be quite unreasonable to expect them to be unanimous on all points. There is, for instance, that question of the ladies voting. This we should say ought to occasion quite a contention, for surely there must be some members of the Cabinet sufficiently chivalrous to object to the consideration shown exclusively to the heiress class; besides, it is quite Hibernian and that must be an additional reason against it. It's a blind regard for property as preferred to womanly charms and qualities that has not been evinced since the days of Miss Kilmanssegge, and then it was only excused on the plea that the animal evincing it was Irish—

"—a hunter from Erin's turf and gorse,
A regular thoroughbred Irish horse—
Why! he ran away, as a matter of course,
With a girl worth her weight in guineas."

Surely it must have been Mr. Sheehan, mindful of his descent, who proposed this invidious restriction. But, on the other hand, it would be quite unlike the canny and accommodating nature of Mr. Macandrew, not to propose an amendment on it. He, we should expect, tried hard to have the franchise extended at least to those tocherless members of the fair sex whom no one could truthfully address with the line,

"Where are you going, my pretty maid?"

For we are told that such there are, though we don't say we have ever met with any of them. It would be quite in Mr. Macandrew's line to try and make it up to them by granting them the franchise; he has such a genial nature, and it was so nice of him to propose that that proselytism of Catholic children should be essayed by means of the Douay Bible, that we look to him for all that is thoughtful and kind. However, members of the Ministry don't spontaneously and instantaneously become like-minded; they retain to some extent their self-opinionativeness, and, in fact, as we are told by one of themselves, "Our opinions in a great deal depend on our past reading, our education, bringing up, and associations." There is then only one thing remaining that we want to know. It is what may be the Ministerial opinions prepared by a career that has passed, by what certainly seems an easy transition, from the company of those "*quos Deus odit*" to the membership of the "devil's own."

We don't know whether we are standing on our head or our heels. All our ideas have, in short, been jostled together, and in consequence extreme confusion has been produced in our mind. We were always under the impression that America was the freest of all imaginable countries; we have been informed that her educational system was the glory of the country; and, as to her laws, they were understood to be perfection; but now, in a moment, the persuasions and information of years have been robbed from us. The Americans must labour under a delusion; they are not free. Our Secularists have made a mistake in taking their educational system as a model; it is a failure. And Congress has been bungling all the time; its laws are not good. We must come to this conclusion because the Hon. Robert Stout informs us that "freedom, equality of laws, and education" are the antidote to Socialism; and Socialism is spreading rapidly through the States. As to the churches and the army which go hand in hand, they, of course, are utterly contemptible; they have never done anything worth mentioning. The Church does not educate; she only anathematizes. This is the lesson that history teaches. Curses saved the civilized world, subdued the northern barbarians, cleared the forests, banished the wild beasts, founded cities and universities, and, in a word, performed everything that foolish people might suppose capable of performance only by wisdom, enlightened labour, Christian education, and the blessing of God. This is the novel doctrine which subverts all our ideas, but which we must necessarily receive without question, since it comes to us on so high an authority. But how shall we account for America, where, undoubtedly, it has been asserted that there have been for many years "freedom, equality of laws and education," but where, nevertheless, Socialism is spreading? In our own stupid way, we account for it on the supposition that freedom and equality of laws admitted of selfish and avaricious men quite legally attaining to positions in which it was possible for them to oppress the working classes, without interfering with their freedom; and that, not having been educated by the Church, they were not withheld by any scruples from making the worst uses of the means placed in their power. That the working-classes, moreover, not being under the influence of Christianity either, think only of obtaining redress by violence, and are not content even to obtain bare redress, but desire to see themselves placed in the position now occupied by their oppressors. For this, we have no doubt, is the true spirit of Socialism. Its theories may be contained in the scientific writings of Lassalle; its practice is betrayed in the dastardly deeds of the would-be assassins of the Emperor William.

THERE is a gentleman down south who wants to fight five men. He has challenged them through the newspaper of his locality, and seems to be a most high spirited person. We, however, refrain from naming him or his town. We shudder at the bare idea of treading on his corns.

AT a dinner given in the North Island the following toast was proposed—"The Ladies—the only true aristocracy in the world, who rule without laws, decide without appeal, judge without jury, and are never in the wrong." These are the beings that must be backed up by property before they are fit to vote for a bit of a member of Parliament! Our Ministers ought to feel heartily ashamed of themselves, that's all.

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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.

THE CORNER CLOTHING HOUSE,

J. HARDIE & CO.

WINTER SHIPMENTS

Ex County of Peebles, Piako, Wellington, Ravenscraig, and Fernglen.

69 CASES,

Containing a carefully selected assortment of

MEN'S, BOYS', AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING.

Ulster Overcoats	Fancy Tweed Trousers	Crimean Shirts
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Tweed Waterproofs	Vests	Jean Shirts
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Witney Overcoats	Silk Hats	Winter Gloves
Worsted Pagets	Blue Blankets	Cardigan Jackets
Fancy Tweed Pagets	White Blankets	Wool and Cotton Sox
Fancy Double-breasted Vests	Scarlet Blankets	

TAILORING DEPARTMENT

Trousers, Trousers and Vest, and Suits made to order at the Lowest Cash Prices. Two hundred patterns of the best Tweeds and Coating to select from, comprising every variety of Mosgiel, Geelong, Scotch, and English manufacture.

J. H. and Co. would respectfully direct the attention of the public to the fact that they never, by the questionable practice of so-called cheap sales, attempt to delude their patrons.

The whole of the present stock has been most carefully selected, and each article is marked the lowest price it can be remuneratively sold at for cash. They, therefore, submit their varied Stock of Clothing to the public, confident that at no other establishment in the city can better value be had for money.

J. HARDIE & CO.,

TAILORS, CLOTHIERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTER
CORNER OF PRINCES AND RATTRAY STREETS, DUNEDIN.

EXPERIENCE THE BEST TEACHER.

E. LOFT would direct the attention of his Friends and Customers to the above fact, and solicits a continuance of the patronage which has been so liberally extended to him for the last few years.

Special attention is directed to the following:—All measures are taken, and all lasts fitted up by himself. He employs none but best workmen, who do all the work on the premises, under his immediate supervision. Best materials only are used; consequently he can guarantee a perfect fit, superior workmanship, and the greatest durability.

E. LOFT, 9, Royal Arcade.

(Opposite Messrs Clifford and Morris, Photographers.)

WILLIAM CONNOR, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, FREDERICK-STREET, DUNEDIN.

All goods turned out in first-class style. Fit and quality guaranteed. Repairs neatly executed. Charges moderate.

QUEEN'S HOTEL, OAMARU.

"CIVILITY, COMFORT, ATTENTION."

JAMES MARKHAM, having taken the above establishment, has just made extensive alterations and improvements, and is now prepared to accommodate a number of respectable Boarders on moderate terms.

The cellar is stocked with the choicest wines, and the ales and spirits supplied at this house are of the very best brands.

Don't Forget
THE QUEEN'S HOTEL,
THAMES-STREET, OAMARU.



THE GLOBE HOTEL,

PRINCES-STREET SOUTH.

THE GLOBE HOTEL is now replete with every modern appliance, and is furnished after the latest and most approved method.

The accommodation it now offers cannot be surpassed by any Hotel in the City. Persons desirous of obtaining the comforts of a home, combined with moderate charges, will do well to make early application at the Globe.

Billiards.—One of Alcock's Prize Medal Tables, the best in town.

First-class Stabling for twenty horses. An experienced groom always in attendance.

A. OWEN, PROPRIETOR,
PRINCES-STREET, SOUTH,
DUNEDIN.

Poet's Corner.

GOOD NIGHT TO BABY.

Where is Babe to-night? I miss her—
Where is little Bright Eyes? bless her!
Bend above her cot and kiss her,
Say "good-night" to Baby.

Say "good-night," though she be sleeping,
Listening cherubs will be peeping
Through God's windows, fondly keeping
Loving watch o'er Baby.

They will catch the words with pleasure,
Floating downwards through the azure,
They will cluster round your treasure,
Whisp'ring them to Baby.

They will tell her many a story
Of their Golden City's glory—
Wiser than her grandsire hoary,
Happy little Baby.

Purer sight to her is given,
All the star-nailed gates are riven,
Opening up a view of heaven
In her dreams to Baby.

THOMAS BRACKEN.

—Saturday Advertiser.

A RARE DISCOVERY.

Now and then some wholesome truth, to which we Catholics are no strangers, is brought to the knowledge of our Protestant brethren, and by them hailed as a new discovery. Just at present it is the fact that Catholics are acquainted with the Ten Commandments. There was a time when we were supposed to be ignorant of the Decalogue; our spiritual advisers gave us, according to some, only nine commandments. So general was this belief among Protestants that a newspaper writer of Baltimore showed his ignorance by an open letter to Chief Justice Taney decrying the iniquity of this mutilation of the moral law.

But now, forsooth, *The Congregationalist* has discovered that not four per cent, of Protestant public school children can repeat the Commandments at all. It has further opened its eyes to the fact that those who can say them are Catholics. Thus the ignorant Papists have put to shame the descendants of the Puritans on their own ground, namely, knowledge of the word of God in its most essential parts.

To us, as we have said, this is no surprise. It is but a conspicuous example of the blindness of those who view the Church from a sectarian standpoint. They can never see her as she is, but must always lay to her charge the effects of their own distorted vision.

Given a community with such knowledge of their religion as the Catholic Church desires to give, and they will be found orderly, obedient to recognized authority, human and divine. Without such knowledge the most thorough secular education will result only in that state, well described in Holy Writ, where every man did what was right in his own eyes.—*Pilot*.

THE IRISH IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK has been getting up an elaborate census, which contains many valuable statistics. We learn from it that in 1865 the Irish born population of New York city was 199,084, an increase of 23,349 in twenty years, the same population in 1855 having been 175,735. The smallness of this increase is surprising, considering the constant pouring of immigrants from Ireland during these two decades. According to these figures there has been a very distinct decline in the relative strength of the native Irish element in New York in the period named. In 1855 the percentage of Irish born residents was 28, and in 1875 it had fallen to 20.

Foreigners of other nationalities, and the native born element, had increased so much faster than the Irish, that the percentage of the latter had fallen as stated. The total population in 1855 was 629,810, and in 1875 it had risen to 1,041,000. A very large part of the native-born element should, of course, be credited to Irish parentage, and this changes the matter somewhat, though it does not alter the main facts of a relative decline.

The Germans *per contra*, advanced. They numbered 97,572 in 1855, and in 1875 they were credited with 165,012. Thus, while the increase in the total population was 62 per cent, the German increase was nearly 75 per cent. This is to a great extent accounted for by the German immigration to this country immediately after the war with France.

Of the whole population of New York city, however, only 18 per cent, are unadulterated native, the remaining 82 per cent, being either of foreign birth or foreign parentage. The total number of foreign born was 446,000 and the children born to foreign parents numbered about 400,000. The whole number of Irish in the State of New York in 1875 was 517,000, of Germans 367,000 and of English 119,000. The total native-born population in that year was 3,200,000 and the total foreign-born was close on 1,200,000. On the basis given for New York city, the children of foreign parentage in the State should have numbered about 1,000,000.—*Pilot*.

A FEARFUL REPORT FROM CHINA.

THE Rev. S. Wells Williams, in a letter dated February 10th, says:— This day was the worst of all. I saw abundant proof of men eating clay or stones, and bought three stone cakes. The stone is the same as our soft stone pencils. It is reduced to dust and mixed with millet husks, in different proportions, and then baked. It does not look bad, but tastes like what it is—dust. The dead seem to-day to number more than on any previous day, for there were twenty-nine in eighteen miles along the road, and the circumstances were more frightful. In one valley the road branches into two, and my servant took one while I took the other—once each side the stream. On his road, the servant saw a woman lying in a ditch after being robbed of all she had, and still moving, though unconscious of any one passing by. Further on we saw a man's head cut clean from his body—a cruel murderer's deed. We saw also among the dead some wounded heads, but not done by the wolves, dogs, or birds. The dogs barked and howled at us when we drove them off from the dead. Many of the corpses seen when we were going had disappeared, but their places were more than supplied by others.

To these details of what I saw I give you a briefer account of what I have heard. Some men coming from Sichum, on their way to Peking, said that along the whole way they saw dead bodies here and there. Snow had fallen in Honan province a foot deep, and about eight inches in Shansi to the west and northwest, and none further north in that province. In all that region west of this the cold had been unusual. The soft stone is sold at from 2 to 5 mills a pound, the bark from 5 to 7 mills per pound for food. The roots or sweet flags are dug, but they cause the face to swell. Grain is there for four times the usual price, and turnips and cabbages five or six times. Flour is 7, 8 and 9 mills per ounce. In every city I passed through the report was twenty, thirty, or forty dying daily. At Ping Yang ten great pits had been filled, and two carts were employed in carting the dead. One innkeeper told us that one of his customers reported having counted 270 dead on the road in three days' journey. Whole families, old and young, die in their houses and lie there unburied. In one district a third of the population are dead, and the people maintain that in many towns fully one-half have perished, and they know villages where formerly dwelt 300, 400, and even 500 people of whom not more than a hundred now remain.

THE IRISH LAITY ON CATHOLIC EDUCATION.

THE Catholics of Ireland are evidently resolved that their educational interests shall not suffer for want of agitation. The fact that the laity as well as the clergy are urgent for Catholic rights in education was demonstrated by the aggregate meeting in the Rotunda, Dublin, on the 26th April, when an immense audience, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, expressed the sentiments of the Catholics of Ireland on the subject. Except for the fact that words of approbation were received from Pope Leo and Cardinal Cullen, and that the Primate of Ireland was called to the second chair, it may be considered as strictly a lay meeting.

As the Lord Mayor remarked, the Catholics of Ireland seek no exceptional privileges, no unjust advantages, they ask simply equality in educational opportunities, as they have gained equality in religious status. In a letter read by Mgr. Woodlock, President of the Catholic University of Ireland, Cardinal Cullen said that the amount of infidelity caused by bad schools at the present day is appalling; and a case was mentioned of a young officer, with an Italian name, who studied at an infidel university in Belgium, and who having arrived in Ireland to assist the Fenians, and being made prisoner and confined in Kilmainham, professed himself an atheist, and laughed at everything in the way of religion.

A resolution was moved by the Right Hon. Wm. Coogan, M.P., and seconded by P. J. Smyth, M.P., declaring that educational equality can be attained only by the concurrent endowment or dis-endowment of educational institutions. The latter gentlemen showed that as it was wholly a domestic question it should be settled according to the will of the people of Ireland, no imperial interests being concerned. A second resolution declared that as all other denominations in Ireland enjoy the advantage of universities which fully meet their educational wants, and are not at variance with their religious opinions, the Catholics of Ireland have an undoubted right to a Catholic University endowed with every advantage and privilege given to other universities. The Earl of Granard, M.P., and The O'Connor Don, M.P., supported a resolution calling on the Queen to have introduced at once the bill on intermediate education, promised in her speech at the opening of the session, and to recognise the long-deferred claims of Irish Catholics in this branch of the education question. The O'Connor Don stated that he had given notice of his resolution to oppose the Queen's College votes, and the Hon. Judge Little moved that it was the imperative duty of Irish members to give the most rigorous opposition to any future appropriation of the public revenues to the support of the Queen's Colleges, until there is some support given to the Catholic University. In conclusion, the claims of Catholic teachers and parochial schools were urged, and a deputation was appointed to present the resolutions to the Prime Minister. The meeting may be regarded as one of the most significant and influential ever held by the laity of Ireland of late years, and its forcible and comprehensive presentation of Catholic claims in education, though it may not meet with immediate success, may, by the intelligent and consolidated Catholic opinion revealed, eventually lead to it.

It is now alleged that the disastrous explosion at Minneapolis, caused by the ignition of the mill dust, might have been prevented by proper ventilation. Similar explosions occurred in Scotland and England in former years, and their causes were so fully explained that all flour-mill owners knew not only the danger but the remedies. It is such carelessness as this that embitters the labouring man towards the capitalist.

THE SMITH AMERICAN ORGAN,

The finest Cabinet Organs in the World.

STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The following statements are guaranteed by the subscribers:—

- I. The Smith Organ Company have been in existence for upwards of 26 years, and have made nearly eighty thousand organs.
- II. The Smith Organ has always commanded the market wherever introduced, by its own merit and without the assistance of advertising.
- III. The Smith Organ has been pronounced in all fair competitions to be the best.
- IV. The Smith Organ is remarkable beyond all others for its power, and the superior sweetness, fulness, and voice-like quality of tone.
- V. Since the introduction of these instruments into the Australian colonies, their success has been unprece-dented.
- VI. Customers who have once heard them buy no other.
- VII. The agents exhibit the Smith Organ in their rooms alongside organs by Mason and Hamlyn, George Wood and Co., Prince, Eaton, &c., so that customers may judge for themselves of their superiority.
- VIII. The much admired organ now in the Academy of Music, Melbourne, was built by the Smith Company.
- IX. The Smith Organs are delivered in Dunedin at Melbourne prices, and will be found to cost less than inferior makes.
- X. The Smith Organ more nearly resembles the pipe organ than any reed instrument yet made, and is the most suitable for churches, halls, and large buildings.

ALLAN & CO. (WILKIE), Melbourne,
Australian Agents,

CHAS. BEGG & CO., Dunedin,
Sub-Agents for New Zealand.

JAMES COUSTON,
PLUMBER, GASFITTER, ZINC-WORKER,
&c., &c.,
WALKER STREET.

Orders punctually attended to.

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!!
Pin converted into Central Fire Guns; Muzzle-loaders converted into Breech-loaders; superior workmanship, by thoroughly experienced man from the leading Gun Makers in Edinburgh. Telephones, all kinds of Electrical, Philosophical and Surgical Instruments made to order. Sewing Machines repaired on the shortest notice.—CHARLES HENRY, Gunsmith, Maclaggan Street.

V.  R.

By Special Appointment.

M. FLEMING, Pink of Fashion Dress Bootmaker to His Excellency Sir George Fergusson Bowen, late Governor of New Zealand. M. Fleming begs to inform his kind supporters and the public at large that he is prepared to make the neatest and most fashionable style of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots to order, up to the full pink of fashion, at 15 per cent. less than his usual price, at the beginning of the year 1878. One trial, and he is bound to please the eye and fit the foot. George-street, Dunedin.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC OF DUNEDIN.

E. K. M'LESKEY,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
Rattray Street,

In returning thanks to his numerous friends and the public for their liberal patronage and support for so many years conferred on him, begs to announce that he has just completed new and extensive Premises, with all the latest appliances for the Manufacture of Boots and Shoes of every description, wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the requirements of all who may favour him with their patronage. Every style of work got up on the premises, and guaranteed best material and workmanship.

W. M. FORSTER,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST,

Corner of WALKER and PRINCES STREETS

Prescriptions accurately compounded from the purest drugs. Patent and Proprietary Medicines.

MELBOURNE HOUSE,
(Opposite the York Hotel).
GEORGE-STREET.

JOHN ELLIOTT,
is now offering his large and well selected Stock of his own manufacture and imported

BOOTS AND SHOES
at prices that cannot fail to secure a large increase of public patronage.

Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots, Shoes, &c., in great variety and very cheap.

Orders promptly and carefully executed. One trial respectfully solicited.

JOHN ELLIOTT,
Boot and Shoe Manufacturer and Importer.

WE HAVE FOR SALE,

On Hand, and to Arrive—

Sheep Nets, 40 to 50 yards long

Corn Sacks—full weight—Calcutta's

400-gallon Iron Tanks and 200-gallon Water Butts

Rock Salt

Fencing Wires

Clovers—We have a shipment of sorts, just to hand, fresh and good

Turnip Seeds, both Colonial grown and imported

Rape Seed to arrive, also

Cocksfoot and Rye-grass Seeds

A shipment of Mitchell's Grain and Grass Seed, Sowing Machines (with the latest improvements) adapted for sowing turnip seed broadcast at from 6 to 12 oz. per acre. These machines soon recoup the cost, through the saving of seed.

We are Agents for Nicholson's Reapers, and have on hand a variety of Extras.

We have still a few Extras for Pirie's Ploughs.

Double-furrow Ploughs by Murray and Co., of Banff—we have a few of these for Sale. cheap.

Barn Fanners

Potato Digging Machine, &c., &c.

NIMMO AND BLAIR,
FORWARDING

AND

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
Princes-street South, Dunedin.

STAFFORDSHIRE WAREHOUSE, MACLAGGAN STREET.

Established by D. Weir, A.D. 1861.

The subscriber begs to intimate to his numerous friends and the public, that a dissolution of partnership has taken place in the late firm of Weir and Samson, Princes street, Dunedin, and would respectfully draw the attention of citizens, storekeepers, hotel proprietors, private families, and parties about to furnish, that he has fitted the above warehouse, which is now replete with new goods, consisting of China, Glass, Earthenware, Lampware, and Ironmongery, all of which has been lately purchased in auction for cash, and imported from the best manufacturers in the United Kingdom at much lower prices and reduced rates than ever hitherto.

Possessing a thorough knowledge of the trade, and being now under almost no business expenses, I am in a position to offer goods considerably under any house in the trade. Please test the truth of this assertion.

Thanking my numerous patrons for past favours and support, and soliciting a continuance of the same,

I am, yours respectfully,

DAVID WEIR,

Staffordshire Warehouse, Maclaggan-st. N.B.—One door above the Arcade. All packing guaranteed.

IN THANKING my numerous

Friends and Customers for the very liberal patronage I have received, I beg that they will extend the same to my successor,

MR. A. DORNWELL,

Whom I have every confidence in recommending.

JOHN MACKLEY.

With reference to the above, the undersigned pledges himself to keep up the good reputation of the Oldest Establishment in Dunedin by keeping none but the very Primest of Ox Beef, Wether Mutton, Dairy Fed Pork, &c.

Families and Shipping supplied with every article in the trade.

Agent for Mr. GEAR, of Wellington, for his Superior Preserved Meats, Soups, &c.

Agent for Mr. GREEN, Christchurch, for Hams, Bacon, and Lard.

WANTED, a Suitable Site for a Model Slaughter-house, within easy distance of town, guarantee given that no smell of nuisance therefrom, the cattle being all housed and the place cleaned up hourly.

I wish to arrange for a Regular Supply of Dairy-fed Pork and Veal.

Beef Hams, Pork Hams, and Bacon, from Dairy-fed Pigs; Mutton Hams, Spiced Beef, Smoked Beef and Tongues, from 10th inst.

A. DORNWELL,
Smithfield Market Co,

PRINCES STREET SOUTH, (Opposite Foot of Walker Street.)

Dunedin, May, 1878.

I beg respectfully to inform my numerous Friends and the Public that I have commenced Business as GROCER & GENERAL PROVISION MERCHANT, in those centrally situated premises, between the Gridiron Hotel and Messrs. Scaulan Bros. & Co., Oil and Colour Merchants. Having had 12 years experience in the Grocery Business, and being well acquainted with all its Branches, I trust by attention and civility, and keeping nothing but genuine articles, to merit a share of public patronage.

Note the Address—

JAMES BEVERIDGE,

(From J. Peterson & Co.,)

Princes Street South, Opposite Foot of Walker Street, Dunedin.

I HAVE this day sold to Messrs. GILMOUR BROS. & CO. my interest in the business hitherto carried on by me in Princes Street South, as Baker, Grocer, Wine, Spirit and Provision Merchant; and, in taking this opportunity of thanking my numerous customers for the liberal support accorded to me during the past ten years, would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same to my successors.

D. WOOD.

WITH reference to the above, GILMOUR BROS. desire to return their thanks to the inhabitants of Dunedin and suburbs for the liberal amount of patronage bestowed on them in Walker Street during the past four years, and in purchasing the above business, beg to intimate that they have admitted Mr. Robt. M. Meffen, late of D. Miller's, George Street, as a member of their firm, the business of which will be carried on under the style of GILMOUR BROS. & CO.

They hope by keeping first-class goods at lowest possible prices, combined with strict attention to business, to merit a still further share of public patronage.

Princes and Walker Streets,
Dunedin, May 1, 1878.

THE FILTH OF SECULARISM ONCE MORE.

PEOPLE wonder why Catholics insist upon having Catholic schools, with Catholic teachers, Catholic pupils, Catholic school books, Catholic management, Catholic association, Catholic atmosphere. Our reasons are manifold, but distilled down they amount to a lively dread of the horrors which Superintendent Field, of Brooklyn, anticipated from the system, a few years since, and which another official, Mr. Comstock, is ready to prove have already been produced. "There are," says this investigator, "three public schools in Brooklyn where, lately, I found girls from eight to thirteen years of age who had read within the last six months the most obscene and filthy matter, and I have in my possession some of the same taken from these little girls. I one day interviewed some ten or fifteen of these little girls, either in or out of school. I found twelve girls in one school, or former pupils of the same, who had the most infamously vile matter. In another school I found among the boys an obscene book of the worst possible character. This was taken there by a boy of most respectable parents living in an elegant home. On one street I found four brown stone houses where the girls in three of these elegant houses had or had had these vile articles. In another place a little girl, thirteen years of age, went to her bureau drawer and took out a sealed box, and, breaking the seal, gave me a most infamous paper which she had copied off, and on searching this box I found others of the same character. Another little girl had carried one of these infernal things to and from school in her geography, and was sent home for it. Another one took them home and was found showing them to a little cousin." No wonder that the late Professor Agassiz was able to discover that the soiled doves of Boston attributed their ruin to the fatal influences which surrounded them in public schools of the immaculate commonwealth of Boston. It is not alone in our public schools that this vile trade of obscenity flourishes. We find in a Protestant paper of this week an account of a woman who "came to this city several years ago from Cleveland, O., bringing with her a diploma from a reputable medical college, and the best testimonials. She has been a member of Dr. Deems's church, and has been considered a physician in good standing, and has practised in families of wealth and position. At the request of Mr. Peter Cooper, she has delivered several free courses of lectures on physiological subjects at the Cooper Union, and has delivered many private lectures at her own home. But all this has been only a cover for traffic of the vilest kind—a traffic that has been carried on so secretly that it is only within two or three weeks that she has been suspected. Mr. Comstock, after obtaining unquestionable proofs of her criminality by himself calling on her and purchasing some of the articles that she sold, had her arrested, and she will undoubtedly receive the full penalty of the law. The offence of Mrs. Chase "is a more grave one," as regards the safety of the public, "than that of 'Madame Restell.'" The latter made no secret about her business, but conducted it boldly, and even advertised it in the papers. No one called upon her except deliberately, and with a definite purpose. But Mrs. Chase inveigled women into attending her lectures, and afterwards into buying her vile instruments, who would never have dreamed of going to a person like "Madame Restell." When Mr. Comstock asked her if she were not afraid of the law, she replied to her supposed customer, "Oh, no; you see I have been selling these articles for the last two years. The business has been carried on in the most quiet way. No one is the wiser for it outside of my own patrons. I don't advertise, for I have no idea of falling into the clutches of the law. I don't want to have Anthony Comstock get hold of me." Truly the example and lesson of the Cities of the Plain are forgotten; Sodom and Gomorrah and Pompeii have been revived.—*Catholic Review.*

THE LABOUR TROUBLES IN SAN FRANCISCO.

[From the *San Francisco Monitor.*]

WE can perceive, from the remarks of many of our eastern and foreign contemporaries, that they do not properly understand the nature of the so-called Workingmen's Movement in this State, and that they have very erroneous ideas respecting its condition and prospects. It is our intention to set them right as briefly but as thoroughly as we can, and explain the agitation as it now exists.

The Workingmen's Movement in California owes its origin directly to the labour strikes and riots in Pittsburgh, Chicago, Baltimore, and other eastern cities. We had a weak repetition of those disturbances in San Francisco, and a body of men was organized, somewhat after the style of the old Vigilantes, to preserve the peace of the city. Many think they were illegally brought together, and directed by irresponsible parties. However, it seems to us that it was a weakness on the part of the authorities to allow them at all, seeing that the proper and legal forces at their disposal were not called into requisition, much less overpowered; and the general opinion at present is that they did more harm than good, though they claim the credit of having saved the city from destruction. After these disturbances were quelled, some numbers of workingmen began to assemble occasionally on a vacant space of ground near the new City Hall, and made famous as the "Sand lots" to discuss their real or imaginary grievances, and to argue about some, (according to them) much needed reforms. Here it was that Denis Kearney came first to the front and rendered himself notorious. Destitute of education, deficient in intellect, with nothing attractive about him, he nevertheless had a rough vigour of speech which attracted auditors. He was joined in time by other agitators, with more ability and even less principle than himself, and soon the meetings became largely attended. Immunity made the speakers bold, as they fancied they could override the law, and before long profanity, sedition, threats of incendiarism and murder, as well as openly avowed threats of revolution, became the chief ingredients of the "sand lot" oratory. The excitement grew rapidly and soon became intense. The public mind was profoundly disturbed, business decreased, and uneasiness became general. The city authorities made one effort to stop the incendiary talk, but it was so awkwardly done that the victory was left with the agitators, and

they became bolder than ever. Kearney assumed dictatorial airs, bullied all who opposed him, took possession of meetings called by reputable citizens, and would let nobody speak but men of his own choosing. Then Vigilantes began to organise and arm secretly to "put down" Kearney, and it was generally rumoured that they intended taking him from his home at night and hanging him, together with some of the principal leaders. Thus the would-be defenders of law and order were as criminal in intent, and as illegal in formation as the "Kearneyites." A dreadful collision was apparently imminent—the safety of our city was gravely imperilled.

At this critical juncture there spoke out one man who was not terrified by the danger, who bowed not down before either Vigilantes or Kearneyites. His Grace the Archbishop issued a pastoral forbidding his faithful children from associating themselves with any secret organizations, and also from attending any meetings at which sedition was spoken or threats of violence indulged in. This was the first serious check put to the mad course of the disturbers. Many of the workmen of the city, probably a majority of them, are Catholics, and, of course, they listened respectfully to the voice of their beloved prelate. In consequence the attendance at the "sand lots" began to diminish; then the leaders fell out among themselves, and hurled charges of traitorism, corruption, etc., at each other, and the whole movement appears on the down grade. The action of the Archbishop was warmly endorsed by the Press of the whole State, almost without exception, and was most gratifying, we might say to the entire community. Numbers of the better classes of workmen saw the perilous road they were treading and retraced their steps.

Kearney and his gang, however, kept up their old tactics, breaking up meetings and intimidating their adversaries wherever they could. Last evening the quondam dictator, Kearney, was violently thrust out from a meeting into which he had tried to obtrude himself unbidden. He formed another meeting of his own in the street, and blocked up the thoroughfare. The police, fearing a conflict between the rival factions, as also desirous of clearing the street, dispersed Kearney's crowd and had to use their clubs very freely to do so. For some time the scene was one of intense excitement and terrible confusion, when the officers charged upon the tumultuous assembly, and the slightest accident might have precipitated a riot that would have made the streets run with blood. The conduct of the police was admirable. They were cool, brave, and not inclined to use more violence than was absolutely necessary. And, in this connection, we feel impelled to urge upon the Board of Supervisors the pressing necessity of their at once filling up the ranks of the police to the number allowed by law. We demand that they do so on the part of the community, whose lives, peace and property are endangered by their inaction. It is well understood by the public that petty quarrels over a small question of patronage are at the bottom of the deadlock now existing between them and the Police Commissioners. Will these gentlemen Supervisors be good enough to lay aside their bickerings and listen to the call of duty? That is precisely what the citizens expect from them, and we trust that they will pay attention. They incur a fearful responsibility unless they take speedy and effective measures to secure the peace and good order of the city. And they may rest satisfied they will be held to strict account for it.

KEARNEY, THE AGITATOR OF SAN FRANCISCO.

DENNIS KEARNEY, until last week the "President of the Workingmen's Party of San Francisco," was actually in the ranks of the Committee of Safety last July, and did his part in the suppression of the riots; he had no affiliation with the hoodlums whatever. Those riots did, however, in one sense give rise to this new political party. For it awakened in Kearney and others of his acquaintance a train of thought on the labour question which soon afterwards found voice on the corners of the streets, and from that grew into an organization which numbers to-day—only six months from the date of its birth—hundreds of thousands of active working members and sympathizing friends. The organization, if wisely directed, might be productive of great benefit to the working men and to the country; but there is danger that wild counsel will be taken and reckless movements inaugurated which must recoil with disastrous effects on the popular body.

Dennis Kearney is an Irishman from the county of Cork, and is now thirty-one years of age. He came to New York when eleven years old, and from that time onward, for ten years, he sailed between Boston, New York, and Baltimore in the Connecticut, Bonding Billow, Joseph Cheston, and other vessels. He arrived in San Francisco in 1868, as first officer of the Shooting Star, from Alexandria, Va. He followed the sea-faring business for about five years on the coast, then found work on the wharf as a foreman of labourers, and soon after he became boss drayman on a small scale. His personal appearance, from an intellectual standpoint, is not attractive. His hair comes down low on his forehead, and is thick and towsy, of the buffalo style. His face is not repulsive, but is not winning or enchanting by any means, and he has managed to get it well browned, or takes pride in deeping it dirty. In his habiliments he is indifferent to the allurements of the artist tailor. He is slouchy in his make-up and in his gait. Of course, he has honestly earned his costume, and has a right to wear what he pleases; but there is a suspicion that he might be less popular if he dressed better. A Diogenes is more to the liking of the multitude than is a Beau Brummell, and Kearney shows his appreciation of that predilection in sticking to the drayman's well-worn toggery, and eschewing new broadcloth.

His training for public speaking was attained at Sunday debates on the social and political questions of the day in a small reformers' hall in San Francisco. He is neither slow of speech nor delicate in utterance. His language is of the ordinary street stamp, largely interspersed with strong adjectives and cursing epithets. He seems perfectly indifferent about the judgment of others, and evidently regards Dennis Kearney as the best judge of what he should say and how he should say it.—*Exchange.*

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Ireland under English Rule, by the Abbe Peraud, 7s 6d; by post, 9s.

The Irish Church Freeman's Commission, 4s 6d; by post, 5s 4d.

The life and times of Cloncurry, by William John Fitzpatrick, 9s; by post, 10s 2d.

History of the Arch-Bishops of Dublin by the Rev. Dr. Moran, 10s 6d; by post, 11s 10d.

Essays on the Early Irish Church, by Rev. Dr. Moran, 9s; by post 10s.

Malone's Church History of Ireland, 10s 6d; by post, 11s 2d.

Dissertation on Irish History by Rev. M. Kelly, D.D., 10s 6d; by post, 11s 8d.

Moore's Travels in Search of a Religion, with notes and illustrations, by Thomas Moore, 5s 6d; by post, 6s.

Poems, by T. D. Sullivan, 5s 6d; by post, 6s.

The O'Toole's of Ferasmalan, by John O'Toole, Esq., 5s 6d; by post, 6s.

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T E S T I M O N I A L S
TO
PROFESSOR GUSSCOTT.

Dunedin, June 17th, 1878.

To PROFESSOR GUSSCOTT—Sir—I can with confidence recommend your treatment for worms, as after my children had taken your worm exterminator I can assure you I was perfectly astonished to find in the course of two days the number of worms they had passed. You can make any use of this small acknowledgement you wish.

I remain yours truly,
THOS. H. DAVIDSON,

Moray place.

To PROFESSOR GUSSCOTT—Sir—I have much pleasure in testifying to the efficacy of your King of Pain. I have been troubled for a long time with a bad cough, wheezing, and tightness of the region of the chest. I am happy to say that by the use of your King of Pain (three bottles) I am now perfectly cured of the sufferings I have so long endured.

Yours most grateful,
J. HERRIES.

Princes street.

To PROFESSOR GUSSCOTT—Sir—I have been troubled with rheumatism and sciatica in the hip joints for the past five years, and racked with pain day and night, and deprived of sleep, and not able to attend to my business, with excruciating pains. I was advised to try your herbal treatment. I am 43 years of age, and I am happy to say that I am free from pain, and have perfect use of my limbs, and can attend to my business as well as I could ten years ago. Hoping this statement of mine may be beneficial to others who have been affected in a similar way.

I remain,
Yours truly,
THOMAS FERGUSON.
George street, Dunedin.

Dunedin, June 3, 1878.

To PROFESSOR GUSSCOTT.—Sir,—I am happy to inform you that I am able to return home after your treatment of four weeks duration, having been troubled with dropsy this last four years. I have been tapped twice; I have been under the doctors in Oamaru, and also in Dunedin, and never received any benefit from their treatment. When my sister called on you last April you told her if I would come to St. Kilda and stop with her you would treat me for a fortnight free of charge, and after that time, if I were no better, you required no payment; but I am happy to inform you that I feel as well as I ever have felt, and free of dropsy, and can eat and sleep well. I trust that your days may be long in Dunedin. You can be assured that I will speak of the cure you have effected on me on my return home, as I leave my sister to-morrow.

I remain, your's ever grateful,
MRS. ISABELLA FRASER.

St. Kilda, June 10, 1878.

To PROFESSOR GUSSCOTT.—Sir,—I am happy to inform you that you have fulfilled your promise. I have been suffering from bleeding piles for the last eight years. I have tried many doctors, but could only get temporary relief. I came down from Mount Ida, and hearing so much talk about you being so clever in curing so many chronic complaints I thought I would give you a trial, and, I am happy to say, with the most satisfactory results, that you have made a perfect cure of me. I know of several in Mount Ida who have been troubled with the same complaint for years, and many of them know I have had to give up work having been so bad. I give you this statement as I am well known at Mount Ida, and, believe me, I shall be happy to let any one know where they can get a perfect cure, and at a small fee, for I have spent scores of pounds without receiving any benefit.

I am, yours ever thankful.

DAVID JONES,

Mount Ida.

June 14, 1878.
P.S.—I have told several here of the cure you have made of me, so you may expect many orders for medicine.

D. J.

To PROFESSOR GUSSCOTT.—Sir—Having been troubled with asthma for the last seven years, on several occasions I have been propped up in a bed, and many times I had to get up and walk to get a breath of air, and had become so bad that I was not able to attend to business; in fact, I had become a burden to myself and the people with whom I was stopping. When I came to you, you told me all my symptoms, which gave me confidence to place myself under your treatment, and being a believer of herbs, and seeing the large assortment in your establishment, and also the references from other sufferers the same as myself, in looking back to the time of my suffering so long, and spending so much money without receiving any benefit from the treatment until I applied to you.

I remain, yours ever thankful,

DONALD SMITH,

Great King street.

Dunedin, May 30th.

Dunedin, April 5th, 1878.

To PROFESSOR GUSSCOTT.—Dear Sir—I have much pleasure in giving you my testimony to the very effectual cure you have performed on me. For twelve years I have been afflicted with liver complaint and palpitation of the heart. I have tried several doctors in Melbourne and Dunedin also, but none seemed to do me any good. But after being under treatment for six weeks, I am as well as ever I have been in my life. I would recommend everyone suffering from the same complaint to place themselves under your treatment.

I remain,

Yours respectfully,
ALEXANDER LUCAS,
George-street, Dunedin.

Port Chalmers, 18th June, 1878.

PROTESTANT BURIAL IN IRELAND.

AN industrious person in Ireland—his name, Mr. R. Barry O'Brien, deserves to be recorded—has been spending some superfluous postage stamps, strategy, and time which does not appear to be very valuable, in interviewing by letters various Protestants connected with Ireland, on the very singular question whether it is true that "the grave of a Protestant has no sanctity for the Irish." We presume that no sane person who knew Ireland or the Irish could have any doubt on the point, and if any others had such doubts it was scarcely worth while to hopelessly try to disabuse them. Nevertheless, the absurd question has been an excuse for various more or less public Protestants saying some complimentary things of their Irish fellow-countrymen, and as it is somewhat more useful to find the Protestant Irish talking well of the Catholic Irish than to find the latter acting decently at the Protestant graves, we notice some of the comments. Mr. W. H. E. Lecky says: "I know nothing about St. Michan's except that it is situated in one of the most disreputable parts of Dublin; but surely the general assertion that 'the grave of a Protestant has no sanctity for the Irish,' hardly requires a serious answer. Everyone who knows Ireland knows that this is untrue. The Irish law of burial is much more liberal than the English law, and its very satisfactory working is one of the best arguments of English Liberals. Probably the most imposing memorial monument erected of late years in Ireland is the noble cross erected to the memory of Mr. Herbert of Muckross, by a tenantry who are chiefly Catholic. Protestant landlords have long been the most popular members in a large number of the most Catholic constituencies in Ireland, and when an agrarian war has subsisted between landlord and tenant it has always shown itself quite irrespective of creed. The funeral of Lord Leitrim was a great scandal, and the language employed about Lord Leitrim in Parliament has been, if possible, still more disgraceful, but the former at best is not unparalleled. When Lord Londonderry committed suicide in 1822 his coffin was borne to Westminster Abbey amid the insults of the crowd, and in the *Gentlemen's Magazine* of 1788 you may find an account of a very similar scene which took place at the funeral of Bishop Burnet." Lord Inchiquin, not a very Irish peer, in reference to the same matter says: "So far as my experience goes, the statement that the 'grave of a Protestant has no sanctity for the Irish' is perfectly unwarrantable. The funerals of Protestants are nearly always attended by large numbers of Roman Catholics, and their graves are treated with equal respect." Lord Leconfield writes: "During the few years that I have become more directly intimate and acquainted with the Irish people, no instance, to my knowledge, has occurred of any outrage on the grave of a Protestant by a fellow-countryman of the Roman Catholic religion." Lord Waterford writes from Carraghmore:—"As far as the south of Ireland goes I quite agree with the remarks you make in your letter. There are, unfortunately, people in this country who live by agitation, and would try and teach the people to believe that because a man is a landlord and a Protestant he must therefore be their enemy. These agitators give Ireland a bad name, and, as far as I have ever seen, not at all deserved." Lord Devon has no hesitation in stating that, so far as his experience of Irish life extends, he does not believe that there "are any grounds" for the assertion that the "grave of a Protestant has no sanctity for the Irish." A very respectable Protestant clergyman of Dublin, Rev. W. S. Carroll, writes: "My own experience of over thirty years' ministry enables me to say that I never knew an instance of Catholic hostility or disrespect at a Protestant funeral. I have seen in the papers accounts of disturbances at funerals in Ireland as well as in England, and in both countries, I dare say, the disturbances were owing to local causes, and in the accounts of both there may have been exaggeration. For instance, at Sir John Grey's funeral, at which I officiated, it was reported that there was very bad behaviour, and that I was assaulted, &c. There was no bad behaviour beyond an unseemly eagerness and crushing to get near the coffin after the service was over; and so far as the assault on me, they made way for me to pass out. Whatever Mr. Long says you may depend upon; but the rowdiness of tipsy corner boys of the North Liberties of Dublin is a slight premise for a universal conclusion. Possibly some extra sectarian rancour may survive amongst that class in Saint Michan's parish from the fact that the Irish Church Missions were cradled there. If the Redemptorist Fathers were to open a Mission in Sandy-row, Belfast, would you be surprised at a shindy?"—*Catholic Review*.

FATHER CURCI'S RECONCILIATION.

THE following letter, presented to Pope Leo on the 26th of April, will be read with gratification by Catholics:—

HOLY FATHER,—The priest Charles Mary Curci having become aware that his recent writings and acts have caused scandal to some, as has been remarked to him by pious and learned personages, and desirous of avoiding even the shadow of suspicion on his part, comes to throw himself at the feet of your Holiness, to declare that he adheres fully, and without any reservation of heart or feeling, to all the teachings and all the prescriptions of the Catholic Church, and in particular to all that the Sovereign Pontiffs, and quite recently your Holiness, in the Encyclical letter 'Inscrutabili,' etc., teach as to the temporal power of the Holy See. He deploras any annoyances which his writings may have caused to your Holiness or your predecessor, as he has always entertained the sincerest sentiments of filial homage and most docile obedience to the Vicar of Jesus Christ, to whom he submits his judgment as the sole and legitimate judge competent to decide on what conduces to the real usefulness and veritable benefit of the Church and the welfare of souls. He makes this declaration as a sincere Catholic, as he always has been and still remains; and while withdrawing all that your Holiness deems worthy of censure, he places himself entirely in your hands, ready to follow everywhere and always your infallible directions.

(Signed,)

CHARLES MARY CURCI, Priest."

THE TEMPORAL POWER OF THE POPES.

(Concluded.)

"Our ultimate aim," they openly declare, "is that of Voltaire and of the French Revolution: the total annihilation of Catholicity and of every idea of Christianity." This is the end aimed at by the Protestant schools already opened in many towns in Italy; it is to this that all hostility against the clergy is directed; this is what it is sought to accomplish by ridding the laws, education, marriage, and finally society, from what is called *theocratic tyranny*. It is to this that independence, renovation, progress, as they understand it, that is the abolition of Catholic worship, the annihilation of the religion of Jesus Christ, the destruction of faith in souls, a return to the darkness of Paganism, resolve themselves. This plan of conspiracy is by no means obscure to any one who does not refuse to open his eyes. But how is it to be carried out? It is to be carried out, (listen attentively to this, dearly beloved, that you may not fall into the snares of the wicked), it is to be carried out by multiplying assurances, by making protestations, by swearing loudly that there is no desire to touch religion nor to violate it in any manner whatever.

Now, this horrible design being exposed, it is evident that there is no longer any middle course for us: we must either stand with Christ and His Church, that is with the Roman Pontiff, who is the Vicar of the first and Visible Head of the latter, against the enemies of our faith, or stand with those against God and His Church. It is no longer a question of politics, it is a question of conscience. We are no longer permitted to halt between Christ and Belial; we would show ourselves vile and foolish before men, enemies and guilty before God: *Qui non est mecum contra me est*. Constrained, as we are, by this necessity, to decide between the courage of Catholic conscience and adherence to perfidious principles, can I believe even for an instant, that there is one among you who would prefer to take the side of the enemies of the Vicar of Jesus Christ? This would be betraying the traditions of your ancestors; it would be (allow me to use the words of the pact of your country) "to degenerate from the ancient and noble blood of your ancestors," who not only displayed the greatest zeal for the faith, but who even wanted to make a buckler and a rampart of their breasts for the temporal domain of the Sovereign Pontiffs. They knew too well by what an intimate bond the freedom of conscience and the honor and independence of the Catholic family were united to that domain. Even before the time of Charlemagne, that illustrious soldier of the Church, as far back as the year 727, Perugia spontaneously gave itself to the Holy Roman See.

It was at the time that the Emperor Leo the Isaurian, opposing the worship of holy images, was excommunicated by Gregory II. Perugia no longer wishing to be subject to the dominion of a sacrilegious prince, and having abandoned him, pledged itself by a solemn oath to defend for ever the State and the life of the Sovereign Pontiff, under whose authority it was careful to place itself, and all its possessions. When the factions of the Guelphs and Ghibellins sprang up in Italy, Perugia always remained faithful to the Sovereign Pontiffs. If any trouble broke out in Rome against them, Perugia immediately offered them a secure hospitality, where they found safety, and the Conclaves the fullest freedom. This fidelity on the part of Perugia shone forth with marvellous brilliancy under the Pontificate of Alexander IV. The Pope called your fathers *the robust athletes and the picked warriors of the Church, not surpassed in constancy and strength of soul, by the generous Machabees*. But Perugia reached the summit of her glory when, in the first half of the fourteenth century, she carried her victorious army beyond Umbria, which was already subject to her, and reduced the adversaries of the Pontiffs to extremes. Your archives are full of Pontifical Briefs that bear testimony to the assistance given by your ancestors to the Holy See, and to all the blessings with which they were rewarded.

The history of your country is full of splendid feats of valour by which their invincible arms put their enemies to flight, and restored the rebellious regions to the authority of the Church. Such was the extent to which the religious spirit and a love for the Sovereign Pontiff burned in their souls! Ah! if they were to rise up out of their graves, with what noble indignation would they not hurl far from them, the counsels of those who would dispossess the common Father of the Faithful, and rob the Church of her liberty! They made the most complete sacrifice of the goods of this world, and even of life itself, whenever there was any question of defending and honouring the power of the Papacy; and would you be doing too much in abstaining from participating in the sacrilegious enterprise for its destruction? They have merited by the blood they have shed, the glory that surrounds the name of the defenders of the Church, and will you allow yourselves to be misled by those who seek not to have this honour, but who are preparing the most ignominious pages for the history of our country? Ah! rouse up, once more, within your souls those magnanimous and Christian sentiments that your noble ancestors have transmitted to you with their blood; and with the courage that faith imparts, sever, henceforth, all relations with these innovators; ever attach yourselves more closely to the centre of Catholic unity; cast those odious pamphlets that are circulated among you, and in which the majesty of the Sovereign Pontiff is reviled, insulted and outraged, into the fire.

Never in modern times has there been such a period of famine as in the last five years. First in Anatolia (Turkey), then in India, and now in China and Brazil. Tens of thousands have died from sheer starvation. Last month the deaths from this cause in Brazil were reported to be as many as one hundred a day. Government and individuals have done what they can, but are powerless to deal adequately with the calamity.

The King of Portugal has acceded to the request of the governor of Goa, and will allow the body of St. Francis Xavier to be exposed to the veneration of the faithful in December next. Special arrangements are to be made for the accommodation of the thousands who will throng to the scene, also for the preservation of the remains of the saint.

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

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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 "Bellock" 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, Ormolu, &c., and fitted with the most approved Burners. MINTON HOUSE, Princes street, Dunedin. N.B.—Whole Sale Warehouse, Bond street.

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(late Watson and Gow), begs respectfully to inform his numerous Friends and the public generally that he has commenced Business as General Blacksmith and Wheelwright in the premises occupied by the late firm, and trusts, by attention and making none but first-class articles, to merit a share of public patronage. Town and country orders punctually attended to.—Princes-street South, Dunedin.

SATURDAY, 27th JULY,

At 2 o'clock.

TOWNSHIP OF BURKE'S BREWERY.

HENRY DRIVER

has received instructions to sell by auction, at Watson's Hotel, on Saturday, 27th July, at 2 o'clock,

50 Choice Sections in this township.

The survey of this well-known township is now completed, and the present sale embraces some of the choicest sections in the township.

Special attention is directed to these sections. They are charmingly situated, possess great natural advantages, and command magnificent and extensive views of the surrounding scenery, which is unsurpassed.

A well-graded road has been made, being one chain, (66ft.) in width, which runs through the property, the maximum gradient being not greater than parts of Princes-street, Dunedin; and it is formed to a width of 11ft., which renders it a very easy, accessible, and good road. No expense has been spared in its formation, for a distance of 25 chains, which gives access to the whole of the sections now offered for sale. It is proposed to continue the formation the entire length of the road.

The other roads through the property are all 80 links wide, and have been laid off to the best possible advantage.

Terms extremely liberal, viz.:—Deposit, £5 per section; balance by quarterly payments, extending over three years, with 8 per cent. interest added.

Lithographic plans now ready.

SCOTLAND AND THE HOLY SEE.

AUCKLAND, June 29th, 1878.

We learn from the Home papers that the re-establishment of the Roman Catholic hierarchy is now an accomplished fact. His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. in announcing the gratifying fact to the College of Cardinals spoke of Scotland as "an illustrious realm." Well may he have used these words in alluding to her. Not to speak it boastfully, the people of Scotland are the cream of the United Kingdom, the cream of creation, in fact, as a Yankee would express it if he were a Scotchman. Joking aside, when we come to look to the many great men whom Scotland has produced considering the comparatively small number of her population we may justly regard her as an "illustrious realm," yes, the most illustrious realm in Christendom—in an intellectual sense. It should gratify the whole Catholic world to see that Scotland has again become practically a Catholic country, as England became some twenty-five years ago. No doubt her people will in due time make ample reparation for all the insults and injuries they have been inflicting on the Catholic Church during the three centuries of their unhappy alienation from her fold. The Scotch are naturally possessed of a strong religious sense, no less than strong common sense. They broke away from the Catholic fold in a time of comparative ignorance and under a strong delusion. The populace were practised upon by selfish, greedy, and ambitious men, landowners who had "a covetous eye" for the lands of the Church. Their popular passions were also inflamed by proud and fanatical men like Knox, who spoke to them great swelling words about liberty, a sort of licentious liberty which the religion of Christ recognises not, but pointedly condemns. The Scotch rabble, following at the heels of Knox like so many yelling Maori savages, pulled down those splendid buildings which the pious liberality and taste of their Catholic predecessors had raised to the glory of Almighty God, and to provide for educational and charitable purposes. If the Scotchmen of the present day, including your Mr. Macandrew and Dr. Stuart, are not heartily ashamed of the conduct of Knox and his rabble rout of those times and the principles which prompted such deeds, all I can say is they ought to be ashamed. My Presbyterian friends may tell me that Scotland has advanced immensely in national prosperity since Knox's day, and that such national progress is due to the Presbyterian creed. Her wonderful progress in material or secular prosperity is certain. But to argue that this is due to her Presbyterianism is a non-sequitur, an error in logic, a false conclusion, and implies an erroneous notion of the very nature and main design of the Christian religion. The Church of God, the Roman Catholic Church, countenances and encourages every work intended to dignify and adorn human nature, to minister to men's necessities and lawful enjoyment. She, therefore, encourages literature in general and all the arts and sciences. The Universities she established in Scotland still exist to attest the fact. It was within the walls of these Scotch Universities, founded by the Church or under her auspices, that the people of Scotland were originally inspired with that passion for literature and science which they now exhibit, and which has led to such splendid results. Indirectly it is to the past influence of the Catholic Church in Scotland that we are indebted for such men as your Dr. Stuart and Mr. Macandrew—men ardently devoted to the religion of Christ and the good of the people. It augurs rather gross ignorance, or black ingratitude, in Protestant Scotchmen to speak disparagingly of the Catholic Church, as if she were opposed to the cultivation of literature and science in general, or even indifferent to their cultivation. But, then, the Christian religion was never given to men for the purpose of teaching them how to make money, and machinery, power looms, steam engines, iron-plated ships, torpedoes, and so on. *These are the things after which the Turk and heathen eagerly seek.* The Catholic Church was established to teach men how to live piously in a manner pleasing to God, and how to die happily at last, whatever their circumstances, rich or poor, learned or unlearned in a secular sense. In fact, a thoughtful reader of his Bible will see that, in a certain sense, national prosperity is the gift not of God but of Satan, and that God permits him to give or withhold it at his pleasure. Satan took our blessed Lord into a certain position, and was permitted to show him in a vision all the riches, pomp, and glory of the world. He promised to give Him them all if He would only forsake God and serve him. It does not require either the Catholic or Protestant religion to stimulate men to the successful pursuit of wealth, science, and secular learning; self-interest, the impulse of genius, and the love of wealth and fame will do that, independent of any religion. The Pagan Greeks and Romans were far a-head of the Jews in wealth, secular literature, arts, and arms. According to Scotch Protestant logic the religion of these Pagans was far to be preferred to the religion of the Jews. The Pagan creed was far more favourable to national prosperity than the religion of the Jews—the worship of demons better than the worship of the true God, so far as this world was concerned. This is your contention, my Presbyterian friends, is it not, when you instance this great material prosperity of Scotland in Presbyterian times, compared with what it was in Catholic times? On that account you prefer the Presbyterian heresy to the Catholic and Apostolic Faith. Oh! "most lame and impotent conclusion." Whatever progress Scotland may have made in material prosperity since she rejected the Catholic faith she has not, I believe, made a corresponding advance in Christian morals. On the contrary, I err if she has not greatly retrograded in that respect. In point of honesty, truthfulness, temperance, and chastity, I believe the Catholic Scotch—rude though they were in many ways—were superior to the Presbyterian Scotch of our day, with all their boasted education, and refinement, and riches. The Catholic Church sacrifices every thing—learning, science, and wealth—in Catholic lands are sacrificed for God's honour and man's spiritual as well as temporal benefit.

Lord Macaulay remarks that the Protestant faith made a rapid advance for about 50 years after Luther's revolt against the Church, and then suddenly stopt. It has made no progress since. On the contrary the Catholic Church has been slowly but steadily reconquering the "realms" she lost by Luther's apostacy. England and Scotland have virtually been reconquered to the Church now. *Deo gra-*

tias! Thank God for all His mercies. The kirk and her adherents must accept the inevitable; God is stronger than man. It may console you to reflect that the Scotch are "Celts," and not of the Saxon breed—beef-eaters who make their belly their God so often; and the Scotch organisation is spiritual. Some forty years ago, the General Assembly of the Kirk were greatly exercised about the progress of "Popery" in Scotland. They deplored the fact that splendid temples for the "idolatrous worship" of the Catholic Church were being raised in all the principal towns. They, indeed, consoled themselves with the reflection that this increase of "Papists" was mainly due to the influx of Irish Catholics. Still they were striking their roots into the Scottish soil. What would these worthy sons of the Kirk have said had they known that the head of the clan Stuart, the Lord of Bute, and members of the ducal houses of Buccleugh and Sutherland, besides other Scotch ladies and gentlemen of high position, were so soon to go over to Rome and join in her "idolatrous worship." The very idea of such a thing would have made "each particular hair on their head stand on end like quills upon the fretted porcupine." The conversion of Scotch men and women in the middle ranks of life is now no uncommon thing. It is the natural sequence of the diffusion of education among the people generally. A liberal education, so far from being hurtful to the interests of the Catholic Church, as narrow-minded Presbyterians are for ever telling their people, or dupes, is the most likely thing to advance those interests. The Scotch are an inquisitive and canny people, and will not be for ever hood-winked by men of the Dr. Stuart stamp. They have been so too long. I noticed some time back that one of the principal publishing firms in Edinburgh was advertising their intention to bring out a complete edition of Bishop Hay's Works. This looks well. Bishop Hay was himself a convert to the Catholic Church from the Presbyterian heresy. His works *re* the doctrines and duties and ceremonies of the Catholic Church are of a popular character; plainly and clearly and forcibly written, and likely to take the fancy of plain and sensible and candid Scotch Presbyterians, who may read them. Sir Walter Scott used to call poor Constable, his publisher, "the Crafty." I presume there are still crafty publishers to be found in Edinburgh. The one who is about to publish Bishop Hay's works is, possibly, one of their number. He would not be likely to undertake such a spec if he did not see his way to an extensive sale of the works of the worthy Scotch Catholic bishop. Besides Hay is a fine Scotch name, and speaks of gentle blood.

Lord Macaulay, on the occasion of his being elected rector of the university of Glasgow, delivered an address, I need not say, an eloquent and interesting address, from the rector's chair to the students. He reminded them that it was to a Pope one of the Nicholases, the 4th, I think, that they were indebted for the founding of the university in which they were being educated. He paid a splendid tribute to the zeal and munificent liberality of this pope as a patron of letters. I wonder if Dr. Stuart or Mr. Macandrew had sat in the chair of the university of Glasgow, in place of Lord Macaulay, whether they would ever have had the grace and sense of justice to speak in such terms of its illustrious founder? I doubt it much.

Since writing the above I have read a plucky letter in the Auckland *Herald*, signed "Protestant," evidently the production of a red hot Presbyterian Scot. He will have the machinery of the Scotch law put in action against the Pope for daring to send his Cardinals, and political archbishops, and bishops into bonnie Scotland. Well we shall see the result. It is not likely the Pope would take such a grave step as establishing the hierarchy in Scotland without previous consultation with legal authorities on the subject. Will this furious Scot tell us what *civil* power the Pope is attempting to usurp in Scotland by his Bull, re-establishing the hierarchy? Have acts of Parliament any control over our religious acts, rights, or convictions? If so, then, what becomes of the boasted Protestant principles of religious liberty? The late Earl Russell tried to restrain, by a special act of Parliament, the action of the Pope in re-establishing the Roman Catholic hierarchy in England—what did he gain by it? Failure and humiliation. The spirit of justice and the spirit of the age was against him. The Church gained a fresh triumph by the defeat of "Ecclesiastical Titles Bill." The same will be the case in Scotland if these Presbyterian zealots try to obstruct the Pope in Scotland by any tyrannical law infringing on the rights of conscience. The Presbyterians tell us that as we have vicars apostolic in Scotland, bishops for infidels, that is quite enough, and we ought to be satisfied with these bishops—Scotland being a country of many infidels and few Catholics. Well, Scotland *was* a country of infidels up to a late date; but it is now a Catholic country, though it still abounds with infidels and sectarians of various kinds. Under these circumstances the Pope surely is the best judge as to what ecclesiastical organization is now required for the religious wants of Catholic Scotland. The dye is now cast, let the Scotch Kirk and her sons do their worst. It is quite likely rich Presbyterians in Scotland will try the question of the Pope's right by Scotch law to do what he is doing. One enthusiast is said to have given £5000 to fee lawyers. Query,—Would it not be worth Mr Stout's while to visit Scotland, and see if he could get a share of what is going in that line?

A VERY BAD PRACTICE.

AT a certain Roman Catholic Church in this colony, I will not say in what locality, a very bad custom prevails, which ought to be corrected. At the end of the service, when the people leave the church, a great many men and lads stand close to the gate partly blocking up the passage for a time; and then loiter near, staring rudely at those who come out. The irreverence, vulgarity, and ill-breeding of such a custom needs no comment. Some Auckland people may know the church referred to. Those whom the cap fits may possibly feel ashamed on reading this. If not, it is to be feared the case is hopeless. A similar offence, though in a milder degree, is committed when the congregation is going in.

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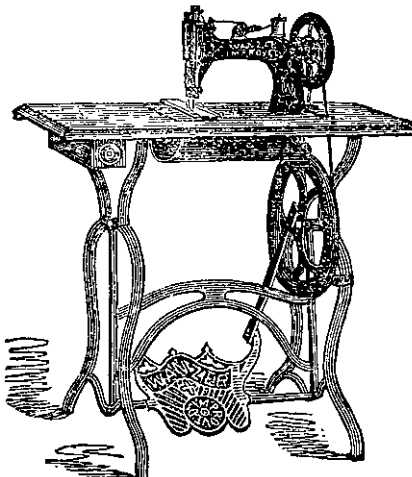
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 TAILORS, and BOOTMAKERS, without COGS, very Large STEEL
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 in motion without any stoppage; wind the bobbins without running
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 17s 6d; £8 17s 6d; £9 17s 6d.

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TO THE ELECTORS OF ROSLYN.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to inform you that it is my intention to offer myself as a Candidate to represent you on the General Assembly, in the seat rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. A. J. Burns.

I will take an early opportunity of addressing you in various parts of the district, and explaining to you my political views.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

HENRY DRIVER.

ROSLYN ELECTION.

MR. DRIVER will address the Electors at the Town Hall, Mornington, on **MONDAY EVENING, JULY 22ND**, at 8 o'clock.

Arrangements are being made for Mr. Driver to meet the Electors of other parts of the Electoral district, of which due notice will be given.

JAMES JAMES, Secretary.

M R A H R O S S
Respectfully intimates to

THE ELECTORS OF ROSLYN

who signed the Requisition presented to him his acceptance of their Invitation to become a **CANDIDATE** for the Seat in the House of Representatives vacated by Mr. Burns.

THE Solemn Re-Opening and Blessing of the Catholic **CHURCH**, Christchurch, will take place on Sunday 28th inst.

WANTED, A Qualified Teacher for the R. C. School, Lyttelton. Applications to be made to Rev. Father Donovan, Lyttelton.

INFORMATION Wanted of James Walsh, formerly of county Kilkenny, Ireland. When last heard from was residing at Lavercargill. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his brother Michael Walsh, Hamilton, Waikato, Auckland

NOTICE.

THE Directors of the **N. Z. TABLET** Company being desirous of ascertaining how many of the Shareholders in the Company are still in New Zealand, respectfully request all persons holding shares to forward their names as early as convenient to the Secretary, *Tablet* office, Dunedin.

D E A T H.

At Roxburgh, on the 12th inst., Mr. **PATRICK RICKARDS**, native of Trim, County Meath, Ireland, aged 39 years. R.I.P.

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1878.

GODLESS EDUCATION AND GOVERNMENT PATRONAGE.



NOTHER sop, another bribe, and, as we believe, another political hypocrisy! Here it is, headed "Memorandum for the Chairmen of School-Committees." "In view of the numerous vacancies likely to occur for cadets in the public departments of the civil service, the Government is desirous of giving every encouragement to youths attending the public schools of the colony to obtain such appointments. The Chairmen of School Committees are therefore requested to forward to the Hon the Minister of Education, as soon as possible, a list of youths over sixteen (16) years of age at present or formerly pupils of public schools whom they can recommend for ability, good conduct, and general fitness to fill such vacancies as cadets, as may be open from time to time.

"By Order. JOHN HISLOP.

Department of Education,
Wellington 20th June 1878.

This memorandum is either seriously meant, or it is a mere manoeuvre intended to damage all private and denominational schools. We shall consider it under both points of view. If it is seriously meant, then we hesitate not to denounce it as a monstrous piece of injustice. For if it has any meaning at all, it means that cadets are to be chosen exclusively from amongst the pupils of public schools. There is to be no competitive examination, such as prevails in Great Britain, no test of qualification, but the recommendation of chairmen of school committees, who will of course find no boys equal to their own and those of their brother committee men. This memorandum also expressly excludes all Catholics from cadetships, for Mr. HISLOP and the Minister of Education are perfectly well aware that Catholics do not frequent public schools, that in all centres of population they have excellent Catholic schools for their own children and that they are actively engaged in making preparations to erect Catholic schools in other localities. In the face of this, a memorandum, such as Mr. HISLOP's cannot be regarded in any other light, than as an express exclusion of all Catholics from the public service of the colony. Here, then, we behold the first fruit of godlessness in education. Unjust in its conception, unjust in its administration, such a system of education cannot be otherwise than monstrously unjust in the fruits it produces.

The Government of this country educates one portion of the community at the expense of all, efficaciously shuts the doors of public schools in the faces of another portion of the community; and then reserves for the exclusive benefit of the favoured portion the prizes of the public service which, in justice, should be equally open to all. From this it appears that our Government and legislature adopt every means that the most astute policy can suggest to destroy Christianity in the minds, and hearts of the rising generation. One-sided legislation, one-sided administration; bribes to one section, penalties and fiscal burdens for the other.

This is the state of the case, in the supposition that this Memorandum really means what it states. But another view may be legitimately taken of this document. And this is, that it is only meant as a bogey to frighten denominationalists. We are led to this conclusion from our knowledge of the fact that there is no difficulty whatever in finding not only a sufficient number of aspirants to cadetships in the public service, but more than enough. Why the Minister will, at the opening of Parliament, find himself overwhelmed by an *embarras de richesse* in this matter—the applications from Members of Parliament for appointments for their juvenile friends, will be, as they always are, too numerous for the generosity of even the Minister of Education.

Our conviction then is that this Memorandum of Mr. HISLOP's is only intended as another aid to godless education, and as a discouragement to denominationalists. It is meant as an argument to show them the foolishness of perse-

vering in maintaining Christian schools. Why, don't you see, says this Memorandum, as clearly as possible, that your love for Christian education closes against you all avenues to preferment. Not only is the department of education closed against you, but all the departments under the control of the Government. And this is the fact, no matter what view may be taken of the Memorandum.

But this will not frighten Catholics. They are determined that their children shall not be subjected to that godless system of education which only succeeds in rearing subjects dangerous to the State, recruits to the ranks of Communism and Socialism, and aliens to all Christian faith and hope. And it is only a paltry Government that could fancy that Catholics could be frightened into disloyalty to all their principles through fear that half-a-dozen or so Catholic boys should lose the chance of being scavengers or messengers in some public office.

THE CATHOLIC PETITION.

This petition was numerously signed at St. Joseph's, Dunedin, on last Sunday. We hope that the Catholics throughout, not only the Province of Otago and Southland, but the entire colony, will sign this or a similar petition before the meeting of Parliament. Let this be the answer of Catholics to that Memorandum of Mr. HISLOR *re* cadetships in the public service.

Catholics complain that the present system of Education inflicts on them grievous injustice. They deny the right of the Government to interfere with the education of their children; they state that they have established and are maintaining many excellent Catholic schools. They declare they labour under a sense of being the victims of a persecution, simply because they refuse to permit the faith and morals of their children to be ruined—and they pray for justice and fair play.

This is a serious state of things. Catholics are a numerous and united body, capable of making great sacrifices for their principles; and any one who knows the history of Catholics must be convinced that it is vain to hope either to intimidate or to cajole them when the interests of the faith and morals of their children are in danger. Any Government which attempts either must be demented. No doubt, superior force may carry the day for a season, but at what serious loss to the public prosperity, with what danger to the peace and well-being of the State. And can injustice hope to succeed for ever? May not the majority of to-day become the minority to-morrow? And what then? The past will be overturned, a new order of things inaugurated, and whilst new adjustments are being effected, progress must be arrested. A wise legislator would endeavour not to force his own nostrums on an unwilling people, but to inaugurate such measures as give satisfaction to all sections of the people, and promise permanence and stability.

Is it not a species of madness, which, in this day, impels men having charge of the well-being of the commonwealth, to insist on forcing a godless education on the rising generation? This is the species of education patronised by Communists and Socialists, and which has made them what they are and what they have proved themselves in Europe and America. Communism and Socialism in France burned the most magnificent city in Europe, murdered crowds of innocent and meritorious citizens of all classes; in Germany, shot down a popular sovereign—an old man, a great warrior, and an able statesman; in the United States of America, destroyed hundreds of thousands of pounds worth of property in a wanton raid on the rights of others, and by its present attitude has compelled the most democratic legislature in the world to authorise the President to call out 75,000 men—as many as President BUCHANAN was authorised to enrol at the beginning of the war of secession.

Such are consequences against which Catholics are taking precautions, and which they are labouring to prevent. And because they thus show themselves the best friends of the State, the State takes elaborate pains to punish them, trample on them, and subject them to pains and penalties. This is deplorable, and certainly affords little hope for the stability of law and order in this country. Still we must not lose all hope. Notwithstanding the maddened forces arrayed against us, it is our duty to proceed along the path of rectitude, to persevere in proclaiming the principles of truth and justice, and to fight the battle of Christian education to the last. But whilst we ventilate our grievances in every legitimate way, demand jus-

tice in every mode sanctioned by the constitution, petition Parliament, and act the part of determined men at elections, we must continue to leave nothing undone, no matter how great the sacrifices we may have to make, to provide a sufficient number of Catholic schools for our own children.

News of the Week.

A CATHOLIC Presbytery is in course of construction at Wanganni. It is being built on plans drawn up by the Rev. Father Kirk, who has chosen to be his own architect. The style selected is the perpendicular Gothic, and the rev. gentleman's taste and ingenuity are as worthy of commendation as is the energy with which he has worked to bring about the building of the handsome edifice referred to.

MR. HENRY DRIVER is a candidate to represent Roslyn in Parliament.

A NELSON paper makes some severe comments on cases of perjury, which it asserts frequently to occur in the Resident Magistrate's Court in the town alluded to, but to be allowed to pass without notice being taken of them.

SIR GEORGE GREY is said to have expressed a belief that the moa still exists in the West Coast Ranges.

TAWHIAO is reported to have excited a good deal of admiration in Hamilton and other places visited by him. He is said to be a good looking fellow, of comparatively light complexion, and not tattooed.

SOME of the copper ore from D'Urville Island has been smelted in Blenheim, and with excellent results.

A CHINAMAN is delivering lectures on his country in Victoria.

THE settlers at Ohinemuri seem to be particularly unfortunate. The land turns out to be excessively bad and difficult of clearing for cultivation. There is, besides, hardly any market for agricultural produce.

CURLING has been established at Naseby. It has been kept up there so far during the season with much spirit.

AN expedition to New Guinea is being organised in Wellington.

SOME children at Alexandra have been severely injured by playing with gunpowder.

AT the commencement of the present month the snow at Arthur's Pass on the road from Christchurch to Hokitika was nine feet in depth.

THE settlement at Ormondville is said to be progressing rapidly. THERE is an agreeable road between Greymouth and Reefton, on which a teamster lately travelling, or rather toiling to travel, with a four ton load and a team of eight horses, took a whole day to accomplish half-a-mile.

CERTAIN of the Hawke's Bay newspapers appear very much put out on account of the way in which the Maoris are being dealt with at present. One of them says that the folk who were made so much of at Waitara were the perpetrators of the White Cliffs massacre or their accomplices. And another complains of the natives being rewarded for rebellion, and assisted to get back land which they have sold "honorably to a European." We can easily fancy that this latter fact is one most grievous to some people. It is a great pity, indeed, to interfere with such "honourable" bargains.

A MINER at Coromandel has proved to be heir to a valuable property in London. We believe in this instance the matter is *bona fide*.

SOME blocks of marble from Milford Sound have been sent to Melbourne.

THE Mokau natives are having a steamer built at Auckland for the purpose of trading on their river.

A STRONG gale at Onchunga lately blew an express off the wharf into the sea.

MR. O'MALLEY of Wellington is the successful tenderer for the port contract of the Nelson and Foxhill railway. The amount of his tender is £6,229.

PROPERTY at Dillmanstown is rising in value.

£40,000 were said to be paid annually by the Imperial Government to pensioners resident in New Zealand.

MR. J. C. BROWN, M.H.R., addressing his constituents at Waitahuna, the other evening, spoke as follows on education:—"That he was not in love with the present system, because it must lead to an education tax, which would prove distasteful. While he did not think the State had anything to do with religious teaching, it became a serious question whether these bodies who, from conscientious reasons, would not send their children to State schools, should not receive some assistance, if they undertook to subject their schools to Government inspection, and that a certain number of scholars reached the State standard. He thought it right to tell them in what direction his opinions tended."

It is our painful duty to announce the very sudden death of one of the pioneers of the Teviot district, Mr. Patrick Rickards, which took place here on last Friday 12th July, while working at his claim on the Bank of the Molyneux. Mr. Rickards and his mate, named Borland, were working together when suddenly a fall of earth came down, almost covering in Rickards. Borland immediately ran to his assistance, but before any relief could be rendered another large slip came covering him beneath many tons of earth. Mr. Rickards was highly respected here on account of his being of very agreeable and social habits, and a very industrious, hard-working man. He leaves a widow and four children to mourn his untimely end. Great sympathy is felt for Mrs Rickards. The funeral, which took place on Sunday, 14th inst., was the largest seen here. R.I.P.

THE annual report of the inspector of Schools at Nelson, speaks favourably of the Catholic schools. There was some falling off discernible in the boys' school, but it is stated to have been from "the high standard reached in former years." The female schools under the care of the nuns maintain their character, and the inspector in closing his report remarks as follows:—"It may, perhaps, be permitted to me to express my regret that the connection of these excellent schools with the public school system of the Nelson district is about to be severed."

THE educational requirements of the Oamaru district seem still far from provided for; Duntroon is now the claimant. The *Mails* says:—"It is only right that the Government should be made aware of the circumstance that the new Act, so far from being effective, is promotive of ignorance, unless School Committees adopt the plan of going round with the hat, or give concerts, to help them out of their difficulties." Alas for the stability of all human institutions! Has secular, free, and compulsory really come to this?

CONSIDERABLE dissatisfaction seems to prevail at the Thames respecting the situation in which land has been purchased for a people's park. It is believed that it is to all intents and purposes a useless purchase.

THE proprietor of a saw-mill in Auckland has purchased from the natives, at the rate of 10s. per acre, a splendid block of excellent land covered with valuable kauri timber, and probably abounding in kauri gum.

WE learn that the Catholic Church in Christchurch will be reopened and blessed by His Lordship, Dr. Redwood, on Sunday, 28th inst. The Rev. Father Hennebery will be present.

MR. A. H. ROSS is announced as a candidate for the representation of Roslyn.

Telegrams.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL.)

LONDON, July 12th.
The Indian contingent now at Malta, with battalions of British infantry, will occupy Cyprus.

BERLIN, July 13th.
A convention has been proclaimed with Cyprus. The Secretary to the English Embassy at Constantinople took possession.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to a question, said that a money vote would be required in connection with the Convention.

(SPECIAL TO THE MELBOURNE ARGUS.)

LONDON, July 11th.
There is great excitement over the Montreal Government having introduced into the Canadian Parliament a Bill prohibiting Orange demonstrations.

Russia now claims Bayazid, and England objects to its cession to her.

Congress has appointed a special commission to inquire into the late outrages in Bulgaria.

BERLIN, July 12th.
The reading of the several articles of the projected Treaty has been concluded.

The Congress has decided that Finance Commissioners shall be appointed to supervise the Turkish finances.

A Russo-Turkish Commission will be appointed to arrange for the evacuation of the fortresses.

(SPECIAL TO THE PRESS AGENCY.)

MONTREAL, undated.
In consequence of the excitement the Orangemen have voluntarily desisted from holding their procession.

LONDON, July 13th.
Cyprus was formally occupied yesterday. Everything has been settled at Berlin, and the Treaty was signed on Saturday.

All passed quietly at Montreal on the 12th.
The money market is easier, consols now are quoted at 96½.
The corn market advanced 6d to 1s per quarter.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL.)

LONDON, July 15th.
The European Congress is finished, and the treaty has been signed.

PARIS, July 15th.
The French Government are sending reinforcements of troops to New Caledonia.

(SPECIAL TO THE MELBOURNE ARGUS.)

LONDON, July 15th.

The treaty has been agreed to by Congress, and was signed on Saturday. The envoys are now leaving Berlin.

Preparations are being made here to receive the Earl of Beaconsfield to-morrow. His reception will be of an enthusiastic character.

Commercial.

MR. HENRY DRIVER (on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Company) reports for the week ending July 17th, as follows:—

The following fat stock came forward at the yards to-day:—201 head cattle, 1961 sheep, 6 calves.

Fat Cattle.—The supply yarded was a fair one in numbers, but the quality was principally only medium, not more than 50 head being good beef, and these realising extreme rates. Best pens of bullocks brought from £13 to £18 10; do cows, £8 10s to £15—or fully 40s per 100lb for good quality, and from 32s 6d to 35s for medium.

Fat Calves.—These sold at from 15s to 55s, according to weight and quality.

Fat Sheep.—The moderate supply forward consisted of very prime cross-breeds, and also a quantity of merinos. Best cross-breeds brought from 16s to 21s 6d; do merinos, from 9s to 15s—the latter being a very fine draft from the North—or equal to fully 3½ per lb for prime mutton.

Store Stock.—There is no alteration to report.

Wool.—We have not received any cablegrams from our London office since our last report. By the San Francisco mail just to hand we have price catalogues of the first eight days of the May and June series, from which we gather that the decline from the closing rates of March was greater than the cablegrams had led us to understand, more particularly in cross-breeds and scoured, being fully 1d to 1½d, and in some faulty descriptions of cross-breeds, 2d to 2½ per lb, the advanced price which has taken place during the progress of these sales, and which our latest cablegram reported they had closed firm at, does not more than re-establish the closing rates of March. The outlook for the autumn sales is more hopeful, as trade in the manufacturing districts was improving, which for a long time had been greatly depressed, and when the mail left large failures were taking place as a consequence.

Sheepskins.—We catalogued 1500 on Monday at our weekly auction, mostly country slaughterers, for which we had brisk competition, prices continuing to show an advance on last week's rates. Cross-breeds sold at 3s 6d to 4s; merinos, 2s 8d to 4s; full wool, 5s.

Hides are unaltered in value good conditioned wet-salted bring 4d.

Tallow.—Demand slack, prices having declined 1s to 1s 6d per cwt. in London; shippers expect a corresponding reduction in this market. We sold a prime lot of mixed at £29 per ton. We sold a prime lot of mixed at £29 per ton; but dark and inferior tallow is very difficult to sell. We quote good to prime, £27 to £29; medium, £24 to £26; inferior, £18 to £22; rough fat, 21s.

Grain.—Wheat is without enquiry. The improved tone of the London market may firm the market a little. At present there are no buyers except for very choice qualities, or job lots at low figures. Quotations are nominal. Best milling, 4s 3d to 4s 6d; medium, 4s; inferior, 3s 6d to 3s 9d. Oats are quiet. Good demand for seed qualities. With a better supply, and a slight concession in price, shippers would be in the market. We offer to-morrow 500 bags from Riverton district, without reserve. Present rates 3s 9d to 3s 10d, feed; 4s seed and milling. Barley is unaltered in supply or value; transactions for want of supply are small. Good to choice malting, 5s 6d to 6s; medium, 5s to 5s 3d; milling, 4s 6d to 4s 9d; feed, 3s 6d to 4s.

MR. SKENE reports for the week ending July 17, as follows:—Plenty of employment in every direction for plain hard working people. There is a decided scarcity of skilled ploughmen, and the want is increasing and will increase. Shepherds are now asked for. The building trades, and most skilled workmen, are well employed. Female servants in every line of life are very much needed. Couples for stations and farms are always wanted. Most of our late arrivals are more suited for city life, than country; this is a mistake. There is less discontent this winter than usual. Wages—boys, 6s to 10s; couples, £75 to £95; ploughmen and shepherds, £60, £65, and £70; bricklayers, 15s; cooks, waiters, boots, grooms, gardeners, 20s to 30s; female servants for private houses and hotels, 10s, 12s, 15s, 20s, to 30s.

MR. J. FLEMING reports (wholesale prices) for the week ending July 17th, 1878, as follows:—Oats (feed), 3s 10d to 4s per bushel. Wheat—milling, 4s; chicks, 3s to 3s 4d. Barley, malting, 5s to 5s 6d; feed 3s to 3s 6d. Pollard, £5 10s per ton. Bran, £5 10s. Flour, large bags, £11; small, £11 10s. Oatmeal, £20. Potatoes, £3 10s per ton. Hay, £5 per ton. Chaff, £4 10s per ton. Straw, £2 per ton.

MR. J. VEZY reports for the week ending July 17th, 1878, retail: Roasting beef, 5d to 8d per lb; boiling do., 3d to 5d per lb; stewing do., 4d to 6d per lb; steak, 6d to 8d per lb; mutton, 3d to 5½d per lb; veal, 4d to 8d per lb; pork, 6d to 8d per lb; lamb, 2s 6d to 4s per quarter.

MR. JOHN P. ARMSTRONG, having returned from his tour in the country is now prepared to receive patients at his residence, Stuart-street, Dunedin. Mr. Armstrong's skill as a dentist requires no comment.

MR. JOHN ANDERSON, boot manufacturer, of Clark-street, Dunedin, has opened a warehouse in connection with his business in Albert-buildings, Princes-street. The work turned out by Mr. Anderson is acknowledged to be of superior excellence.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL FETE.

(Communicated to the Nelson Evening Mail.)

As stated by advertisements in the local papers the Rev. A. M. Garin invited the pupils of St. Mary's Schools to celebrate the twenty-eighth anniversary of his schools by a grand picnic at Foxhill on Wednesday, 3rd inst. It unfortunately happened that the day was rather gloomy for a picnic, but the Rev. Father Garin and Mr. Ashcroft took every precaution that in the event of the day being wet the young people should be properly sheltered. Mr. Ashcroft ran a special train, and instead of the open carriages used on such occasions, kindly supplied covered cars. The boys mustered in large numbers at the station, and at 9.30 the train started for Foxhill. It was a bright picture to see the flags of all colours flying, and happy faces beaming with joy at the expected day's pleasure. The Rev. Fathers Garin and Mahoney and Mr. Kavanagh accompanied the boys. As the train neared Foxhill Captain Edwin's warning was verified, so on their arriving at Foxhill Mr. Wainhouse, the station-master, very thoughtfully offered the use of the goods shed for the boys, and in a short time he had swings put up for the youngsters. Mr. Jervis had his carriage ready to take the little ones to his hotel where he had tents pitched for the picnic. About noon the sun made its welcome appearance, and football, rounders, and other games were started. Mr. Jervis supplied over seventy boys with tea, &c., provided the gentlemen who accompanied the boys with a sumptuous dinner, and kept his carriage running to and fro gratuitously, while Mrs. Jervis had everything arranged in grand style. This act of generosity was altogether unlooked for and quite unexpected by Father Garin. The boys visited the emus, and a local celebrity, seventy-two years of age, known as "Old Gauk," afforded plenty of fun for the youngsters by his quaint sayings and doings. A little after three the bugle sounded, and all returned to the station at Foxhill when the Rev. Father Garin addressed the boys as follows:—"My dear boys,—Although the weather is not very enticing for a picnic I am glad to see so many here to say farewell to you on this the twenty-eighth anniversary of St. Mary's schools. The majority of you are of a different persuasion from my own but I have never been less friendly on that account. Your religious principles have always been respected in your teaching, and during twenty-eight years I have never heard a single complaint of a pupil's faith being tampered with. In some books you may read that Catholics are not friendly to Protestants, but I hope from what you have seen you will be able to contradict the assertion. Many of your parents have been educated at St. Mary's, which has always held a high position with other Government schools, but unfortunately the State refuses support for denominational schools, and we are obliged to depend on the voluntary aid of the people. Under these circumstances many of you will go to other schools, but don't forget that you have been to St. Mary's, and by being truthful and honest you will become good and useful citizens. I wish you every happiness and success in your future undertakings, and though you go elsewhere for your studies I shall always be pleased to meet St. Mary's boys." The boys then gave lusty cheers for the Rev. Father Garin, Father Mahoney, Messrs. Kavanagh, Jervis, and Wainhouse. At 4.30 the train started for Nelson, where it arrived at 5.30, the boys being all pleased with their day's outing, and grateful to Father Garin for his kindness in affording them so much pleasure.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION AT LYTTELTON.

You will be glad to hear that the Catholics of Lyttelton are determined to save their children from the danger to faith and morals inherent in the godless system of education lately established in this colony.

In union with our fellow Catholics throughout the world, we fully appreciate the importance and necessity of a thoroughly sound Catholic education for our children, and in dutiful obedience to the advice of our beloved Bishop we are resolved to make every sacrifice required for the sacred and urgent purpose.

For some time past the Rev. Father Donovan has been engaged (assisted by a number of gentlemen, who have shown that their hearts are in the right place,) in adopting means to meet the expenses required for the establishment and maintenance of a school; and, thank God, their efforts are about to be crowned with success, for in a few days we shall have an institution in which our children will not only receive secular instruction, but they will also be taught the fear and love of God; and I feel sure that the Catholics of Lyttelton will join me in sentiments of gratitude to God, and to the gentlemen who have exerted themselves so much in forwarding the great cause. This is our answer, and an emphatic one it is, to the calumny so frequently repeated by our enemies, that the majority of intelligent Catholics are in favour of secular education, and that none are advocates of purely Catholic schools except the clergy and the ignorant laity. Facts notorious to all prove that this falsehood is absolutely baseless. Everywhere throughout New Zealand Catholics whilst paying taxes, which the Government squander in endeavouring to undermine their faith, are contributing generously to the maintenance of Catholic schools where it is possible to do so.

But what do our enemies care for facts which they do not like? They ignore them, and not only that, but assert that which is not.

It is very hard upon the Catholics of New Zealand to be called upon to support schools of their own, and to be obliged to support other schools for persons wealthier than themselves. It is a hardship and the State ought not to call upon us to do it. But still, great as the hardship is, when we consider that our children receive in the Catholic schools what they cannot receive elsewhere; when we consider that our own hopes for heaven are bound up in these children, and that the education they require they can receive only in the Catholic school, and no where else, we must put up with this disadvantage and make this sacrifice among many others to gain heaven.

Surely our opponents must soon come to see that it is sheer persecution to force us to pay for what we will not have, and for what we not only abhor, because it is the fruit of injustice, and tyranny, but also because we believe it to be most injurious to the well-being of the community.

LYTTELTONIAN.

DUNEDIN CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.

THE usual weekly meeting of the above society was held on Friday evening last—the President being in the chair. Some merriment was created at the opening of the meeting, by a member drawing attention to the TABLET report of the previous meeting, which stated that "Bro. Dunne had resigned the position of *chairman*," a post generally occupied by the President, the word should have been *librarian*.

We regret to see that some half-dozen members, were struck off the roll, being behind hand in their subscriptions. We must, however, compliment the society on strictly enforcing its rules, even at the risk of displeasing some, as in all societies prompt action is absolutely necessary, in order to bring some members to their senses.

After the usual business was disposed of, the work of the elocution class was entered upon. Amongst the recitations, the one bearing the formidable title of "The Law" was especially good, the member being well complimented on his improved pronunciation of Latin, the Latin class apparently being capable of furnishing both subjects and critics.

A Shakesperian reading from the Merchant of Venice, act IV. scene 1., was excellently rendered by Bros. Norman, Corrigan, Harris, Dunne, and Williamson. The parts were evidently carefully studied, each member of the quintette vying with the other in making a proper rendition of his part.

At the close of the meeting it was announced that the nomination of officers for the ensuing half year would take place on the following meeting night, when all members are requested to put in an appearance.

LEO XIII. AND IRELAND.

His Eminence Cardinal Cullen and Monsignor Kirby, Rector of the Irish College, were received by His Holiness in private audience on the 1st of April. Cardinal Cullen presented the Holy Father on that occasion six addresses from Ireland—the first from the Clergy of Dublin, the second from the Catholic University of Ireland, the third from the Bishop, Clergy, and faithful of the Diocese of Ossory, the fourth from the Archbishop of Cashel and the Bishops from the province of Cashel, the fifth from the Bishop, Clergy, and faithful of Ferns; and the sixth from the Corporation of the City of Limerick. These addresses were presented to the Holy Father separately, with a few words of explanation from the Cardinal. The following letter from his Eminence to the Bishop of Limerick, written the day following, and which has just been published, will be read with interest. It shows that Leo XIII. has the same unbounded affection for Ireland that Pius IX. had:

IRISH COLLEGE, ROME, April 2nd, 1878.

MY LORD,—I had the honour of presenting at the Vatican, to his Holiness, the beautiful address to him from the Corporation of Limerick which your lordship forwarded. His Holiness received it most graciously, and admired it very much. He commissioned me to thank in his name the Mayor and all the members of the Corporation for this proof of their kindness, and for their good wishes that he may have a long and glorious career in the Chair of Peter. His Holiness is well acquainted with the state of Ireland, and it was not necessary to inform him of the old and glorious traditions of Limerick, and of the veneration and love which it has always entertained for the Holy See, as he is familiar with its history, having referred in a most feeling manner to the faith and good works of that ancient city. He desires me to say he sends his Apostolic Benediction to the Mayor and all the members of the Corporation, also to their families and friends, together with his best wishes for their spiritual and temporal welfare. As for your lordship, he told me to assure you of his great regard and sincere affection for you and your excellent Clergy, and of his desire to co-operate with you as far as possible in promoting all your undertakings for the honour and glory of God and the salvation of souls. In conclusion, allow me to add that it is impossible to describe the kindness and affection of his Holiness. He is a worthy successor of the great and glorious Pius the Ninth, and he is quite determined to walk in his footsteps. Wishing your lordship every happiness, I remain yours faithfully,

PAUL CARDINAL CULLEN.

Most Rev. Dr. Butler, Lord Bishop of Limerick.

MESSRS. THOMSON, STRANG & CO., Princes-street, Dunedin, are now selling off at a great sacrifice the goods rescued from the late fire at their cutting warehouse. Remarkable bargains of excellent goods may be thus obtained.

Melancholia, which has struck the Czar of Russia, is said to have affected every autocrat of his family after the age of fifty. The Crown Prince, who will be the next Czar, hates England.

ONE of the most remarkable mines in California Gulch is in lead three feet in thickness, the ore from which yields from 240 to 276 ounces of silver to the ton, and lies like a coal bank in a stratification of limestone, dropping about fifteen degrees. Two openings have been made at points 600 feet apart, and sufficient ore is in sight to make millions of the "dollars of our daddies." The owners have gone far enough to know that there is a full acre of the ore in one solid body, and some conception may be formed of the amazing richness of this discovery by a brief calculation of its dimensions. A cubic foot weighs 190 pounds, and, as the ore lies, twelve cubic feet make a ton. There are 53,560 square feet in an acre; and the acre of ore, being three feet in thickness, makes 160,680 cubic feet, which, with twelve cubic feet to the ton, makes 10,900 tons, worth 250 dols. per ton, the enormous value of the aggregate of 2,700,000 dols. The Crescent is another mine worked like a coal bed, the ore lying horizontally in the large room that has been opened, the roof being held up by heavy timbers with very stout caps and tugging poles. The ore breaks from a foot to three and four feet, and occasionally very fine specimens of horn silver are found.

San Francisco Mail News

(From our Exchanges.)

A despatch from Rome to the *London Standard* says:—"The congregation convened to consider the question, have decided that under no circumstances can the Pope accept the provision made for him under the Italian law of guarantees."

The Roman correspondent of the *London Times* writes as follows:—"The scene in St. Peter's on Easter Sunday was the same witnessed on that day during the last eight years, with the addition of one entirely new element. In the front of the little door by the side of the chapel of the choir above which the body of Pius IX. is lying, were people kneeling in prayer. They were not praying in the quiet, unconscious, and yet evidently fervent manner in which I had just seen others around the tomb of the Apostles; they were lifting up and extending their clasped hands in supplication towards the sarcophagus front, on which are the words "Pius IX., P.M."

His Eminence Cardinal Howard has, with all the customary formalities, taken possession of the English College at Rome, of which His Holiness has made him protector, vice Cardinal Capalti deceased.

Pope Leo XIII. is a poet. His verses, both in Latin and Italian, are being gathered together for publication after revision by His Holiness.

The attempt to make a Protestant out of the Pope has ended in complete failure. "I fear" telegraphs the correspondent of the *London Standard* at Rome, "I fear that the Jesuitical and violent party has definitely triumphed at the Vatican." This is slang, the meaning of which may be unintelligible to many of our readers. The plain English of it is that the Pope is discovered to be a Catholic, and that the good people who fancied he might be a Protestant have been undeceived. However, they are bound to have their revenge. Since Leo XIII. is altogether as bad as Pio Nono they are going to kill him. He is to die with "the liver com. jaint," "The Pope's liver affection," we are told, "is not alarming, but he ought to go away, and he desires to go to Perugia; but he is unable to resist the pressure put upon him to remain in the Vatican." The wicked Jesuits have got hold of him, and they mean to keep him.

Nocturnal adoration of the Blessed Sacrament in Paris is arranged in such a manner that every night in one of the parish churches a number of the faithful unite to adore our Blessed Lord in the Sacrament of His Love. The most edifying examples are given by the workmen, who after labouring all day do not mind the fatigue of a night in the church. Not long ago a young man, who a few days previous had lost his wife by death, which left him the entire care of little boy six years old, took the child to the parish church, in the sacristy of which a little bed was prepared, where he slept whilst his father was praying before the Blessed Sacrament.

A great Catholic Congress, similar to that held at Poitiers in 1875, will, according to the *Union*, take place this year in a town near Paris. The spot will be chosen on a line of railway leading to the capital, so as to enable the Catholics who are so disposed, while visiting the Exhibition, to take part in that important meeting.

The Abbé Debaize, commissioned by the French Government to cross Africa, from Zanzibar to the Atlantic, expects to be absent three years. Nine missionaries from Algiers accompany him as far as Zanzibar, their main object being to establish Catholic missions at Lakes Victoria and Tanganyika. The sum of 20,000 dols. was voted by the Chambers for this mission. The Abbé Debaize, who intends to march in the steps of Livingstone, Cameron, and Stanley, has had no previous experience of African travel.

The Paris Exhibition, though still far from being complete in its arrangements, is unanimously acknowledged to be an unquestionable success. An idea of the influx of foreigners can be gathered from the fact that, according to the official report of the Ministry of the Interior, out of the 160,000 beds which had been prepared for strangers in the hotels of Paris, there were 1,700 unoccupied at the close of the first week.

A subscription has been opened in Paris for the presentation of an offering to the Holy Father "on the joyful event of his accession." The list of subscriptions already published shows the object to be well supported.

The largest French vessel ever built in a private yard was launched at Havre the other day. She is over 300 feet long at the water line, has engines of 2,650 horse-power, and will be devoted to the conveyance of troops between France and Cochin China. She is called the "Shamrock," in allusion to the Irish ancestry of Marshal MacMahon.

Monsignor Patterson, President of St. Edward's College, Ware, England, has carefully revised and completed the popular and beautiful life of Pope Pius IX. by the late honoured John Francis Maguire, M.P., two editions of which have just been published in London. There is one incident related by Mgr. Patterson which is quite new to us, and which we are happy to see recorded. He states that one of the very last persons recognized by Pius IX. was His Eminence Cardinal Manning, to whom the dying Pontiff said affectionately, "Addio carissimo."

In a journal published in a small town in Maine, we find recorded as an every-day event, seven divorces. One was granted because the husband was "jealous and suspicious" of the wife, and "refused to provide for her." Another was given on the ground of "abuse"—the husband in this case being the abused party. The third was decreed because the husband "tried to alienate the wife from her father and mother;" the fourth, because the wife threw a pistol at the husband and threatened to burn the barn; the fifth, because the wife went to balls without her husband's consent; the sixth, because the husband treated his wife "with great contempt and disrespect, manifesting a jealous disposition;" and the seventh was for "neglect to support." In four of the cases the wife was the complaining party; in the other three the husband was the plaintiff.

Small-pox prevails to an alarming extent in London, and tends to increase, in spite of all attempts to suppress it. According to the official weekly return ending April 20th, 80 deaths were reported from small-pox. This is a higher number than has occurred since April, 1877, when the general belief prevailed that the visitation was merely temporary. It is no longer regarded as an epidemic, but a chronic disease. The *Pull Mall Gazette* says: "It is evident that, unless some energetic action is taken in the matter, we shall have to deal with an adversary more deadly and persistent than any we have yet had to cope with."

Mr. John Ross, of Bladenberg, England, of the Coldstream Guards, has become a convert to the Catholic faith. He was received into the Church a few days ago in London. Mr. Robert Ross, of Bladenberg, his eldest brother, is also a convert, and was nominated first on the list as High Sheriff of Down, for the present year, but as he is now a novice of the Jesuit Order, he declined to act.

The Pope, in the late Encyclical, spoke of suicide as one of the prevalent evils of the day. His Holiness was not speaking at random. The extent of this fearful evil in our own country is scarcely understood. In New York the suicides were 150 in 1876, or one in 194 of all the deaths; in 1877 they were 148, or one in 176. In San Francisco the proportion of suicides to all other deaths was, in 1876, one in 80; and in 1877 it was in 81. The following table shows the terrible increase of self-destruction in San Francisco:—

Fiscal year.	Suicides.	Fiscal year.	Suicides.
1860.....	31	1870.....	47
1861.....	30	1871.....	51
1862.....	13	1872.....	37
1863.....	18	1873.....	38
1864.....	20	1874.....	61
1865.....	17	1875.....	64
1866.....	24	1876.....	60
1867.....	29	1877.....	76
1868.....	28	1878.....	107
1869.....	29		

Taking a leaf out of the Catholic book, some of the Protestant Episcopalian Bishops are now warning their people against the evils of round dancing, and urging them to abstain from it. This, for instance, was what "Bishop" Whittle did the other day at the convention of his sect at Lynchburg, Virginia. He was anxious that no one should receive the "Holy Communion" or be presented for "confirmation" who indulged in this amusement. But he was compelled to confess that there was no power to punish the offenders. An attempt was made to pass a canon providing for such punishment, but it failed. The Episcopalian "Church" is not very virile.

The Boston Fruit Dealers' Association now calls itself the Anti-Communitic Street Traffic Association of Boston, a name that is enough to make a stand take wheels unto itself and flee away, and which would strike terror to the heart of any dangerous woman who ever supported her children by selling oranges at a bleak street corner.

The *New Orleans Star* says—On Saturday, April 20, at too late an hour for notice in our last issue, our venerable and highly-esteemed fellow-citizen, Professor D. K. Whitaker, L.L.D., received conditional baptism in the chapel of St. Simeon's Academy, Annunciation street. This is quite a triumph for the Church, as the Professor, though always a man of spotless character, had entertained very strongly anti-Catholic views.

Canada is a knowing coon of a dependency, after all. Just to think—while the Canucks were spouting patriotism to England, and talking of getting up an army to demolish the Bear, they were silly preparing "a Fenian invasion" as an excuse for keeping all their men and money at home. Isn't that it, Bluenose?

The *San Francisco Post* and the *Real Estate Circular* declare that if the Chinese were compelled to leave that city real estate would rise, and trade and industry would revive. John Chinaman calls this "allee same heap stuff—no go" and as a Chinese company for the manufacture of boots and shoes, clothing, tinware, and cigars, has established itself in Nevada County, it looks as if "no go" were prophetic.

The Apostolic Delegate, Bishop Conroy, speaking at the Cathedral, Omaha, Nebraska, on the 3rd May, in the presence of Bishop O'Connor, and a great number of the clergy and laity, said:—"The foul spirit of Revolution is now abroad in the modern world, setting class against class, and stirring up between labour and capital, between the rich and the poor, between the masses and the civil authority, dissensions, which, in their mad outbursts, will shake modern civilization to its centre, and endanger the very existence of society. No organization but that of the Church has shown itself possessed of strength sufficient to meet these mighty influences of disunion, and to repel from itself their destructive force. She alone panders not to the passions of the rich or of the poor, she alone condemns unjust acts, whether they be committed by the holders of capital or by labourers' organizations. She alone rebukes the excesses of rules, and teaches subjects to obey for conscience sake. She will not allow her children to belong to those secret societies which usurp to themselves over their wretched adepts the dread functions of supreme power; and it is well for the world to-day, and it will be well for the world in the near future that her hold upon the consciences of two hundred millions of men, instead of being weakened, grows stronger in this period of social crisis."

The *Boston Watchman* tells of a lady who lately tried to find a place in an hospital in that city for a poor woman suffering from an incurable disease, and who, after nine efforts, succeeded in placing her charge at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, in Waltham-street, conducted, we believe, by the Sisters of St. Joseph. "No one doubts," remarks the *Watchman*, "the beneficent character of all the hospitals and homes from which she was turned away. No one questions the validity of the reasons given for the refusal in each case. Out of ten provisions for the relief of the suffering, only one was found for the relief of the suffering, only one was found where the patient could be received upon the simple statement that she was sick and poor: and this was under Romish auspices. We need not enlarge upon the painful circumstances: the mere recital must convey its own lessons to our Protestant readers."

KERR'S CHEAP CASH CLOTHING AND DRAPERY MART, GEORGE STREET
 CORNER OF HANOVER STREET.

KNOWN AS THE CHEAPEST DRAPERY AND CLOTHING HOUSE IN TOWN.

KERR having succeeded in clearing out the greater portion of his Summer Stock, has been enabled to take advantage of the Low Prices at which the Wholesale Houses clear out goods at this Season of the Year previous to stock-taking, and has bought several Large Lots of NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS, which he will offer to his Customers at prices in many cases below manufacturers' home price.

Particular attention is directed to the Stock of Boys' and Youths' Colonial-made Suits, which will be found splendidly assorted and first-class value. In Men's Colonial-made Suits, Trousers, and Vests, &c., some very special goods have just been opened worthy of inspection, both as regards quality and price. An immense stock of Waterproof Clothing very cheap. Hats, Caps, Collars, Ties, Shirts, Socks, Drawers, Undershirts, Braces, Belts, &c., &c., in endless variety. In the Drapery Department will be found a large stock of useful Household Goods in Sheetings, Blankets, Towellings, Calicoes, Flannels, Ticks, Hosiery, Gloves, Stays, Skirts, Table Linen, Table Covers, Shawls, Toilet Covers Bed Covers, Haberdashery, Buttons, Trimmings, &c., &c., all bought on the best terms. Inspection invited.

KERR'S CHEAP CLOTHING AND DRAPERY MART, GEORGE STREET.

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND MARINE.)

Capital £1,000,000. Established, 1859.

With Unlimited Liability of Shareholders.

Offices of Otago Branch:

HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN,

Opposite the Custom House and Railway Station,

With Sub-Offices in every Country Town throughout the Province:

FIRE INSURANCES

Are granted upon every description of Buildings, including Mills, Breweries, &c., Stock and Furniture; also, upon Hay and Corn Stacks, and all Farm Produce, at lowest current Rates.

SUB-AGENCIES.

Port Chalmers ...	William Elder
Green Island ...	William Gray
Tokomairiro ...	Jas. Elder Brown
West Taieri ...	David Grant
Baiclutha ...	J. Macdonald & Co.
Lawrence ...	Herbert & Co.
Walkouaiti ...	W. C. Ancell
Palmerston ...	John Keen
Oamaru ...	George Sumpter
Kakanui ...	James Matheson
Otakia ...	Henry Palmer
Nasby ...	J. & R. Bremner
Queenstown ...	T. F. Roskrige
Otepopo ...	Chas. Beckingsale
Cromwell ...	Chas. Colclough
St Bathans ...	Wm. McConnochie
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.

VENETIAN BLINDS!

VENETIAN BLINDS!

At Moderate Prices.

PATTERSON, BURKE, AND CO.,
MACLAGGAN STREET.

V.  R.

THE TEMPLE OF FASHION.

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

F. BEISSSEL,
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

GHOLLAI'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.

MELVILLE HOTEL,
MAIN NORTH ROAD,
TIMARU.

M. MULLIN, PROPRIETOR.

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

FRANCIS MEENAN

Wholesale and Retail

PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANT

GEORGE-STREET.

DUNEDIN BREWERY,

Filleul-street.

KEAST AND MCCARTHY,

BREWERS, ALE AND PORTER BOTTLERS.

GEORGE HOTEL,
GEORGE STREET,
PORT CHALMERS.

THOMAS MAGUIRE,
(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

DUNEDIN.

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.

The Crown-Prince Rudolph of Austria arrived in Berlin on the 2nd of March and was received by the imperial Court with every mark of respect. Notwithstanding that in Berlin everything Catholic is looked upon with scorn, Prince Rudolph sent to the curate on the day of his arrival to inquire the time when Mass would be celebrated next day (Sunday). At the time designated, the Prince made his appearance, accompanied by his entire suite, and assisted at Divine service with the utmost reverence. He asked afterwards to be introduced to the priest, with whom he conversed for some time in a friendly manner. The festivities in honour of the Crown-Prince, which lasted three days, were concluded by a grand ball on Shrove Tuesday night at the royal palace. Prince Rudolph took part in the festivities until midnight, when he retired to the parlour of the Empress Augusta. Being asked whether he would return to the ball-room, he answered: "No, your Majesty, Lent has commenced. It is now Ash-Wednesday: the carnival has ended for me." The Empress was much edified. Next morning he was present at an early Mass. The conduct of this noble Catholic youth puts to blush many nominal Catholics, who are ashamed of their faith and neglectful of its practices whenever they find themselves in places where it is derided.

A Protestant official of an Austrian railroad said one day to the editor of a Catholic journal in Vienna: "During my frequent visits to Cologne and Aix-la-Chapelle I witnessed among the Catholics at those places a vigour of faith and fervour of devotion such as never would be so much as thought of among us Protestants. In view of this, the *Culturkampf* never can be successful in Prussia." The Catholics of Austria are not yet the victims of open persecution, but they have to encounter many petty annoyances especially in regard to Catholic associations. Of late the Catholic students of Vienna and Inspruck Universities have formed religious and literary associations which have met with the approval of even irreligious professors. There are also associations organized among the working men, the master mechanics, and the mercantile classes of that country, which though only in their beginning, have opened up a very fair prospect for the revival of Catholicity in that empire, once the sword and shield of Christianity, both against heresy and Islamism. The time is not far distant when Austria will have to battle for her very existence; may she not be found wanting in the eyes of the Lord, like the chosen people of the Old Law! Perhaps the coming trials will, like a thunderstorm, sweep away the malaria of false liberalism and philosophy, and reawaken the old Catholic Faith which has for ages been the power and glory of the venerable house of Hapsburg, whose decline dates from the time when the false principles of modern state rights were first introduced by the degenerate son of the great Maria Theresa.

A Labrador correspondent of the *Journal de Quebec* gives a heart-rending account of the condition of the people along the Labrador coast. The fisheries failed them last fall and the traders who give them provisions in barter for their fish and oil abandoned the territory not caring to let the wretched people have goods on credit. Thus before winter set in the whole population was left to starve or subsist until summer on fish oil, for crops are impossible on that sterile shore. Whole families have lived through the winter on rotten, half-frozen carcasses of seals driven ashore by the ice-floes. Others have kept body and soul together by devouring the nauseous flesh of the black *loup-marin*, a species of seal which in prosperous times would be shunned even by the dogs. Many deaths have occurred from sheer starvation. Of five families containing forty souls, in one settlement, only five survive. Scurvy is epidemic. The women haunt the shore like spectres, picking up the dead seal, while the men and boys gather sea-moss or shell-fish. The correspondent, a French missionary, says:—"I know several families who have eaten not only the salted seal flesh put away for the winter provender of their dogs, but even the dogs themselves. Those who happened to have a stock of provisions have been compelled to go on short rations, and share with their gaunt neighbours. The people have been cut off from the outside world since September. When they found death staring them in the face it was too late to make their wants known, for navigation had closed, and they were 200 leagues distant from Quebec, without any means of overland communication in winter." The Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, in answer to this appeal, has ordered a quantity of provisions to be sent to the coast, and clothing, medicine, etc., will follow immediately.

Certain bodies of men, variously described as "Socialists," "Communists," and "Revolutionists," are said to be drilling and arming themselves in Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati; and to be preparing for some general and organized attack upon the property of the community. It is difficult to ascertain how much of truth there is at the bottom of these strange reports; even the ubiquitous reporters and interviewers appear to be at a loss. The authorities of the three cities named, however, seem to consider the matter rather threatening, and they have taken what precautions are in their power to prevent an out-break, or to check it as soon as possible.

A duel has occurred in the Prussian service under the authority of a court of honour, and according to accounts the wrong man was killed. These duels are officially permitted only after all efforts to bring about reconciliation have failed, and they are regarded as upon the whole favourable to the preservation of courteous and just relations between officers.

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.

SILLY EXHIBITION OF WEALTH.

THE most interesting feature of the New York Seventh Regiment's reception in the Academy of Music, last May, was the appearance of the Diamond Lady. Her bodice flamed with costly jewels. She wore a satin dress with a point lace overskirt. The train was fully six feet long, and was literally sewn with diamonds. At least a pint of these precious jewels were sprinkled over the glossy fabric. The Diamond Lady's waist was spanned by a zone of blazing brilliants, that sparkled like the belt of Orion. It was three inches wide. A roseate wreath showered with precious gems was looped obliquely around her skirt, and a diamond crucifix resembling the glowing stars of the Southern Cross was suspended from a necklace of solitaires as large as filberts.

The dress of the Diamond Lady was cut pompadour. Its folds seemed resplendent with seeds of light. Pale fires flashed from her jewelled bracelets, and the richest precious stones twinkled on her fingers. Cinctures of magnificent diamonds clasped her white arms above the elbows. She wore a glittering coronet. Its centre stone blazed like a de Sancy. Prismatic rays of light shot from nests of jewels half hidden in her hair, and pendants of a delicious water swung from her ears.

The Princess Badrabadour fresh from her boudoir would not have attracted more attention. But no Aladdin or Oriental magician danced attendance upon the Diamond Lady. They would not, however, have been out of place, for she was so loaded with precious stones that she seemed to move about with difficulty. A gallant captain of the Seventh estimated the weight of her diamonds, laces, and satins at fifty pounds, and her jewels alone are said to have been valued all the way from 150,000dols. to 200,000dols.

From her box in the balcony the Diamond Lady gazed at the whirlpool of humanity below like a constellation of stars of the first magnitude. Her jewels twinkled in harmony with the strains of Strauss's music, and flashed over the movements of the dancers. When she swept from the Academy the gaslights seemed to shine with a subdued brilliancy, and the members of the famous Seventh, with their attendant police officers, drew a long breath of relief.—Exchange.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14TH, 1878.
At 2 o'clock.

GREAT UNRESERVED LAND SALE.

2,373 ACRES SPLENDID LAND ON DEFERRED PAYMENTS,
In farms of 70 to 200 Acres each.
400 Acres Ploughed and ready for Sowing.

M^R. LANDRESS, HEPBURN, & CO. have received instructions to Sell by Auction, at their Rooms, Manse-street, Dunedin, on Wednesday, August 14th, at 2 o'clock, CRICHTON PARK DOWNS, Being the original selection of Professor Black, carefully chosen by him for its richness of soil, in the Waikaka and Waipabee Districts.

Crichton Park is situated in the very midst of the finest Grain and Root-growing District in Otago, and free from swamps. At the same time it is watered by running streams and springs. The streams command excellent sites for Flour Mills. The soil is composed of Rich Chocolate Loam of great depth. The natural grass is white silvery tussock. The whole of the Property has a northern aspect, rich undulating downs, warm, and well sheltered for stock, and every section ploughable.

Those who have visited the Property declare it to be the richest soil to be found in the whole District. It is surrounded by a most substantial ring fence of ditch and wire, 12 miles, 8 of which is sown with gorse.

Special notice is drawn to sections 18 and part of 15 ploughed, part of 15 and 14 in turnips, in block VI, Waikaka, consisting of say 400 acres, which have been well manured by sheep, and is now in fine cropping order. In sub-dividing the property, care has been taken to reserve good roads to each farm one chain wide, and where required culverts erected.

Looking at recent Government Land sales where land brought from £8 to £17 per acre, and the rapid advance in the price of land in the northern portions of Otago, and the comparatively little attention that has yet been given to the southern part of the Province, these circumstances, coupled with the remarkable fertility of the soil and the advantageous situation of

CRICHTON PARK DOWNS,

all combine in making this property one of the choicest and most desirable in which farmers can select or investors speculate.

The property now offered to the public has the advantage of the Southern Trunk Line passing through it with the Pukerua Station within half-a-mile, and Otaria ten chains, it lies within 8 miles of Gore, and 4 from Waipabee Stations, thus giving great facilities for commanding the Dunedin, Invercargill, and Bluff markets.

Intending Purchasers are warmly invited to inspect the Land. Mr. Charles Gardner (late tenant of the property, residing at the Pukerua Railway Station) will show parties over, and afford them every information.

Terms will be exceedingly liberal, viz.—One fourth cash, the balance in equal half-yearly acceptances extending over four years, with interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum.

Plans and further information can be obtained from the Auctioneers.

Messrs. M^R. LANDRESS, HEPBURN & CO.,
Manse-street, Dunedin.

NOTE.—The Town of Otaria, adjoining the Railway Station, is now being surveyed into quarter-acre sections, and will be offered for Sale by Auction at same time as Crichton Park. Plans in preparation.

CATHOLIC INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,
NEWCASTLE.

THE Dominican Nuns have much pleasure in stating that they are now prepared to receive
DEAF AND DUMB PUPILS,
From six years of age and upwards into the above Institute, which has recently undergone extensive improvements for the better accommodation of its inmates.

This Institution was established for the benefit of the Australian Deaf and Dumb Children. In it, Children thus afflicted will receive an Education Equal, if not Superior, to that imparted in the State Institutes. They will be treated with care and tenderness, and every facility will be afforded them to advance their Education, and promote their health and happiness.

The Terms of Admission are VERY MODERATE, and depend entirely on the Resources of the Parents and Guardians, who, by application to the Superiress of the Dominican Convent, can obtain all the required information.

SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL - ONE MILLION STERLING.

Every description of
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE
Effected at
LOWEST CURRENT RATES.
Settlement of Losses Prompt and Liberal.
Offices—
LIVERPOOL STREET, DUNEDIN.
R. MARIS CLARK,
Manager for Otago.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE, 1877.

(The highest authority in the United States), **THE NEW STRAIGHT NEEDLE WHEELER & WILSON MACHINE,** the Best in the World.

Unanimous Report of the Judges:—"We do not hesitate to declare the new Wheeler and Wilson Sewing Machine the best in the world, and we recommend for it the highest recognition—The Special Medal of 1877."

Inspection invited by
W. MELVILLE,
Agent, George-street, Dunedin.
Sewing Machines Repaired.

DRAKE AND COLLINS'S CONSULTATION

ON THE
MELBOURNE CUP, 1878.
2000 MEMBERS AT £1 EACH.
First Prize £1000
Second " 400
Third " 200
Starters (divided) 200
Non-starters (divided) 200

Address—Drake and Collins (late Metz),
tobacconists, Princes-street, Dunedin.
Crossed cheques with exchange added and stamps for reply.

BUTCHERY NOTICE.—The undersigned having succeeded to that old established business in George-street, lately carried on by D. McDonald, beg to assure the customers of the late owner, their old friends, and the public, that they will continue to supply the best meat to be obtained in the market, and by strict attention to merit their favour.

ALEX. WILSON & SONS.

OCTAGON HOTEL,
DUNEDIN.

JOHN PATTISON (formerly of the Royal Hotel, Dunedin), begs to inform his friends and the general public that he has taken the above fine Hotel, where he will be happy to meet his old acquaintances.

His many years' experience in the Wine and Spirit trade has enabled him to select the very best brands, and he can assure his patrons that nothing but the purest liquors, the best ales, and the choicest wines, will find a place in his cellar.

JOHN PATTISON,
OCTAGON HOTEL, DUNEDIN.

F. BATTSON,
GREAT KING-STREET,
(Opposite the Museum.)
FURNISHING AND BUILDERS' IRON-
MONGER AND TINSMITH.

All kinds of repairs done well and with despatch.

THE COLONIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

NOTICE TO INTENDING INSURERS.

Advantages of Dealing with this Company:—

1. Mutuality of interests between the Assured and the Company.
2. Full consideration will be given to any particular elements of safety attached to the proposed risk without regard to any arbitrary or predetermined classification.
3. Very special inducements will be offered to small insurers.

The Company will be prepared to accept Risks on and after **MONDAY NEXT, JULY 8TH.**

A. LEE SMITH, Manager.

OFFICES NEXT COLONIAL BANK.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MR. JOHN P. ARMSTRONG,

SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTIST,

May now be CONSULTED every day (but Saturday) at his Residence, Stuart Street, opposite the Wesleyan Church, Dunedin.

J. WILKIE AND CO.,
Wholesale and Retail

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
Princes-street, Dunedin.

To make way for new shipments, the present Large and Varied Stock will be sold at greatly reduced prices.

N.B.—Books specially ordered from Britain supplied at published price.

GEORGE WATSON,

CERTIFIED
**ACCOUNTANT IN BANKRUPTCY,
LAND AND ESTATE AGENT,
SHAREBROKER,
ALBERT BUILDINGS,
OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE, DUNEDIN.**

COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
MOSGIEL.

SAMUEL O'KANE, PROPRIETOR,
Wishes to intimate to his Friends and the Public, that he has purchased the above Hotel 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.

W. M' L A R E N,

**TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,
ALBERT BUILDINGS, PRINCES-STREET,
(Opposite Post Office),
DUNEDIN.**

T. R O B S O N,

**MERCHANT TAILOR,
GEORGE-STREET, DUNEDIN,**

All garments guaranteed best workmanship.

T. J. L E A R Y,

**DISPENSING CHEMIST,
Princes-street, Dunedin,**
Has always on hand a well assorted stock of Pure Drugs, Homeopathic, and Patent Medicine, Perfumery, &c.

To arrive per Calypso and J. N. Fleming:—
Hunyadi Janos,
Friedrichshall and other Mineral Water,
Seltzogenes, Eno's Fruit Salt,
Möller's and Newfoundland Cod Liver Oil,
Morson's Pepine Wine,
Henarie's Moelline,
Trusse, Spongio Piline,
Magneto Electric Machines, etc.

All the latest chemical preparations added to stock by mail.

J A M E S M U R P H Y,

**BOOT MAKER,
Princes-street, Dunedin.**
Perfect fit guaranteed. First class workmanship. Repairs neatly executed. Charges moderate.

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS.

DURING the last twelve months our business has increased to twice its former extent. This is, undoubtedly, owing to the sterling value of all goods sold, combined with our well-known low cash prices. Being both Importers and Manufacturers, we are able to offer the public Boots and Shoes, both Home and Colonial made, cheaper than any other house in the trade. We feel assured one trial will lead to a determination to deal at no other than

THE LEICESTER BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE
(Wholesale and Retail).
George-street (near the Octagon).
J. G. GREEN, Proprietor.

NEILL BROTHERS,
DUNEDIN,

AGENTS FOR—
W. and A. Gilbey, London, Wine Importers and Distillers.

Barnes and Co., London, Oilmen's Stores.
James Heddle, Leith, Cordials.
E. A. and W. Greenshade, Bristol, Brushware.
David Nicholson, Edinburgh, Palace Brewery.
Somerville Bros., Waitepeka, Oatmeal.
J. Cook & Son, Hobart Town, Rugs & Leather.
Anvil Creek Coal Company, Newcastle Coal.
W. J. Safftons, Nelson, Hops.
D. Connell & Co., Old Royal Irish Whiskey.
NEIL BROTHERS,
High Street, Dunedin.

C. A. A N N I N G,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,
From Savory and Moore's and Peter Squire's (chemists to the Queen), London,
Begs to inform his friends, supporters, and the public generally, that he has commenced business, in George-street, (nearly opposite the White Horse Hotel), and trusts as heretofore, to merit their confidence and support.

Prescriptions will be prepared carefully and faithfully, with the most choice selection of pure drugs and chemicals that can be obtained from the most noted wholesale firms in England and Scotland.

PHARMACEUTICAL HALL,
Dunedin.

R A I L W A Y H O T E L,

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.

W. P A R K E R,

(Successor to W. Grinley)
BUTCHER,
(Next to Robert Burns Hotel),
GEORGE-STREET, DUNEDIN.

Families waited on for orders. Charges reasonable.

C R O W N H O T E L,
RATTRAY STREET.

P. KELIGHER wishes to intimate to his 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. Persons desirous of the comforts of a home would do well to make an early call at the Crown.
P. KELIGHER . . PROPRIETOR,

DUNEDIN CATHEDRAL FUND.

I ACKNOWLEDGE the receipt of the following amounts (mostly first instalments) towards the Cathedral Fund, continued.

✦ P. MORAN.

Mr. Patrick Carey ...	5 0 0	Mrs. Ellen Costello ...	2 0 0
Miss Payne ...	1 0 0	School children ...	2 0 0

P R O S P E C T U S
OF THE
WAKATIPU STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.

To be incorporated under the provisions of the Joint Stock Companies Acts.

CAPITAL - - - £10,000, IN 2000 SHARES £5 EACH,

Of which it is proposed to call up Three Pounds per Share, payable as follows:—Ten shillings on application, ten shillings on allotment, one pound six months, and one pound eighteen months after allotment.

It is estimated that no further calls will be necessary. Should, however, the directors of the Company, in its interest, find it expedient at some future date, with the object of extending its operations, to make a further call—an interval of not less than six months will elapse between each call of £1.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS:

Messrs M. J. Malaghan	Messrs F. H. Daniel
T. G. Betts	J. Hatch (Invercargill)
A. Eichardt	R. Tapper (Invercargill)
C. C. Boyes	J. W. Moffat (Invercargill)
A. Boyne	John Hare (Invercargill)
Wm. Warren	R. Wilson (Dunedin)
Julien Bordeau	B. Hallenstein (Dunedin)
Wm. Paterson	R. Tewsley Dunedin
A. H. Douglas	
R. Pritchard	
W. T. Smith	
A. M. McIntyre	
R. Matheson	
J. A. Hodge	

SOLICITOR:
Mr H. J. Finn.

SECRETARY (pro tem.): Mr Lewis Hotop. | **BANKERS:** The Bank of New Zealand.

This Company is formed with the object of procuring a first-class Steamer to be built specially to meet the requirements of the fast increasing trade on Lake Wakatip. The estimated cost of the steamer is £5000 and it is to be so constructed as to insure great speed, combined with ample accommodation for carrying both passengers and freight—supplying an easy and effective mode of transit from the terminus of the Bluff (and ultimately Dunedin) Kingston Railway to Queenstown and other places on the Lake.

The promoters, from reliable and carefully-compiled statistics showing the present tonnage and passenger traffic, are satisfied that the proposed steamer will be a remunerative investment; and it is confidently expected, with increased facilities for water communication between Kingston and Queenstown, that the large and varied interests of Lake County, comprising its agricultural, pastoral, and rich mineral resources, will be developed to such an extent as to add immensely to its material prosperity; and thus afford, as a necessary consequence, a further guarantee of the unqualified success that awaits the Company.

It is anticipated that the Company will be able to adopt a scale of charges for passengers and freight slightly in excess of the railway, plying the steamer to suit the arrival at, and departure of the trains from Kingston, making arrangements for through traffic, and thus affording every facility to consignees, and doing away with the expense of intermediate agencies.

It is deemed desirable that as much of the capital as possible shall be subscribed among the residents of Lake County, and thus secure their individual support, the remainder, if any, of the shares it is expected will be readily taken up in Dunedin and Invercargill—from the later place a large number (if available) are already bespoke.

As soon as a reasonable number of shares are applied for, a meeting of shareholders will be called with the object of appointing Directors, who will take immediate steps to procure the required steamer, as at least three or four months must necessarily elapse before it can be placed on the Lake.

Application for shares may be left at the Bank of New Zealand, Dunedin and Invercargill, accompanied by the application fee of ten shillings per share; or to the undersigned, not later than the 21st July next, when the share list will close.

M'ARDELL & CO.,

Queenstown,

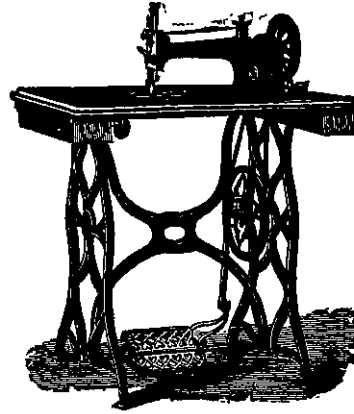
Brokers for the Company.

Queenstown, June 20th, 1878.

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.

W A N T E D K N O W N .



With new Triple-Action Balance-Wheel, is *instantaneously self-adjusting* for winding the bobbin without running other parts of the machine, and is vastly superior to the fast and loose wheels hitherto offered.

Price List FREE by Post.

N.B.—Beware of Imitations.

MACHINES LET OUT ON HIRE, OR SOLD ON DEFERRED PAYMENTS.

G. M. ALDRICH,
AGENT,

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

LAW, SOMNER & CO.,
SEED MERCHANTS AND NURSERYMEN,
OCTAGON, DUNEDIN.

GENUINE SEEDS.



L., S. & Co. are in receipt of Monthly Shipments of Agricultural and Garden Seeds of all such varieties as cannot be procured of colonial growth, selected personally by their agent, Mr. Edward Somner, from the most reliable English and Continental stocks. See our Il-

lustrated Catalogue, sent post free on application.

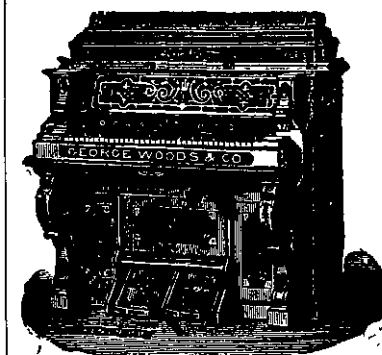
SHEEDY BROTHERS,
HAM AND BACON CURERS
AND
GENERAL PROVISION MERCHANTS,
WALKER-STREET, DUNEDIN.

(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



DUNEDIN PIANOFORTE GALLERY.

GEOURGE 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 & Co.'s unrivalled American Parlor Organ.

**BROWN,
EWING
AND CO.**

**BROWN,
EWING
AND CO.**

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WE have purchased by auction, at an estimated discount of 33 per cent. from regular prices, a consignment of 23 cases of **AMERICAN CALICOES** from the celebrated Wamsutta Mills, which are noted for the extreme soft finish of their cloths and freeness from dressings. We will offer the following lines during the present month as under:—

Lot 1.—36in. Skirting	...	...	30 pieces
" 2.—36in. Double Warp	...	...	30 "
" 3.—36in. Twilled	...	...	30 "
" 4.—36in. Unbleached	...	...	60 "
" 5.—9-4 Twill Bleached Sheeting	...	...	27 "
" 6.—10-4 "	"	"	70 "
" 7.—8-4 Plain	"	"	10 "
" 8.—9-4 "	"	"	10 "
" 9.—10-4 "	"	"	10 "

Aggregate of over 12,300 yds.

THE full reduction of 33 per cent., equal to 6s. 8d. in the £, will be allowed to all purchasers.

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**BROWN,
EWING
AND CO.

BROWN,
EWING
AND CO.**

**HUGH LAMONT,
BUTCHER,**
Arthur-street, Dunedin.

The undersigned having taken over the above old-established Butchery, respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore accorded his predecessor.

The public may rest assured that no effort will be spared to give every satisfaction as to quality, price, and attention,

COLONIAL BUILDING AND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED).

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,
Secretary,
Temple Chambers.

**PROFESSOR STANICH,
THE
PALESTINIAN AURIST,**

Will leave next week for the northern towns of New Zealand. For his correct address in Christchurch, Wellington, and other towns see local papers.

See the most **EXTRAORDINARY CURES** as per following testimonials:—
Woolston, June 11, 1878.

PROFESSOR STANICH.

Dear Sir,—My daughter Dilia Sarah Smith, having suffered from deafness for the last three years, and having tried two of the most eminent doctors in Christchurch without deriving the slightest benefit from their hands, I am happy to say that after three weeks treatment by you she can hear the slightest whisper, and I would advise anyone suffering from deafness to visit you, as, in the case of my daughter, it is a most wonderful cure.

I remain yours faithfully,
Canterbury, N. Z. **CHAS. SMITH,**

Waikuku, June 18, 1878.
PROFESSOR STANICH.

Dear Sir,—I am happy to inform you that my deafness has been greatly relieved after three weeks of your skilful treatment, being quite deaf in my left ear. The result has exceeded my most sanguine expectations. By it I can now hear most distinctly the ticking of a watch at a distance of over two feet away; my hearing in the right ear has also very much improved; mine being a chronic case of over twenty-eight years standing, and being unable to get relief elsewhere. My case being pronounced to be a very bad one by a medical gentleman of Christchurch, I am the more surprised at the result. Upon hearing of your arrival in Christchurch, I determined to consult you as a last resource; the above-mentioned has been the result.

I remain yours sincerely,
JOHN B. ATKINSON,
Canterbury, N. Z. Waikuku.

SUPREME COURT HOTEL,
Stuart-street,
DUNEDIN.

C. O' DRISCOLL,
PROPRIETOR,

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.

MILLS, DICK, & CO.'S

ALMANACK & DIRECTORY FOR 1878,
Contains
**NEW COUNTRY MAP,
NEW GARDEN CALENDAR,**
And the usual variety of Useful Information.
SOLD EVERYWHERE. PRICE 1s. 6d.

ST. ANDREW STREET, WOOD AND COAL YARD.

JOHN EDMONDS,
can supply the public at the lowest current Prices with Newcastle, Kaitangata, and Green Island COAL, also FIREWOOD of every description cut or uncut.
Orders punctually attended to.

A. CHIARONI,
CARVER, GILDER,
PRINT-SELLER, AND IMPORTER,
Picture and Looking-Glass Manufacturer.
All kinds of Picture Frames made to order.
Frames regilded, and made equal to new.
GEORGE STREET, near Octagon, Dunedin.

GEORGE GOW
(Late Weston and Gow)

Begs respectfully to inform his numerous friends, and the public generally, that he has commenced business as General Blacksmith and Wheelwright, next the premises occupied by the late firm.

He trusts by attention, and making none but first-class articles, to merit a share of public patronage. Town and country orders punctually attended to.
PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

WM. PARKER STREET, JOHN CAMPBELL MORRIS,
City Auditor, Certified Accountant in Bankruptcy.

STREET AND MORRIS,

**LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS,
SHAREBROKERS, COMMISSION AGENTS,
Accountants, and Valuators.
Loans Negotiated and Bills Discounted.**
**SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE BUILDINGS,
Liverpool-street.**

HURRAH FOR NEW ZEALAND!

The Three and a-half Million Loan Floated!
The Agent-General having telegraphed the above,

G. W. DRISCOLL has determined on informing the public of Dunedin and surrounding districts, that he has just opened up his **WINTER STOCK OF OVERCOATINGS** consisting of Whitney, Frieze, and Beavers. Secure this golden opportunity. Come and judge for yourselves. Address—
**G. W. DRISCOLL,
TAILOR AND CLOTHIER, ARCADE.**

DENTISTRY.

ROBINSON AND RAYMOND
SURGEON DENTISTS.

Scale of Charges:

Extractions	...	2s 6d
Do. Children	...	1s
Stopping Teeth	...	5s
Artificial Teeth	...	15s
Sets	...	£3

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

Address—
**PRINCES-STREET,
Next door to Begg's Music Saloon.**

M. J. MULLIGAN,

**WATCHMAKER AND MANUFACTURING JEWELLER,
LAMBTON QUAY,
WELLINGTON.**

CAREW AND CO.,
Manufacturers
OF
AERATED WATERS.

British Wines, Cordials, Liqueurs, Malt Vinegar, &c.
GREAT KING-STREET, DUNEDIN.

FRANK W. PETRE,

Engineer and Architect,
Liverpool-street, Dunedin.

Complete designs for Catholic Churches unfinished under special arrangements.

QUEEN'S ARMS HOTEL.

M. MOLONEY, PROPRIETOR.

The above Hotel has been thoroughly renovated by the present proprietor, and can now offer **FIRST-CLASS ACCOMODATION.**

PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN. II

V. R.

FUNERAL REFORM.
ECONOMY AND RESPECTABILITY,
Combined with the strictest decorum in the performance of its duties.

The expense of a Funeral, however **COSTLY** or **HUMBLE** may be ascertained at the time of giving the order, and carried out according to the wishes of friends by

WALTER G. GEDDES,
Undertaker, Octagon, Dunedin.

UNIVERSAL HOTEL,
Maclaggan-street, Dunedin.

MRS. ANN PAVELETICH, PROPRIETRESS.

First-class Accommodation for Boarders.

The Finest Brands in Spirits, Wines, &c

Refreshments always ready.

ENCOURAGE LOCAL INDUSTRIES,

The leading one of which is

THE NEW ZEALAND CLOTHING FACTORY,

Which Employs between 300 and 400 hands to work their WATER-POWER MACHINERY,

Capable of

PRODUCING SEVEN THOUSAND GARMENTS WEEKLY,

DUNEDIN RETAIL BRANCH:

CORNER OF PRINCES-STREET AND OCTAGON,

Under the Management of

M R. F. L A W R E N S O N,

Branches opened at Christchurch, Oamaru, Timaru, and Wellington.

MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING:

A Single Garment at Wholesale Price.

HATS, SHIRTS, HOSIERY, UMBRELLAS, BLANKETS, RUGS, &c:

A Single Garment at Wholesale Price.

All Goods are marked in Plain Figures, from which no abatement can be made.

Note the Address:—

The Dunedin Retail Branch is at the Corner of PRINCES-STREET AND OCTAGON.

A SINGLE GARMENT AT WHOLESALE PRICE.

THOMSON AND NIVEN,
BOOK IMPORTERS,
Great King-street,

Have in stock Haydock's Douay Bible, approved by the late Cardinal Wiseman, Cardinal Manning, and other eminent R.C.D.Ds.

Terms: Monthly instalments can be paid to their Agents or Canvassers in all the principal towns in the New Zealand and Australian Colonies.

MARTIN & WATSON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
COAL, WOOD, AND PRODUCE
MERCHANTS,
STUART-STREET,

Deliver to all parts of the city and suburbs Newcastle, Kaitangata, and Green Island Coals; Coke, Firewood (cut and uncut). Potatoes, Flour, Oatmeal, Oats, &c., and all kinds of produce.

Sole Agents for the famous Shag Point Coal.

ROYAL HOTEL,

George-street, Port Chalmers.

JAMES MORKANE, Proprietor.

EDMOND & HARRINGTON,
WOOD AND COAL MERCHANTS,
Market-street, Dunedin.

Best Walton Park, Newcastle, Kaitangata, and Scotch Coal at the lowest current rates. Orders punctually attended to.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

PROTECTION FROM LOSSES BY FIRE.

SETTLERS and others will find it to their interest to secure their premises against FIRE in the National Insurance Company, which, moreover, is deserving of their support as a Colonial Institution having a resident proprietary, and from its entire Capital and Profits being invested in New Zealand,

A. HILL JACK, General Manager.

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

Capital £2,000,000.

Temporary Offices: High-street, Dunedin, (Next Bing, Harris, and Co.'s).

Dunedin Board of Directors:

Hon. Robert Campbell, M.L.C.
T. S. Graham, Esq. (of Bing, Harris, and Co.)
T. W. Kempthorne, Esq. (of Kempthorne Prosser, and Co.)
Hugh McNeil, Esq. (of Arthur Briscoe and Co.)

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Insurance granted on dwelling-houses, stores, shops, buildings in which trade is carried on, merchandise, and goods of every description,

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Hulls of ships or steamers, merchandise of all kinds, specie and wool to the United Kingdom, AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES.

W. C. KIRKCALDY, MANAGER,
High-street, Dunedin.

CITY HOTEL,

PRINCES-STREET, DUNEDIN.

M. MURPHY,

Formerly of the Shamrock Hotel, Dunedin and late of Sandhurst (Victoria).

The above magnificent Hotel is now open for the reception of travellers, and is acknowledged to be the finest Hotel in the Australasian Colonies, both as regards extent of accommodation and the perfection of its appointments.

The private suites of apartments are specially designed to suit the convenience and privacy of families.

Spacious and well-lighted Sample Rooms have been erected to meet the requirements of commercial travellers.

Bath-rooms, with hot and cold water and shower bath on each floor.

The Billiard-room is fitted with two of Alcock's best tables, and luxuriously furnished.

The CITY HOTEL EXPRESS in attendance on the arrival of every train and steamboat.

Commodious Stabling attached to the Hotel.

Luncheon Daily at 1 o'clock.

CRICKETERS' ARMS HOTEL,

TOP OF TORY STREET, WELLINGTON.

The above Hotel having been thoroughly renovated and enlarged now possesses splendid accommodation for Boarders, Commercial Gentlemen, and Families.

Wines, Spirits, and Ales of the best brands.

J. MURPHY, PROPRIETOR.

MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

G. E. DERMER, has removed to Mr. MURPHY'S NEW CITY BUILDINGS.

Dunedin, August 22, 1877.

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.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

ANDREW MERCER,
FAMILY GROCER,

Wine and Spirit Merchant.

Third Shop, Rattray-street

(Opposite the Otago Hotel Dunedin.

M. MARS HALL,
HOMOEOPATHIC CHEMIST,

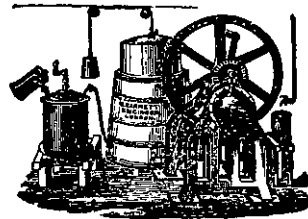
George-street Dunedin,

Has always a full Stock of Homoeopathic Goods of all descriptions.

Wholesale and Retail.

Homoeopathic Prescriptions carefully and accurately dispensed

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.

T. B. CAMERON ARCHITECT,

MORAY PLACE.

Plans prepared, without superintendence, if necessary.

WAR CLOUD IN THE ARCADE.

Great Reduction in the Price of Leather.

HARRY HIRD,

PRACTICAL BOOTMAKER,

Has opened the Cheapest Boot Shop in town, next to M'Gill's, Arcade. Boots cheaper than ever. Gents' French Calf Elastic to measure, from 17s to £1.

Gents' soled and heeled, 4s 0d.
Ladies' " " 3s 6d.

GRIDIRON HOTEL,
PRINCES-STREET, SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

JAMES MARTIN, PROPRIETOR,

The most comfortable Family Hotel in the City. Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths at all hours during the day. Passengers called in time for all the early trains and coaches.

Private Rooms for Families. None but the Best Brands of Liquors kept,

ALLIANCE HOTEL,
Thames-street, Oamaru.

MATHEW GRANT - - Proprietor.

Good Accommodation for Boarders at Moderate Charges.

The Miners' and Mechanics' Home. Good Stabling.

A. H. ROSS,

Surveying, Optical, and Nautical Instrument-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 Otago) REMOVED those premises adjoining Mr Murphy's Hotel, Princes street.

C A R R O L L ' S H O T E L,

(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.

MUNSTER ARMS HOTEL,
Corner of
WALKER AND PRINCES STREETS,
DUNEDIN.

P. O'BRIEN, PROPRIETOR.

First-class Accommodation. Single and Double Bedrooms, and a Bath-room. Private apartments for Families. Charges moderate.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL,
TIMARU.

THOMAS O'DRISCOLL - PROPRIETOR.

Good Accommodation for Boarders and Travellers.
Private Rooms for Families.
Good Stabling.

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 Larnach'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,
PRINCES-STREET, DUNEDIN.
Cash buyer of Oats, Wheat, Barley, Potatoes &c., &c.

[A CARD.]

L. BOLDINI,

ARCHITECT.
Plans and specifications given on the shortest notice.
Sundown House, Herriott Row, Dunedin.

PURE WINES.

MR. THOMAS REYNOLDS intimates that he can now supply guaranteed pure POBT and SHERRY WINES, having a Son in Portugal and Nephews in Spain. These Wines coming from his friends in Xerez de lo Frontera, San Lucar de Barameda in Spain, and Oporto in Portugal, are genuine unadulterated, and having already gained a name in New Zealand for their superior quality and pureness. As commissions, profits, &c., to dealers and agents in London are assest, 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.

WAIMEA BREWERY,
STAFFORD.

MESSRS. M. HOULAHAN & CO.,
ALE AND PORTER BREWERS AND BOTTLEERS,
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 recognised by connoisseurs to be the best in New Zealand.

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

O'DONNELL AND M'CORMICK,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
PRODUCE AND PROVISION
MERCHANTS,
FREDERICK-STREET, DUNEDIN,
(Opposite the White Horse Hotel).

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.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

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 complaints 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 disease; 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 Storekeepers throughout the civilized world, with directions for use in almost every language.

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

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

ALBION HOTEL,
GREAT SOUTH ROAD,
TIMARU.

JOHN COLE ... PROPRIETOR.

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

WE HEREBY beg to intimate that we have become the PURCHASERS of all DEBTS owing to the late Firm of JEWITT & TUNNAGE, and that same will be received by us. We also notify that all monies due by the late firm will be liquidated by us.

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

TUNNAGE & HUGHES,
Princes-street.

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

WANTED KNOWN.—That Messrs Roughton and Pocklington are prepared to supply the Trade with all kinds of Colonial-made Boots and Shoes and Uppers. All goods guaranteed; none but experienced workmen employed. Samples and price list on application New Zealand Boot Factory, corner Clarke and Maclaggan streets, Dunedin.

YORK HOTEL,
GEORGE-STREET, DUNEDIN.

PATRICK CARROLL - PROPRIETOR.

THE above well-known Hotel has, under the supervision of the present proprietor, undergone a complete renewal. To make room for the daily increasing trade, the greater portion of the old building has been replaced by a substantial structure of brick. The Hotel can now offer accommodation to 60 persons, and every attention has been paid to the fitting up and furnishing.

Private Rooms for Families.

One of Thurston's best prize medal Billiard Tables.

First-class stabling; an experienced groom always in attendance.

Persons called in time for the early Trains and Coaches.

MOLONEY'S HOTEL,

SOUTH DUNEDIN.

Superior Accommodation. Charges moderate.
N.B.—Concrete building. No risk of fire.

P. FORRESTER,

WOOD AND COAL MERCHANT,
STUART-STREET (Opposite Jail), Dunedin.
Newcastle, Scotch, Kaitangata, and Green Island Coal. All kinds of Firewood.
Branch Yard—

St. Kilda Road, near Moloney's Hotel.
Orders left at either yard will be punctually attended to.

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