

New Zealand Gazette

VOL. VII.—No. 336.

DUNEDIN : FRIDAY, SEPT. 26, 1879.

PRICE 6D

Current Topics.

AT HOME & ABROAD



Are afraid, after all, it will turn out that human nature is pretty much the same thing throughout these colonies as it is on the other side of the Pacific. Strange to say, it would appear as if crime was about to follow in the wake of secularism in Australia just as it has done in America. We have frequently had occasion to remark upon the manner in which the one has paved the way for the other in the country

alluded to, but always, out of deference for the strong persuasions of many estimable gentlemen amongst our fellow-colonists, have we allowed that humanity within the sweep of these seas might possibly prove of more excellent and unbending quality than in the Great Republic. Still we find ourselves obliged to put two and two together, and when we find so staunch an advocate of secularism as our contemporary the *Evening Star* holding up horrified hands ament the crime in Melbourne, involuntarily we recollect that the secular system has now had ample time to show some of its effects, whether for good or whether for evil, there, and moreover that we might more especially have expected it to make manifest its excellence, were it possessed of such, in thinning the larrikin ranks. The *Evening Star*, however, informs us that it is otherwise. Here is what he says, "Crime in Melbourne is fearfully rife, and the Police Court records wear a sickening aspect. Larrikinism is on the increase, and no one is exempt from its attacks. Gangs of systematic plunderers infest the city, suicide is on the increase, and shocking cases crop up now and then in connection with the Chinese quarter of the town. One of the latest cases of larrikinism was a band of roughs taking forcible possession of an hotel, helping themselves liberally, destroying the property, and then nearly killed the landlady by striking her with a bottle. A shameful case of woman-assaulting is also on record. The poor creature was on her way to the hospital when a brute met her and beat her with his fists, and was only prevented from killing her with a knife by the timely appearance of a constable. Every week brings its tale of infanticide, and of young women decoyed away and ruined for life. The Chinese quarter is a blot upon Melbourne." The nurselings of secularism, then, are no improvement, to say the least of it, on those of the denominationalism we are told is finally defunct; but, to follow up the elegant comparison made the other day by our contemporary the *Daily Times* of the denominational system to a "dead dog," the vermin shaken off by the system that is now alive and vigorous are quite as loathsome as any that have ever been otherwise produced. This at the very least, and we have no doubt whatever that, if they have not already done so, they will become before many years elapse very many times more numerous. That such has been the case in America it is impossible to deny; for His Grace the Archbishop of Sydney, in a fourth pastoral issued by him, proves it by giving the following statistics. We have not as yet had time to receive the pastoral itself, but we clip the following from a report telegraphed to a Victorian contemporary: "Comparative ignorance, he says, is a misfortune that leads to crime; but instruction without thorough religious instruction and moral education is a calamity that tends directly to produce criminals of the very worst class. He takes six New England States—namely, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, and contrasts them with six other States—namely, Virginia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Maryland, Delaware, and Georgia—to show the difference. Yet the inhabitants of all those States, he points out, came of the same English race, and held the same Protestant religion. They all had the Protestant Bible, and, in the main, the same manners and customs, but they disagreed on the one question of religion. The New England States adopted the system of public schools, but the Virginian States rejected it. Both systems had been in work for years, and the public schools, according to the last census, had advanced the States in which they existed far ahead of the other States in purely secular instruction. The States

in which the public schools' system was in force had a population of 2,666,000, and out of them only 8543 could neither read nor write. The States where the private schools existed had a population of 3,000,000, out of whom 262,000 were wholly illiterate. This, it was claimed, was a triumph of knowledge over ignorance, and was taken to show the light that public schools bring to the intelligence. But turn to statistics of another kind. The States that adopted the public schools' system had 2459 criminals in prison, while those States that adopted the other system had only 471. Thus the former had one native-born inhabitant out of every 1084 in gaol, while the latter had only one out of every 6670. Then the public schools' States had one suicide per annum to every 13,000, and the other States had only one suicide per annum to every 56,000. The former had one per annum who died of the effects of criminal lust to every 84,000; and the latter only one per annum to every 128,000. The public schools' States had one insane person to every 800; and the denominational States one to every 1280. Taking all the States together, not one of them approached Massachusetts as a breeder of criminal classes, although that State had far and away developed the public schools system to the greatest degree. The *Alta California*, one of the leading American newspapers, said that we must look for the cause of the general rowdyism, idleness, and viciousness of the rising generation nowhere but to the training it had been receiving. The prison reports of America stated that all the young criminals can read and write."

THERE are two gentlemen who, of their own accord have come prominently before the public in connection with the catastrophe at the Octagon, Dunedin, and from whose "tricks and manners" we learn that the ridiculous not only occasionally approaches the sublime, but may even issue from circumstances attending on the sad and horrible. One of these gentlemen is our old, and exceptionally high-spirited, acquaintance, Mr. Denniston, and the other is the peripatetic reporter of our contemporary the *Lyttelton Times*. Mr. Denniston, as we say, we know of old; he is a noble soul brimming over with a fine and continual indignation, and as hard to hold in as a three-year-old colt. But we look upon him as spoiled by his nationality and profession; instead of being a Scotchman and a lawyer he ought to hail from the county Tipperary and to head a faction with a shillelagh in his hand from Monday morning till Saturday night, and round again. It's face to face with three or four boys of the O'Ryan's, or the O'Kellys, or the O'Neils, or somebody else with a strong spice of the "devil" in them he should stand. It actually brings the tears to our eyes to see him pitted off against nothing better than a bit of a coroner, or a "peeler" or the likes of that; he's completely thrown away. The other gentleman tells us that he himself was once a warrior too; but we have only his word for it, and we think more of one stout blow dealt before our eyes in the street, than of all the reminiscences of warlike hours that could be written from this till doomsday. However, we will take his word for it, and when he tells us he has often faced the "music of the batteries" we will believe him. We will even believe he would rather do so again than again take the liberty he has taken; and it is certain he ought to do so, for it is a grievous impertinence of any man to consider that the fact of a young lady's having met a most deplorable accident and bereavement justifies him in patronizingly alluding to her personal appearance in the newspapers. Our ex-warrior, however, now that there is no fighting to engage his powers, has taken to journalism it seems, and it seems, moreover, he has elected himself a kind of censor of the Press in general, so that our stationary reporters had better mind their p's and q's or they will have all their shortcomings published to the world, and that in the choicest prose imaginable. That "centre of population more favourably situated" than Dunedin, (which we suppose is a military way of saying Christchurch,) will be forced to entertain a very poor opinion of them, if they do not look sharp. Our ex-warrior came down here "personally to institute inquiries," and he saw and heard no end of wonderful things that our good-for-nothing lot of reporters had never told him a word about. In the dark he saw a detective in a dark entry watching every movement he made—and that is a sure token of eyes trained by campaigning. He saw a mob of boys with their "irrepressible mirth silenced" and that is a contradiction in terms only to be swallowed in presence of a determined fire-eater, such as an ex-warrior is sure to be. And,

in short, he saw all that was to be seen at least, and possibly a good deal more besides. However, he is a most entertaining person full of observation and philosophy, and that "centre of population" that forms his head-quarters must be proud of such an acquisition. He is quite right; we have not a reporter in the town that is a "patch" on him; his present inflation and conceit are unrivalled, whatever may have been the nature of his former courage.

IN pursuance of the evident intention of the Imperial Government to stir up such an anti-Irish agitation as will prevent all chance of the spread of the Home Rule movement in England, there seems to exist a determination to revive the Fenian panic, so long dead, and for whose revival there cannot be the least rational grounds. With a view to this end, it is clearly resolved to engage the services of that Press whose falsity, unscrupulousness and violent prejudices have, as Mr. A. M. Sullivan recently told the *Whitehall Review*, done so much to prolong and widen the division between England and Ireland. An opportunity for this, it appears, has offered in a threat, genuine or invented for the occasion, made to wreck the Queen's special train on its passage along certain of the English lines, and in consequence of which precautions were taken in connection with some of Her Majesty's recent journeys. The matter, if *bona fide*, seems to have been very vague, and no particulars had transpired that could justify an accusation of any party or individual in connection with it, but, nevertheless, one of the London weeklies has not hesitated to hint broadly to its readers that Fenianism it was that prompted the murderous intention. We need, then, expect nothing less than a revival of public indignation in England against this cause, which is now a mere phantom, and which no one, at all well informed, so much as suspects of a lingering existence in any part of the United Kingdom. But the end desired will be served all the same; Ireland generally will be confounded with the detested system, and alarm and hatred against all thoughts of doing her justice spread broadcast throughout England. This is now the task that evidently lies before the English Press, and we have no doubt it will be undertaken and executed *con amore*. Mr. A. M. Sullivan certainly used very strong language on the occasion to which we have already alluded, but his language was not one bit too strong. There are no words in which to express the infamy of the journalist who lends himself to pander to the desires of a party or Government, so as to hurt grievously the interests of millions of his fellow subjects, and excite against them, all-undeserving, the hatred of the nation to which he belongs, and which he deceives and hoodwinks into consenting to tyranny.

WE have discovered a receipt for preaching "evangelical" sermons, and much that had hitherto puzzled us has become as clear as the day-light. We find it in a paragraph descriptive of the country life of the renowned Mr. Moody, whose apostolic labours seem to have resulted in setting him up very comfortably for this world as well as for the next. The paragraph tells us—"He is especially fond of raising poultry, and is said to be studying illustrations for sermons from the fowls." There is no doubt that the clucking hens, and geese especially, may furnish him with much matter for his eloquence. In fact, we have ere now believed that it was possible to discern in such sermons as he and his fellows preach a good deal that was suggestive of the origin in question. We are by no means surprised, therefore, to find the poultry yard resorted to for inspiration by these preachers of righteousness.

ACCORDING to the gentleman who utters "London Town-Talk" for the Melbourne *Argus*, the general reading abilities of the public of our times are hardly calculated to benefit the world much. He says no magazine of the day can succeed if a story be not included in its contents, the plain sense of which is that nine-tenths of the people who purchase magazines do so altogether for the sake of the few pages of light reading they contain, and never think of so much as glancing over any of the graver or more useful matter to be found there. This is a very striking proof that modern education is more of a show than of a reality, and the question may even arise from it as to whether or not there is, after all, so very great an advantage gained by those who, knowing how to read, devote themselves to frittering away their time, impairing their memories, and, it may even be loosening their morals, for it may be doubted whether a very large proportion of the fiction that is printed can have any other effect on those who study it. For our own part, we are not ashamed to confess that we consider the man who, not knowing how to read, finds enough to interest and occupy him in his business, his thoughts, and his observations, is likely to be a being superior to the man who seeks no resources in himself, but turns his acquired powers to the use of enabling him to kill time by the contemplation of what some one possessed of little more learning or intelligence than he has to narrate concerning the foolish thoughts, tame adventures, unruly passions, and silly conversation of imaginary characters. Reading the ordinary fiction of the hour, in fact, so as to constitute it a regular occupation, is simply an idle and vicious habit, and if it be all

that is understood to form what is called a "reading people," all we can say is, we consider it any thing but a reproach to be stigmatised as a non-reading people. M. Paul Féval has, indeed, already told us that the men of our times read nothing worth reading, but are content to take their information from the daily papers, and, if we recollect aright, Mr. Frederick Harrison has said something of the same kind in a paper published by him in a recent periodical; so that, on the whole, we begin to suspect the present generation of ordinary readers is a generation that have had their minds poisoned or enfeebled, or it may be both together, by the perusal of unlimited trash, and that for the most part is all they have gained by the universal spread of enlightenment.

MR. LECKY, the historian of Rationalism, tells us in one of the most eloquent passages written by him that it was the Catholic teaching concerning the dignity and privileges of the Blessed Virgin, that raised womanhood to the high position held by it in the ages of Faith, and since, in a lesser degree, enjoyed by it throughout all civilization. But we might of our own observation almost gather this by seeing how, as the world separates more widely from Catholic doctrine, womanhood sinks in the scale of humanity, and bids fair to degenerate into the slavish and odious position occupied by it under the ancient Paganism, and amongst barbarous and non-Christian peoples in modern times, or even into a position still more degraded; and of the many sights we mark of this we find none more disgraceful than the public exhibitions now so frequent in America, and of which we occasionally read notices in our contemporaries. Take for example the following paragraph clipped from the correspondence of the *N.Z. Herald*. The writer is describing pedestrianism as exercised by females, with some sketches of the competitors. He says:—"Miss Von Berge is also on the track for 'exhibition walks.' She is a cart-horse style of female, with a huge body and swinging step. How she foots it, heel-and-toe. Heavens! She comes down upon the flat of her foot like a thunderbolt; being neither pretty, but large and coarse, she excites little interest. The two champion ladies are accompanied all day long by ladies who walk for pleasure, thus relieving the monotony for the jaded tramps, who must be jaded, though they are too plucky to reveal the same." What can be more revolting than this? The brutalizing influences of such sights, or even such descriptions, are of themselves enough to corrupt and debase any nation in the world. Verily the contempt of Catholic teaching entails its own punishment.

WE are informed by the *Cooktown Courier* of a recent date that the poor missionaries have had another escape from those blood-thirsty natives. It seems that last June the Ellangowan anchored in Dudley harbour and was robbed by the savages there of some stanchion bars. This took place during the night and next morning the holy men ventured to approach the shore, principally to recover their property, but also it is reasonable to suppose with a view to speaking a word in season for the conversion of the heathen. They were, however, attacked with spears and stones, but fortunately the captain of the Ellangowan, not a missionary mind but, so to speak, an *âme damnée* employed by the missionaries for matters of this kind, managed to shoot one of the attacking party, and that at once settled the matter. The poor missionaries were permitted to "go in peace," and the blood-thirsty natives carried off their dying or dead comrade in a terrible fright at what they had ignorantly brought on themselves. The Ellangowan then sailed off and gave information to the Captain of H.M.S. Beagle of the affair, and he took it in hands and soon recovered the stolen bars, "the natives having previously heard of the terrible things he could and would do if they were not restored." So prospers the propagation of the gospel of peace in the South Seas. Our holy apostles go thrusting themselves into situations amongst the savage people in which they know beforehand as well as possible they must expect to suffer from treachery and violence—or rather to be attacked by them, for they manage to suffer mighty little—and then they inflict summary justice by a kind of Lynch-law on the unfortunates who have but acted as their customs are known to direct. This may be called Christian missionary work by those who please so to name it, but we hold that those who please on the other hand may most justly name it buccaneering, or something, at least, nearly akin thereto.

IT is no wonder at all that the Presbyterian Synod of Otago wants to control Professor Macgregor's logic and psychology. We do not, indeed, see how it could be otherwise, for how in the world could the logic and psychology of any man be considered to stand on their right legs when he accuses the Synod of "fighting?" What could he be supposed to know about the working of the human soul after such an accusation as that, brought against the soul in a state of perfection; and, to boot, if he had had a particle of reason about him he never would have made it. Logic and psychology, indeed! The logic and psychology that can do nothing better than declare the salt of the earth to exist in a condition next door to fisticuffs are mighty queer science. It is quite time somebody or other gained the whip hand over them. But that is not the whole of it. Not only

does the Professor accuse our venerable apostolic college of "fighting," but he actually says that, while they do one thing "ostensibly," they have the intention of really doing another. Is this logic and psychology, we want to know; or is it downright, unblushing impudence? We wait for an answer, for while the matter lies between the Presbyterian Synod of Otago and Professor Macgregor, we ourselves are quite unable to determine anything about it. However, there is one thing we plainly perceive—the prayer meetings at the University have not benefitted Professor Macgregor one pin. He is evidently totally unregenerate, and the poor Chancellor has had all the trouble of wrestling in supplication for him in vain. It is a pity to see so much good, pious, breath wasted. Fortunately, however, it is an exception to the general rule, and there will be lots of other conversions to atone for it. Meantime, we learn that the Synod is about to establish a theological college with their surplus funds, and no doubt their intention is highly praiseworthy; that is, if it be just and legal. But as matters are situated at the present moment, perhaps it might fall in more consistently with their national prudence if they would make up their minds to "bide a wee." The fact is, the theology they elect to teach just now may turn out not to be the thing at all that is required a few years hence. Presbyterianism appears to be, at least, on the brink of a state of transition, for it is judged partly to incline towards Episcopalianism and partly towards Socinianism, as may be seen by an article from the *Saturday Review* published by us in another column, under the heading "Scotch Dogmatism." Therefore, the Synod had better deliberate somewhat longer, (of course, Professor Macgregor means deliberation when he speaks of "fighting,"), await the turn of events, and not risk the danger of setting up a theological college which might hereafter prove a sore bone of contention between rival factions of their own divided sect.

"PUCK," an American comic weekly, gives a likeness of the famous preacher Talmage, who is now, or at least was lately, creating such a *furor* in London. The likeness, which is evidently a good one, presents to us a shrewd, wide-awake, knowing, Yankee face, and disciples of Lavater even without any further information would have no difficulty in concluding that it belonged to a man quite capable of getting along capably through life, in any calling it might please him to adopt. He, at least, would by no means seek inspiration for his preaching amongst the hens and chickens. The comic paper sketches, comically of course, the preacher's career amongst English church-goers, and one of the groups with which he is brought into contact represent members of the various clerical bodies, from the Anglican bishop in his lawn sleeves to the extraordinary nondescript dissenter, who may be met with in remote places; but one and all they appear in high dudgeon, evidently devoured with chagrin at the devotion that attends upon the sensational stranger. We should think this group is very happily imagined; it must be excessively aggravating to the easy-going, humdrum, ministers in general to find their preserves so trespassed upon. A preacher like Talmage is calculated to do them an immensity of harm; services conducted by him are a species of dissipation as ruinous to the religious mind as would be a course of sensational novel reading to the student of reading-lessons in a schoolbook. To return to the ordinary fare would be a trial far greater than many could bear, and even the most staid would be tempted to regard their accustomed minister, at least for a period, as more or less of a bore. Decidedly these parsons the chief feature of whose worship is the sermon cannot feel very happy in the neighbourhood of such men as Talmage, and the worst of it is they cannot be imitated; sensationalism of any kind must be the gift of nature. Any imitation of it is the flattest of the flat.

THE news by the San Francisco Mail which reached Auckland on Tuesday last seems anything but re-assuring. The Government seem to be warmly following up their plan of exciting disturbances in Ireland, and consequently rousing the indignation and resentment of England, never a very difficult task, against the Irish people. In consequence, we hear of an attack made by the police upon a Home Rule procession at Lurgan, which resulted in one of the processionists being killed and two severely wounded. It is added that the people then wrecked Lord Lurgan's lodge—his gate-house, we presume, and some houses of Protestants; that is—if there be any truth in it—the houses not of Protestants viewed in a religious point of view, but of some persons belonging to that sect who were aiding and abetting in the murder and maiming committed by law in the streets. The Irish Volunteer Bill has been thrown out in Parliament, but a proposal is advanced to enroll unarmed Irish Volunteers, whatever that extraordinary class of semi-military men may look like. It is possibly considered necessary to teach them to know their right foot from their left, as we have heard of its being done in old times, by attaching a bit of straw rope to one of the members in question; and so to sharpen them up for any emergency that may arise. Our experience, however, of the Irish peasantry has been quite sufficient to assure us that they need no such training, and that, further, they are quite sharp enough to understand and resent the impudent slight that is offered to them. Unarmed volunteers, indeed! Pray are

they in any way connected with that famous corps, the horse-marines? There are a few queer items, too, related of the Pope, as usual, emanating from the bewildered imagination of some dozing journalist or telegraph clerk. It seems His Holiness has again snubbed the "Ultramontanes," chastised the Belgian bishops, and frowned on the little-game of the Jesuits. It is no wonder at all, then, if somebody in Baltimore says they want to poison him. Nothing less could possibly be said, and we are only astonished to find it has been drawn so mildly. We would say at once the true Pope had been poisoned and a stuffed one on Jesuit wires set up in his place. Russia is again, it would seem, carrying on her small school-boy menaces of England. Once more we hear of unlimited cruisers being ordered at New York, and we may, in a short time, daily expect a descent of Cossacks upon these shores of ours. It is, however, a comfort to know there are a few gentlemen in the place always ready to do whatever fighting may offer itself to them; they will protect us, and we shall rest at peace in their shadow. Let the Cossacks come. The Czar has, moreover, slighted England by excluding her from the invitations, issued to all the rest of Europe, to send representatives to witness certain great military manoeuvres commenced on July 25th. Russians are also said to have armed the Bulgarians heavily, and to be endeavouring to stir up the Albanians against Austria. On the whole, there would be nothing to surprise us in a renewal of hostilities in the East, as matters there seem far from settled, and Austria, aided by Germany, is reported to be endeavouring to coerce the Porte, so as to obtain for herself a strong footing in Turkey. The relations between Russia and Germany seem far from friendly, and the Russians are building forts upon their German frontier. In America, the yellow fever is raging at Memphis, and some cases have also occurred at New Orleans; while in Europe cholera has made its appearance, two deaths being reported as occasioned by it in London. Under existing circumstances, there are worse places of residence than we find in New Zealand.

THE LATE MOTHER MARY XAVIER.

(From our Melbourne correspondent.)

A LADY who knew her writes to me of Mother Mary Xavier, the Superiress of the Geelong Convent of Mercy:—"Her death is recognised as a public calamity alike by Protestants and Catholics in Geelong and the western district. During the twenty years she has worked among them silently, 'unhasting and unresting,' monuments of many sorts have arisen in Geelong (notably the Convent Buildings with the beautiful Chapel of the Sacred Heart attached) offspring of her head, heart, and hand, all for the furtherance of the one object of her life—the glory of God and the salvation of man.

"To this she devoted her life, her large private means, and an intellect more clear, capacious, and practical than falls often to the lot of even the most gifted man. I have heard a hard-headed banker, a strict Protestant, declare that, in the course of his business, he never had a constituent to equal her in financial ability and resources. His belief in both, and in her integrity, was a sort of act of faith with him.

"And yet the work which witnesses to her energy and zeal in this hemisphere is dwarfed by what is known of her achievements at home. Early in her career she saw new openings of usefulness for her Order, the Sisters of Mercy, in skilled medical nursing of the sick. By permission of her Superiors, she and two Sisters left their convent in Dublin, went to Paris, and in the Hospitals there studied diseases and their amelioration. The idea of a great Irish National Hospital to be erected in Dublin suggested itself to her there, and before many years the Mater Misericordie, the largest hospital, it is said, in Europe, was completed, and in full swing of work. That in Mother Xavier's brain the idea of this magnificent institution first germinated, and that she found the means, by subscriptions, &c., to erect it, there is no doubt. She gave much of the plan to the architect, and herself, it is said, laid the first stone. With sleepless vigilance she watched its erection, and the success of its opening years, but those who knew her best declare that she shrank from the fame that linked her name to this great work.

"Her practical ability was only a phase of her character, the outcome of her grand common-sense. She was a tender, sensitive, retiring woman, always at her best and happiest among the infant orphans, who adored and caressed her as if she were indeed their mother. Above all, she was a saint, and when she found that philanthropists at home, and American and other travellers, persisted in recording her deeds in their books as foundress of the *Mater Misericordie*, she seized on the occasion to escape from public praise into more obscure duties in a distant land which the Australian mission offered her. What a holy life her's was here; begun in privation and toil and ending in nine years of terribly acute suffering. A cripple, and always in pain, she bore her cross with a patience, sweetness, and cheerfulness that never broke down—never even faltered—and steadily carried on the work of her community to the end." "You think too seriously of my cross," she wrote to a friend, who loved her much; "I have never much minded physical pain. I am very happy. I am God's prisoner." Now she is released it seems sinful to grieve for her or to think of her, except as in the presence of God, singing His praises as had been her delight in the early days of her religious life, when people came to her convent from afar to hear the fresh glorious voice in the choir, which thrilled the listeners with its expression of sublime faith and profound piety.

The personal estate of the late Baron Rothschild has been sworn under £2,700,000.

ESTABLISHED 1868.

M'LEOD BROTHERS,

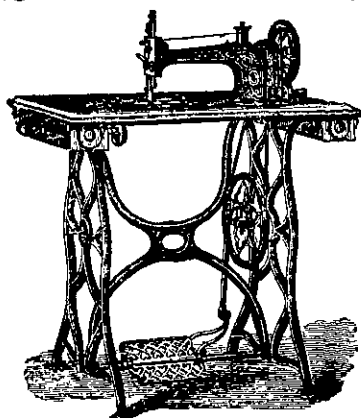
STEARINE CANDLE AND SOAP WORKS,

CUMBERLAND STREET,

DUNEDIN.

EVERY BAR OF OUR SOAP IS DEEPLY STAMPED ON TWO SIDES; THIS DISTINGUISHE IT FROM ANY OTHER.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

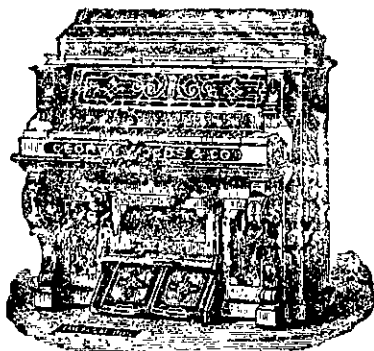


Those who are not prepared to pay cash at the time of purchase, can obtain a MACHINE by DEFERRED PAYMENTS, on such terms as may suit their circumstances. All our Family Machines are now supplied with the TRIPLE-ACTION WHEEL.

BEWARE of Cheap Machines; as a rule they are perfect "rubbish."

NOTICE. Cash Deposit Reduced to £1. Weekly Payments, 5s.

G. M. ALDRICH,
AGENT,
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.



DUNEDIN PIANOFORTE GALLERY.

GEORGE R. WEST

Importer of

MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Of all descriptions.

PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS,

And other Instruments, Tuned and Repaired.

PIANOFORTES FOR HIRE

New Zealand Agent for GEORGE WOODS & Co.'s unrivalled American Parlor Organ.

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



GENUINE SEEDS.

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 Illus-

trated 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

MRS. DREAVEY, MILLINER,

Has always on hand the Largest and Cheapest assortment of Millinery in town, The best material in the latest and most fashionable styles at the Lowest Prices in the City.

DRESSMAKING.

Special attention is devoted to this department, which is conducted by Ladies of long experience in the foremost London and Parisian houses.

Dress material in Great Variety. Very Cheap.
Ladies Ulsters and Jackets at exceedingly low prices.
Ladies and Children's Underclothing.
Mourning Outfits and Family Mourning promptly attended to,
59 George street, opposite A. and T. Inglis.

The Lady of Neville Court

A TALE OF THE TIMES.

BY THE AUTHOR OF MARION HOWARD, ETC., ETC.

CHAPTER XXIII.—(Continued.)

NEVER in his life before had the arrival of any guest brought a shadow across Richard O'Meara's face, and certainly never before, since he had known him, had he seen Father Donovan approach him without a smile. But this evening a shadow for once certainly did overcast his countenance when he perceived his visitor. But it was a very transient one after all; for before Master Rory had trotted half way up the path it had vanished, and by the time he had reached the door the smile had come in its stead, and with it a welcome to his reverend guest that came from the very bottom of the doctor's heart.

Before many minutes had elapsed Master Rory was quietly champing his corn in the stable, greatly to the astonishment of the doctor's Phoebe, who eyed the new-comer very suspiciously over the side of her own stall. We need not tell how it far'd meantime with his master—how the old housekeeper bustled about, and served up a little dinner in a quarter of an hour that Father Donovan declared was the best he had ever tasted. Nor need we tell how the doctor fetched out a desert afterwards, that O'Keefe's own hands had gathered that very morning at Neville Court; nor how happy the doctor looked as he discharged the sweet duties of hospitality, only regretting that his visitor could not eat ten times more, and that he had not something ten times better to place before him.

As Father Donovan had only returned the preceding evening from his summer trip, as may be imagined, he and his host found plenty to talk over and plenty to laugh over too. But after a while they looked very serious, and their voices grew low and hushed; for their conversation turned to a subject—that most distressing of all sad subjects to a loyal Catholic heart—the state of affairs in Rome. Amongst other friends, the priest had been visiting a gentleman, whose son, a fine manly young fellow of five-and-twenty, had, with his full permission, joined the Papal Zouaves the preceding winter. Father Donovan had been very much interested in reading some letters written home by the young hero, especially by one that had arrived the very morning he had left, and which had given an account of the outbreak of cholera in Rome and its vicinity. The town of Albano, it said, had suffered severely from its ravages; and there, during two days and nights a small band of forty Zouaves had been the sole nurses for the sick and grave-diggers for the dead. After expatiating on the heroic self-devotion of these his companions in arms, the letter of Stephen O'Halloran had thus concluded: "If dear mother, they had left the ties and comfort of home only to perform these offices of love to their suffering fellow-creatures, it would have been a great happiness; but how does even such a happiness as this pale before the exquisite satisfaction we experience, when we remember that God is deigning to use even our poor weak arms of flesh and blood for the defence of the Holy See!"

The season of which we are writing was one of comparative quiet in the States of the Church. The disastrous days of Castel Fidardo and Ancona were booming things of the past. A temporary calm, at least, had succeeded the revolutionary tumult. The French bayonets were flashing round the Papal throne, while the noble army of Zouaves asked for nothing greater, nobler, or higher than to die for their Pontiff-king. And yet the sons of the Church trembled. "Coming events cast their shadows before; and there was something so portentous in the very stillness of Garibaldi and his myrmidons that the children of Pio Nono, with the instinctive forebodings of filial love and veneration, felt there was mischief brewing against their father in the depths of that sacrilegious host.

No wonder, therefore, as Father Donovan related all he had heard and gleaned in Dublin and other places relative to the Italian insurrection, that, as he listened, Richard O'Meara's heart grew heavy with dreary forebodings, though his eye flashed and his cheek kindled with unwonted indignation. So engrossed indeed did they both become in discussing the probable issue of events that the August twilight had faded almost into darkness before the priest awoke to the fact it would soon be night, and that he was expected at a gentleman's house quite three miles off, where he had arranged to say Mass the following morning. At that very moment, however, the old housekeeper appeared with the candles, and informing the priest that it was beginning to rain heavily, joined her master in begging him to remain all night. As she spoke, a soft murmuring rustle among the trees outside corroborated the fact, and five minutes later the long-threatening storm had broken into a perfect deluge of rain. A tempest at night in a mountain region is no trifle, with the lightning flashing above, around, below you, and the thunder booming round you like a battery of guns. After the priest had looked out for a few minutes upon the storm, he felt more than satisfied that he and Master Rory were in such comfortable quarters for the night. Nor was old Betty one whit less content, as she bustled about in her domain, airing and re-airing sheets and pillow-cases; only pausing to bless herself whenever a brighter flash than usual set her poor old heart pit-a-pat. The "benefit of clergy" in such a storm as that compensated for any amount of extra trouble in Betty's humble opinion.

Our friends resumed their seats, but the thread of their conversation was broken. It was no longer "ultramontane," but respecting the sayings and doings of the people of Ballycross during Father Donovan's absence, and amongst others of low degree, of coarse the inhabitants of the parsonage naturally came in for a due share of attention. The questions that the priest asked concerning them were apparently casual enough, and yet a very close observer might have remarked that when, among the rest, he mentioned Miss Neville, he fixed his eyes somewhat enquiringly on his companion's face. But all unconscious of his scrutiny sat the doctor, for the very mention of

Maude's name brought back with it the train of ideas that had so perplexed him all day. Very quietly, however, though rather abstractedly, he answered Father Donovan's questions; and then, caressing Bat's big black head, that lay as usual on his knee, and looking into the soft brown eyes that seemed to answer his with an expression almost human in its earnestness, he fell into a dream.

There was a silence of some minutes' duration, broken at length by the priest.

"*Apron* of Miss Neville, Richard, what do you suppose I heard in Dublin about you and her?" he asked suddenly.

If the doctor attempted to guess he was too much astonished to be aware of the fact, and only sat, open-eyed and open-mouthed, staring at the speaker.

"I heard nothing more nor less than that you had matrimonial designs upon the heiress of Neville Court, and that she was not altogether unfavourable to your suit!"

And how dared any one," cried O'Meara, rising from his chair, while the wrath and dignity of all the O'Mearas in his pedigree flashed in his eyes and quivered in his voice,—how dared any one take such an unwarrantable liberty with either of us?"

"Nay, that is more than I or any other man can tell you. All I know is, that ever since the world began women—ay, and men too—have tattled about their neighbours; and so it will be, depend upon it, until the end of time."

"But what did you do?—what did you say to them, Father Donovan?" asked the doctor, once again seating himself, but still looking quite agast.

"What did I do? why, nothing! Fighting, you know, is not my vocation; besides, the offenders were ladies," said the priest, smiling. "And what did I say? In one place I told them, in the politest manner I could, to mind their own business; at another I waited till their remarks were finished, and then let it drop, in the course of conversation, that Dr. O'Meara was one of my most intimate and valued friends. That was punishment enough for some of them, I can tell you."

The doctor was thunderstruck. In all his relations with Maude the one intention of his heart had been so pure and single, that the possibility of misconstruction had never entered his mind. The life, moreover, that he had hitherto led had, from its unobtrusiveness, been so unmarked by the world, that to find himself suddenly talked about was a fact too startling for him to realise.

"It has been a question with me," continued Father Donovan, after a pause, "whether to mention all this to you or not. I have decided on doing so, however, for one or two reasons; the chief one, that I thought a word in season might put you upon your guard for the future. By a curious concatenation of evidence I have traced a great deal of this tattle to the old lady stopping at the Glebe House; so beware of her."

The reply was a burst of adjectives by no means flattering to Miss Barbara, to which Bat, roused from his slumbers, added a few deep growls, doubtless by way of assent, for Bat by no means favoured aunt Barbara.

"Still, to warn you against the dangerous tongue of this individual," continued the priest, "was not my only intention in mentioning the subject to you. Richard, my boy, will you let a very old friend give you a few words of advice?"

An unmistakable assent beamed in the doctor's face, and the priest continued,

"No man living knows better—I may perhaps say as well as I do—the purity and unselfishness of your motives with regard to Miss Neville, nor the perfect single-heartedness that has marked all your relations with her; but the world, Richard, will judge by another code. I do not say it denies the existence of honourable sentiments, but, to say the least, it regards them as *rarissime aves*, the greater part of which took wing long ago, with the other bright and beautiful attributes of chivalry. Now the world knows that Maude Neville is rich, talented, beautiful, and an orphan; and knows, on the other hand, that a certain young doctor in her neighbourhood, talented, agreeable, to a certain degree good-looking, and (as is commonly the case with most of his profession) no richer than he need be, is frequently in her company. This much the world either sees or hears, and this much is true. But next comes its construction; and it is of this that I wish to speak to you. Nor is this a new desire on my part. It is new two or three months since I first felt that, even in our own little circle here, you were misunderstood; and though I never expected to hear strictures upon your conduct as coarse as those of Miss Barbara and her friends, I felt sure that in some form or another, sooner or later, something would be said."

He paused, but the doctor made no reply.

"You must not take what I am saying too much to heart, my dear fellow," he continued, casting as he spoke a glance of the tenderest sympathy at his friend. "Remember, Richard O'Meara is not the first man who has had his actions misread and his intentions misinterpreted. Come, come, you are not old enough yet to have forgotten your Catechism and the Eight Beatitudes; and if so, surely it isn't your intention to turn your back on a blessing at the first go off?"

The doctor smiled sadly. "I suppose I am a coward, but I think I may say that, if the world had only attacked me individually, I would have borne its calumnies with patience."

"Ah, tut; not a bit of it!" cried father Donovan, laughing. "Don't flatter yourself that all your sensibilities are aroused on behalf of Miss Neville! Of course you are grieved that she should have her name bandied about; but I think the charge of scheming and fortune-hunting brought against somebody else is not wholly without a sting—eh?"

"Indeed it is not," cried the doctor, shrugging his shoulders and shivering as he spoke, as though with cold. "Still, if it were not for her, he continued, rising and pacing the room hurriedly, "I would continue to act as I have hitherto acted, and live down this, or a hundred such calumnies."

(To be continued.)

THE OLDEST SOAP MANUFACTORY IN NEW ZEALAND.

ALBION SOAP WORKS,

ESTABLISHED 1859.

M. BARDSLEY & SON, PROPRIETORS.

MANUFACTURERS OF FANCY TOILET SOAPS IN GREAT VARIETY, WHICH FOR RICHNESS OF PERFUME, BEAUTY, AND QUALITY ARE NOT EQUALLED BY ANYTHING IN THE COLONY.

Assorted Oval Tablets,
in 1/2 gross boxes.

Assorted Oval Tablets,
1/4 gross boxes.

Assorted Square Cakes,
1/2 gross boxes.

Genuine Old Brown
Windsor,
1/2 gross boxes.

Royal Almond,
1lb. bars, 14lb. boxes.

Marbled Glycerine,
1/4 gross boxes.

Three Crown Soap,
which lathers
profusely.

Yellow Laundry, the
joy of the household.

ALSO THE CELEBRATED

PRIZE PALE,

PUREST.

Exhibition Prize Soap,
pure.

Fine Mottled Soap,
1st quality.

MANUFACTORY: KING AND CUMBERLAND STREETS, DUNEDIN.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

J. M' S W E E N E Y,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
(Late of Wansbeck-street.)
Has, in consequence of increased
business
REMOVED
To those more commodious and
otherwise more suitable premises in
THAMES-STREET,
OAMARU,
(Lately occupied by Mr. C. Harris,
Painter.)
His new Premises are well stocked
with a large and varied assort-
ment of
ENGLISH & COLONIAL GOODS,
Which will be sold at such
prices as should ensure
quick returns.
The following Cash Prices of mea-
sured goods have been arranged
with the idea of benefiting both
seller and buyer:—
Gentlemen's Elastic Sides in French
Calf and Kid 25s
Ditto Balmoral 25s
Women's Elastic Sides in French
Calf and Kid ... from 22s
Gentlemen's Shoes, in French Calf
or Kid from 23s
Note the Address—Premises
NEXT DOOR TO MR. FALCONER'S SEED
WAREHOUSE.
THAMES STREET, OAMARU.

CAMPBELL & CRUST'S
Town and Suburban
PARCELS DELIVERY.
Chief Receiving Office ... Manse street.
(Late Cobb and Co.'s) next Wain's Hotel.
Branch do... George street, J. Neil, Herbalist
" Great King st., corner of Howe st.,
D. Comrie
" Arthur st., J. T. Kempson, Chemist
" Maori Hill, R. Waugh
" Roslyn, L. Marshall
" Mornington, W. C. M'Nee
" The Glen, Alex. Healey
" Caversham, D. Clark, News-agent

LIST OF RATES.

	Hours of Delivery	Under 7lb.	Under 28lb.	Under 112lb.
No. 1 DISTRICT. From South End of Town to Frederick street, not in- cluding the High Levels.	11 a.m. 5 p.m.	3d	4d	6d
No. 2 DISTRICT. Beyond Fre- derick street and within the Town Belt	11 a.m. 5 p.m.	4d	6d	9d
No. 3 DISTRICT. Outside Town Belt, Town- ships of Maori Hill, Nevada Roslyn, Morn- ington, West Dunedin, Eg- lington, the Glen, Caver- sham and Kensington.	2 p.m.	6d	9d	1s

Special arrangements made for the delivery
of large numbers of Parcels at Reduced Rates.
Campbell and Crust will still continue their
regular Express Business, and, as hitherto,
pay special attention to the Removal of
Furniture both in town and country.
Parcels received at any of the above-named
Branch Offices for transmission per the New
Zealand Express Company, to all parts of the
Colony

6 AFTER 6
AFTER SHOP AFTER

6 AFTER 6
**CHEAP BUILDING MATERIAL, BONE
DUST, AND
FLOCK FOR UPHOLSTERERS,**
At Lowest Rates.
Prices on Application.
EVERY Line the best of its kind.
No purchaser is expected to take the
Goods unless they are as represented. All our
prices are equally low. T. and G. Flooring,
16s.; T. and G. Lining, 11s.; Dressed W. B.,
12s.; Red Pine, 12s. 6d. Roofing Iron, &c.
A. GIBBS & Co.,
(Late Gibbs and Clayton),
Cumberland Street.

MELICAN AND HAYES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
PRODUCE MERCHANTS,
AND
GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,
THAMES STREET,
OAMARU.

ESTABLISHED 29 YEARS.
GEOURGE MATTHEWS, Nursery-
man and Seedsman, Moray Place, Dun-
edin, has on sale Garden Seeds of all sorts:
Flower Seeds, Lawn Grass Seed; also Field
Carrot, Turnip, Mangold, Tares or Vetches,
Field Peas, Clover Seeds, Rye Grass, Italian
Rye Grass, Timothy Grass,—all finest quality,
Catalogues and prices on application.

CARDINAL MANNING ON THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

IN the course of a sermon preached by him at Chiselhurst on July 13th, and reported by the *Daily News*, His Eminence said:—

It was doubtful if a purer sympathy, more generous, more disinterested, more free from every taint of this world, ever surrounded a tomb. It was doubtful if the nations of Europe ever united in a more generous feeling of love, sorrow, and sympathy for the mother in her solitude, of veneration for the son lying in the grave of honour and of glory. Wherever there was a generous heart on earth, it would be sorrowing; wherever there was a Christian, there would be sorrow. Few things were more beautiful than the sorrow and the veneration of those hard strong English soldiers who bore him to the grave, or those rough, tender-hearted English seamen, who stood up high upon their masts with bare heads, venerating him as he was borne past them in his shroud. This was a most noble sorrow, and it was an English sorrow. France sorrowed and England too. He was our guest; more, he was our own. We had received him, made him our own by love and hospitality. He was numbered among our Princes, and the day before the Princes of England followed him to the grave, and England herself represented by her Queen, supported the weakness of that lonely mother in the solitude of her home. There was not a mother in England who did not join in this sorrow, and there were many mothers in England who had given their sons in this wild and terrible warfare. The youth of England, those that had never seen him, were touched, and his bright example had spoken to them. His comrades in arms, men who bore arms like himself, had wondered at the purity, the holiness, the dignity of that youth. It was a great joy and consolation to be permitted on such a day to add his (his Eminence's) own sympathy, and he did so with personal recollections. He remembered—as long as he lived he should never forget it—the first time and the last time that he saw the youthful Prince. The first time was when one of his venerable priests had the strange courage, he knew not how, to invite the Prince to the opening of a new school that had been built for the poor little children of London. With that humility which belongs to the highest dignity he came. In the midst of those poor little ones, himself then a youth, for it was years ago, with his bright smile and his kind voice, he gave them joy in the midst of that holy festival. He would never forget it; it was a beautiful event to be for ever remembered. The last time, the Prince was standing in a large assembly. There were there the statesmen and warriors and the great administrators of the British Empire in war and in peace. There were the culture and the manhood of Englishmen, and he rose up, and with an intellectual power and a precision of language in our own mother tongue, and with an eloquence of speech, he so fascinated that multitude before him that they hung upon his lips, and he (the preacher) listened to that youth, and said to himself, "What may there not be before that youth; there is the power which persuades humanity." The Prince had himself given us a revelation of that which we could never otherwise have known. After he had departed, the loving hands that tended him found a document in his own characters. How should it be described. Was it a prayer to his Heavenly Father, was it an oblation to his Divine Master, was it a sacrifice of himself? It was full of self-sacrifice, full of devotion, full of humility. France was that great country created by her soldiers and her priests; soldiers vested with sacerdotal character, because full of piety; her priests possessing a martial courage and the spirit of the soldier, and the priest guided the hand that wrote that prayer. Besides the sorrow of many nations and the sorrow of England, her Queen, her Princes and her people, there was one sorrow left. This could hardly be spoken of. If ever a son was worthy of a mother's love it was he, if ever a mother loved her son it was his mother. What a desolation now for the solitary woman, all alone, yet not alone, for they who believe were never lonely. She looks upon her son in the grave with certain confidence in the glory of the resurrection, in the future recognition of the personal identity in the restoration of the bonds of mother and son in all the perfection of eternal life. The words that Jesus spoke were spoken again:—"A little while and ye shall see me." And what was the longest life but a little while passed here below?

HOW AMERICAN GIRLS ARE CORRUPTED.

[From the *Catholic Standard*.]

ONE of the New York dailies the other day reported the capture by the police of a young girl of respectable parentage who had left her home because it was "too dull and stuffy" there. According to her account, she had nothing particular to complain of. Her parents were kind and affectionate. She was provided with everything necessary to comfort. But she had gotten to reading story papers and dime novels, and the quiet of the parental home became too dull for her. She wanted to see the world and enjoy life, and so she ran off to New York, and was picked up by the police in the midst of disreputable company. On the magistrate questioning her as to her reasons for leaving home, she made the reply we have given above. To his counsels that she should return to her parents and shun such society as she had been found in, she defiantly replied that if she were compelled to return to her home, she would run away again as soon as she could. The warnings of the magistrate as to the pain and agony such a course would cause her parents, and the shame and certain ruin it would bring upon herself, seemed to have no effect. Her whole character had been infected with the false and pernicious notions which pervade the stories that have come to form the staple reading of a large portion of our boys and girls. She cared only for excitement. Her mind had become utterly debased and filled with unhealthy longings and imaginings. To this same cause we believe may be traced a very large proportion of the youthful crime of the day. You can scarcely pick up a newspaper but you see an account of young girls, perhaps a mere child in years, absconding from home and plunging into the world and into debauchery; and when the

antecedents that have led to this are sought for, in nine cases out of ten they will be found in the miserable, sensational, demoralizing reading matter they have devoured. So with boys. Little fellows of eight, ten and twelve years of age have of late been frequently arrested for attempting crimes which it might have been supposed none but confirmed desperate villains would dare to perpetrate. When questioned, it has been found that almost without exception they were habitual readers of sensational newspaper stories, dime novels, and *Police Gazette* literature. Thus their youthful imaginations were fired with the idea of becoming heroes like the villains they read of, and their youthful wits set to work to plan something, the commission of which would thrill the public with horror. Nor are this youthful criminality and viciousness by any means confined to the "lower classes," to the children of the poor or of parents who are themselves vicious. Many of them are boys and girls whose parents are well-to-do as regards this world, children who have comfortable homes, but who have become infatuated through the detestable newspapers and books they have read. Is it not time for parents to look into this matter? The country is flooded with trash published specially for the young, much of it written by authors who wish to be considered respectable, and bearing the imprint of respectable publishing houses. The most dangerous portion, too, of this trash seems to a superficial examiner harmless, to be at worst only silly and exaggerated, and highly colored. But in these seemingly innocent exaggerations and high colourings lies hid a subtle poison. It dissatisfies its readers with their commonplace routine of youthful duties, with subordination to the authority of parents and teachers. It causes them to long to be independent, to strike out in life for themselves, to become men and women at once, though they have not yet outgrown the garb of childhood. It stimulates precociously their imaginations and passions and prepares them for vice and crime. Many a father and mother who mourn in agony hopes blasted in a ruined daughter or son might find the cause, if disposed to review the past, in his or her own neglect to supervise and direct what that daughter or son habitually read when a child. There is a responsibility here which few parents, it is greatly to be feared, fully realise or faithfully discharge. There are parents who carefully endeavour to guard their children against forming intimacies with other children by whom their morals might be corrupted, but who exercise no care as to what *books and papers* their children seek companionship with. Yet in this age of universal reading, the latter is a danger almost, if not quite, as serious as the former, and one that should be vigilantly guarded against.

POPE LEO XIII.

THE reigning Pontiff, His Holiness Pope Leo XIII., has been recently sketched in an attractive volume by the Abbe Vidieu, the Vicar of Saint Roch, whose work entitled "Le Pape Leon XIII. Sa vie, son avènement, ses écrits," is published by Plon, of Paris. The Holy Father is described as tall and thin, and with a grand patrician air. He is spoken of as having a magnificent head crowned with white hair, strongly marked features, bearing about him the aspect of an ascetic, with something statuesque in the general appearance of his figure. His countenance is lighted by a piercing look, while his amiable and paternal smile goes straight to the heart of those he addresses. His voice is sonorous and captivating, but less mellow and at the same time more powerful than that of Pius IX. Pope Leo has "the double eloquence of the head and of the heart." Though he is moderate, he does not lack firmness. The day after his election, says the Abbe Vidieu, "Why," asked a new Cardinal of the new Pope, "have you taken the name of Leo?" "Because," said his Holiness, "Leo XII was the benefactor of my family, and also because Leo signifies lion, and the virtue which seems to me the most necessary of all is the force of the lion. The Roman people are well aware of the meaning which the Holy Father attaches to the name he has taken. A sturdy Trasteverian was heard to exclaim in an energetic and almost menacing voice: "The Liberals ask what will be the programme of the new Pope. He calls himself Leo; that tells them all. Like Leo XII, he will be a lion, and he will have sharp claws and a powerful jaw." As illustrative of the same characteristic of the Pontiff, this anecdote is also related: "A rich American amateur, desiring to possess a bust of Leo XIII., engaged the services of the celebrated sculptor Tadolini. The latter, not content with a simple portrait of the Holy Father, went to the Vatican and asked permission of Leo XIII. to produce his features from the original. The Pope consented. The work finished, Leo XIII. congratulated the artist, who asked him to have the goodness to trace a word on the still fresh clay. His Holiness took the pen that the sculptor handed and wrote with a smile, "*Leo de tribu Juda*!" Although in anything but robust health, His Holiness works hard—very hard indeed. He disdains the pleasures of the table. "I have never eaten so badly as at this table," a well-known Perugian once remarked. "He offered you for breakfast a tough mutton chop and a miserable pike, with an occasional glass of a white wine from the border of Lake Trasimene, followed by a cup of black coffee. It is true that the worthy man himself drank only water and ate his boiled meat left from the night before. But no one complained of his frugal table; on the contrary, everyone was delighted to sit at it." All Perugia knew, however, where the revenues of the prelate went; the poor especially, on that point, were not ignorant.

M. de Lesseps is travelling from town to town in France with a view of inculcating the benefits to be derived from the proposed canal across the Isthmus of Panama. At a banquet at Rouen, the Prefect of the department made a speech eulogising M. de Lesseps, who in his turn proposed the Prefect's health. In so doing he naturally alluded to the projected canal, which, he said, would meet with the same success as the Suez Canal. Its utility, he declared, would be very great.

NOTICE.

We are now showing our New Stocks of BOYS' AND MEN'S CLOTHING, specially Manufactured for this Season. THE liberal patronage bestowed upon us during the past has encouraged us to lay in a Stock larger by several THOUSANDS OF POUNDS than we have ever had since our opening. Our Customers will therefore find that for Variety and Quality, combined with MODERATE CHARGES, Our Establishment stands unequalled in New Zealand. An immense Stock of White Shirts, Oxford Shirts, Regatta Shirts, Crimean Shirts, Scarves, Ties, Gloves, &c. We have given our most careful attention to our H A T D E P A R T M E N T, and are showing most of the Leading Shapes in Boys and Men's Hats, also some pretty Styles for Young Children. All Goods are marked in plain figures for NET CASH ONLY. A SINGLE GARMENT AT WHOLESALE PRICE Can be obtained at any of the following Branches of the

NEW ZEALAND CLOTHING FACTORY.

DUNEDIN
CHRISTCHURCH
ASHBURTON
TIMARU
OAMARU
INVERCARGILL

AUCKLAND
NAPIER
WANGANUI
WELLINGTON
NELSON
NEW PLYMOUTH.

DUNEDIN RETAIL BRANCH: PRINCES STREET, NEXT OCTAGON.

F. LAURENSEN, Manager.

R. BENNETT,
(Late Bennett and Jamison)
TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,
Princes Street South,
Opposite Cargill, Gibbs and Co.,
DUNEDIN.

ROYAL HOTEL,
George street, Port Chalmers.

JAMES MORKANE, Proprietor.

RANKIN AND CO.,
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.

COUGH. COUGH. COUGH.

The best remedy for a Troublesome Cough is WILKINSON'S EDINBURGH COUGH SYRUP. One or two Dozes giving Instant Relief, which hundreds of persons can testify. Sold in bottles 2s. and 3s. each, with full directions.

Prepared only
T. M. WILKINSON,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,
MEDICAL HALL,
Dunedin.

[ESTABLISHED 1852.]

Prescriptions very carefully dispensed, and promptly forwarded to any part of the town. Orders by Post punctually attended to.

PURE WINES.—THOMAS REYNOLDS, WINE MERCHANT AND IMPORTER, Stafford-street, Dunedin, imports his Wines direct from Spain and Portugal, where they are carefully selected from the Vineyards and Merchants by his Agent, Mr. Wm. Reynolds, to insure purity and quality. These Wines are to be procured Wholesale from the Importer, and Retail from Messrs A. & J. MACFARLANE & Co., Princes and Maclaggan streets.

Report of Analysis by Professor Black, Colonial Analyst:—
University Laboratory,
Dunedin, 21st Oct., 1878.

Thomas Reynolds, Esq.,

Sir,—I have the honour to report on five samples of Port Wine forwarded by you for analysis. These samples may all be described as full-flavoured, fruity, aromatic Wines; possessing in a considerable degree that agreeable fragrance that characterises genuine Port. They do not contain impurities of any kind. The perfect freeness of these Wines from every kind of impurity, the proportion of Sugar and Alcohol which they contain being quite characteristic of unadulterated, unmanipulated Wine, together with their rich fragrance, arising from aromatic ethers, should strongly recommend them and gain for them good place in the colonial market.

(Signed) JAMES G. BLACK,
Colonial Analyst.

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.

D. PINKERTON,

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER,

OCTAGON,

DUNEDIN,

(Next Athenæum.)

MOLONEY'S HOTEL,

SOUTH DUNEDIN.

Superior Accommodation. Charges Moderate.

N.B.—Concrete Building. No Risk of Fire.

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.

J. KELLY,

FAMILY BUTCHER,

STUART STREET, DUNEDIN.

Families waited upon for orders daily. Every description of small goods always on hand.

; Shipping Supplied.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS

OF THE PATENT STOPPERED
ABBATED WATERS.

THOMPSON AND CO.
Steam Aereated Water and Cordial Manufacturers,
POLICE AND CRAWFORD STREETS, DUNEDIN

AND

OHELMER-STREET, OAMARU.

Importers of Soda Water Machinery and Cordial

Maker's Goods of every description.

JAMES COUSTON,

PLUMBER, GASFITTER, ZINC-WORKER,

&c., &c.,

WALKER STREET.

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 Octagon) REMOVED to those premises adjoining Mr Murphy's City Hotel, Princes street.

UNIVERSAL HOTEL

Maclaggan street, Dunedin.

MRS. ANN PAVLETICH, PROPRIETRESS.

First-class Accommodation for Boarders. The Finest Brands in Wines, Spirits, &c. Refreshments always ready.

PARKSIDE BREWERY

CAVERSHAM,

DUNEDIN.

MCCARTHY AND FENTON,

(Late Brewer to Keast and McCarthy).

ALE AND PORTER BREWERS AND BOTTLEERS.

JOHN TUNNAGE,

Wholesale and Retail

FISH MONGER,

PRINCES STREET SOUTH,
DUNEDIN.

G. MUNRO'S MONUMENTAL

WORKS,
Corner of King Street and Moray Place,
DUNEDIN.

Plans furnished and executed for all kinds of Monuments, Tombstones, etc., in marble, granite, or Kakanui stone. Tomb Railings etc., any design.

G. M. is also prepared to supply in any quantity from his Quarries in Kakanui, the best quality of Oamaru Stone. Importer of Marble, Granite and Arbovat Hearstones.

Designs forwarded to all parts of the Colony on application.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN SICILY.

ROME, June 25th.

MOUNT ETNA is a most disastrous neighbour to the people who live in its vicinity. Although they are frequently driven from their homes by eruptions, their cities being wholly destroyed, as soon as the danger is past, and even before the lava is cool, they return to the same spots and begin again to rebuild their cities and to parcel out their lands once more. Scarcely has the late eruption ceased to be dangerous than the misery of the people on the slopes of Etna is greatly increased by an earthquake. The particulars of this disaster are furnished by a Dr. Vigo, who writes from Acireale, on the coast of Sicily and on the lower slopes of Etna. He paints the picture in the darkest colors. "Poor district of Acireale," he writes, "upon its lands the lava still smokes and the corpses of [the massacred of] Calatabiano are still warm!"

On the 17th June, a few minutes after 8 in the morning, this district was stricken by another sadder and more terrible disaster. An earthquake, which shook the land in every direction, brought death to several of the citizens, overthrew hundreds of houses, seriously damaged an extended tract of country, beautiful in its cultivation and rich in its productions, and produced fear and terror in the hearts of the people.

The terrible shock was keenly felt from Linguaglossa as far as Catania, a distance of twenty miles as the crow flies. The scene of destruction and death occurred over a space of five miles in length and over one in breadth. The spectacle presented along the surface of this tongue of land, lying between the eastern part of Etna and the sea, is indescribable; and the damage is incalculable. Eight populous villages—Pisano, Bongiaro, San Michele, Santa Venerina, Lincera superiore, Lincera inferiore, Guardia, and Santa Tecla—were comprised in this frightful disaster. In the city of Acireale, although no damage is recorded, the earthquake was sensibly felt. What terror strikes the minds of people at such moments may be more easily imagined than described, but no imagination can surpass the reality. The schools and public offices were closed; the people poured forth like a river into the streets and the piazzas, and gathered in groups, talking of the sensations they felt, and the fears they nourished.

In the public square stood the Senator Trombetta, holding in his hand a sheet of paper which he gave to be read to those who asked it. It was a telegram relating the disasters which had occurred. Many were afraid to look at it, and several of those who read hesitated to repeat its contents to their neighbours, especially to those who came from the district where the earthquake occurred. That telegram told of the destruction of human life, of the groans of the dying, of the cries of the wounded, and the fright of the survivors, and of the grief of those whose houses and property were destroyed.

A slight shock of earthquake on the evening of the 16th first warned the inhabitants of their danger. They watched all the night, keeping their houses open that they might escape at a moment's notice, and not going to bed. When morning came they left their homes and went into the fields. Twelve hours after the first shock came a second and stronger one, and this did all the mischief. Four large churches were thrown down; an extraordinary number of country residences, and many houses—their number is not yet known fell to the ground, burying beneath their ruins several persons who had neglected to escape. Ten or twelve were killed, and many severely wounded. One large village, Bongiaro, is wholly destroyed and is now only a heap of ruins. In other parts houses have disappeared, and those which remain are tottering, broken and damaged to such a degree that they are quite uninhabitable. The ground is full of crevices or openings; the boundary walls of fields and gardens have been carried away from their places, and in some instances no traces of the foundations are left. The earthquake was preceded by a frightful hurricane accompanied by lightning. The sky became obscured by a cloud of ashes or dust; a strange and deafening sound, frightful to listen to, was heard in the air; and, in a few seconds, trees and houses seemed to rise up into the air and then sink down again and disappear, or twist and break in a wild way. In fact, the phenomena attending this earthquake are peculiar as its effects are saddening. Hundreds of families are left without house or home; landmarks are destroyed, and the misery of the inhabitants is general. The authorities in the neighbourhood are making every effort to assist the sufferers, and subscriptions are being taken up all over the country.—*Pilot*.

Recently a countryman named Henegan was lucky enough to come across quite a heap of old silver coin. Some thirty or forty yards off the shore of Ballysokeery there is a small island—an ancient burial ground—called "King's Island," accessible on foot at low water. The man and his child were engaged in collecting seaweed on the island, and under the bank, quite close to some of the graves, they saw some coin. On further search being made, an old box was found, more than a foot square, quite full, about two stone weight. The coin are very thin and of various sizes, from a florin to a three-penny-piece. The inscription is legible on some of them, and dates of the 11th and 12th centuries appear. The words "David Rex Scottorum" can be read on some of them, and the monarch's head, with long hair and crown.

Over and above the consoling fact that the dead Prince went to Confession and Communion before starting for Zululand, and that his life had always been a clean and honest one, it is a pleasure to be able to record that the motive of his joining in the campaign was not military or political ambition, but merely a desire to do something, lest idleness should lead to mischief. The temptations of a gay life in London were thrusting themselves on him, and it was mainly to give them the slip and to turn his back on them that he went to Zululand. That being so, there is something surely of martyrdom about the tragic death he met by that dark ravine so many thousands of miles from those who loved him most.—*Catholic Times*.

"PROTESTANT INCONSISTENCY."

THE Rev. Dr. Glancy, Catholic clergyman, Motherwell, had the following letter in the *Glasgow Herald*:—

"It is the fundamental principle of Protestantism that each man has the right to read the Bible for himself and to form his own judgment of its meaning. The true Protestant is not only allowed but is bound to exercise his own judgment as to the interpretation of the statements of Scripture, looking for the guidance of the Holy Spirit, who is the infallible teacher of all true believers, and who is promised to guide them to all truth.

"The Church of Rome, on the other hand, holds that 'in matters of faith and morals no one confiding in his own judgment shall dare to wrest the sacred Scriptures to his own sense of them, contrary to that which hath been held, and still is held, by Holy Mother Church, whose right it is to judge of the true meaning and interpretation of Holy Writ.'

"I see that sentence of suspension has been pronounced against the U.P. minister of Gourrock by his brethren of the Gourrock Presbytery. Now, had Mr. Macrae the privilege of being a Catholic I should be at no loss to understand the reasons of his suspension. He has wrested the Sacred Scriptures to his own sense of them contrary to that which has been held, and is still held, by Holy Mother Church. But as Mr. Macrae is unfortunately not a Catholic but a genuine Protestant, I confess I am altogether at a loss how to account for the proceedings which have been taken against him.

"Like a true Protestant Mr. Macrae has read his Bible for himself; surely no one blames him for that. Like a true Protestant he forms his own opinion concerning the sense of certain passages thereof. Still in his character of true Protestant Mr. Macrae disregards the opinions of most of his own concerning them. True, his opinions differ on some points from those held by Dr. Hutton and others of his rev. brethren; but like a true Protestant he sticks to his own opinions. He does not lose his right of private judgment because he differs from Dr. Hutton or any number of Dr. Huttons.

"And yet Mr. Macrae is suspended! What then becomes of the right of private judgment?

"If it be argued that Mr. Macrae is free to exercise his private judgment, provided he agrees with the 'Standards of the Church,' I ask in what does his right differ from mine, who also am free to use my private judgment provided I agree with the 'Standards of the Church.'

"The principle is exactly the same, the only difference being that in Mr. Macrae's case he must, under pain of being treated as a heretic, agree with the interpretation of certain Presbyterian ministers who compiled a Confession of Faith in the seventeenth century, whereas I must agree with the interpretation which has always been held, and is held by Holy Mother Church.

"There is not an argument used by the prosecutors of Mr. Macrae in defence of their proceeding against him which cannot be employed with a thousand times more force to justify the Catholic Church in her condemnation of Luther, Cranmer, and Knox, whose memories these same prosecutors hold in veneration.

"Mr. Macrae reads his Bible for himself, so did they. He interprets it for himself, so did they. His interpretation differs from the received interpretation of the time, so did theirs. He is judged by the Standards of the Church, so were they. Judged by these Standards, he is condemned, so were they. The only difference is that in one case the Standards are the Westminster Confession of Faith, and in the other the doctrine of the Universal Church.

"Luther set himself against the authority of the Universal Church, and he was a hero. David Macrae set himself against the authority of the Westminster Confession, and he is a heretic. Was I not right in heading this letter 'Protestant Inconsistency?'"

REVIVAL OF THE CORPUS CHRISTI PROCESSION.

THE festival of Corpus Christi was celebrated this year in Athenry with unusual pomp, a procession having been organized, during which the shops in the town were closed. Before the benediction had been given, the Very Rev. Father O'Brien, P.P., delivered an eloquent sermon, from the report of which in the *Tuam Herald* we take the following passages:—This is not the time to point with triumphant finger to the admirably constructed convents, the capacious colleges, the costly churches, which, within this very congregation have sprung up with a magic rapidity amongst us, and, like so many brilliant stars in that blue firmament, now stud the fair face of Ireland from shore to shore. But though I may not stay to boast of them, I may justly take pride in telling you that, as far as I know, it was in this diocese the splendid solemnity of Corpus Christi with its procession was revived after a suspension of nigh three centuries from the causes which I have so very feebly attempted to enumerate. Yes, it was indeed during my own time in the College of St. Jarlath, that, despite all the appealing menaces of fining and imprisoning laws wherewith they were threatened, the archbishop, with his clergy and the faithful people, disregarding every menace, had a public procession of the Blessed Sacrament on Corpus Christi, around the spacious circuit of the cathedral grounds. Since then, now some five-and-twenty years ago, not only has the Corpus Christi procession been continued on each recurring anniversary in Tuam, but it has been initiated and continued, in and around the churches of every respectable town in the diocese. Well, feeling that Athenry ought not to be, and actually is not, second to any parish in the county, or, I may say, in the province, either in the chaste decoration of her church or in the religious spirit of her people, my good co-operator and myself had concluded that the time had fully come when she should no longer lag behind—when she should advance to the fore-front, and celebrate this festival by the little beginning of a Corpus Christi procession such as you have witnessed with delighted hearts, to-day.

S P E C I A L N O T I C E.

D. R. GRANT,
M. R. Col. Surgeons, England, and of the Medical Boards of Victoria, New South Wales, and New Zealand,
and
P R O F E S S O R W A L L E N B U R G,
OCULISTS, AURISTS, AND SPECIALISTS,
(From Europe.)

HAVE the honour of announcing that they have arrived in Dunedin, and may be consulted upon all Diseases of the EYE, EAR, and THROAT. Deafness, noises in the Head, Defective Sight, Cataracts, Amaurosis, Ophthalmia, Gutta Serena, Loss of Eyelashes, and Inflammation, and all Diseases of the EYE, EAR, and THROAT treated upon new and scientific principles, at their Consulting Rooms, CRITERION HOTEL. PRIVATE ENTRANCE TO CONSULTING ROOMS, MORAY PLACE.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Grafton Argus.—Blindness and Deafness.

"We can now speak positively as to the skill of Dr. Grant and Professor Wallenburg. Yesterday afternoon we saw two cases under treatment in which a cure is certain. The first was that of a man named Henry Cullerne, suffering from deafness and heavy ulceration in both ears for a period of nine years. He has been treated only three days, the ulceration has healed, the discharge from the ears stopped, and the man's hearing improved in a wonderful degree. We have seen the man under treatment, and have these particulars from his own lips. In the second case, equally good results have been achieved. A young man (George Albury), a bushman, came into Grafton, intending to proceed to Sydney for treatment for almost total blindness, but as in the first case, he saw Dr. Grant and Professor Wallenburg's advertisement, and decided to give them a trial. Since his birth he has been completely blind in his left eye, and the Doctor and Professor at once told him nothing could be done for that. The right eye has been nearly blind for twelve years; as Albury described it, it appeared as if a leaf of a tree fell across the sight. In fact, an opacity had covered the eye, and the eyelid had nearly closed. He has been four days under treatment, and is now able to raise the eyelid to the fullest extent in the strongest light, and yesterday could see the strokes of a pen made on paper, at a distance of fully eighteen inches, as also a single hair—and this in a partially darkened room. Excepting a slight weakness consequent upon the severe treatment the eye has undergone, the sight is now restored to its natural state. Albury speaks in very grateful terms of the good these gentlemen have done him, and in a short time will be fully cured. Such instances as these cannot be spoken of as luck, and clearly demonstrate that Dr. Grant and Professor Wallenburg are fully competent to carry out what they profess. During our visit several other patients were under treatment, in all of whom a partial if not a perfect cure will be effected."

Capricornian, Rockhampton.

"It is not surprising that, as Dr. Grant and Professor Wallenburg's skill as oculists, aurists, and specialists becomes more widely known, their practice is greatly extended. From many sources the evidence is increasing of the cures they have effected even during the very short time they have been in Rockhampton. In order to make further inquiries into the case previously reported, as well as to note any features of interest regarding new patients, we yesterday morning visited Dr. Grant and Professor Wallenburg's Consulting Rooms, in East Street. On entering the room, Mrs. Lewis, of George Street, a patient who was previously mentioned as having been six years almost totally blind, was leaving. This woman has been completely cured for nearly a fortnight, but at the request of the Doctor and Professor returned that they might see how her eyes were continuing. The eyes were perfectly clear, the sight as fully restored as ever it was, and to those who had seen them a month ago the change was equally astonishing and gratifying. Miss Elizabeth Madden, who was also previously alluded to as being obliged to give up her occupation of dressmaking, is fully restored to her sight, and the patches of white which darkened her pupils are completely removed. James Pascoe, an old resident of the town, has not been able to see in the right eye for fifteen years, having lost the sight of it through cold and inflammation contracted during the first flood in Rockhampton. After five or six visits to Dr. Grant and Professor Wallenburg, the sight in this eye has been restored. This man's wife, Sarah Pascoe, has been totally blind in the right eye for ten months, and the sight was almost gone in the other, being able to see only at the one side. This eye is now almost well, and on closing it and looking with eye formerly blind she could see the water in the river. William Brewer has been totally deaf in the right ear for the past six years. He has been only a few times under treatment, and could hear the ticking of a watch at the distance of a foot from the ear. Charles Clayton, a carpenter, formerly working at Blackall and on the Barcoo, got cold in the eyes by sitting in a draught. The result was total loss of sight nine months ago, during which time he has been trying one medical man after another in vain. When he came to Drs. Grant and Wallenburg, his eyes were in a frightful condition, and it is a wonder the man retained his reason through his terrible sufferings. He has been about twelve days under treatment, and in a darkened room he can see perfectly well. Gustav Ernst, a cabinet-maker's apprentice, in the employment of Mr. McKenny, upholsterer, received an injury to his left eye when only one year old, by a whirlwind carrying a piece of stick against it. The eye had been totally useless since, but Drs. G. and W. have restored the sight. Cases might be multiplied indefinitely, but these, all of which we have seen, should be sufficient to remove doubt from the most sceptical. It should be remembered, too, that nearly all the patients who come to Dr. Grant and the Professor have been under unsuccessful treatment elsewhere, which, in most cases, aggravates the original symptoms and renders the cure more difficult. Any persons afflicted with loss of sight or hearing should give these gentlemen a trial. If they are incurable they will at once be told so; but if it is in the power of professional skill, built up by long study and thirty years' experience, we have every confidence that these gentlemen will give invaluable relief."

D. R. GRANT,
ECLECTICAL SCIENTIFIC SURGEON,
Is also Medical Specialist in the Diseases of Women and Children.

Short extracts from "Opinions of the Country Papers, with Testimonials of Patients."

"A lifetime engaged in the study of, and attendance on, the 'Diseases of Women and Children' as a Specialist, has resulted in the opinion of Dr. Grant being held in the highest estimation in Australia, his discrimination of disease and attendant cures have been in several cases 'something wonderful.' We know of many who have been materially benefitted by his advice, 'in two especially, where all hope had been given up.'

"Western Paper."

"Besides being a skilful surgeon, Dr. Grant has devoted his attention to the 'Diseases of Women and Children,' much needed in this country where so many unfortunate females are daily suffering from diseases peculiar to their sex. We have had in our own family personally to consult Dr. Grant: one of our children was wasting away; we had in vain obtained medical advice from what we considered the most eminent in the profession: at last we heard of, and were recommended to, Dr. Grant (by others who had received benefit); in one month under his careful treatment she was recovering, and in two more became a fat, healthy child. 'We have much to thank him for.'

"Advertiser."

"My wife had been for four years afflicted with a dreadful uterine disease. As a last resource, we consulted Dr. Grant. She is now well, as well as ever she was, and only hopes that other unhappy women may be as fortunate as she has been, when after hoping against hope and giving way to despair, 'she is now again restored I may say to life.'

"G.S.M."

Neuralgia and Paralysis

"I am only too happy to bear testimony to the immense benefit I have received from Dr. Grant. I had suffered for years from Neuralgia. I had been operated upon (the nerve divided and a part taken away), and most of the powerful medicines (Morphia, Calomel, Strychnine, Corrosive Sublimat), administered to me by the Sydney medical men, which at last ended in 'entire paralysis of one side.' On the 17th March, Dr. Grant commenced treating me. I had been conveyed eighty miles to him on a mattress on a waggon. On the 12th May, 'I walked to his residence and paid my account. I was then perfectly well, and now, for four years after, I have had no return.'

"G.T."

Dysentery and Piles.

"After my confinement, I was a great sufferer from dysentery and piles. Every remedy was tried upon me, and with my system shattered, I put myself in Dr. Grant's care. I am now perfectly well, and earnestly recommend others similarly affected to place themselves under his charge, with a 'certainty of speedy relief.'

"BATHURST."

"EMMA N. W."

A new era in the philosophy of medical treatment has arisen. Dr. Grant's is a wise compilation of Allopathic and Homoeopathic medicine, with all the most important, new, efficacious remedies from India and America.

MADE A THIEF.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Liverpool *Catholic Times*, gives it the following facts:

"I have had a boy in my employment whom, three months ago. I would have trusted with a considerable sum of money. The character I received from his schoolmaster was the best that a boy could have, though the school prizes he showed were perhaps the best testimony as to his conduct. During the last three months he altered for the worse, and I began to observe that he frequently put something hastily into his bosom when I entered my shop. Afterwards I missed small sums of money from my till, but as he was an altar boy, serving Mass every Sunday, I did not suspect him of dishonesty. The other morning on opening my shop I found that my till had been broken into, and contents (several pounds) stolen. The police were sent for; they had no doubt, though I had, who was the delinquent, and the boy was taken into custody and searched. The only thing found upon him was the copy of a publication, *The Boys of something or other*, I suppose it would not be safe to mention the name, but thousands of the publication go into Catholic homes, though the clergy are making a vigorous crusade against such literature. The policeman looked at the paper and then at the boy, and said: 'Do you read this?' but there was no reply. Then the policeman said: 'If this is what you read no wonder that you are a thief.' The boy was convicted, and I am certain from my knowledge of his antecedents that he owes his ruin to six months' perusal of this paper. I do not, however, wish to bring forward my opinion, but the policeman's, which was spontaneous, and expressed in my presence."

CATHOLICITY OF PLYMOUTH ROCK.

It has been remarked in other cities that Boston this year had a priest open the 4th July exercises with prayer. It was the first time that a priest was ever called upon for the duty: and it was fitting, perhaps, and certainly suggestive, that the priest selected, Father Josue Bodfish, of the Cathedral, should be a Puritan in blood and a convert to Catholicity.

On the same day, however, a still more notable proof of the rising of the tide was witnessed in Plymouth, the home of the Pilgrim Fathers, where a Catholic Church was dedicated to the service of God. How wonderful to look through the centuries and see the Old Church win back its domain, as inevitably as the ocean recovers its plains, despite all artificial barriers. In two hundred years the population of Massachusetts has changed its base. It was no mere compliment or concession on the part of Boston to ask a Catholic priest to pray on the Fourth. Boston has simply accepted the inevitable, and paid due regard to the faith of its citizens, the majority of whom are Catholics.

The last U.S. census tells us that Massachusetts, in proportion to the whole population, has the largest number of Irish people in the Union; but, if the census statisticians were to go back one or two generations, they would have to report a change in this direction which would be accepted as overwhelming. And yet the Catholics have had to win their way in New England foot by foot, against a hard and malignant prejudice. They owe no thanks to the descendants of the Puritans for any right they exercise. From the time when it was legal to whip a priest from the colony to the present year, when a Catholic prisoner or pauper is forced to attend Protestant service, there has been no change for the better, except by compulsion.

But the children of the Pilgrims are a shrewd and sensible people. They begin to see that though the old trees are still highest in the forest, they will soon be overtopped by the springing undergrowth. It is time to change. It will not pay much longer to be an anti-Catholic bigot in Massachusetts. And there is no change of policy so complete as the change that can't be helped. For the future we shall witness the liberalizing influence of numbers on the Puritan mind—the only outside influence that ever made it generous.—*Pilot*.

According to the London *Times*, the recent rise in the price of raw cotton at Liverpool was all that saved a crash and inevitable collapse in that industry in England. It considers, however, that the relief is temporary, and even unreal. If this concession be correct the danger may speedily return and imperil the whole cotton interest of the Kingdom, besides striking a blow at that in the United States. British cotton production is now reduced to such small profits that a very slight fall in values effects the strongest houses most materially.

The Archbishop of Besançon, in a pastoral on the iniquitous educational bill of Jules Ferry, gives expression to the following charitable counsel:—"One obligation is imposed on all, my dear brethren—that of prayer. Let not our priests utter from the pulpit any imprudent word; do not curse those who are conspiring the ruin of the Church. Let us love them as brethren, mourn their going astray, ask God to enlighten and convert them. Above all, let us not be discouraged, though the horizon is very dark, but trust in Him whose promises do not pass away."

On board the Mexican steamer is a barometer of the most simple construction, but the greatest accuracy. It consists only of a long strip of cedar, very thin, about two and a half feet in length, about an inch wide, cut with the grain, and set in a block, or foot. This cedar strip is backed, or lined, with one of white pine, cut across the grain, and the two are tightly glued together. To bend these when dry is to snap them, but on the approach of bad weather the cedar curls over until the top at times touches the ground. This simple instrument is the invention of a Mexican guitar maker, and such is its accuracy that it will indicate the coming of a "norther" full twenty four hours before any other kind of barometer known on the coast. Had this been the production of Yankee ingenuity it had been patented long ago, and a fortune made by its inventor.—*Mobile Register*, March 1.

SPOILIATIONS IN PERUGIA.

("E." in *New York Freeman's Journal*.)

A NEW affront is offered the Holy Father, in a Decree of the Municipality of Perugia, directing the sacrilegious spoliation of the churches of that, His Episcopal City, of all the valuable paintings and precious objects they contain, for the purpose of forming therewith a Pinacotheca in the Hotel de Ville. Amongst the Committee charged with the execution of this *ukase* was the apostate Priest, Rossi. The churches of Perugia are rich in works of the Great Masters, especially Perugino, Pietro da Cortona, Sassoferrato and Raphael Santo. The Church of *San Domenico* glories in the possession of the miraculous Virgin of the *Santissimo Rosario*, the Special Patroness of Perugia, styled by a Municipal Decree *Civitas Mariae Santissimi Rosarii*. All the pictures, relics, reliquaries, shrines, etc., not already removed, are marked with the seal of the Municipality, and only await their fate. The *Paese* of Perugia, No. of June 7th current, states that a petition is circulating covered with signatures, entreating the Municipality to deposit, at least temporarily, the paintings lately removed from the various churches of the city, not in the Pinacotheca, but in one of the halls of the section devoted to painting, for the coming exhibition, until the law decides as to the propriety of restoring the pictures to public veneration in their former position. A most disgraceful scene took place in the Church of the *Gesù* during the removal thence of the picture of *Gesù Nazareno*, greatly venerated by the Faithful. It was carried off whilst Mass was being celebrated, amid the protests of the members of the Confraternity, to whom the painting belongs, and of the priests attached to the Church; numbers fainted; cries and groans resounded on all sides; the police were summoned; a delegate appeared, scarf on, and sword in hand; the Guards mounted upon the altar, overturning candlesticks, lighted candles, flowers, altar cards, etc., trampling the altar cloths; tore the painting from its place over the altar, and bore it off in triumph, regardless of the tears and entreaties of those present. This painting is by Barocci of Urbino (1528-1612), and the intended insult understood, since a wealthy private citizen had offered the Municipality, in gift, another painting by the same Barocci, to complete, as they pretended to devise, the series or allegory of painting, provided they would leave the *Gesù Nazareno* to the church where it belonged. Great devotion is manifested towards this picture, which is said to have moved the eyes in 1796. Augustus Hare, a writer not suspected of partiality, in his *Cities of Italy*, speaking of the new Pinacotheca of Perugia, says:—"The best pictures in the town have been removed thither, and greatly lose in interest by separation from the places for which they were intended and painted."

HURRICANE AT SAMOA.

A CORRESPONDENT writing to the Augsburg *Allgemeine Zeitung* from Apia, the port on the northern side of Opolu, the middle island of the Samoan group, gives an account of the mischief wrought by a hurricane which swept over those islands on May 4 and following days. Some days previously he had written an account of the country in flowing colours, and holding out brilliant prospects both for the islanders and the German settlers from the development of trade and mutual intercourse. But the storm he says, has destroyed the hopes of thousands. Almost everywhere the huts of the natives were swept away, and most of the plantations destroyed. Almost all the bread-fruit trees have been uprooted, and, as the supply of flour which has been saved is limited, there are fears of a famine. Even the more solidly-constructed buildings (many of them of stone) of the foreign consulates, of the Government, and of the missionary societies were levelled by the storm. There were warnings of the approaching hurricane in the enormous waves and the furious surf which came driving in on the shore. On the third day the correspondent ventured out and viewed the scene from an eminence. As far as he could see, the ocean was one mass of seething foam. In every direction wreck and devastation met his eyes. But the natives, both men and women, were already at work, trying to save what they could, standing up to their waists in water; even the children were busy rescuing cocoa-nuts, fruits, &c. He complains that they also did not hesitate to appropriate all they could find among the ruins of the stores and warehouses of the European settlers. All the bridges had been carried away, so that communication was difficult. It was impossible yet to estimate the damage; but the correspondent thinks the European houses who have business relations with Samoa will be heavy losers. At the time of writing no loss of life had been reported.

The Rev. C. McNinnon, a graduate of Oxford University, and for some time Pastor of the Protestant Church in Lima, Peru, was formally received into the Catholic Church on Sunday, May 18.

The growth of the Catholic Church in the city of Newark, New Jersey, since the first small congregation was formed in 1824 is almost unprecedented. Previous to 1824 the poor Catholics who resided there had no place of worship, and missionary priests came out from New York at intervals and celebrated Mass in private houses. The Catholic Church property, at present valuation, is worth over twelve hundred thousand dollars, while the number of members of the Catholic faith is over thirty thousand.

There is something in a name. Captain Breeze commands in our Navy, General Drum in our Army, and Paymaster-General Cash was, until his death, an efficient staff-officer in the money department.—*Pilot*.

Russia has many and varied troubles. It is estimated that the cattle plague will inflict a loss of 21,000,000 dol. upon the Empire this year, and millions of bushels of wheat are being destroyed annually by a small beetle, for whose destructiveness no sufficient check has yet been found. As an inducement to the people to destroy the insect, a reward was offered for every quart of them that were brought in, dead or alive; but 8,000,000 dol. has been expended in this way without effect.

J. FLEMING,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
PRODUCE MERCHANT
PRINCES-STREET, DUNEDIN.
Cash buyer of Oats, Wheat, Barley, Potatoes
&c., &c.

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.

VENETIAN BLINDS
VENETIAN BLINDS!
At Moderate Prices,
PATTERSON, BURKE, AND CO.,
MACLAGGAN STREET.

ULSTER BOOT DEPOT.
M'SWIGAN BROS.
have opened these well-known pre-
mises in
HIGH AND LICHFIELD STREETS,
Christchurch,
(Opposite the Borough Hotel)
With a well-assorted Stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
which for price, material, and workmanship
will be found to compare favourably with any
establishment in Christchurch.

All orders entrusted to them will be exe-
cuted in a good workmanlike manner, and in
the latest fashion.

WOOD TURNING.
T. STEWART, having removed to
new and commodious premises, begs
to intimate to his numerous Friends, Builders,
Cabinet-makers, and others, that he is pre-
pared to execute all orders with his usual
promptness, at
GREAT KING STREET,
(Opposite Graig and Gillies's Workshop.)
Band Sawing and Curve Cutting of all
descriptions at reasonable rates. Packing
Case making, &c.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
To avoid a smash;
Nicoll sells for cash. s. d.
Men's Boots Soled and Heeled for ... 3 6
Ladies' Boots Soled and Heeled for ... 2 6
Youths' Boots Soled and Heeled for ... 2 6
Girls' Boots Soled and Heeled for ... 2 0
C. NICOLL,
CHEAP BOOT WAREHOUSE,
No 89 George-street.

IMPORTANT FOR CHRISTCHURCH.
O'SULLIVAN AND CO.,
Beg to inform the public that they have
secured a commodious site in Durham street
near the South Town Belt, and are prepa-
red to supply Timber, and every description of
Building Material at the Lowest Rates.
Particular attention is invited to their stock
of
FLOORING, LINING, RUSTICATING
AND
MOULDING,
which are unsurpassed by anything of the
kind in the colony.
Stone, Brick, Iron, &c., procured on the
shortest notice.

DUNEDIN BREWERY
Willeul-street.
KEAST AND MCARTHUR,
BREWERS, ALE AND PORTER BOTTLERS.

A. GRIEVE & CO.,
GENERAL PRODUCE
AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,
OCTAGON,
DUNEDIN.

BLACK BULL HOTEL,
GEORGE STREET,
DUNEDIN.
DANIEL WHITE, PROPRIETOR,
(Late of Queen's Hotel, Albany Street, and
Ravensbourne.)
Mr. White will be glad to meet all his old
friends at the above address.

JOHN GALLAGHER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRODUCE
MERCHANT,
Great King-street, Dunedin.

SHAMROCK HOTEL,
NORTH THAMES STREET,
OAMARU.
PATRICK CROFT, of the South Australian
Boarding-house, has pleasure in intimating
to his numerous circle of friends, and the
public generally, that he has taken the above
long-established and favourite hostelry, and
trusts, by civility and attention to the re-
quirements of his patrons to merit a share of
public support.
The Hotel will be at once renovated, and
every effort made to render it one of the most
complete and comfortable houses in the town.
First-class accommodation for Boarders and
Visitors. The very best of Wines, Spirit,
and Beers. Good Stabling.
P. CROFT, Proprietor.

NOTICE
FROM
A. EVANS & CO.,
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN,
Between St. Andrew and Hanover streets, left hand side going
North.

MILLINERY.
The very choice stock of English, French, and Continental novel-
ties in this Department is worthy of everybody's attention, while
those Bonnets and Hats made up by our Milliner (who, by the way,
is direct from Peter Robinson's, Oxford street, London), are an excep-
tion to the class of goods showing in town this season, both for style
and prices. We have some really nice Hats at 5s 6d and up to 25s.
Bonnets from 7s 6d to 42s. We use only the very best materials pro-
curable, and which are entirely new this season (never having kept
Millinery previously). We have a desire to foster a large trade in
this Department, and with that view we intend to sell everything
very cheap. "Please inspect the goods."

DRESS DEPARTMENT.
We have not been able to keep a very assorted stock until this
season. Having enlarged our premises, and exceeded our previous
imports fourfold, we are satisfied we can please our patrons as regards
assortment, quality, and price; the very best value ready money can
buy, selected with our buyer's usual good taste. Prices from 6d per
yard upwards.

FANCY DEPARTMENTS.
New Fringe the greatest bargains we have ever had, 1s up to
2s 11d for Black Silk Ball-Fringes. Moonlight trimmings, 3d per
yard up to 1s, worth six times as much; new Frillings up to 2s;
Silk Ties with Frillings combined, 1s, usually sold at 3s 6d; Kid
Gloves, 1s 6d up to 3s 8½ for Josephines (Gant's Rouillon genuine).
These are not fictitious prices, merely advertised to attract attention,
but genuine regular prices with us, and which cannot be bought at
any other house in these Colonies for the same money. We are
always glad to show our goods without pressing you to purchase.
Come and see for yourselves.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
We have a grand stock, and really cheap. Calicoes, 4s 9d per
doz. in grey and white, free from dress, and yard wide; these are
good goods, and will wear well. Flannels, 1s 3d, all wool (no Unions
kept). Holland, 7½d, 8d, 9½, and 1s; cheaper than any wholesale
house in Town. Everybody wonders where we get them. Blankets,
Bedcovers, Sheetings, Towels, Turkish, 10½d upwards; Toilet covers,
1s upwards, and everything else proportionately cheap.
Call and examine, go away and compare, and buy from the
Cheapest.

EVANS & CO.,
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

CASH R.A.G.E. ONLY
THE ROYAL ARCADE GROCERY EMPORIUM,
(Next Clifford and Morris's)
Will be
OPENED on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20TH
With a Choice Stock of
GROCERIES, WINES, SPIRITS, AND GENERAL PROVISIONS.
This Establishment will be conducted on
ABSOLUTELY CASH PRINCIPLES.
Everything will be of the Best Quality, and the Prices
THE LOWEST IN THE CITY.

The R.A.G.E. Groceries will please all.
The R.A.G.E. Teas best and Cheapest.
The R.A.G.E. Coffees pure and fragrant.
The R.A.G.E. Wines superior vintages.
The R.A.G.E. Spirits highly recommended.
This Purely Cash Business will meet a felt want in the com-
munity. No credit will be given, and as no bad debts will be
incurred, the Prices for first-class Groceries, Wines, Spirits, and
Provisions will be lower than have ever been attempted in Dunedin.

Goods on being paid for will be delivered free of carriage to all
parts of the City and suburbs.
CASH R.A.G.E. ONLY

DONALD REID AND CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,
HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN.

Hold Auction Sales as under:
Fat Stock—At Burnside Sale Yards, every Wednesday at 11.30 a.m.
Wool, Sheepskins, Hides, and Tallow.—At Wool Stores, Princes
Street South, every Monday, at 11.30 a.m.

Fat Stock by rail should be forwarded to the Burnside Railway
Siding. Our agent will be in attendance at the Sale Yards every
Wednesday morning to take delivery of Fat Stock forwarded to us
by rail or otherwise, and to arrange same for sale.
Wool, Grain, or other Produce by rail should be addressed to our
Railway Siding, Princes Street South.
Cash advances made on Wool, Grain, Stock, etc., consigned to us
either for sale or shipment.
Produce stored at the very lowest rates.
Improved and unimproved Freehold Farms for sale in all parts
of the Province at lowest prices, and on remarkably easy terms of
payment
DONALD REID AND CO.

TO NUMBER FORTY-ONE.

WE have REMOVED Twenty-four Doors further North, namely, to NUMBER FORTY-ONE, Princes Street, opposite the Criterion Hotel, and next to Mr. Tofield, Jeweller. New, beautiful, and most suitable premises, designed and built expressly for us.

BURTON BROTHERS,
Photographers.

INFORMATION WANTED of Michael Quinn, who left Knookeenadullane, Kiskeam, County Cork, in February, for Canterbury. Was some time since in the neighbourhood of Geraldine Post Office, in the above province.—Please address to his brother, Andrew Quinn, care of M. Breen, Victoria Avenue, Wanganui.

INFORMATION WANTED—Of Patrick Ahearn, who left Dingle County Kerry, March 1875, for New Zealand. When last heard from he was in Invercargill. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his brother, Edmond Ahearn, Blenheim P.O., Marlborough.

CATHEDRAL FUND.

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

	£	s.	d.
Mr. Robert McKenn	-	-	2 0 0
" James McGrath	-	-	2 0 0
" James McCaw	-	-	2 0 0
Mrs. Catherine Fox	-	-	1 0 0
Miss Bridget Plunket	-	-	1 0 0
Mr. John Plunket	-	-	1 13 4
" James Plunket	-	-	2 6 8

✠ P. MORAN.

DEATH.

MARTIN.—On the 20th September, at his residence, Gridiron Hotel, Princes street, after a long and painful illness, James Martin; aged 39. Deeply regretted.—*R.I.P.*

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1879.

EDUCATION AND TAXATION.

(Continued.)



N pursuance of our promise last week it is now our duty to state the results of denominational education in the most Protestant country of Europe. Before doing so, however, we wish to premise some words from the Archbishop of Posen, written in 1868. His Grace says:—

"The mixed system has never been applied in Prussia to primary schools; these have been and are at the present day purely denominational. From what I have said you will understand that our elementary schools, if Catholic, have Catholic books and Catholic teachers; if Protestant, their books and teachers are Protestant. The normal schools for the training of teachers have the same denominational character, those for training Catholic teachers have Catholic professors and Catholic text books, whilst everything is Protestant in the training of Protestant teachers. The rights of bishops and pastors are recognised by our Government in regard to the schools of their respective creeds, and are exercised in harmony with the rights which are claimed by the State."

And what has been the result of this system? Two years before the Archbishop of Posen wrote these words Mr. GREGORY, in a speech delivered in the English House of Commons on the 15th May, 1866 stated the result in the following words:—

"The result of this system is this: An admirable education pervading the whole community, only two out of 100 not being able to read, write, and cypher, and a thorough and cordial acceptance of it by every religious denomination."

We may be permitted to add a word or two in reference to how a great Catholic Empire treats a Protestant minority. We quote the words of the *Times* of 13th September 1859, showing how Protestant schools were managed in Austria.

"The Protestant schools are for the future to be under the direction and inspection of their ecclesiastical organs. No books can be used in Protestant schools which have not been approved by the General (Protestant) Conference and by the Ministry for Ecclesiastical Affairs. If a Protestant school is established at the expense of the State, only Protestant teachers can be employed in it."

We next invite the especial attention of our readers and of all who have the welfare of the State at heart to weigh well the following testimony as to the effects of mixed and secular schools. Speaking of the common school system in the United States of America the Protestant bishop of Tennessee says:—

"There was just no religion at all in it. It was secular, and took no notice of God, or of Christ, or of the Church of the living God, or, except in the most incidental way, of God's Holy Word. It was quite true that in some schools—the number was comparatively small—the Bible was read, and in some the Lord's Prayer was said, but who could presume to call that Christian education? Merely reading the Bible without explanation or comment was not instructive. What would be said of a military school where the professors only read a chapter or two on military tactics, but gave no lessons, made no comments, required no drill? How could they expect mere reading of the Bible to the young would make Christian men and women? But in the great majority of schools even that was not done; and so the youth of the country left school ready in figures, skilful with the pen, well instructed in the anatomy of the body, and mechanism of the steam engine, but utterly ignorant of the principles of duty, truth, religion, and honour, without knowing the Ten Commandments or the Apostles' Creed."

And what has been the result of this species of education, this secular, this godless system? We shall cite two witnesses, one American, one Prussian. The Rev. Dr. CHEEVERS states that

"Five-sixths of the people of the United States do not attend any place of worship."

The other witness, a distinguished Prussian, quoted by Bishop MORAN in the lecture spoken of in our leader last week, and from which we have derived all the information contained in our two leaders, this one and the one last week, says:

"I came to your country to study its geography, its laws, its institutions, and I find 2000 religions and nobody believing in God."

And this lamentable state of things this writer attributes to godless education. We may conclude for this week with the very remarkable words of Fox, the founder of the first Reformatory for children:

"Of what use is it to the Commonwealth that its rogues should know how to read, write, and cypher? These acquirements are only so many master-keys put into their hands to break into the sanctuary of human society."

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

THE new Parliament has met, and before what we are now writing is printed, the Governor's opening speech will have been delivered. It is already pretty well known what the topics of that speech will be, and as to the rest it would be idle to speculate. A few days will serve to decide the fate of the Government, and a few weeks to enlighten the public; as to the probable course of future legislation. There will be, no doubt, a Franchise Bill and a Representation Bill, and probably a taxation Bill, and a great fight over the expenditure of the five million loan. But as to the ultimate fate of these measures it is just now very difficult to pronounce an opinion.

These and such measures, if passed in such form as the public expect, will help considerably to modify the Legislation of the country, and effect some startling changes. There does not appear, however, any indication of a wiser policy on the subject of education. And yet this is our greatest need. It is vain to extend the basis of the franchise and remodel representation if the rising generation continue to be brought up in godless schools. Godless education such as is unhappily now established by law in New Zealand can only result in demoralising its inhabitants and undermining all the safeguards and securities of life and property.

Neither is there any indication that the representation will be remodelled in the direction of giving representatives to minorities. The theory of the Constitution is that the people and all their interests should be represented. But unfortunately the practice is the opposite of the theory. The people are not, in point of fact, represented, and legislation is not the outcome of the opinions of even the majority. It is true that in the last resort the wishes of the majority must prevail, but in the Legislature all should be represented and all interests consulted. Such, however, is not the case at present, nor do the Government proposals mean to remedy this crying evil. The present Parliament, as all Parliaments, represents only

the majority of such electors as chose to go to the poll, so that the minority in each locality is not in any sense represented, and in Parliament itself it is the majority of this majority that controls all legislation and ultimately shapes it. The result is that legislation really represents the ideas and wishes of only a fraction of a fraction of the whole community.

Out of four hundred and fifty thousand people, sixty-five thousand are not even in the remotest sense of the word represented at all, their voice is not heard, their wishes are slighted, their principles ignored or contemned. No attention whatever is paid to their principles, and no deference to their conscientious convictions. And not only is this the case, but there are tens of thousands of others who are similarly situated. How many representatives, for example, have the working men, as they are erroneously called, in Parliament, how many the advocates of Christian and moral education? Echo answers, how many? And is the present Parliament likely to even discuss any remedy for this absurd system, which pretends to represent the people, and in reality represents only the majority to the utter exclusion of vast numbers and of weighty interests. Under the Constitution, as worked at present, the majority not only rules, but is the only portion of the people that is even heard in Parliament.

We know that some of our enthusiastic members say they wish to represent all classes of their constituents. But it is in many cases a farce to say so. Why, we have known cases in which Members of Parliament so far from representing a large section of their so-called constituents, refused even to present their petitions for a redress of grievances. And this is the style of thing that is called representation. And it is only a few days ago since Mr. J. C. Brown was bitterly opposed in Tuapeka because he dared, in the late Parliament, to present the petition of 65,000 of his Catholic fellow citizens. The truth is, the majority is not only determined to rule, but also to stifle all discussion in Parliament that is distasteful to it.

Democracies can act the tyrant as efficaciously as individuals, and we have a proof of this in the way in which the opponents of godless education are treated by the Parliament of New Zealand. The autocrat of Russia does not impose his will more tyrannically on his slaves than does the Parliament of New Zealand impose godless education on those who are conscientiously opposed to it.

Occasional Notes.

WE record this week with much regret the death of Mr. James Martin, a gentleman well-known and universally respected in Dunedin, which occurred, after a long and painful illness borne with all the resignation of a sincere Christian, on Saturday morning last. During last year Mr. Martin filled the place of a director of the NEW ZEALAND TABLET Company, whose duties he fulfilled with his accustomed ability and conscientiousness.—R.I.P.

THE usual committee meeting of the Dunedin Catholic Association was held on last Monday evening, the vice-president in the chair. It was announced that an evening's entertainment in the shape of essays, readings and recitations would take place on next Friday evening the 3rd proximo.

WE have been requested to acknowledge, on the part of the Dominican Sisters, the receipt, per the Misses Potter, of £3 8s. in aid of their bazaar fund. Arrangements for the art-union are now nearly completed, several very beautiful prizes are already in hand, in the course of preparation, or ordered from England. The most attractive articles on the list will be two tables of mosaic, similar to those which are now attracting so much attention in the Italian Court at the Sydney Exhibition. One of these tables is intended to form a chess board, every alternate square being a piece from some different description of rare marble. The other is a beautiful work in inlaid marbles also, with a picture of the colosseum in the midst. There will also be a picture of the Holy Family in exquisite needle-work, designed by a German artist; St. Joseph stands by the side of the Blessed Virgin, who sits with the Divine Infant in her arms, while an angel kneels in front singing to the music of a lyre. The figures are of a peculiar grace and beauty, and the design is quite original. There are several other beautiful prizes, and the tickets would now at once be issued, since there is already quite a sufficient store on hand to justify this, but the Sisters are anxious that their present undertaking should prove as satisfactory to their friends and patrons as did the last, and therefore they are still delaying the printing of the tickets until an opportunity has been afforded to all those who are desirous of helping them to send in such contributions to the prize list as it may suit them to bestow. They are requested, therefore, to do so, in order that the good work may be pushed ahead, and all prepared for the drawing in June next. A special art-union will be

held again in connection with the general one, at which everyone who has disposed of £5 worth of tickets will be entitled to draw. It is hoped, then, that all friends of the Dominican Convent will not kindly exert themselves in its cause, so as to facilitate the carrying out of this undertaking with all speed, smoothness, and success.

ELSEWHERE will be found a paragraph from the *Evening Tribune* testifying, on the authority of two of our Dunedin editors, to some of the marvellous cures performed by Professor Wallenberg and Dr. Grant. The visit of these gentlemen to Dunedin bids fair, we perceive, to prove a boon to numbers of our afflicted fellow-colonists.

Telegrams.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

CAPE TOWN, September 2nd.
Cetewayo has been captured. Information was received that the King was concealed in the Nyome Forest, in the vicinity of the Black Umvolosi, and was unable to ride or walk. The forest was surrounded by the 7th Dragoons, and he and his followers surrendered. On the 23rd, Cetewayo's followers who had surrendered arrived at the camp at Ulundi. Those who attempted to escape were killed. Cetewayo was sent to Maritzburg, and thence to Cape Town. Peace is now regarded as certain, and a new Government will immediately be appointed. Sir Garnet Wolseley has gone to the Transvaal. The submission of Secocoeni is probable. Peace in the Northern Transvaal has been restored. It is expected that the Boers will acquiesce in the annexation. Another brother of Cetewayo has surrendered, with an immense number of cattle and guns.

LONDON, September 15th.
The *Daily Telegraph* publishes a telegram from Simla, stating that the complicity of the Ameer in the recent outrages is undoubted. He has a large army covering Cabul, communication with which is cut off.

September 16th.
The *Times* publishes a telegram from Candahar which states that the Ameer has summoned the troops at Herat Balk and the Gulzai tribes to Cabul for a religious war.

September 17th.
The Ameer has written another letter, expressing his deep distress at the massacre and his confidence in the British Government. The British troops have advanced to Khussi, beyond Shuktar-Gurdan. The friendly tribes are generally quiet.

CALCUTTA, September 15th.
The *Times*, in a leading article, announces that the Ameer of Cabul will be called upon to co-operate with the British advance, and recognise publicly the justice and expediency of measures to punish the recent outrage.

BOMBAY, September 22nd.
The Alfridees and other tribes of the Khyber have given solid guarantees to the British troops. General Roberts's force will therefore advance shortly by that route.

LONDON, September 19th.
The *Standard* publishes a telegram from India, stating that the troops at Herat and mutinied, and massacred the civil and military authorities.

September 20th.
The report of the mutiny of Herat is confirmed. Harvest operations are nearly finished. The English crop is expected to be one-third below the average.

CAPE TOWN, September 2nd.
Sir Garnet Wolseley has announced to a gathering of Zulu chiefs that Zululand will be divided into three parallel districts, each under a British resident.

September 20th.
The ultimate destination of Cetewayo is unknown. He is at present at Cape Town.

VIENNA, September 20th.
A semi-official statement is published to the effect that an exchange of views will be made during Prince Bismarck's visit to count Andrassy respecting the mutual interests of the German and Austrian Empires. The intention given in writing of the two empires regarding their future common policy will ensue.

BERLIN, September 20th.
The Emperor of Germany goes to Strasburg to witness the military manoeuvres.

ROME, September 18th.
A consistory of the Sacred College was held on Saturday. Tomorrow, the nuncios to Vienna, Madrid, and Lisbon will be appointed from the cardinals.

September 20th.
A cardinal has been appointed Papal Nuncio to Paris.

Mr. J. Fleming reports for the week ending Sept. 24, 1879:— Wholesale prices, oats, 2s to 2s 3d per bushel; milling wheat, 4s 6d to 4s 9d per bushel; chicks, 3s to 3s 6d; barley, malting, 5s 6d per bushel; feed, 3s to 3s 6d; pollard, £5 10s per ton; bran, £5 5s per ton; flour, £11 to £11 10s per ton; oatmeal, £13 10s per ton; potatoes, £5 per ton; hay, £4 per ton; chaff, £4 to £4 10s per ton; straw, £2s 6s per ton; onions, 16s per cwt.

Messrs. Melican and Hayes have opened a produce merchants' and general storekeepers' establishment in Thames street, Oamaru. From what we have known of the character of the firm, we are in a position warmly to recommend them to the patronage of our subscribers in their neighbourhood. Any business conducted by them is certain to be carried on with the utmost ability and conscientiousness.

MESSRS. M. BARDSLEY & SON'S SOAP MANUFACTORY, DUNEDIN.

It is now over twenty years since the above manufactory was first established, and the steady progress it has made during that period speaks well for the enterprising proprietors. We are pleased to find that Messrs. Bardsley and Son have supplied a much felt want here in the manufacture of fancy toilet soaps. The very large amount of money which is annually drained out of New Zealand for such matters is something very considerable, and when we find manufactories springing up in our midst that can produce an article such as Messrs Bardsley and Son are now doing, which for fragrance of perfume, exquisite design, and good quality, certainly far exceeds the imported article, we feel assured that every encouragement will be given to them, especially by the ladies of New Zealand. Messrs M. Bardsley and Son inform us that they have spared no expense in getting the necessary plant and machinery for this department to make it a success, a large portion of the plant having been manufactured by a local firm, Messrs Anderson and Morrison, of this city, on whom it certainly reflects very great credit. We find also that Messrs Bardsley and Son are manufacturing some very fine samples of common soaps. Amongst them we noticed a new brand call Prize Pale, which, being made from the very purest materials, will, we have not the slightest doubt, take well. Their old standard brands of soap are also of very good quality and cheap in price. Messrs. Bardsley and Son tell us that, with their present appliances they can turn out twenty tons per week, but as their premises are far too small to carry on their already extensive trade, it is their intention to build more extensively, and also go into many other branches of their trade which are untouched at present.

BLINDNESS AND DEAFNESS.

By the kind invitation of Professor Wallenberg and Dr. Grant, the editor of this journal, in company with the editor of the *Saturday Advertiser*, visited their consulting rooms, at the Criterion Hotel, yesterday (Tuesday) morning. The first case shown was that of a Miss White, age eleven years, the daughter of a settler at Oamaru, who has been totally blind for years. This young lady has been under the treatment of these clever oculists for three days, and, wonderful to say, her eyesight has been perfectly restored. The father of the girl assured us that he had placed her under the care of several medical men, who had failed to do her any good, despite the money that he lavished upon her. The next was the case of a Miss Hughes, a Dunedin resident, who stated that she had been deaf for a period of over three years. Strange to say, she has only been under treatment for eight days, and her hearing has been fully restored. This fortunate girl is nearly in ecstasies over her good fortune. The next subject under treatment was a labourer named Patrick Francis, working at Logan's Point, who informed us that lately he was struck in the right eye with a stone, by which he lost his sight, and of late his left eye has been materially affected by the blind one; but thanks to the skill of Professor Wallenberg, he has now recovered the sight of his two eyes, and is able to discern the smallest print. Herman Shultz, of Hyde, was the last patient introduced. He stated that he had been totally deaf for years, and that he had only been under treatment for a few days, and now he could hear plainly. These gentlemen have numerous other cases under treatment. The cases that we have instanced should be sufficient to remove any doubt from the most sceptical. All the patients that are now under treatment have been tampered with by the medical profession with no satisfactory result, and this in the major portion of cases causes more aggravation, and makes effectual cure most difficult. The above cases clearly illustrate that Dr. Grant and Professor Wallenberg are, without doubt, what they profess to be, Oculists, Aurists, and Specialists. We would strongly recommend those who are either afflicted with blindness or deafness to consult these gentlemen at once as their stay here is limited.—*Tribune*.

A CORK MAN IN ZULULAND.

THE following are some extracts from a letter written by a Cork man, a corporal of the 1st, 13th Regt., at present doing duty with Brigadier-General Wood, Kumbula Hill, Zululand. After speaking of the Isandula and Intombi disasters, at the former of which he states the enemy cut off the heads and hands of the drummer boys of the 1st-24th, he tells his friends: "This is a fearful war—much more so than the people at home think it is. We thought when coming here that it would be over by this time, and that all we had to do was to march into Zululand and take the country. We will have work enough to fight them all on account of the Zulus being so strong, and their country is so very rough and mountainous, besides bad roads to march. I have had my belly full of South Africa, and I think this war will last about five months or more. Infantry men are no use in this country. It is all horsemen who are wanted, for these Kaffirs can run like horses over rocks and hills, where we cannot get at them, and they have nothing to carry but a rifle, a few assegais and a shield, and live on very little, whereas we always carry with us a large convoy and commissariat. It is five months since I slept without my arms and accoutrements, and taking off my clothes. I have to lie on the wet ground among snakes, lizards, and mosquitos. We will have all our work to rout those beggars, the Kaffirs, out of this."

Mr. J. McSweeney, the well-known boot and shoe maker, has removed from Wansbeck street to Thames street, Oamaru. Mr. McSweeney has thus obtained more suitable accommodation for his extensive business, and is prepared to attend, if possible, more carefully than ever to the needs and desires of his customers.

AN EXAMPLE OF HEROISM.

A few Sundays ago Rev. Dr. Duggan, Bishop of Clonfert, preached a sermon in which, referring to religious fidelity, he said there was a race which was to-day a mystery and a paradox to the powers of the earth. There was a race of heroes and of martyrs in the sacred cause. In the time of the Danes a wave of persecution passed over them, from which they emerged with the motto, "What doth it profit a man to gain the whole world and to suffer the loss of his own soul?" Centuries passed away, and then came three centuries of which he was about to speak with no bitter memories, for they must have been in the designs of Providence for some purpose—three centuries for which there was no parallel in the history of the world but the three first centuries of persecutions which the early Church underwent. Irishmen were exiled; their property was confiscated, and they were put to death. The famine came, the horrors of which not the pen of a Milton could truly describe, nor the pencil of a Michael Angelo paint in their full colours, and which would never be revealed until the Day of Judgment. His Lordship then commented on the hardships and deaths which were then caused by the want of food, and on the system of proselytism which was carried out at the time. Apropos of this subject he narrated a most touching example of female heroism. There was a pause in the public works, which grew out of that political economy after whose operation a million of the Irish race died before the world, and a poor man, the father of seven children, on finding every possible means of sustenance exhausted, said in his agony, to his wife, "To-morrow I will send my children to this school. They will get bread and clothing. I will die myself, but I cannot see my children die." The wife begged a day, hoping that some means of relief would arise. On the next evening the father said, "Well, to-morrow? I must not see my poor children die." The third day passed and then the father said, "I will not stand it longer, the children must go to this school to-morrow." The mother seeing that his resolution could not be changed, said, "As it must be so, and I cannot prevent it, leave the girls to me, and you take the boys. The father consented, and the mother and the girls went to bed together that night with the thought that they should never rise again. In the morning at five o'clock a steamer appeared in the bay (they lived on the west coast of Ireland), the public works were resumed, credit was restored and they obtained a sufficiency of food. Some 7 years afterwards he paid a visit to this noble mother of the Machabees, and asked her how she was faring after all her sufferings. She answered "Do you see that corn-field, and that horse and cart? These are mine. Do you see that other corn-field? That is mine. Do you see that cow and that sheep? These also are mine. The Lord has blessed us with plenty." He asked how she felt on the night when she lay down to die with her daughters around her. With the sublimity of a martyr she said humbly, "We said the Rosary of the Blessed Virgin as best we were able, and we closed our eyes never to open them again till the Blessed Virgin sent relief. That was one of a thousand instances of the fortitude with which during that dreadful period of trial the Irish race preferred the safety of their immortal souls to the goods of this world, and there were thousands of Irishmen scattered over the earth who, had they yielded to the tempter, would be now in the possession of their own homes in Ireland. There were two prominent features in the Irish character which were ineradicable—love of creed and love of country; and the sooner every one admitted this fact the better for the Irish race and the better for every other race. The love of creed was first and that of country next. Wherever Irishmen had gone—whether in Canada—in one portion of which (Montreal) 1,200 men and women and children of that race found a nameless grave in the famine days, having perished after quitting the emigrant ship—or to the United States, or to Australia, or to England, they had always endeavoured to procure a priest, if they had not one already, and to build a church, that they might hear again the song of praise and nourish their souls with the food of life.

A FESTIVAL OF OUR LADY.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Jaffna Catholic Guardian*, July 12th, says:—This is the first time I had the happiness of assisting at the festival at Madu. I do not wonder that so many are attracted thither. The place itself is so delightfully situated, such attention is paid to the comfort of the pilgrims, the Novenas are conducted in such a quiet orderly and devout manner, and the graces said to have been obtained through the intercession of our Lady are so numerous, that it is not at all surprising that thousands from all quarters, from Jaffna, Trincomalie, Colombo, and even India, flock thither annually. One would be inclined to think that when such a vast throng was assembled there must be some confusion and disorder. Generally indeed such is the case, but not here. It does honour to our holy Religion to see the orderly conduct, the devout bearing of such a large number of persons assembled from the various parts, and perfect strangers to each other. This year all the pilgrims were highly pleased. I suppose it is just the same in other years. They suffered somewhat from want of water, and some had even to hasten their departure on this account. But good has come out of this want. The pilgrims opened a subscription list to obtain wherewith to build a well. Rupees 91 were collected at once, and finally the sum realised amounted to Rs. 260. The site for the well was at once chosen, and the Very Rev. Fr. Lelons cut the first sod on the festival day. There were six Fathers present to minister to the spiritual wants of the pilgrims. There were sermons in Tamil morning and evening. A great many confessed and received Holy Communion. Several pagans were baptised. I do not know exactly how many. The number of pilgrims was estimated at from three to five thousand. The little sanctuary was never empty. From early morn till late night there were the pilgrims, some giving thanks, others imploring favours. The procession of the statue of the Blessed Virgin was touching by its simplicity and piety. The feast of our Lady was celebrated in true Catholic style. I think one would have to travel far to witness such a spectacle outside the Church.

CATHOLIC PROGRESS IN GERMANY.

A HOT-BED of Protestantism like Scotland, North Germany used to be in former years; but of late things have become very different. At the very gates of Berlin, in a place called Moabit, a convent was erected some twenty years ago, and although all convents have been done away with in Prussia, the persecuted monks had time to do a world of good while they were allowed to work there. In other parts of Germany the Church is also making headway, as may be learned from the following, from the *Kölnische Zeitung*, a Protestant paper:—

"The Catholic Church is more and more taking root in the northern part of the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg. Of late the Catholics of the city of Oldenburg have built a new church, which is quite an ornament to the town. At Delmenhorst also a chapel has been built, and the poor people of the place have subscribed an annual contribution of £22 10s. towards the interest of the building capital."

The same thing is going on in other parts of North Germany, such as Hanover, Schlesburg, and Mecklenburg; and altogether it is certain that Bismarck has not yet succeeded in bringing the Catholic Church to ruin.

OPIUM SMOKING.

A GENTLEMAN residing on Vallejo Street, San Francisco, lately was informed by a young man with whom he was acquainted that he had until recently been a victim of the opium-smoking habit, and that, having been rescued, he deemed it his duty to inform the gentleman that the son of the latter, a lad of 18, was also a victim, and that as such he nightly visited a Chinese opium-smoking den. The gentleman was horrified, and, although still hopeful that there must be some error in the information, the light it threw on recent physical ailments of his son rendered it possible that it might be true, and he determined to ascertain. On Wednesday night, therefore, he stationed himself in the immediate vicinity of the place designated as the den, so that he might see all who entered. It is one of the vilest and most squalid quarters of the city, the den itself being in a house in a filthy little court leading off Pacific street, between Kearney and Dupont. He watched from 8 o'clock till 9, and in that single hour he counted over twenty American boys ranging in years from fifteen to twenty-one who applied for admission and were hurriedly passed in. There were a few grown men and many Chinamen, and of the Americans the dress betokened that they were of the better class. They would come to the corner of Pacific street, glance hastily around to be assured that they were unobserved, and then effect a hasty entrance, apparently by giving an understood signal. At length he saw his own son enter, and so quickly that he could not intercept him. He then himself went to the corner, and approaching the door he rapped for admittance as nearly as he could in the way he had seen the others do. The door was opened by a tremulous-limbed, bearded eyed Chinaman, but when the gentleman attempted to pass he was stopped. It was in vain that he said that it was all right, that he wanted to smoke opium and that he offered to pay; he was not possessed of the cabalistic sign, and consequently the Chinaman was utterly unable to "sabe" anything. The father then went home and waited for his son, who returned late in the night still stupified from his regular nocturnal deadly debauch. When he learned that his father knew of his whereabouts he disclosed everything. He had first acquired the habit when only 15 years old, and before he knew of its horrors it had obtained such control of him that all efforts to break it were futile. For three years he has smoked constantly. Recently his family has noticed the complete prostration of his nervous system. During the last six months he has been so nervous that in the mornings he has almost been unable to convey his food to his mouth. His parents have consulted physicians, but as the boy would never tell what the real malady was, the medicines prescribed have done no good, and to-day, at 18, he is almost a complete wreck. He persistently refuses to give the signs by which admittance may be had to the den, but he says that it is jealously guarded, that four doors have to be passed through before the smoking room is reached, where a "dope" for ten cents, requiring about twenty minutes to smoke, is obtained, and on the bare floor of which the smokers lie extended there during their torpor. He says there are over a thousand boys who are regular habitués of this or similar dens. The father yesterday made a full statement of the facts at police headquarters to Counselor Clarke, and it is expected that this particular den will be raided and broken up. But unless a keen watch shall be maintained for the detection of others, or the re-establishment of this same one, and a relentless prosecution of the keepers of all commerce, the business of supplying the deadly drug, the use of which more swiftly than any other known process hurries its votaries to irremediable physical and mental ruin, will be fruitively conducted. This is one of the most malignant phases of the Chinese evil, and one that has its most awful meaning for the better classes of society. The domestic government of the family of which this young man is a member is not more lax than that of the average family of San Francisco, the affection of the father and mother for their eldest boy is of the warmest and most thoughtful, and yet for three years he has been enabled to indulge in the habitual use of the deadliest drug known to humanity, till, with shaking body and shaking voice, he doggedly declares his utter inability to free himself from the awful slavery that has thus soon brought him to the very verge of the grave.

Messrs. MERCER and McDONALD report for the week ending Sept. 17th:—Fresh butter, in $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1lb prints, best and favourite brands, 1s 5d to 1s 6d per lb.; good ordinary butter, 1s 3d to 1s 4d per lb. Salt is scarce, and firm at 1s 1d per lb. Eggs plentiful, and worth 11d per doz. Cheese, best quality, 8d per lb.; side and rolled bacon, 9d per lb.; colonial hams, 10½d per lb.

Messrs. A. Gibbs & Co., Cumberland street, Dunedin, are prepared to supply the building trade with materials of the best quality at moderate charges. They also supply bone-dust and upholsters' flock.

General News.

An argument in favour of the Congregational schools is afforded by the *Union*, which states that out of 307 pupils of Paris colleges declared eligible for Saint Cyr, 104 alone belonged to the school of Sainte Geneviève, directed by the Jesuit Fathers.

There was a terrible fight the other day at the Entally Convent, Calcutta. No one dared approach to separate the combatants, which were two snakes, stated to be each seven feet in length.

Mrs. Hatch has for years been a conspicuous spiritual medium in Boston. Her speciality is the production of flowers from spirit sources. She gave a seance, a few evenings ago, at a private residence. The lights were extinguished, as usual, and the persons in the circle were enjoined to hold fast to each other's hands. Flowers were soon dropped here and there, and Mrs. Hatch began to explain how they had been brought from distant places by spirit hands. All the gas burners in the room had been connected with an electric lighting apparatus, and suddenly the apartment was brightly illuminated. The medium was completely exposed. In her lap was a pile of flowers, and she was caught in the act of tossing them into the air.

Herr Sturm, who was well known in Rome as an attaché of the Prussian Ambassador at the Court of the Holy See, and is now Secretary to the German Embassy at St. Petersburg, has become a Catholic. His marriage with a young rich American lady was celebrated in July in the Cathedral of Fulda, the celebrant being Mgr. Hanke, the Administrator of the diocese.

Such has been the severity of the season in Europe that some of the Passes over the Alps were impassable. Up to July 1st on the St. Gothard Pass the snow was in several places thirty-five feet deep. For a week previous some three hundred labourers had been engaged in clearing away the snow, and it was only by the most strenuous exertions that they succeeded in opening the road by the 1st of July.

On the day of the Golden Wedding of the Emperor and Empress, the Sisters of Charity were forced to leave the city of Gnesen, where for twenty-five years they had brought nothing but blessing to the population. On the previous day, deputations representing the city and neighbourhood waited on the Sisters, in order to express their gratitude and their sorrow. They also presented them with 700 marks, which had been hastily collected. It was not a pleasant thing for the Catholics of Gnesen to know, that the same day which brought freedom to many who were undergoing a deserved punishment drove out from their city ladies whose devout life and charitable works constituted their only offence.

Official returns laid before the Italian Senate show that the condition of the working man in Italy is much worse than it is in France:—"The yearly wages of an Italian working man average 669 francs; and he spends 290fr. on bread alone. In France, the working man gains 1,200fr., and only spends for the same staple 189fr. A family of the labouring class in Italy pays taxes to the amount of 80fr. In France, the taxes amount to 11fr. 40c. The taxes on wheat, salt, meat,—in short on the bare necessities of life, bring in a revenue to Italy of 902,628,018fr.—or 7fr. 60c. for every inhabitant. The different taxes on bread come to 118 millions. These contribute 20 per cent. of the State Budget. On the other hand, the taxes on comforts, or less necessary articles, such as liquor, only contribute to the Budget, at the rate of 4.46 per cent. That is to say, the tax on liquor weights each inhabitant of Italy to the amount of 1fr. 73c.; whereas on each inhabitant of France the same tax comes to 13fr. 84c.; and on each inhabitant of England, to 23fr. 57c.

We have received, writes the *Hong Kong Catholic Register*, a fine volume, lithographed at the orphanage of Tou-se-cie, written by Father Palatre of the Society of Jesus, who died last year at Sika-wei near Shanghai. The work speaks about infanticide and the doings of the Holy Infancy in China. It contains the most exhaustive documents, and we are sorry we have no time now to give an extract of it to our readers, but we intend to do so shortly. Our readers will recollect that a French newspaper, *Le XXV Siècle*, attacked fearfully the work of the Holy Infancy, by trying to prove that infanticide does not exist in China. The editor was summoned before the court and punished as a libeller. Father Palatre has had the patience to collect all kinds of proofs against the existence of infanticide in China, which forms the first part of his work, which is divided into five chapters: In the 1st, he gives the official proclamations; in the 2nd, the writings of the Buddhists and Taoists; in the 3rd, the writings of the Confucianists; in the 4th, the journalists, and in the 5th, the popular pictures, all concerning infanticide in China. In the second part, he enumerates works of Christian charity as a remedy against infanticide; such as the work of the baptism of infants, the foundlings and the orphanages in the different Catholic Missions. In the third part, he refers to the orphanages kept by the heathen, and the causes of infanticide.

Mr. SKENE reports for the week ending September 24, 1879:—A slight move for the better, which should now with fine weather and long days continue for the season. Squatting and farming operations must now command attention—genuine ploughmen trained to all farm work are decidedly scarce. Milkers, farm labourers, and boys are now moving. Hotel hands, for men and women, are improving. Shepherds are at "long last" asked for. Female servants really trained to fair house work are much wanted. Barmaids, cooks, and housekeepers are also improving. The building trade and commercial hands are still quiet. Wages: Couples, £60, £65, and £70; ploughmen, £40, £45, and £52; day labour, 6s, 7s, and 8s; dairy people, 10s, 15s, 20s, and 25s; house girls, 10s to 15s; hotel dq., 12s to 15s; barmaids, governesses, and cooks, 20s to 40s; boots, waiters, grooms, gardeners, station cooks, blacksmiths, and carpenters, 20s to 30s and 40s.

Mr. G. Matthews, of Moray Place, Dunedin, is furnished to suit the season with a large supply of all descriptions of seeds. Farmers, florists, and gardeners will find their requirements amply provided for by him.

SCOTCH DOGMATISM.

(Saturday Review, July 19th.)

It appears to be pretty generally agreed that there is a great break-up going on of the old dogmatic temper once so characteristic of Scotch religion. . . . And at this moment, we believe, the synods of more than one of the three disunited but doctrinally concordant churches which accept the formularies of John Knox are exercised by the open disavowal on the part of influential preachers and professors of the authority of the Longer and Shorter Catechism and Confession of Faith. It has been even rumoured that, in the event of disestablishment, a large section of the ministers of the Kirk would come over to the Episcopal Church and bring their flocks with them, not, indeed, from any abstract preference for episcopacy but in pursuit of a wider freedom than the Presbyterian platform seems likely to afford them. Be that as it may—and we are not engaged here in predicting future possibilities—the change of feeling which has recently taken place, if it is not greatly exaggerated, is a sufficiently remarkable phenomenon, and can hardly imply less than a serious change, whether for better or for worse, of national character. Our readers may probably be familiar with Mr. Buckle's elaborate comparison of Scotch and Spanish bigotry; he even identifies the two countries as the most "priest-ridden" in Europe. The word would, no doubt, require explanation, when so applied, but the meaning is obvious enough. And it may be worth while to show by a brief review of the facts, that there was in the temper of Scotch religionism an element of dogmatism, or bigotry, or intolerance, or whatever we may please to call it, distinguishing it alike from that of England and of most nations of the Continent.

It has been observed by a modern writer that there was one country where the Puritan ministers succeeded in moulding alike the character and the habits of the nation, and that while England was breaking loose from old superstitions and advancing along the paths of knowledge, "Scotland still cowered in helpless subjection before her clergy." And one way in which this clerical influence was kept up was by boasting the belief in a continual succession of miracles, sometimes wrought for the protection or greater honour of the clergy themselves, but, in most cases, miracles of terror. . . . Sir Walter Scott has pointed out, in his letters on *Demonology* that the Calvinists were of all sects the most suspicious of sorcery, and the most eager to punish it as a heinous crime. Hence, in a country where almost every kind of amusement was suppressed or tabooed, and men's thoughts were concentrated with peculiar energy on theological ideas, the dread of witchcraft was all but universal. It was not, as elsewhere, a superstition diluted by imposture. Mr. Buckle has called attention to the remarkable circumstance that, among all the terribly numerous witch trials in Scotland not a single instance of imposture is recorded. These trials were almost entirely conducted by the clergy, but the "secular arm" was placed ungrudgingly at their service for the execution of sentence. On the hideous tortures employed to extract confessions, and the punishments eventually inflicted, it is unnecessary to dwell here. Suffice it to observe how one traveller casually mentions having seen nine women burning together at Leith in 1664, and how, in 1674, nine others were condemned to be burned in a single day. . . . And it is noticeable that, ignorant and superstitious as the people had been in the middle ages, the first law against witchcraft in Scotland was passed in 1563, and it was not till thirty years later that it began to be systematically carried out. The persecution was, therefore, in a very special sense the work of the Presbyterian ministry, or rather of their creed, which, partly from political causes connected with the history of the Scotch Reformation, was shaped more directly on the teaching of the Old than of the New Testament. These executions for witchcraft came to an end about 1730, but not apparently by the good-will of the Presbytery, who passed a resolution fifty years afterwards deploring the prevalent scepticism on the subject.

It must not, of course, be imagined that the dogmatism and intolerance of the Scottish Kirk showed itself only in the matter of witchcraft. There was no less zeal displayed in persecuting Papists when opportunity for it occurred. One of the first results of the final triumph of the Reformation in Scotland was a law prohibiting any priest from celebrating, or worshipper from hearing, Mass, under pain of confiscation of his goods for the first offence, exile for the second, and death for the third. John Knox publicly denounced the exceptional toleration of Queen Mary's private Mass at Holyrood as "more fearful than if ten thousand armed enemies were landed in any part of the realm." At the time of the Commonwealth the Presbyterians did their utmost to thwart the more liberal policy of the Protector, who was willing to tolerate all forms of Christianity with the significant exception of "Popery and Prelacy." They wished those only to be tolerated who accepted the fundamentals of Christianity, and the list of fundamentals was so drawn as to exclude not only Socinians, who were to be punished by death, but Papists, Arminians, Antinomians, Baptists and Quakers, who were to be imprisoned for life. In 1645, the Scotch Parliament solemnly protested against "the toleration of any sects or schisms contrary to our solemn league and covenant." And the Puritans carried with them across the Atlantic to the new world the intolerance they had practised at home. Maryland, in the hands of its Catholic founders, had been—much to their credit—the solitary refuge of oppressed sectaries of every kind; but, when the Puritans gained the upper hand there, they at once subverted the existing rule, and enacted the whole penal code against those who had so generously received them. . . . The vexatious and inquisitorial interference of the Scottish Kirk Sessions with every department not only of public but private life was another very effectual means of sustaining this rigidly dogmatic spirit. Resistance was punished by fines, whipping, branding with red-hot iron, and public penances of the most humiliating kind. . . . It was a sin to visit a friend, to water your garden, to shave, to ride, to walk, or to whistle on the Sabbath. To bathe was a deadly sin on Sunday, and of very questionable lawfulness at any time; a boy had once been miraculously struck dead while indulging in that carnal amusement, and the Glasgow Kirk

Session in 1691 invoked the aid of the civil power to prevent boys from swimming altogether. As Chambers puts it in his *Annals of Scotland*, "to the Puritan Kirk in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries every outward demonstration of natural god spirits was a sort of sin, to be as far as possible suppressed," and thus "the whole sunshine of life was, it were, squeezed out of the community." The standard of a religious nation was the prevalence of universal gloom.

That this scheme of life is the consistent and logical result of the Calvinistic theology is true enough. . . . We may be sure that the Westminster Confession must have been subjected to a "verifying faculty" of divines, and the Longer and Shorter Catechism have lost their hold over the popular mind before the tone of ordinary preaching and practice could undergo any material alteration. What may be the moral or religious results of this change in the long run is a question on which it would be premature as yet to hazard any confident opinion. A narrow or prejudiced creed may often be better than none, and the collapse of a firmly compacted dogmatic system not unfrequently brings with it, at least for the time, a dissolution of all religious belief. Thus, as Macaulay observes, Catholic countries have become infidel and again reverted to Catholicism, but do not become Protestant. On the other hand, it must be remembered that the profession, however sincere, of a rigidly ascetic code of obligation has by no means always proved a sure guarantee for even an average observance of morality. Nature will have her revenges, and when the most ordinary and harmless recreations are forbidden as sinful, is apt to seek compensation in indulgences which no moralist would be willing to condone. The charges brought against Novatians in the early ages of the Church have been brought with equal plausibility against Puritans in our own day. One vice at all events which Christians of every school, as well as non-Christian moralists, are agreed in condemning, is reputed to be a special opprobrium of Scotland, and the strictest observance of all those minute and oppressive Sabbatarian regulations to which we have referred just now has been found compatible with consecrating the day of rest to a quiet but unlimited assimilation of the liquid which inebriates but does not cheer. And, under the old régime, to be drunk in private, though of course not sanctioned as allowable, would have been accounted a far less heinous outrage on the dignity of the "honourable Sabbath" than to whistle in the public street. On its theological side Calvinism has in some countries shown a tendency to develop into Socinianism, which the early Calvinists never hesitated to treat as a capital crime, and it will be curious to watch whether a relaxation of the old orthodox strictness in Scotland tends in the same direction. . . . For the last three centuries the national religion of Scotland has shown a stern and vigorous tenacity of life which has no parallel, so far as we are aware, in any of the Reformed Churches elsewhere. It has now, for the first time since the Reformation, entered on a state of transition of which as yet we only see the beginning, but which cannot fail, whatever may be its ultimate term, to have an important bearing not only on ecclesiastical matters but on the habits and character of the people.

A PREGNANT MOTTO.

ACCORDING to the royal custom holding for centuries among his predecessors, the medallion commemorative of the Pontificate of Leo XIII has been struck; the work was finished in June last. On the obverse is the likeness of the Holy Father, majestic and calm, and the year, 1879. On the reverse stands the Church, figured as a matron, the tiara on the head, the cross in the right hand, and the tables of the law in the left. On the exergue are the words:—*The nation and the kingdom that will not serve Thee shall perish.*

There is no denying, that these words, taken from Isaiah lx. 12, are a repetition, but with more force, of those we have just noticed in the encyclical of 1878. Every one who has studied history with profit will declare that the words of Isaiah have been closely verified. The rejection of the authority of Christ's Church is followed by social disorders: it tends to anarchy and barbarism.

Isaiah's words are thus explained by St. Jerome:—"The nations and their rulers, who refuse the excellent and useful service of the Church, by which they are made partakers of the Apostolic dignity shall fall into that perdition which is prepared for the wicked, and whatever they have shall become desolate, since they would not have God for their guest."

The illustrious Commentator of more modern times, Cornelius a Lapide, records a long series of kingdoms of old that assailed the Church and are no more; that of the Arians, the Goths, the Vandals, the Nestorians, the Eutychians, the Iconoclasts, the Monothelites, and of other heretics, powers that have now disappeared. Referring to the Turkish empire, which was then all powerful, Cornelius a Lapide remarks that it too would be broken up unless it submitted to the Church. What would he have said in reference to the Kingdom of Italy that is now established in Rome, to war against the Church and the Pope? We know what he would have said, and also we know what has actually been said, only a few weeks ago, by an Italian Statesman of a great name, by Joachim Napoleon Pepoli.

On the 19th June, the Marquis Pepoli commenting, in the Italian Senate, on the prophetic words of Isaiah engraved on the medallion of Leo XIII., declared "his country to be sick, needing a radical cure, if they would avoid a catastrophe." He showed that "misery in Italy is as a wave that is daily increasing." He reminded them that every year thousands upon thousands of Italians flee from their homes, through sheer inability of finding a livelihood. He read to them the telegram despatched on the 27th April last from Genoa by 700 Venetian working-men to Garibaldi: "We are on our way to rejoin our fellow-countrymen in the vast regions of Brazil, being driven from our native land by the sad consequences of the administrations that misgovern Italy." And he added, "there are more deaths in Italy than in other countries," and "it is a very sad fact, that while mortality is decreasing in other countries, it is increasing in Italy by three per cent."

Pope Leo XIII. has already appealed twice to Italy, to repent and return to the service of Christ's Church and His Vicar. Will time be granted to the people for a third warning?—*Bombay Catholic Examiner.*

J. A. M A C E D O,
CATHOLIC BOOKSELLER,
PRINCES-STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN,

J. A. M. has much pleasure in announcing to the general public of New Zealand that he has just received the following Historical and other works.

- O'Callaghan's History of the Irish Brigades in the Service of France, 16s, by post 18s 4d.
J. Mitchell's History of Ireland, 2 vols, 7s 6d, by post 9s 6d.
History of Ireland, by Martin Haverty, 10s 6d, by post 12s 6d.
Tyler's History of Ireland, 2 vols, 16s, by post 18s 8d.
Moore's Irish Melodies, elegantly bound in Morocco, extra gilt, 30s, by post 33s.
The Illustrated Catholic Magazine, 7s, by post 8s 8d.
Reeves' History of the Church, 6s, by post, 7s.
Lingard's History of England, 10 vols, 45s.
O'Connell's Speeches, 2 vols in 1, 5s 6d, by post 6s 8d.
Lectures on Faith and Fatherland, by Father Burke, 1s 6d, post 1s 10d.
The Irish Agent, by W. Carleton, 2s 6d, by post 3s.
The Life of O'Connell, by the Rev. J. O'Rourke, 1s 6d, by post 1s 10d.
Life of St. Dominic, 5s 6d, by post 6s.
St. Dominic's Manual, 3s and 5s, by post 3s 6d and 6s.
Diary of a Sister of Mercy, by Brame, 5s 6d, by post 6s 2d.
The Life and Letters of a Sister of Charity, 4s 6d, by post 5s 2d.
The Heiress of Morden, or God's Will and Man's Ways, 4s, by post 4s 4d.
Legends of the Saints, 4s, by post 4s 6d.
Imitation of the B. V. Mary, 1s 6d, by post 1s 10d.
Life of B. V. Mary, 5s, by post 6s.
Do do large, beautifully illustrated, 25s, by post 28s.
Do do in Morocco, extra gilt, 60s.
Mrs Beeton's Book of Household Management, 10s 6d, by post 12s.
Queens and Princes of France, 5s 6d, by post 6s.
Spain and Charles the Seventh, 3s, by post 3s 6d.
Fitzalwyn, the First Lord Mayor and the Queen's Knights, 2s 6d, by post 3s.
Large Family Bibles, in Morocco, illustrated, 55s.
Do do by the Rev. Geo. Leo Haydock, 85s.
Also a large assortment of Red, Blue, and Brown Scapulars.
Rosary Beads from 6d upwards, Crucifixes, and Holy Water Founts in great variety always on hand.

Please note the address—

J. A. M A C E D O,
CATHOLIC BOOK DEPOT,
Princes-street south, No. 202, Dunedin.

W H I T T A K E R B R O T H E R S,
CATHOLIC DEPOT,
LAMBTON QUAY, WELLINGTON.

WHITTAKER BROS. respectfully inform the Clergy and Catholics of New Zealand that they have received the following standard works:

- A. M. Sullivan's, Story of Ireland, 4s.
" " New Ireland, 10s 6d.
Miss Caddell's Wild Times, a tale of the times of Queen Elizabeth, 6s 6d
Gerald Marsdale, or the Out Quarters of Andrew's Priory, 7s 6d.
Alice Harmon, and the Mother and her Dying Boy, by an Exile of Erin, 5s 6d.
Canon Schmid's Tales, newly translated, 5s.
" " Trial and Trust, tales designed to show the Christian uses of Adversity, 4s.
Father Potter's Rupert Aubrey of Aubrey Chase, 4s 6d.
" " Percy Grange, or the Ocean of Life, 4s 6d.
" " Sir Humphrey's Trial, or the Lesson of Life, 5s.
" " The Farleys of Farley, or Faithful and True, 3s 6d.
" " The Two Victories, a Catholic Tale, 2s.
" " The Rector's Daughter, a Tale, 4s.
Sermons for the Principle Seasons of the Sacred Year, by Rev. T. S. Preston, 10s 6d.
Catholic Pulpit, Sermons for all Sundays, 16s 6d.
Bishop Hay's Complete Works, with Memoir and Portraits, 5 vols., 28s.
Bishop Hay On Miracles, 2 vols., red edges, 14s.
Illustrated Catholic Magazine, half-yearly volume, 6s 6d.
Life and Letters of Rev. T. W. Faber, D.D., by J. E. Bowden, with an introduction by an American clergyman, 13s 6d.
O'Callaghan's Irish Brigade in the Service of France, 14s.
Dr. Newman's, Characteristics from the Writings, 7s 6d.
" " Verses on Various Occasions, 8s 6d.
" " The Grammar of Assent, 11s.
Life, Writings, and Doctrines of Luther, by M. Audin, 2 vols., 15s.
Douay Bibles, Garden of the Soul, Catholic Piety, Ursuline Manual, Crown of Jesus, Roman Missal, Golden Manual, etc., etc.

All orders intrusted to us will receive our best attention.

Note the Address—

W H I T T A K E R B R O T H E R S,
CATHOLIC BOOK DEPOT,
LAMBTON QUAY, WELLINGTON.

160 BALES AND CASES

OF

AUTUMN AND WINTER D'APER;

R. S A U N D E R S & C O

Beg to call attention to their Large Shipment for the Season
General Drapery, consisting of the following:—

- 30 Cases Gentlemen's Mercery, Clothing, Tweeds and Broad Cloths
- 15 Cases New Dress Materials in the leading Colours
- 10 Cases Mantle Cloths and Ulster Tweeds
- 12 Cases Ladies' and Children's Mantles, Paletots, Ulsters, Shawls, &c.
- 6 Cases Ladies' and Children's Underclothing
- 3 Cases Baby Linen
- 8 Cases Ladies' Hats, Bonnets, Feathers, and Flowers—the latest styles
- 12 Cases Household Furnishings
- 20 Bales Calicoes, Flannels, Blankets, &c.
- 20 Bales Tapestry, Brussels, Kidder, and Felt Carpets
- 10 Cases Fancy Goods, Ribbons, Ties, Ruffings, Gloves, Lace and Linen Sets, &c.
- 3 Cases Rich Black and Coloured Silks and Satins in all the newest shades
- 6 Cases New Black and Coloured Trimmings, Fringes, Buttons, and Gimps
- 5 Cases Ladies' and Children's Hosiery.

R S A U N D E R S & C O.,
ALBERT BUILDINGS,
PRINCES STREET.

L A R G E I M P O R T S, 1 8 7 9.

- Brussels Carpets, new Designs.
- Brussels Carpets for Drawing-rooms.
- Brussels Carpets for Dining-rooms.
- Brussels Carpets for Stairs
- Brussels Carpets for Church purposes.
- Brussels Carpets for Bedrooms
- Brussels Carpets for Lobbies, Studios.
- A Large Variety of Bordering.
- Brussels Carpets, 3s 11½d per yard
- Tapestry Carpets, new designs.
- Tapestry Carpets for Drawing-rooms
- Tapestry Carpets for Dining-rooms.
- Tapestry Carpets for Bedrooms.
- Tapestry Carpets for Stairs.
- Tapestry Carpets, 2s 6d per yard.
- Tapestry Carpets, 2s 9d, 3s, 3s 3d per yard.
- Kidderminster Carpets, large varieties.
- Felt Carpets, Felt Squares.
- Wool Mats, Wool Rugs, Door Mats.
- India Rubber Mats, Velvet Pile Rugs.
- Yarn Rugs, Coir Mats, Fibre Mats.
- LINOLEUM FLOOR CLOTH.
- Floor Cloths from 18 inches to 18 feet wide
- Curtain Repps, Curtain Damasks.
- Satin Damasks, Cretonnes, Satin Cretonnes.
- Repp Cretonnes, Cornices, Cornice Poles.
- Curtain Holders, Wool Fringes, Loops.
- Curtain Mountings in large varieties.
- Chintzes, Dimities, Cloth Table Covers.
- Velvet Pile Table Covers, Victoria Table Covers.
- Lace Window Curtains, Muslin Window Curtains, Applique Curtains

H E R B E R T, H A Y N E S, and C O

PROSPECTUS
OF THE

COLONIAL CLOTHING MANUFACTURING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Registered under the Provisions of the Joint Stock Companies Act.
Capital £10,000.
In 5000 shares of £2 each, of which it is proposed to call up 10s per Share, payable as follows:—2s 6d on application, 2s 6d on allotment, and 5s three months after date of allotment. The balance may be called up by the Directors if required for the purpose of extending the business of the Company; but no call to exceed 5s per share at intervals not less than three months.

Provisional Directors:

J. Sibbald, Esq. M. N. Cooper, Esq.
A. Armstrong, Esq. Henry Roach, Esq.
A. T. Dunning, Esq. J. T. Roberts, Esq.

W. Quick Roach, Esq.

Broker:

Mr. Robert Seward.

Bankers:

The National Bank of New Zealand

Solicitors:

Messrs Bathgate and Buchanan.

1st. The promoters have purchased from the Trustees of the assigned estate of Messrs Aitken, Pascoe and Co., for cash, the lease, plant, and goodwill of their clothing manufactory, and purpose arranging for the further purchase of such woollen and other piece goods as may be advantageously secured. Sufficient capital having been subscribed, operations were commenced on the 1st August last, and the factory is now in full working order.

2nd. It is somewhat remarkable that, throughout the New Zealand Colonies, there is no clothing manufactory whose operations are strictly confined to wholesale transactions, although the demand may be considered as almost unlimited. The Company may therefore rely on doing a very considerable and profitable trade.

3rd. The services of Mr. T. Gluyas Pascoe have been secured as manager, who for many years has so successfully managed the largest clothing manufactories of Victoria, and whose thorough knowledge of the New Zealand trade will enable him to immediately place the manufactured goods in the market. The large trade done by the firm of Aitken, Pascoe, and Co., can be largely increased under the present Directory.

4th. The Promoters feel confident (more particularly so as the balance sheet of the late firm shows a profit of over 20 per cent. on the capital invested in nine months' working) with adequate capital and judicious management the undertaking cannot but prove a most profitable investment for the shareholders.

5th. A great number of the shares have already been subscribed for, and the balance are now offered to the public. Intending subscribers should make early application to the Broker, Mr. Seward, 98 Princes street; Mr. J. T. Roberts, Manse street; at the office of the Company, High street (late City Club); or at any of the Branches of the National Bank of New Zealand.

MACLEAN BROTHERS,

WOOL AND GRAIN BROKERS

AND

STOCK SALESMEN.

We hold sales as under:—

Wool at Stores, Princes street, Fridays at 3 o'clock.

Sheepskins, Hides, and Tallow, Mondays at 11 o'clock.

Fat Stock at Burnside Sale Yards, Wednesdays at 11.30 o'clock.

General Sales anywhere in the country as may be arranged.

The stores are connected by siding with the main railway line as

also are the Sale Yards at Burnside, so that parties at a distance

where we have no agency may rely upon Stock or Produce put upon

the railway waggons, reaching our hands duly. We make advances

upon Stock, Wool, Grain or other produce for sale in the market or

for shipment.

MACLEAN BROTHERS,

Dunedin and Balclutha.

JOHN CARROLL,

HOTEL VALUATOR,

(CARROLL'S HOTEL),

GEORGE STREET (Near OCTAGON), DUNEDIN.

PROFESSOR GUSSCOTT,
THE GREAT AMERICAN HERBALIST,

Has now removed to Christchurch, where he may be consulted daily from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. Address—Tully's Buildings, opposite Laurie's Timber Merchant, Christchurch.

The undermentioned testimonials will suffice to prove the efficacy of his treatment.

Woolston, May 14th, 1879.

To Professor Gusscott.

Sir,—I have been suffering from nervous debility for ten years, and have tried all the medical skill I could get in Christchurch, and other physicians in the old country. I have never been able to sleep or eat, but since being under the treatment of Professor Gusscott for such a short time, I have received wonderful relief, and persons in Christchurch who have known me for years can certify that I am quite a new man; and it appears to me extraordinary how Mr. Gusscott can effect such wonders. I can safely recommend any person suffering in the same way as I have been to place themselves under his herbal treatment. I write this for Mr. Gusscott to do or publish this as he pleases.

FREDERICK JOHNS.

(Signed) In the presence of

Mr. Mumford,
Shopkeeper, Manchester street South,
Mr. J. Feslop,
Painter and Paperhanger, Manchester street South.

Tuam Street, Christchurch,

April 28th, 1879.

To Professor Gusscott,

Sir,—I have been troubled with Liver Complaint these last six years, many times being not able to attend to work. I have tried everything in the shape of patent medicines. I have been an outdoor patient in the Hospital; I got at times temporary relief. I could not sleep on my left side; I kept rolling about backwards and forwards in bed. When I got up in the morning, I would rather be in bed, but work I had to attend to. When I had eaten a light meal I found it always lodged in my stomach. Always costive, a great palpitation, pains across the chest, more particularly under the left breast, always a violent pain between the shoulders, felt just the same as if any one was pouring water down my back, feet always cold. Happened to get one of your bills when you came to St. Asaph Street, which explained to me all my symptoms I was labouring under. When I applied to you, you told me all my symptoms and guaranteed a perfect cure, which, I am happy to say you have done through your herbal treatment. I should recommend those troubled with Liver Complaint to place themselves under your treatment.

I am, Sir,

Truly thankful,

WILLIAM MANSON

To Professor Gusscott,

Sir,—I have been troubled with Dysentery for the last three months, so much so that I was perfectly exhausted, the linings of my intestines peeled away in flakes. I tried every remedy that I could hear of, but to no purpose. Hearing that you were in Christchurch, and seeing the many wonderful cures, induced me to place myself under your treatment, and I am happy to say in one week I am free from the diarrhoea, and gaining strength from your herbal treatment.

I am, yours respectfully,

ELLEN BROWN.

I give you this testimonial for the benefit of others as I know there are a great many others suffering from the same complaint in Christchurch.

Borough Hotel,

Manchester street, Christchurch,

April 21st, 1879.

To Professor Gusscott,

SIR,—I have been troubled with Sciatica and Rheumatism since the commencement of the West Coast diggings in 1864, where I had to leave through medical advice, and went to Melbourne, thence to Sydney, and then I thought I would try the tropical climate of Queensland, and found only temporary relief. I came to Christchurch and tried doctors of the best medical repute, and got no better. Thinking that it was useless to go any further, I gave up all hopes of being restored; I could hardly walk, and staying at an old friend's, he advised me to consult you, and I am happy to say I am in as perfect health as I was in 1864, when I crossed the ranges to the West Coast. I was only ten days under your treatment.

JOHN O'BRIEN.

To Professor Gusscott,

George street,

Dunedin.

Dear Sir,—I have been under medical men in Tuapeka for eighteen months, and have been treated by the doctors for indigestion, but found no relief. I was advised to come to Dunedin for change of climate, and was advised to call on you. When I did so, you seemed to be acquainted with my complaint, for you were able to explain to me all the symptoms. I am happy to inform you that after three weeks of your herbal treatment I am restored to perfect health.

I am, yours truly,

MRS. ELIZABETH WATERS

FINDLAY AND CO'S
 OTAGO STEAM SAW,
 PLANING, MOULDING, DOOR, AND
 SASH FACTORY,
 Cum erland, tuart, and Castle streets,
 DUNEDIN.

They beg to intimate to Builders, Contractors, and the Public generally, that having just completed extensive alterations to their Plant and Premises, they are now in a position to execute all orders entrusted to them with the utmost despatch.

All the Machinery is of the best and most modern principles; customers can, therefore, rely upon all work being done in the best possible manner.

We would call special attention to our Door, Sash, Turnery, and Moulding Department, as recent improvements have enabled us to turn out large quantities of the best finish and design.

As we import large quantities of our Colonial timber in bulk, we are prepared, with our large sawing appliances, to cut on the shortest notice to any size.

Our very large Shed and Building Accommodation enables us to keep all stock suitable for up-country purposes, or which would be injured by exposure, completely under cover.

All Orders, coastwise or up-country, shall receive our best attention.

FINDLAY AND CO.

J. F. STRATZ,
 Watchmaker, High Street, Triangle, and opposite Bonington and Co., Booksellers, Christchurch. I have been apprenticed in Switzerland, and have been working in the best shops in the West End of London for ten years, and therefore I am able to undertake for repair Foreign and English Watches that have been unsuccessfully done by so called watch-cleaners who know no rule or principle about work, and very often spoil a watch for ever. During the three years that I have been in Christchurch I examined and repaired over 2000 watches, and I found very few amongst them that wanted only cleaning, but I have very often found instead of screws, pieces of wood, lead, and cement have been used. In regard to watch cleaning, I can teach any person to clean or brush out a watch in ten lessons.

I receive the newest and latest designs of Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery by every mail, and sell them with guarantee at lowest prices. English Silver Hunting Lever Watches capped and jewelled, from £5 10s, of different makers. Rotherham's, Stamford's, Bennett, Russell, Hill, and other good makers. A large assortment of Waltham Watches from £4 10s. Imitation American Silver Levers, £1 15s 6d. American Cottage Clocks, 7s 6d. Do. do. strike, 12s 6d. Watch keys 3 and 6d; glasses, 6d and 1s.

Note the address—

J. F. STRATZ,
 CHRONOMETER WATCHMAKER,
 High Street, Christchurch.
 Spricht Deutsch.

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.

SEPARATE OFFICES FOR THE LADIES.

SKENE'S LABOR EXCHANGE
PRINCES ST. DUNEDIN
 OTAGO. N.Z.



EXPERIENCE THE BEST TEACHER.

THE OLD ORIGINAL AND WELL-KNOWN CHEAP SHOP.
 BOOTS! BOOTS! BOOTS!

WANTED the Public of Dunedin and Surrounding Districts to know that E. LOFT has the Largest and Best Selected Stock of Boots and Shoes to choose from; for prices and quality defy competition.

E. LOFT,
 10 and 11, Royal Arcade. Established 1875.

WLANE & CO.,
 Successors to REEVES AND CO.,
 Manufacturers of

British Wines, Cordials, Bitters, Liqueurs, Aerated, and Mineral Waters, &c.
 Importers of Machinery and Cordial Makers' Goods of every description.

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

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

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

STORE AND MANUFACTORY,
 MACLAGGAN STREET, DUNEDIN.

ROYAL HOTEL,
 OAMARU.

J. D. KETT,

Having purchased the Business of the above mentioned well-known Hotel from Mr. R. Richardson, desires to notify that he intends, not only to maintain its popularity, but to, if possible, render it in every respect one of the most desirable Hotels in this part of the Colony. The accommodation for Boarders and Visitors is unsurpassable. There is a good Bath-room for the use of patrons, and every care will be taken to ensure their comfort in every respect.

FIRST-CLASS STABLES

At the Rear of the Premises. The BILLIARD ROOM has been built on the most approved principles, and every arrangement in connection therewith has been made with a view to rendering pleasant this popular me.

J. D. KETT,
 Proprietor.

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE CITY

HENRY RICHARDSON
 has now on hand a large and varied stock of Riding Saddles, Harness of all kinds, Collars, Whips, Spurs, &c., &c.

Country Visitors would do well to inspect the above before purchasing elsewhere.

Prices of all kinds of Saddlers' Goods forwarded by letter to any part of New Zealand,

N.B.—Note the Address—

(Opposite A. & T. Inglis, Drapers),
 58, GEORGE STREET.

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.

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.



NEW HAT
 Manufactory,
 OCTAGON,
 (Next Athenæum)
 Dunedin.

P. POWER,

(Late of D. Empson),
 Every article warranted. Prices strictly moderate.

RAILWAY HOTEL
 MOSGIEL,
 WM. KNOTT, Proprietor.

Visitors will find this Hotel replete with every modern convenience and comfort. Horses and Buggies on hire. N.B.—Good Stabling. One of Alcock Prize Billiard Tables.

THE CORNER CLOTHING HOUSE.

HARDIE CO.

SEMINAR REDUCTIONS.

MEN'S, BOYS', YOUTHS' CLOTHING.

9s 6d Fancy Tweed Vests	Selling	6d	5s 6d Black & White Check	} Selling at 5s
35s " Trousers and D.B. Vests	"	25 6	Shirts	
17s 6d Witney D.B. Jackets	"	12s 6d	2s " Oxford Shirts	" 1s 6d
25s Pilot Jackets	"	19s 6d	6s 6d 1 weed Crimean Shirts	" 3s 6d
25s Mackintosh Waterproofs	"	12s 6d	4s 6d Swanskin Drawers	" 2s 9d
35s Waterproof Tweed Overcoats	"	25s	3s 6d Brown Cotton Pants	" 2s 6d
0s Beaver Inverness Capes	"	17s 6d	1s 6d Sutherland Merino Sox	" 1s
35s Black Cloth D.B. Jackets	"	17s 6d	3s 6d Boys' Tweed Hats	" 2s
12s 6d Check Tweed Trousers	"	9s 6d	5s 6d Merino Under Shirts	" 3s 6d
5s 6d Boys' Trousers	"	3s 9d	5s 6d Black Felt Hats	" 3s 6d
7s 6d Youths' Trousers	"	4s 6d	2s 6d Fancy Scotch Tweed	} per yard " 1s 9d
1s 6d Boys' Melton Suits	"	8s 6d	3s 6d Heavy Scotch Tweed		" 2s 9d
			5s 6d Deerskin Driving Gloves, per pair	2s 6d

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

TROUSERS, TROUSERS and VESTS, and SUITS made to Order at the LOWEST CASH PRICE. Two Hundred Patterns of the Best Tweeds and Coatings to select from comprising every variety of MOGIEL, GEELONG, SCOTCH, and ENGLISH Manufacture

J. HARDIE & CO.,

TAILORS, CLOTHIERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
 CORNER OF PRINCES AND RATHAY STREETS, DUNEDIN.

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 are now prepared to accept Risks.

A. LEE SMITH, Manager.

OFFICES NEXT COLONIAL BANK.

WOODFIELD & JOLLY, General Printers, Octagon, Dunedin, beg to inform their numerous friends and the public generally that they have admitted into the Firm Mr. J. J. CONNOR (for many years Overseer in the Machine Department of Mills, Dick and Co.'s Printing Establishment). The Firm will in future trade under name of "Woodfield, Jolly and Co."

(Signed) W. P. WOODFIELD,
D. S. JOLLY,
J. J. CONNOR.

W., J. and Co. having imported a large variety of new and elegant specimens of type, both English and American, and the latest improved machinery, are prepared to execute all kinds of Letter-press Printing, &c., in a manner not to be surpassed in New Zealand. Tenders given for every description of Printing.

WOODFIELD, JOLLY & CO.,
GENERAL PRINTERS, OCTAGON, DUNEDIN.

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.

ANDREW MAXWELL,

Manager for Otago.

IMPORTANT TO ST. KILDA, SOUTH DUNEDIN AND KENSINGTON.

WANTED, the Residents of the above District to know that SCANLAN AND COMPANY have opened their New Premises, and beg to solicit a continuance of past favours.

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 AND SONS.

F. BATTSON
GREAT KING STREET
(Opposite the Museum),

FURNISHING AND BUILDERS' IRON-MONGER AND TINSMITH.

All kinds of repairs done well and with despatch.

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.

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.

J. T. ROBERTS
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT,

VALUATOR, SHAREBROKER, &c.,

Manse-street, 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.

CROWN HOTEL,
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.

COLLIE AND PULLEN,
BOOTMAKERS,

Walker street, Dunedin.

Every description of Boots and shoes made to order on the shortest notice.

LOWEST PRICES.

Perfect fits guaranteed. Repairs neatly done.

W. M' LAREN,
TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,
ALBERT BUILDINGS, PRINCES STREET
(Opposite Post-office),
DUNEDIN.

FRANCIS MEENAN
Wholesale and Retail
PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANT
GREAT KING-STREET, DUNEDIN.
(Opposite Hospital.)

T. J. LEARY,
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 Waters,
Seltzogenes. Eno's Fruit Salt,
Möller's and Newfoundland Cod Liver Oil,
Morson's Pepine Wine,
Hendrie's Moclaine,
Trusses, Spongio Piline,
Magneto Electric Machines, &c.

All the latest chemical preparations added to stock by mail.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE
OF MEAT.

SATURDAYS after 4 p.m. REDUCED ½d per lb. Hotels supplied.

Best quality. Lowest price

A. DORNWELL, George-street.

LEICESTER BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE.

The arrival of Summer Shipments per "Mataura," "Calypso," and Mail Steamers via Melbourne, has enabled us to place before the public an assortment of BOOTS & SHOES that has never yet been equalled in Dunedin.

The Novelties include "The Beasonsfield," Morocco, and "Salisbury," Prunella Rosette Shoes, Button Shoes, High-leg Prunella Boots, &c. A variety of Ladies' Light Kid Boots, for holiday wear, at 6s 6d. Men's and Boys' Strong Wearing Boots, our own make, at lowest possible cash prices.

J. G. GREEN,
LEICESTER BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE,

George Street (near the Octagon), Dunedin

FERNHILL COAL COMPANY,

PRINCES 67 STREET,

Two doors south Queen Theatre.

TO PREVENT MISTAKES the public are hereby notified that the Offices of the FERNHILL COAL COMPANY

Are situate as above.

Reduced Price for Cash,
SEVENTEEN SHILLINGS PER TON DELIVERED.

Wholesale Price at the Railway Depot,
12s. 6d. per ton.

N.B.—A Liberal Discount to purchasers by the truck.

Remember the Address:

PRINCES 67 STREET.

SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!

WANTED, the weak-sighted to know that they can have spectacles properly adapted to suit their sights, at PERCIVAL'S, Optician, and Spectacle-maker to the Dunedin Hospital, No. 5., George Street. Pure Brazilian Pebbles, highly recommended for defective visions. Also on sale—Sykes's Hydrometers, Glass do, Saccarometers, Thermometers, Aneroid Barometers, Sextants, Quadrants, Ships' Compasses, Salinometers, Lactometers, Mathematical Instruments, Field Glasses, Telescopes, etc.

N.B.—All kinds of Optical and Mathematical Instruments bought.

The Oldest Optician in town.—Established 1862.

COMMERCIAL BUILDING

AND

MUTUAL INVESTMENT SOCIETY,
DUNEDIN.

THIS Society is at present receiving Deposits of £10 and upwards, at the following rates of interest:—
If lodged for at least
6 months certain, 8 per cent. per annum.
Do. do. 3 months do. 7 " "
Do. do. at call, subject to 7 days' notice, 6 " "
Debentures will be issued for all Deposits received.

The Funds of the Society are invested solely on mortgages of houses and land.

Timaru agent ... T. T. Brownell
Oamaru agent ... John Church.
Palmerston agent ... Charles Crump.
Port Chalmers agent ... Wm. Elder, J.P.
Invercargill agent ... W. M. Elliott.

J O H N B O Y D,
SECRETARY,
Moray Place, Dunedin.

MOSGIEL

BROWN, EWING and CO. are showing a very Large Assortment of Patterns in the Mosgiel Tweeds, specially manufactured for Ladies' Dresses, which are now held in so much favour from their warmth and durability.

The range of Tweeds for Gentlemen's attire is exceptionally heavy in materials suitable for the Winter Season.

Attention is also directed to the completion of a contract for the supply of the Company's **BLANKETS**, in all sizes and qualities, of which inspection is invited.

MOSGIEL

MANUFACTURES.

MANUFACTURE

PRINCES AND MANSE STREETS.

COBB & CO'S TELEGRAPH
LINE OF ROYAL MAIL COACHES,
Leaves the Australasian Hotel
(Calling for Passengers at the Empire Hotel),
FOR CHRISTCHURCH,
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
At 5 o'clock a.m.

The Coach reaches Goodfellow's Accommodation House (nine miles from Kumara) at 8 a.m., leaving Goodfellow's for Hokitika every Wednesday and Saturday, at about 2 p.m.

CASSIDY, CLARKE & CO.,
Proprietors.

FACTS are stubborn things, and not to be rubbed out, as testified by the rapid growth and immense success attending the "Little Dust Pan," now a by-word in every household as the Cheapest Domestic Bazaar in George-street, replete with every article useful and ornamental for kitchen, parlor, or bedroom use. No leading lines at less than cost price for a draw,—every article at one uniform cheap rate.

Special Bargains—Wheeler Wilson Sewing Machine, #4; Capital Hand Machine, 45s, warranted, on weekly payment system. In Handsome Clocks, at 9s 6d and 12s 6d; and Children's Iron Cots at 27s 6d; we defy competition. In cups and saucers at 2s 6d, and knives and forks at 4s 6d the half-dozen, we challenge comparison. Fine tin Candlesticks 1s 2d per pair; good smoothing irons from 2s 6d per pair.

Our large and miscellaneous stock being unequalled in Dunedin, the attention of parties furnishing specially invited. Everything for everybody at the

LITTLE DUST PAN.

Parties removing or having surplus furniture for disposal will find full value to sell or exchange.

ROBERT BROWN
Wholesale and Retail
FRUITERER AND SEEDSMAN,
41, GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

Town and Country Orders punctually attended to.

THOMAS GROVES,
FAMILY BUTCHER,
SOUTH DUNEDIN,
(Opposite Moloney's Hotel)
Families waited on and orders punctually attended to. Small goods always on hand, fresh daily.

CHEAP BOOTS.
Buy your Boots from
THE BEST MAKER IN TOWN,
Who defies Competition for
STYLE, CHEAPNESS, AND QUALITY.

None but the Best of Workmen kept. All Repairs and new work done on the shortest notice.

H. HIRD,
23, ROYAL ARCADE, DUNEDIN

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.

EXPIRY OF LEASE.
REMOVED TO 76 PRINCES STREET,
(Opposite)

FERGUSON & MITCHELL,
MERCANTILE STATIONERS,
Manufacturers of Account Books, Bookbinders, Paper Rulers, Engravers, Lithographers, and Printers. Rubber Stamp Makers, All the newest novelties in stationery kept in stock.

WHITE HART HOTEL,
THAMES STREET,
O A M A R U.

THOMAS HANNON - PROPRIETOR.
Beer, Wine, and Spirits of the Best Brands.

NEW ZEALAND BOOK AND STATIONERY WAREHOUSE,
George street, Dunedin.

The noted house for Books and Stationery in all their branches.

GEO. T. CLARKE, Importer of English, Foreign, and Colonial Newspapers and Magazines. Contractor for supplying public libraries with newspapers, books, magazines, etc. Direct importer of literature comprising—Agriculture, Architecture, Astronomy, Art, Biography, Botany, Chemistry, Divinity, Education, Fiction, Geology and Mineralogy, History, Languages, Law, Mechanics, Naval and Military, Political Poetry, Philosophy, etc., etc., etc.

Special terms to Public Libraries, Schools etc., etc.
DEPOT FOR CATHOLIC PUBLICATIONS.

A large variety of Catholic Prayer Books and standard works always kept in stock. TABLET posted to any address for 26s per annum. Temperance publications.

GEO. T. CLARKE,
Publisher,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
Wholesale and Retail,
73, GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

SHAMROCK FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
RATTRAY STREET, DUNEDIN.

Established 1861.
Two minutes' walk from Railway Station.

Suites of Rooms for Private Families.
Billiard Saloon, with Alcock's prize exhibition Table.

Livery and Letting Stables; Horses Carriages, and Buggies for hire.

W. L. PHILIPS,
PROPRIETOR.

DENTISTRY.

H. ROBINSON
SURGEON DENTIST,

Scale of Charges :

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

No charge for advice.

Painless extraction by the aid of nitrous oxide gas.

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

FRANK W. PETRE.
Engineer and Architect,
LIVERPOOL STREET, DUNEDIN.

Complete designs for Catholic Churches furnished under special arrangements.

CAREW & CO.,
Manufacturers of
AERATED WATERS,
British Wines, Cordials, Liqueurs, Malt, Vinegar, &c.
GREAT KING STREET, DUNEDIN.

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.

By appointment to the Dunedin Hospital Lunatic Asylum, and Immigration Depot.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

MR. ANDREW MERCER
having retired from the business, we have much pleasure in intimating that we have admitted into Partnership Mr. **ALEXANDER M'DONALD** (late of Irvine and M'Donald, George street). and in future the business will be carried on under the Style or Firm of **MERCER AND M'DONALD.**

A. & H. MERCER.

Referring to the above announcement, we beg to assure the old customers of A. Mercer that it will be the best endeavour of the new firm to merit a continuance of past favours. As hitherto the best of articles will be kept in stock and supplied at the lowest remunerative rates.

MERCER & M'DONALD,
WHOLESALE AND FAMILY GROCERS
Rattray street.

ALEXANDER SLIGO
 BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, &c.
 School books and requisites. Magazines,
 Periodicals, Newspapers by every mail. Book-
 binder, Manufacturing Stationer, Paper Ruler,
 Printer, &c.
GEORGE STREET
 (Opposite Royal George Hotel), Dunedin.

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.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS,
THE undersigned have ON SALE a
 large stock of American Clear Pine
 Doors, from 6ft. 6in. x 2ft. 6in. to 7ft. x 3, 1 1/2
 1 1/2, 1 3/4, and 2 inches. Also, American Shelving
 Lumber, Clear Pine, Spruce Deals, Scotch
 Flooring, and Baltic Deals.
 Colonial Timber of every description.
G. O'DRISCOLL & CO.,
 Cumberland-street.

V.  R.
GOURLEY AND LEWIS,
 UNDERTAKERS,
 GEORGE AND MACLAGGAN-STREETS.
 Funerals attended to and supplied at most
 reasonable prices.
 Undertakers to the General and Provincia
 Governments.

BAY VIEW BOARDING HOUSE,
 THORNDON QUAY,
 WELLINGTON,

Mrs. PATRICK HANNEY, late of Greymouth,
 West Coast, begs to thank her friends and the
 public generally for the patronage which she
 and her late husband have received for the
 last thirteen years, and hopes for strict atten-
 tion to business to merit a continuance of the
 same.
MRS. HANNEY,
 THORNDON QUAY,
 WELLINGTON.

IMPERIAL HOTEL,
 DEE STREET,
 INVERCARGILL.

H. J. SPROULE . . . Proprietor.
 First-class accommodation for Boarders
 and Travellers.
 Private apartments for families.
 First-class Billiard Room.

JOHN A. BARR,
 SOLICITOR, &c.,
 Savings Bank Buildings,
 HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN.

J. J. HALI,
 ACCOUNTANT AND ESTATE AGENT,
 Eldon Chambers, Princes street,
 MONEY FOR INVESTMENT.

MELVILLE HOTEL,
 MAIN NORTH ROAD,
 TIMARU.
 M MULLIN, PROPRIETOR.
 Good Accommodation for Boarders and
 Travellers. Wine, Beer, and Spirits of the
 best brands.

DUNSTAN BREWERY,
 COLONIAL WINE AND CORDIAL
 MANUFACTORY.
 MONTE CRISTO, CLYDE.
 J. D. FERAUD takes the present oppor-
 tunity of informing residents of the Northern
 Goldfields and the general public that his
 Factory being replete with every convenience,
 he is now turning out an article not to be
 equalled.

Mr. Feraud has succeeded in producing
 AROMATIC TONIC BITTER WINES
 which are not only agreeable beverages, but
 also have excellent medicinal qualities. The
 following is Professor Block's report:—
 University, Dunedin, Otago, New Zealand.
 Class—Beverages.

November 5th, 1875.
 I have examined for Mr. J. D. Feraud, of
 Monte Cristo, Clyde, Otago, two samples of
 Aromatic Tonic Bitters, with the following
 result:—No. 827 is a sherry coloured, and No.
 828 is a port-wine ed-coloured liquid; they
 are both perfectly transparent, showing the
 purity of the water and other substances
 employed in their manufacture.

These two Beverages have a slight acid
 chemical reaction, and possess an agreeable
 cool bitter taste, blended with a sensation of
 sweetness, arising from the sacharine matter
 of the fruit of which they are the fermented
 extract.

I have also examined the aromatic and
 other flavouring substances used by Mr. Feraud
 in their manufacture, and from the propor-
 tions in which they are blended with the
 fruit wine, they must be pronounced perfectly
 safe, and free from anything like deleterious
 properties.

I consider this wine, therefore, an agreeable
 and perfectly safe beverage, and when diluted
 with three or four times their bulk of water,
 they will make a good cooling summer drink.
JAMES G. BLACK, Provincial Analyst.
 Colonial Wines, Cordials, and Syrups,
 Either in bulk or bottle.

Orders from any part of the province
 punctually attended to
D. FERAUD.
 Agent for Tuapeka:—Mr. W. HAYES.

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 Build-
 ings, 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.
Waikouaiti	...	W. C. Ancell
Palmerston	...	John Keen
Oamaru	...	George Sumpter
Kakanui	...	James Matheson
Otakia	...	Henry Palmer
Naseby	...	J. & R. Bremner
Queenstown	...	T. F. Roskrige
Otepopo	...	Chas. Beckingsale
Cromwell	...	Chas. Colclough
St. Bathans	...	Wm. M'Connachie
Clinton	...	Cameron & Garden
Matanra	...	James Pollock
Riverton	...	Peter Grant
Tapuanui	...	Alex. M'Duff
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 Institu-
 tions.

GEORGE W. ELLIOT,
 Agent for Otago.

STANDARD INSURANCE
 COMPANY.
 HEAD OFFICE; PRINCES-STREET, DUNEDIN.
 FIRE, MARINE, AND F DELITY
 GUARANTEE RISKS TAKEN AT
 LOWEST CURRENT RATES
CHARLES REID Manager.

VICTORIA FOUNDRY.

BARNINGHAM & CO.,
 Manufacturers of all kinds of
 ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS
 For Balconies, Verandahs, and Palisading,
 Tomb Railings, Columns of all kinds,
 Register Grates, &c., &c.,
GREAT KING STREET NORTH,
 (Opposite the Hospital, Dunedin.)

CENTRAL REGISTRY OFFICE
 FOR SERVANTS.
 Wholesale and Retail
FRUITERER AND POULTERER,
 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.
W. CROKER,
 Proprietor.

ALL NATIONS
 WOOD AND COAL YARD,
 Princes street South, Dunedin.
 (Near Peacock Hotel.)
BARRY & JOHNSTON, Proprietors.
 Newcastle, Kaitangata, Shag Point, and Green-
 island Coal, always in stock. Firewood of
 every description on hand, cut or uncut.
 Orders delivered in all parts of the City
 and suburbs.

SEND FOR OUR NEW ILLU-
 STRATED CATALOGUE
 AND REDUCED PRICE LIST
 Of D. F. Ploughs, Harrows, Rollers, Im-
 proved Broadcast Seed-sowers, Fencing
 Standards, &c., which are the best and
 cheapest in the market.

REID AND GRAY,
 Dunedin, Oamaru, Timaru, and Invercargill

PUBLIC NOTICE.

F. BEISSEL
 LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSER,
 Begs to inform his Patrons and the Public
 that, having disposed of his present Premises
 to Messrs Fergusson and Mitchell, he will re-
 move his Hairdressing Establishment next
 week to Murphy's City Hotel Buildings,
 Princes Street, where he hopes to get the con-
 tinuance of their past favours.

GRIDIRON HOTEL,
 SPAY STREET,
 INVERCARGILL.
 MRS. FAHEY . . . Proprietress.
 Good Accommodation for Boarders.
 Wines, Beers and Spirits of the best brands

WARD'S PIANOS.
 THE CHEAPEST and best Pianos in the
 Colony—Possess all the modern improve-
 ments—have a remarkably pure, brilliant,
 and powerful tone—a free and elastic touch
 —are not affected by damp—seldom require
 tuning—have proved to be the most lasting
 pianos imported.

EVERY INSTRUMENT is guaranteed
 for five years, and if proved not to be
 what is represented will be exchanged. Send
 for a circular containing full description and
 illustrations of these now celebrated Pianos,
 which can be purchased for the price of a
 Good Pianette and on such easy terms as will
 enable all classes to become possessed of a
 most delightful Piano without feeling the
 outlay.

CHAS. BEGG AND CO.,
 DUNEDIN.
 TERMS: 40s. a Month.

MR. J. B. CALLAN, B.A., LL.B.,
SOLICITOR, &c.,
Has Removed to the Corner of
BOND STREET AND JETTY STREET,
DUNEDIN.

JOHN TERTIUS KEMPSON,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST,
AND
SCHOOL STATIONER,
ARTHUR-STREET
DUNEDIN.

DR. M A R T I N
HAS
RESUMED PRACTICE IN DUNEDIN.
Consulting Rooms, Dispensary, and Residence,
5, and 7,
George street, Octagon.

JA M E S J. P R Y O R
IMPORTER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SEEDSMAN AND FRUITERER
George-street, Dunedin.
New Fruit by every Melbourne, Sydney, Tasmanian, and Inter-
colonial Steamer.
Purchaser of Provincial-grown Produce.

HAIRDRESSING AND SHAMPOOING
SALOON,
PRINCES STREET SOUTH,
(Next Prince of Wales Hotel),
DUNEDIN.

JAMES McADAM, Late of ALDRED
and PIRIE'S begs to inform the general
public that he has commenced business at the
above address, and hopes to merit a large
share of support.
Perfumery of the best quality always on
hand. Hair ornaments for day and evening
wear.

A large assortment of fancy Tobaccos and
Cigars.

BA S K E T S. B A S K E T S.

Undersigned has always on hand, Baskets
of every description.
Orders promptly attended to.
Note the Address—
M. S U L L I V A N.
Wholesale and Retail Basket Maker,
Princes-street, South Dunedin, (opposite
Guthrie and Larnach's).

WH I T E H O R S E H O T E L,
GEORGE AND FREDERICK-STREETS,
Dunedin.

JA M E S D A L Y.....Proprietor.
The above Hotel has been thoroughly
renovated by the present Proprietor and can
now offer First-class Accommodation. Stab-
ling for 40 horses, an experienced groom
always in attendance. Prize Medal Billiard
Table. Persons called in time for early
trains.

O'D O N N E L L A N D M 'C O R M I C K,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
P R O D U C E A N D P R O V I S I O N
M E R C H A N T S
F E D E R I C K - S T R E E T, D U N E D I N,
(Opposite the White Horse Hotel).

TU R K I S H B A T H S
MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN.
Turkish, Russian, Vapor, Sulphur, Warm, Cold,
Shower and Swimming Baths, on approved
European principles.
G E O R G E H Y A T T,
P R O P R I E T O R.

 **T**H E N E W Z E A L A N D E X P R E S S
G E N E R A L F O R W A R D I N G A G E N C Y C O M -
P A N Y O F D U N E D I N.
Head Office : Manse Street (late Cobb's), next
Wain's Hotel.
Parcels, Packages, &c., forwarded by every
conveyance to all parts of the Colony at
through rates, saving senders trouble of
shipping and consignees of delivery.
For particulars of rates, &c., apply
S T U A R T P L A N T E, Manager.

HA L L O F C O M M E R C E,
D. T O O H E Y,
D R A P E R, C L O T H I E R, & O U T F I T T E R,
O A M A R U.
N.B.—Millinery and Dressmaking on the
Premises.

SP E C I A L N O T I C E.
JA M E S M O W A T, T A I L O R A N D
C L O T H I E R,
91, P R I N C E S S T R E E T,
(Next Wilkinson's Medical Hall.)
J. M. has always on hand a large and well-
selected Stock of Woollen Goods suitable for
a first-class Tailoring Establishment. Prices
strictly moderate. Inspection respectfully
invited.

TH O M A S P A T E R S O N,
S H I P P I N G, C U S T O M H O U S E, A N D
G E N E R A L C O M M I S S I O N A G E N T.
Office : Late Poulton and Macalder's,
Jetty Street, Dunedin.
All descriptions of Produce, Merchandise,
&c., bought or sold on commission. Trades-
men's Pocks Posted; Accounts and Rents
Collected. Charges moderate. Settlement
prompt.

M. & **J. M E E N A N**
Wholesale and Retail
P R O D U C E A N D P R O V I S I O N
M E R C H A N T S,
Corner of George-street and Moray Place,
DUNEDIN.

CO A L S
CITY COAL DEPOT,
TUAM STREET, CHRISTCHURCH.
J O S E P H B. S H E A T H.
Newcastle Coal Delivered in town
Grey River Coal and suburbs at
Maivern Coal lowest current
Black Pine Firewood in rates.
long and short lengths.
Also on Sale,
Charcoal, Coke, and Drain Pipes.

SO U T H E R N H O T E L,
PRINCES STREET SOUTH,
DUNEDIN.

TH O S. H E F F E R N A N, P R O P R I E T O R,
Desires to inform his friends and the public
that he has purchased the above Hotel, and
hopes by strict attention, &c., to the wants of
his patrons to obtain a fair share of public
support.
Good Stabling, with Loose Box.

YO R K H O T E L,
GEORGE-STREET, DUNEDIN.

PA T R I C K C A R R O L L - P R O P R I E T O R
The above well-known Hotel has, under the
supervision of the present proprietor, under-
gone 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.
Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths at all hours.

DI S S O L U T I O N O F P A R T N E R -
S H I P A N D E X P I R A T I O N O F L E A S E.
Messrs. GOLDSTEIN & MOLLER, beg to
intimate that, owing to dissolution of partner-
ship and expiration of lease, they are now
selling off the whole of their large and well-
assorted stock of watches, clocks, and jewel-
lery at enormous reductions.
To enable them to realise by the beginning
of July, they are now selling at and under
cost price, as partnership accounts have to be
adjusted by that date. All outstanding ac-
counts are respectfully requested to be paid
by that date, and all accounts against the
firm to be rendered for settlement.
G O L D S T E I N & M O L L E R,
Watchmakers and Jewellers, Princes Street.

Printed for the NEW ZEALAND TABLET COMPANY
(Limited), by WOODFIELD, JOLLY & Co, at their
Registered Printing Office, Octagon, Dunedin, this
26th day of September, 1878, and published by the
said Company.



THE GREATEST
WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

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 inci-
dental to the life of a man, 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,
diarrhœa, and cholera.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is the most effectual remedy for old sores, wounds,
ulcers, rheumatism, and all skin diseases: in fact, when
used according to the printed directions, it never fails to
cure ails, deep and superficial ailments.
The Pills and Ointment are Manufactured only at
533, OXFORD STREET, LONDON,
And are sold by all Vendors of Medicines throughout the
Civilized World; with directions for use in almost every
language.
Beware of counterfeits that may emanate
from the United States. Purchasers should look
to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the
address is not 533, Oxford Street, London, they
are spurious.