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## Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

A SIGN OF  
THE TIMES.

A MINISTER in Melbourne has preached and published a sermon on the present state of the religious world. This preacher is evidently a man of considerable liberality, and if broad views of no

particular strength or clearness could benefit the humanity he preaches to, his sermon would no doubt perform some good; as facts actually stand we do not see what on earth it is calculated to effect. So far as we are ourselves concerned indeed it is another little fleck on the stream amongst the crowd of those by which we learn in what direction the current sets, but there were already so many that we hardly needed it. This minister begins, then, by a slight sketch of the Reformation, concerning which he talks a little sense, and some nonsense. He, for instance, tells us it was not a "purely religious movement" but that some people took part in it from political motives, and considering the rhapsodies we occasionally hear on the subject from gentlemen of his cloth this strikes us as rather sensible; we, however, should go a good deal further, and say the "Reformation" was mostly an irreligious movement fostered partly by the sensuality and partly by the policy of certain rulers. But when he talks of the "gross immoralities of the Church" he talks ranks nonsense, and gives us a proof that he has accepted the great "Protestant tradition" without doubt or inquiry. Nonsense too is the following: "Had the Church, in the Sixteenth Century, been a deeply spiritual and moral Church—had there been men in it of the stamp of the Oxford Tractarians—men like Newman and Manning, a reformation would have been much more difficult;" and yet in England, to which he seems particularly to allude, there were men like Sir Thomas More, and Bishop Fisher, like the Carthusians and the Observant Fathers, whom enlightened Protestantism, in the Nineteenth Century, reveres although its founders murdered them in the Sixteenth. The religious question, he goes on to say, meets us everywhere. It is, however, no peaceful question: "the Churches, and especially our own Presbyterian Churches, are being stirred and shaken by it to their very foundations. Read the accounts of our last Scottish Assemblies. The Church, which of all others was regarded as the most conservative and orthodox, has suddenly developed the newest tendencies of theological thought. I refer to the Free Church of Scotland which by a majority of only two in her Assembly, has decided to libel one of her most distinguished professors, on account of his views regarding the date and authorship of the Book of Deuteronomy. A sister church, the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, has also suspended one of her well-known ministers because of his views on future punishment. The Established Church of Scotland has rejected, not for the first time, a motion to relax the formula of subscription which has to be signed by her elders. These are but ripples on the surface of a great movement which is going on secretly and silently often, but surely, in the depths of all our Churches. These are but straws which show in what direction the wind is blowing. The painful discussions, the restlessness, anxiety, sense of insecurity, suspicion, which these cases have given rise to, are symptomatic of a wide-spread movement, of pain, restlessness, sense of insecurity, anxiety, suspicion and distrust, far wider and deeper than many suppose." The means of counteracting all this misery are to be found in a "deeper education" and a fuller "ecclesiastical liberty;" with their aid are to be sought and found "the Kingdom of God and His righteousness." The "Kingdom of God," however, according to this preacher seems to be a very indefinite sort of state, indeed, we gather that every man within it is to be his own guide, ruler, and lawgiver, judging every one else, and accepting nothing whatsoever that does not meet with his own complete approbation. We find, in short, as we said, that this sermon is another sign of the times, pointing out the sea of uncertainty, trouble, and unbelief into which all those sects which separate themselves from the Church are hastening forward. This is its use to Catholics, and we have noticed it here in order once more to point out to them the great privilege they enjoy in the safety, the unwavering peace

and certainty their creed bestows upon them. The sermon to which we allude is "Present Troubles in the Church, and what they Teach us," by the Rev. \_\_\_\_\_, Cong., of Melbourne.

PEASANTS  
FRENCH AND  
ENGLISH.

Some of a discussion that a few weeks ago took place on one or other of our daily contemporaries as to the relative standing of the French peasantry, we find, in turning over a back number of the *Revue des deux Mondes* (November 15, 1878) a few passages that are of interest, and seem to establish the superiority in more than one respect of the *peysan*. The article to which we allude is by M. Othenin d'Haussonville, who is a specialist, and an able one, in the subject he treats of, and from whom we lately obtained some most valuable information concerning the poor and criminal classes in Paris and the manner of their relief, reformation, and instruction by the religious orders. The article to which we at present allude is on the treatment of poor children in England. The writer tells us that English legislation or public relief has been spoken of frequently in the periodical he writes in as well as elsewhere, and much more frequently unfavourably than favourably. The English themselves it is who have set the example of this severity, for several of the most eminent amongst them, either in their speeches or their books, have expressed an opinion most unfavourable to the principle of the poor laws. These laws have been openly called in a public meeting, by a representative of the classes in question, a curse for the labouring classes; and distinguished economists do not hesitate to trace back to this legislation the origin of the pauperism that continually scourges England. There is, perhaps, a tendency to depict the legislation referred to as more defective than it really is, and to cast upon it the responsibility for a social condition that, in the eyes of the writer, is, in great part, the result of a too unequal distribution of wealth, and a too great concentration of landed property in a small number of hands. The relative state of the pauperism of the two countries, France and England, may be fairly judged by the following figures, the classes of children relieved being almost the same. At a recent date in France, the number of children relieved, including all under the age of twenty, was 124,896, for a population of thirty-eight millions; while in England, in 1876, their number, including those only up to sixteen, was 242,348, out of a population of twenty-four millions. But more directly to compare the peasantry of both countries, the writer, speaking of the plan adopted in France of placing charity children out amongst the families of the rural population, and in referring to the objections against this in England, writes to the following effect:—The strong objections, he says, brought against this system were summed up for him by a certain inspector: "We have not your beautiful peasantry," (sic). In fact, he continues, one does not meet in England, unless in exceptional cases, with those families of honest, frugal, hard-working peasants, cultivating with all eagerness their little plot of ground, and whose indisputable prosperity constitutes one of the best answers that can be given to those who angrily run down the social condition of France. Children placed out in an English peasant family would most frequently be exposed at least to a life of privation, if not of misery, and whose moral conditions, moreover, would not always be wholly satisfactory. A few figures will afford some interesting information on this subject. The proportion of natural children is less considerable in England than in France; it is 5 per cent. for the first of these countries, and 7 per cent. for the second. But the curious thing to remark is the manner in which the natural births are distributed in either country. In France, the high figures are furnished by the towns, with Paris at their head, where the proportion of natural children amounts to 33 per cent. What reduces the average is the relatively low figures that represent the natural births in the country districts. In England, precisely the contrary is the case: the high figures are furnished by the county districts and the low figures by the centres of population. Thus, the city of London shows a proportion of 3 per cent., the manufacturing districts of Lancashire a proportion of 4 per cent., while the agricultural counties of Westmoreland, Norfolk, and Shropshire show a proportion of 7 and 8 per cent., formerly of 10 and 11 per cent. In face of this state of affairs, it can be understood that the question of placing children out in English peasant families gives rise to objections of the same

kind as those which obtain in France against placing them out in the manufacturing towns. It would then plainly appear that the French peasant is the superior of the English peasant both in prosperity and morality, a matter that once more hardly fits in with the theories of those who consider both these advantages the peculiar prerogatives of the "Reformation." It will further be gathered that the morality of the French Catholic peasant is largely in advance of that of the French infidel citizen; but as to the moral condition of English cities being higher than that of English agricultural districts we are not at present interested in an enquiry into its reasons.

OUR contemporary the *Otago Daily Times* accuses SCURRILOUS? us of stigmatising as "scurrilous" an article in his issue of September 3rd, in which he says he virtually advocated the payment by results system. We are obliged to plead guilty to the charge. We did make use of the word referred to, and we did so because we found in our contemporary's article such passages as the following:—"To prove that the denomination-ism which the present school-systems superseded was a wretched make-believe, is to *whip a dead dog*." (The italics are our own.) "The schools, in fact, so far as they pretended to be religious at all, were religious 'baby-farms.' The youthful candidates for moral instruction were 'taken in and done for' after the fashion of those respectable institutions known a few years ago to the London Police Courts, in which some unscrupulous harridan undertook the functions of a mother to 60 or 70 wretched infants whom the unnatural parents had committed to her on the principle of 'no questions asked.'" With such schools as the Catholic denominational schools at Nelson, for instance, in view, how, may we ask, could we possibly consider such a style of writing as anything short of scurrilous? We are unable to retract the objectionable term. And then as for the passages in which "payment by results" is said to have been "virtually advocated," we think we shall be absolved from the charge of extraordinary dulness in declaring that we by no means were aware of any such advocacy, by all who will read the passages referred to; it runs as follows: "We suggested, therefore, that the Roman Catholics should provide certificated teachers and offer their buildings to the Educational Board for secular teaching, in the authorised school books and under Government inspection, during the same hours as the State schools, reserving the right to use them for denominational purposes at other times. If that were done we should be prepared to admit the right of the teachers to be paid for by the State like the rest of the national staff. A very serious objection to such a modification is, that other churches would ask and get similar concessions, and that, therefore, in some communities, a large school would be broken up into several smaller ones, with the inevitable result of sacrificing the efficiency which in a large school is secured by classification and division of labour. However, our Roman Catholic friends show no symptom that they are prepared to entertain this compromise. If we are to judge by the utterances of the TABLET, they will have all they ask or nothing. Then, with every desire to live at peace with them, we unhesitatingly say that such obstinacy puts them hopelessly in the wrong, and that the community may righteously turn a deaf ear to their wailings about oppression and injustice. As secular journalists, we desire to see the State, in its relation to different religious bodies, exhibit no preferences whatever, but dealing out even-handed justice all round. It should respect the conscience of minorities, and even humour their religious prejudices so far as that can be done without prejudice to the rights of the majority. The religionists who expect more than this have simply mistaken the age and the land they live in." We may add that if they have also mistaken the drift of the article of which these are the concluding passages they are highly excusable for having done so. Mephistopheles himself could hardly more effectually have obscured a sinister intention than this writer has a charitable one; we rejoice, however, to learn that in this instance the traditional individual is not so black as we painted him.

PARIS ENCOURAGES US. It is interesting, and even encouraging to learn that the echoes of our struggle in New Zealand have reached Europe, and there found a sympathetic response in powerful centres. We find in *Le Monde*, a Parisian newspaper, of Sept. 10, a condensed report of the Catholic meeting on education held here last July in the Dunedin Temperance Hall. The writer prefaces his report as follows: It is not only in our hemisphere that Freemasonry attacks liberty of conscience, and that of the father of the family, by destructive laws. In the antipodes, Ferry laws are imposed and executed, and, as it is also right, are energetically opposed by the Catholic Church. This is announced to us by the NEW ZEALAND TABLET of July 11th, which has just reached us from Dunedin, and which is the only Catholic journal of that country, that was recently so little known, but is now so flourishing. On the 8th July, the Bishop of the Diocese assembled six hundred Catholics in the Temperance Hall, Dunedin. The assembly was composed of inhabitants of the town in question, and of delegates numbering 25 and sent from twenty different towns

of New Zealand. Important resolutions were adopted by the meeting, the principal of which we analyse. The writer then gives the leading resolutions and says: It would be interesting to reproduce, at least by long extracts, the speeches made at this meeting. We, however, limit ourselves to the following quotations, which show that the tactics of Freemasonry are everywhere the same, and that everywhere hypocrisy is hidden under the appearances of liberalism and liberty. He then quotes largely from the address of his lordship the Bishop, and concludes as follows: We here cut short these details, but it is easy to conclude from them that the Ferry law is not an incident peculiar to France, that it is the result of a general order issued throughout Freemasonry, and that, under the screen of the liberty that it so far has left to Catholics of founding at their own expense private schools, it hides the determination of destroying these schools. From one end of the world to the other, then, let Catholics unite and struggle against such a legislation, which, under the pretence of establishing liberty, has one sole end, that of destroying the faith in men's souls.

### CEREMONY AT CHRISTCHURCH.

ON Saturday morning last we left Dunedin by the express train for the purpose of being present the following day at the ceremony of opening the new organ in the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Christchurch. For the information of our readers at a distance from either of the cities in question, we may add that the journey occupies about eleven hours, and lies through a country of great interest. Indeed, there is nothing wanting that should delight the lover of beautiful scenery, or conduce to the gratification of those who watch the growth of a people in prosperity. At first the line passes along the coast, climbing amongst hills covered with the "forest primeval," and at whose foot the ocean breaks upon the sand and rocks, in some places washing the very base of lofty cliffs, upon the verge of which the rails are laid. And then, after a little, a stretch of agricultural country is reached, whose port is the finely situated and rising town of Oamaru. But truth obliges us to remark that, to the traveller by rail, this town of Oamaru appears under decided disadvantages. He has left Dunedin at half-past seven in the morning having, unless very matutinal in his habits, breakfasted rather scantily, and he naturally expects that at the first station of importance reached by a journey of some four hours, made hungry by the fresh breezes of the ocean and the hills, he will find due provision for the cravings of humanity. He finds he is allowed a halt of fifteen minutes, and issues at once from the carriage to search for refreshments, but not a morsel of food, good, bad, or indifferent, is there to be found within some hundreds of yards of the railway platform. The nearest means of providing for his wants he at last perceives to exist in a row of hotels and eating houses, at a considerable distance from the railway. It was in one of these establishments that we learned the art of constructing sandwiches *a la chinoise*, for the kitchen door being slightly ajar while the repast we ordered was being prepared, we had the advantage of observing the Mongolian cook at work. He plied his knife amongst the beef right skilfully, but with a fine contempt for that domestic article—the fork, possibly arising from his early acquaintance with the chop-stick, he seized each slice of meat he cut in his fingers, and dexterously chucked it in amongst the bread. We went on our way, and munched our dainty morsel under the pretence that we were voluntarily chastising a certain disgust that had arisen in us against the Chinese domestic, from certain paragraphs that had appeared in Californian papers, and which disgust we, now for the moment, decided to be un-Christian. We had long known that "hunger is the best sauce," and we found now, that it also is a most powerful moral instructor. The journey from Oamaru to Christchurch lies through a perfectly level country, and which, for the most part, is extremely fertile the pasture and corn-land being of the finest possible quality. There are, however, some extensive barren tracts covered with shingle, and which are of dreary aspect. But, on the whole, a more cheerful, a richer, or a more comfortable-looking country we never before had passed through: it is well settled, and has all the appearance of perfect civilization. It will be of interest to our "Evangelical" friends to learn that on this journey of which we write, the cause of the "Gospel" was not neglected. It is, if we recollect aright, Wilkie Collins who, in one of his sensational stories, describes a soft lady who, believing she had seen a ghost, insists upon thinking of her "latter end." There was a lady in the carriage in which we travelled for a considerable part of the distance, who also was openly occupied in preparation for her latter end, and, what is still more, she had a charitable eye towards the latter ends of her neighbours as well. She had, in short, a goodly bag stuffed with tracts out of which she drew copiously as the train passed along for her own spiritual wants, and dispensed the "word" to several of those around her. We fear for our own part we looked hopelessly *intractable* for we were not invited to partake of the feast, but we observed that when a gentleman who sat beside us, and who had a still worse appearance, picked up by accident one of the savoury documents in question, the lady dropped her eyes and uttered an inward prayer that the bread thus cast upon the waters might be found after many days. Those days have not yet elapsed so we cannot say what the result may be. We may remark that on the return journey over the same ground we were differently entertained. A party that we may briefly designate as that of "Jack a-shore," predominated in the carriage, and it was felt by some who were present that it would have been more agreeable had it been recognised that the privileges allowed to Jack a-shore had been scrupulously restricted to Jill when she was on sea and there alone. It is not to our purpose to enter upon any description of Christchurch, which, moreover, we saw under the disadvantages arising from the day or our visit to it being Sunday, and a high wind stirring up dense clouds of dust. With the buildings, however, connected with the Catholic mission we saw

some concern. This mission owns an extensive, convenient, and valuable block of ground, and on it are situated the boys' school, a building of good size and neat appearance, the presbytery newly-completed, substantial, and respectable; such a house, in short, as is required to provide healthy and fitting accommodation for the priests at all times, and to furnish the bishop, occasionally, with a suitable dwelling place. It is particularly neat and commodious, but there is nothing about it designed merely for show, the grounds surrounding it are nicely sheltered by gum-trees and poplars of fine growth. Close by the presbytery stands the Church of the Blessed Sacrament a spacious building of wood, and within of considerable pretensions to beauty. The interior consists of the nave with an aisle on either side, and over its door an organ loft, with the famous new instrument, and the Sanctuary, to render which a fitting shelter for the altar, with its All-Holy Tenant, a great deal has been done. The roof which, like that of the entire church, is constructed of polished wood is handsomely arched and supported on pillars; and behind the altar are some beautiful windows, so constructed as to make the Sanctuary, and the two smaller aisles, of which one extends on either side of it to the wall in the rear, seem gorgeously empanelled with stained glass; of these windows that in the aisle on the Gospel side of the altar contains the representations of St. Augustine, Apostle of England, and St. Patrick, that behind the altar on the same side displays St. Luke, St. John, and St. Peter, and that in the centre, the Immaculate Heart of Mary, the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus, and St. Joseph with the Sacred Infant. The window on the Epistle side contains St. Paul, St. Matthew, and St. Mark, and that of the adjoining aisle shows Sts. Bridget, and Margaret, the Queen. The colours in which the figures are robed are extremely rich and bright, and their faces particularly sweet and expressive. The altar is richly adorned, and some large bunches of golden foliage and clusters of grapes placed on either side the tabernacle have a brilliant effect. The altars of the Blessed Virgin, and of the Sacred Heart, also in which the greater aisles respectively terminate are well cared for and, if we mistake not, display evident marks of the neighbourhood and taste of a religious community whose members are for the most part French ladies, noted all over the world for their skill in such matters as this. On the block of ground to which we allude is also situated the Convent of the Sisters of *Notre Dame des Missions*; of this, however, we are hardly qualified to speak, as we only saw so much of it as may be commanded by the eyes of a stroller on the out-side of the high iron fence that surrounds the enclosure. We may nevertheless say that what we did see inclines us to believe that there is much need of the new building which the good sisters are now about to undertake. Plans for the Convent and schools have been drawn by Mr. T. B. Jacobsen and approved by the Lady Superior of the Order in New Zealand. These constructions will be all that is required to enable the community to carry out their pious works successfully, and to ensure the comfort, health, and progress of their pupils. On Saturday evening last, then, the Bishop of Dunedin, accompanied by the Rev. Father O'Malley, S.J., arrived in Christchurch, where they were received at the terminus by the Bishop of Wellington, and the Rev. Father Ginaty, S.M., and conducted to the Presbytery. The intention of their journey was to take part in the ceremony of the following Sunday. For ourselves, we were present on the morning in question at the "Children's Mass" at 9 a.m., and were very much pleased at what we witnessed on the occasion. During the celebration of the Holy Sacrifice the school children sang hymns very sweetly and harmoniously, and the music chosen was singularly pretty; the neat well behaved rows of little ones presented a most agreeable sight, and testified well to the care bestowed upon their education and training. The number of communicants also at this Mass, notwithstanding that several celebrations had previously taken place, spoke eloquently of the healthy state of the mission under the direction of the Rev. Father Ginaty, and his worthy assistant the Rev. Father Devoy. But the ceremony of the day was the Pontifical High Mass, *Coram Episcopo*, to be celebrated by his Lordship the Bishop of Dunedin, commencing at 11 a.m., and for this we waited sauntering here and there around the church; we found that several people had come from a distance for the occasion, some had come to greet their bishop, the Most Rev. Dr. Redwood; one gentleman who had ridden several miles on such an errand said he had known His Lordship since he was a boy. "There was something beautiful about him," he added, "different from other boys. I always said, if he does become a priest he will be highly distinguished." Others had come to hear the Rev. Father O'Malley, concerning whom they had read so much in the newspapers, and the new organ also was a great centre of attraction. This instrument was first heard preparatory to the entrance of the procession of the Bishops and priests from the vestry to the sanctuary. It is of mellow tone and considerable power, well suited to the size of the church in which it is placed, and under the able instrumentation of Professor Hughes will be a vast addition to the venerable ceremonies performed there. The Mass selected for the occasion was Haydn's No. 1, which was nicely executed. The choir possesses, moreover, the great advantage of owning several very good voices. There is, for instance, a fine bass, and one or two extremely clear and sweet sopranos. In the antiphon *Tota Pulchra es Maria*, composed by Professor Hughes and sung during the offertory, the bass in question was most effective. The procession which presented the not very usual spectacle in this colony of two bishops attended by five priests and innumerable acolytes, was strikingly impressive. It came from the vestry on the epistle side of the altar, through the smaller aisle, and so round in front of the altar, entering the sanctuary by the middle door of the communion rail. The vestments worn by the priests about to officiate were of cloth of gold, and contrasted beautifully with the purple robes of the most reverend celebrant, as well as with the scarlet soutanes of the acolytes. His Lordship, the Bishop of Wellington, ascended the episcopal throne, at which the Rev. Father Ginaty officiated as assistant priest, and the Bishop of Dunedin Pontificated with the Rev. Fathers O'Malley, S.J., and Grünholz as deacon and sub-deacon respectively, and the Rev. Father Devoy as master of the ceremonies. A very noticeable feature in the

celebration was the intonation of the epistle by Father Grünholz, who possessed a voice of wonderful power and sonorousness. The presence, indeed, of the rev. father on the altar was not without a peculiar interest. He is a priest of Dantzic in Prussian Poland and is a victim to the Falk Laws, he has more than once been imprisoned and is now in exile for conscience sake. Standing on an altar in New Zealand in the midst of ecclesiastics of other nationalities, and able without the mastery of the language of ordinary life spoken by them, to take a principal part in the ceremonies in which they were engaged he was a living monument of the Church's universality and of her wisdom in retaining the ancient tongue that was the vernacular when the first Pope occupied the Roman See. The vanity of persecution is also evident in this rev. father; for the Prussian persecutors thinking through his person to injure the Church in the country to which he belongs have by means of him done much to benefit her in New Zealand; he is engaged here in a most useful mission amongst our Polish fellow-colonists. On the conclusion of the Gospel the sermon was preached by the Rev. Father O'Malley, S.J., who ascended the pulpit still wearing the cloth of gold dalmatic of the deacon. He took for his subject a passage from Psalm 150, "Praise Him with strings and organs." The reverend preacher traced the history of music from its origin. It had probably begun with Enos, David had composed the Psalms and had set them to music. It was related of St. Ignatius Martyr that he had these Psalms sung in his church in alternate verses. The soul of man could only be reached by means of his senses; it was hard to convey ideas to the mind of the blind or deaf, and to that of those who wanted both sight and hearing well-nigh impossible. The Church employed all that was beautiful in instructing and edifying her members; she made use of beautiful ceremonies and beautiful buildings. She adopted the use of music also; to the voices of men and women she added the sweet sounds of inanimate tubes. Even the least intelligent felt their spirits stirred by the exquisite sounds of music. How noble was the office of the organist, who sat before his instrument and at will filled the great building with an ocean of sound, or spoke in gentle tones to the heart of the listener. He should be no mere mechanical performer; his nature should be lofty, so that he might appreciate the task he had to perform. The Church it was that had brought the organ to perfection; private individuals might have loved music and done everything in their power to encourage it, but they passed away, and the prince of instruments needed an undying patron, such a patron had been found for it in the Church. The preacher concluded a most scholarly and polished discourse with two pictures of extreme beauty—the one of the Israelites crossing the Red Sea and emerging from it to sing their triumphant hymn; the other of the angels whose burden was "Peace on earth to men of good will." On the conclusion of the sermon an indulgence of 100 days was granted to all who were present on the usual conditions by his lordship the Bishop of the Diocese.

The sermon was described by the *Lyttelton Times* of the following day as "a model of pulpit eloquence—calm, flowing, not overstrained, its well chosen diction delivered in mild accents, and with graceful but dignified action completely fixing the attention of the congregation." We, further, regard it as a high compliment to the preacher that, in returning from the church we heard a critic on the road complain because he had not preached at greater length.

In the evening Pontifical Vespers were celebrated, and Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament given, the Bishop of Dunedin again acting as celebrant. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of Wellington. His lordship, before he announced his subject, took the opportunity of returning thanks publicly to the Bishop of Dunedin for his presence and for his kindness in officiating throughout the day, and also to the "distinguished Jesuit," the Rev. Father O'Malley, for his fine and appropriate sermon of the forenoon. The Bishop then delivered a most impressive discourse on the words of the creed, "And in Jesus Christ His Only Son." His lordship's contention was that in the same manner in which the existence of God may be proved from the visible creation, the existence and Divinity of Christ might be proved by the circumstances of the Christian world. By the Christian world he understood, strictly speaking, the Catholic Church only; but, in a broader sense, he would include all those sects that believed in Christ, although they possessed only a fragmentary Christianity, some holding one portion of the truth and some another, but none of them the whole. The Incarnation was too strange and beautiful not to be true. His lordship then alluded to some of the theories put forward by the infidelity of the day, and pointed out their fallacy. History, he continued, all centred in the Incarnation, and without this lost its meaning. Philosophers had established systems that had lasted for a time and then died away and were forgotten, but the doctrine of Christ endured. Who was there who would influence the world after his death, when the workers of the grave had consumed his flesh and dissolved his bones, but the love of the Christian world continued to be given to Christ. It is, however, vain for us to endeavour to give any adequate idea of such a sermon as this in a short abstract, such as we can alone present to our readers. It was a clear, convincing argument of which one step fitted into what had gone before, and flowed necessarily from it, and to try and to condense it simply to disguise and obscure. Suffice it to say, then, that it was a most able discourse and most eloquently delivered. And now, its conclusion, we are very sensible if it is not our province to criticise any religious function, for us to do so would not only be an impertinence, but what is still worse, an impiety, but we cannot be accused of playing the critic if we say that the ceremonies of the day were very beautifully carried through, and in a manner calculated to confer much edification on those who witnessed them. If there be people who still picture to themselves New Zealand as a country of at least semi-barbarians, it may surprise them much to learn that here, nevertheless, the august services of the Church may be seen performed with all the circumstances of splendour that are required duly to honour them. Beautiful surroundings, gorgeous vestments, fine music, learning and eloquence, what more can there be found in the most enlightened capitals of Europe? And yet we may honestly affirm that all, to a very considerable degree, were present to enhance the sacred ceremonies of

ESTABLISHED 1868.

## M'LEOD BROTHERS,

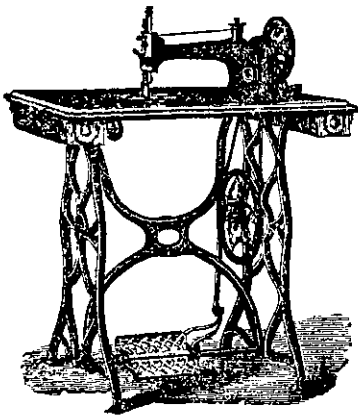
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AGENT,

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

[CIRCULAR.]

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November 1st, 1879

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The business will in future be carried on under the firm of G. R. WEST & CO.

The partnership arrangements necessitate that all sums due to G. R. WEST should be paid as soon as possible. He is therefore compelled to request the settlement of outstanding debts, and to intimate that all accounts due to the late firm must be paid before the 1st of December.

The new firm respectfully solicit a continuance of the support which has enabled Mr. West in the past to cater satisfactorily for the musical public of Dunedin. No efforts will be spared by them to have constantly on hand a large and well selected Stock of all kinds of Instruments, as well as the best and newest Music, and the Standard Works of classical composers.

A visit to the Warehouse will convince intending Purchasers of Music, or of Pianos, Harmoniums, Violins, Flutes, Concertinas, etc., that the Stock of G. R. West & Co., contains the articles they require, of first-rate quality and at reasonable prices.

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last Sunday at Christchurch. The Rev. Fathers Ginaty and Devoy are much to be congratulated on the successful result of their preparations and labours.

On Monday, the Bishops, accompanied by the Rev. Fathers Ginaty, Devoy, and Grünholz visited the Boys' School at 10 a.m. This school is large and well-ventilated, neatly-kept and furnished with every requisite. There were present 200 boys, whose appearance and conduct were most creditable to their teachers, Mr. O'Connor and his assistants. A hymn was first sung and then a very nice address to the Bishop of the Diocese was read with good expression by one of the pupils. His lordship made a feeling reply, and on its conclusion, at his request, the Bishop of Dunedin spoke a few words, congratulating the boys on the means they enjoyed of receiving their education in a thoroughly Catholic school, and reminding them of their obligation to correspond with the benefits bestowed upon them. The Bishop of Wellington then gave the school his blessing. The Convent of the Sacred Heart of our Lady of Missions was next visited. 300 girls, belonging to all its schools, were assembled there, most becomingly attired, and presenting a particularly pleasing appearance; but as the buildings were not sufficiently spacious to afford accommodation, the reception of the bishops took place in the open air, where a dais had been erected. The proceedings commenced by some beautiful singing, and then a well-worded and touching address was presented to the Bishop of Wellington. His lordship made a suitable reply, and again requested the Bishop of Dunedin to speak. A peculiarity in the address of the girls was that they expressed a strong hope that their bishop would remain constantly amongst them, and his Lordship in his reply said he would do what he could in this respect consistently with his duties to other parts of his diocese. Referring to this request the Bishop of Dunedin said he would begin where his Lordship of Wellington had left off, he would remind the children that they must not give way to selfishness or jealousy. There were many children in other parts of their bishop's large diocese, who were as anxious as they were to have him amongst them, and his Lordship must give to everyone what he owed to them. His duties were very onerous: he presided over a vast diocese, and he was obliged to attend to the needs of many centres of population. His Lordship concluded by congratulating the children on their excellent schools, and large numbers, and said he hoped the present building would ere long be replaced by a noble convent, worthy of the great work that was now being carried on there.

In the afternoon the bishops, accompanied by the Rev. Fathers Chataigner, Ginaty, Devoy, and Grünholz visited the school-chapels at Papanui and Halswell. In the former building, a very neat school-chapel, the children were assembled, and as elsewhere there were singing, and the presentation of a most pleasing address to the bishop, to which a suitable reply was made. Here also the Bishop of Wellington asked that three cheers should be given for the Rev. Father Chataigner, who might be called the pioneer priest of Canterbury; who had done all the rough work; to whom the province was indebted for having laid there the foundations of religion, and who was still engaged in energetically carrying on his holy work in the southern district. In a word, everything that was witnessed in Christchurch and its neighbourhood testified highly to the great progress that religion is making there, and it must be extremely gratifying to the Rev. Father Ginaty to find that the zealous and wise labours he has based on the foundations he found laid on his arrival at the scene of his flourishing mission are daily producing such remarkable fruits.

The Bishop of Dunedin returned to Dunedin by the express train on Tuesday last.

## RECEPTION OF BISHOP REDWOOD AT CHRISTCHURCH.

(From the *Lyttelton Times*.)

YESTERDAY (5th inst.), Bishop Redwood, in whose diocese the Christchurch Catholic district is included, arrived from Wellington per the s.s. Wakatipu. His Lordship was met in Lyttelton by numerous representatives both of the clergy and laity, and was conducted to the railway station. The special train reached the Christchurch platform at half-past five o'clock, and in this city His Lordship received what was subsequently characterised by him as a princely ovation. At Barbadoes street a procession, including some 750 persons was formed under the direction of Mr. E. O. Connor, and the concourse proceeded thence to the railway station in the following order:—

Hibernian Brass Band.  
Mounted Marshals.

Members of the Hibernian Society.

The Girls of the School.

The Boys of the School.

Members of the Catholic Young Men's Society.

Members of the Temperance League.

Members of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

Seven carriages, representing the Catholic Young Men's Society, the parishioners, the Hibernians, the Temperance League, and the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, the two remaining carriages being for the priests and Bishop.

As the Bishop and his friends emerged from the railway station, the scene was a very imposing one. The procession had been formed into three sides of a square, fronting towards the station, the carriages occupying a central position. Without the lines was a large gathering of spectators. As His Lordship stepped into his carriage, three cheers were given, and the procession, in reversed order, proceeded by way of Manchester and St. Asaph streets to the Catholic Church in Barbadoes street. Immediately within the grounds, a number of young ladies were stationed, their ranks including the Children of Mary, and the Guard of Honour of the Sacred Heart. All wore white veils, and their respective robes of blue and scarlet formed a wonderfully rich colouring. Three triumphal arches of evergreens had been erected, their several mottoes

being "Welcome," "Welcome, Prince of the Church," and "Cead mille faithe."

Within the Church, immediately preceding the arrival of the procession, there was much of interest. In the new organ loft the members of the choir had assembled, with their organist, Professor Hughes, and scattered about the church were a few privileged persons who had been admitted thus early. Presently a number of girls, wearing white dresses and scarlet sashes, filed in through the northern doorway: the presence of one or two sisters indicating that these were pupils at the Convent school. By the opposite doorway entered a number of boys. A richly canopied throne had been erected in front of the veiled altar, on the Gospel side of the Sanctuary, and at intervals along the nave were three large scroll banners, their inscriptions being—"Quam speciosi pedes evangelizantium," "Benedictus qui venit in nomine Domini," "Bonus pastor animam suam dat pro ovibus suis," and over the entrance to the Presbytery was a further scroll, displaying the sentence "Cognosco meas et cognoscent me mee." Suddenly the western doors of the church were thrown open, and there poured in the strains of the *Adeste Fideles*, played by the Hibernian band. Then the Right Rev. the Bishop, the pastor of the church, and three attending priests, appeared in the doorway, and the new organ pealed out the Hallelujah Chorus from the Messiah, the conductor being Mr. C. Bonnington. The Bishop and the clergy having paid a brief visit to the Blessed Sacrament at the side altar, retired to the sacristy. After an interval of a few moments, the Bishop, wearing his mitre and his robes, preceded by acolytes and the assisting clergy, re-entered the church and took his seat on the throne, the church at this time being crowded to excess.

The Rev. Father Ginaty, for himself and the clergy of this portion of the diocese, addressed His Lordship in terms of welcome, expressing the deep respect felt for his exalted position, and acknowledging the encouragement and support which had been received at his hands. In the course of his remarks, Father Ginaty said:—"Of the various works, my Lord, which would gladden your heart, we cannot fail to bring under your especial notice three which we know are objects of no little care throughout the length and breadth of your vast diocese. These are the temperance cause, the education question, and devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus. These are subjects that we are aware, have engaged your thoughts in former years. Your pastorals of this year, and the preceding ones, are fresh in our minds. By the grace and merc' of God, the heavenly dew coming from your paternal counsels has not fallen on a barren soil. The crowds that, at the voice of the great apostle of temperance took their stand under the saving banner, have, with scarcely an exception, remained firm all the while, to edify the valiant, encourage the wavering, and reprove those who sighed again for the forbidden pleasure. In your pastoral of 1876, you treated, my Lord, of the question of education. We there find the case stated in terms clear, in arguments unanswerable. Your decisions were received with joy, because they were founded on faith and reason, and flowed so naturally from the intimate relation that man has to his Creator, that pride and blindness alone—the offspring of sin and ignorance—could fail to see the sacredness of the vital question of education. The last especial point to which we wish to draw your Lordship's attention is your own favourite devotion, that of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. Your words of 1875 have not yet died away from our minds, and the June of the present year was fruitful in heavenly favours. We trust to rear up in this city of the plains many necessary institutions, to solace the widow and the orphan, to shield the innocent, and to lead into godliness all who are under your episcopal care."

Various deputations next presented themselves to his lordship, the foremost of them being representatives of the parishes of Christchurch, Papanui, and Halswell, on behalf of whom Mr. Loughnan, sen., delivered the following address:—

"To the Right Reverend Dr. Redwood

Bishop of Wellington.

"May it please your lordship,—

"We, the congregation of the parishes of Christchurch, Papanui and Halswell meet your lordship this day with feelings of respectful homage and welcome.

"As the chief of the diocese set over us by the Holy Father the Vicar of Christ, through whom we are united in communion with the whole Church upon earth; that Church against which the gates of hell shall never prevail; that Church appointed to teach all nations, that Church distinguished for her unity of doctrine, her apostolic origin, her universality and the holiness of her doctrine, her sacraments, and the many thousands of her children; that Church which is conspicuous by the beauty of her sublime history, the splendour of her ritual, and the simplicity of her teaching—we offer you our homage.

"As our spiritual father we offer you our heartiest welcome, gladly taking advantage of the customary opportunity of expressing in a formal address those sentiments of loyalty and gratitude which your watchful care of our spiritual interests has earned at our hands.

We do this with the greater pleasure, as on the present occasion we can invite you to take formal possession of the new presbytery, a building in which we hope you will be able to pass some of your time amongst us. We beg respectfully to congratulate your lordship on the completion of this long-desired and much-wanted work. As your lordship is aware the will has not been wanting, but till lately the means have not been at hand.

"The presbytery, as your lordship will see for yourself on your inspection of what has been done in the parish during the last few years, much of which you have already had an opportunity of making yourself personally acquainted with, has had to wait its turn among other more important and more needed works. The Barbadoes Street Church has been twice enlarged, until its accommodation is equal to the requirements of our increased population. Two school chapels have been built, at Papanui and Halswell, and the sites purchased, to the great benefit of the congregations of those districts. They now have the opportunity of securing for their children an education in conformity with the Catholic conscience, and for themselves they enjoy the blessings of Divine worship which they hope in the course of time to obtain more frequently. In addition, suitable sites have been secured at Addington and Merivale for



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in 1/4 gross boxes.

Assorted Oval Tablets,  
1/4 gross boxes.

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1/4 gross boxes.

Genuine Old Brown  
Windsor,  
1/4 gross boxes.

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1lb. bars, 14lb. boxes.

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which lathers  
profusely.

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BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,  
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otherwise more suitable premises in  
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" ... The Glen, Alex. Healey  
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12s.; Red Pine, 12s. 6d. Roofing Iron, &c.  
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Flower Seeds, Lawn Grass Seed; also Field  
Carrot, Turnip, Mangold, Tares or Vetches.  
Field Peas, Clover Seeds, Rye Grass, Italian  
ye Grass, Timothy Grass,—all finest quality,  
Catalogues and prices on application.

school chapels, which in a short time we hope, by the blessing of God, to see erected. The school in Barbadoes Street has been lately largely added to, a work much needed—as your Lordship is aware—for the accommodation of its hundreds of scholars. And, lastly, there is the organ, which has just been erected in the Barbadoes Street Church. This your Lordship will hear when, for the first time, it adds to the beauty of the Church services, raising the soul to devotion by the splendour of its harmonies. We mention these works partly to show that the completion of the presbytery was unavoidably postponed, and partly because we feel that your Lordship will take sincere pleasure in the enumeration. Inviting your Lordship now to look forward, we proceed to mention the works which are in contemplation. The plan is the result of the wise forethought of our parish priest, the Rev. Father Ginaty, to whose prudent care all the completed works, with the one exception of the first enlargement of the principal Church of the parish, are due. The plans for a new Convent building are now ready for approval. A parish school, which the good Sisters urgently require for the accommodation of their large numbers of young scholars, is the next on the list for commencement. A Servants' Home in the Convent grounds is projected, and we expect to be able before long to provide a suitable building for the Christian Brothers, so as to increase the educational opportunities of our people. In connection with this subject, we cannot refrain from expressing our hope that a contingent of those zealous and capable workers in the cause of true education will be enabled to come amongst us at the earliest possible opportunity.

"Such is the list of works in contemplation which we lay before your lordship for your approval, and for which we beg that counsel which your lordship knows so well how to give, and that support which is commensurate with your lordship's power.

"Commending ourselves to your lordship's prayers, we once more offer your lordship our heartiest welcome, whilst we pray that your lordship will be spared to rule over us for many years to come."

Addresses were also presented on behalf of the Christchurch branch of the Hibernian Society, the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, the Christian Doctrine and Catholic Young Men's Societies, and the united members of the Guard of Honour of the Sacred Heart and the Children of Mary.

His Lordship at the conclusion of the addresses laid aside his mitre, and replied to the following effect, addressing himself to the Rev. Dear Fathers and Dear Brethren. It was, he said, quite beyond his power to give adequate expression to the feelings of joy and paternal affection which filled his breast. How, indeed, could he thank them in a manner worthy of the magnificent reception they had just given him, a reception which he might almost call royal? He then referred to the gathering of the various societies, and to the triumphal arches, as expressive of the most loyal welcome and the deepest religious sentiments. Specially noteworthy was the motto at the church door, "*Cead mille faillte*." He needed not to answer fully and in detail all the beautiful addresses he had received. Indeed it would take too long to do so; but he must say a few words in connection with each. To begin with the address which had been presented by their venerable, devoted, and almost over-zealous pastor. He might sum up in two words the contents of that address. It spoke of what had been done in the past, and of what was yet to be done in the future, and what no doubt they would do under his guidance and with the blessing of Almighty God. Three things to which Father Ginaty had alluded at the end of his address had touched his (the speaker's heart) in a special manner. The cause of temperance, which might be called the great cause of the day, as if drunkenness were eradicated, goals and industrial schools would be all but emptied, and the whole tone of society would be changed. This temperance movement he had done all in his power to assist, both by words and by example. There was another cause even still higher than the previous one, and that was education. In his very first speech, immediately after his consecration, while in the presence of Cardinal Manning, he had pointed out that he was entering on a great and a dangerous conflict, and had expressed his determination to do his best for true freedom of education, and to obtain justice to Roman Catholics. Finally, their pastor had spoken of the devotion to the Sacred Heart. In that he had touched the most sensitive chord in his (the speaker's) heart. In his first pastoral he had told them that he had consecrated the whole diocese by special prayers to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, and he could now say, with the deepest humility and gratitude that that act of consecration had been blessed with abundant fruits, nowhere more strikingly than in that church, which was itself dedicated to the Blessed Sacrament, the centre of the devotion to the Sacred Heart. He thanked the venerable pastor and his clergymen for their address, and begged Almighty God to give them increased health and strength for greater success in the future. And what could he say in answer to the second address, so expressive of the deep feelings of affection and unity which existed in the congregation? Their pastor had alluded to their being a "united people," and he had noticed the same idea in the addresses from the laity. He thanked them cordially for the sentiments of respect and devotion to the cause of religion which they had expressed; and now he would say that he would never have accepted all these honours if he had thought them to be intended for him personally. He accepted them as given to the cause he represented. He would not go into detail upon all the points mentioned, but would say that he had been deeply pleased with the address, and begged God's special blessing on every member of the congregation. As he would now, through their liberality in providing so commodious a presbytery, be able to make longer and more frequent visits to Christchurch; he would have ample opportunities for addressing them, and hoped that through the cordiality which would be generated between the Bishop and his children, still more abundant blessings would be showered upon them. Though he was greatly pleased with all the other addresses, there was a special pleasure for him in receiving one from the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. In that name he saw the personification of charity—a personification of the work of the Catholic Church in her charitable institutions. Therefore, he thanked the members of the Society, for their thoughtfulness in bringing to his mind that great

Saint. He would say, in one word, what was the true glory of that Society? It was not merely to administer charity in theory, but to practise it in giving their substance for the benefit of the poor, by visiting the sick, the neglected, and the unhappy, and thereby practising charity in the most perfect manner. No eulogium he could utter was too great for that Society. He thanked the members once more for their very kind and thoughtful address. He felt that he had no need to dwell at any length on the beautiful address presented by the Hibernian Society. He and the Society had known each other for a considerable time. One of his first works had been its promotion, and he still looked forward to their obtaining great fruits for the Catholic body at large. He begged them to go on in charity and perfect union. He was proud of being an honorary member of the Society, and begged that God would shower down additional blessings on them for the act of faith which they had just performed. He had now to say a few words to the Christian Doctrine Society, and the Young Men's Society, whose very manners were expressive of the good they were expected to do, and which they were doing. The work of the Christian Doctrine Society was all the more important, as the tendency of the day was to make secular knowledge the *summum bonum* of man. The Catholic Young Men's Society was calculated to keep young men from dangerous occasions, by making them take pleasure in literary pursuits. He thanked both Societies for their kind address. And now he had come to the last, which, in a certain sense, was the first in his heart, because it brought home to him, in a special manner, the devotion to the blessed sacrament, and to the blessed mother of God. He thanked the Guard of Honour and the Children of Mary for their beautiful address. He need not enlarge on the beauty of the sentiments expressed in it. He exhorted the Children of Mary to imitate her virtues, and to be worthy of their beautiful title. He hoped God would shower down blessings on their Society. He concluded by thanking one and all for their addresses, and the magnificent reception he had received at their hands, and begged God's choicest blessings upon them all. His Lordship then gave the congregation his Episcopal blessing.

Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament followed, the Bishop being assisted by Father Ginaty as Deacon, and Father Chervier as Sub-Deacon, Father Devoy being Master of the Ceremonies. The "O Salutaris" and "Tantum Ergo" were accompanied by the harmonium. The plain chant "Te Deum" was then sung, and as the procession left the altar a march was played upon the organ. This was specially composed by Professor Hughes for the occasion, and its grand chords and sweet melody served to bring into prominence the resources of the instrument.

This concluded the ceremony, which had throughout been of the most imposing character.

## DISASTROUS STORM IN AMERICA.

THE American papers received at Cork bring details of the ravages of the storm which prevailed along the Atlantic coast of America on August the 18th. There were three days of rain, and on the third a terrific tornado swept over the country. The majority of the steamers were damaged, the heavy seas in some cases carrying away paddle boxes. At Fire Island the visitors at the hotel were forced to keep under shelter, and in Long Island the Hawkins Hotel was partly undermined and half a mile of roadway was swept away, with an entire mile of another track at Sagharbour. The crops were levelled in all directions. The railways out of Brooklyn were also much injured, being in many cases for several hundred yards for a depth of four feet. Upwards of a score craft of different descriptions were driven ashore at Long Island, and two were lost. In Norfolk, Virginia, the people were almost paralysed with fright, the storm creating havoc in all directions, capsizing vessels, destroying wharves, houses, fences, and all sorts of lightly constructed buildings. The water in the harbour was banked up four inches higher than ever before. The loss is estimated at about 300,000 dollars. In Portsmouth, in the same State, one half the houses were damaged, 40 being unroofed, and hundreds despoiled of chimneys. The news from this part of the country shows the effect on all standing crops to have been most disastrous, orchards and corn being completely ruined in all directions. A locomotive ran off the line, which was washed away, near Suffolk, the engineer being killed and three persons injured. A negro farm hand was drowned about the same place while endeavouring to save some lumber. There are several wrecks in Chesapeake Bay. In Morehead County sixteen buildings were destroyed in as many miles, telegraph poles and trees being torn up by hundreds. A dead white woman was found lashed to the rigging of a schooner off Gwynn's Island after the storm, the crew being supposed drowned. The Atlantic Hotel, Morehead City, North Carolina, a building capable of holding 250 people comfortably, was entirely swept away. The house was about fifty feet from high water mark. The water upon this occasion rose, undermining the structure and destroying it. There were 200 people on the premises at the time, mostly women and children, but all were saved excepting two men. Next day there was not a relic of the building left beyond the remains of one chimney. The effects of the gale were also severely felt at Massachusetts coast, numbers of small villages being destroyed, and boats driven ashore; but no lives were reported lost in this locality. Shipping disasters of a more or less serious character are also reported from Boston, New York, Baltimore—in fact, all along the coast. From Canada it is learned that a steamer was driven ashore on Lake St. Louis by the fury of the gale, and sunk in five minutes.

The Catholic clergy in Russia have instructions to co-operate with the government within the limits imposed by their sacred office to combat the plague of Socialism.

An intellectual member of the Arkansas Legislature has introduced a bill abbreviating the season of Lent from forty to twenty days.—*St. Louis Times-Journal*.

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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.

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CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,  
MEDICAL HALL,  
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[ESTABLISHED 1852.]

Prescriptions very carefully dispensed,  
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**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 freshness 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,

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(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 walk of the Railway Station and Steamboat Wharf. It has undergone a thorough renovation, and can now offer accommodation second to none in Otago.

### QUEEN'S ARMS HOTEL,

PRINCES STREET SOUTH,

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M. MOLONEY, PROPRIETOR.

First-class accommodation for Travellers and Boarders.

Terms Moderate.

### SOLE MANUFACTURERS

OF THE PATENT STOPPERED

AERATED WATERS.

THOMPSON AND CO.

Steam Aerated Water and Cordial Manufacturers.

POLICE AND CRAWFORD STREETS, DUNEDIN

AND

CHELMER-STREET, OAMARU.

Importers of Soda Water Machinery and Cordial

Maker's Goods of every description.

### 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) REJOINED 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,

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MCCARTHY AND FENTON,

(Late Brewer to Keast and McCarthy),

ALE AND PORTER BREWERS AND BOTTLERS.

### JOHN TUNNAGE

Wholesale and Retail

FISH MONGER,

PRINCES STREET SOUTH,  
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TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

### GLAZED STONEWARE SEWAGE PIPES.

REVISED PRICE LIST:

4-inch	...	...	6d per foot
6-inch	...	...	9d "
9-inch	...	...	1s 4d "
12-inch	...	...	2s 6d "
15-inch	...	...	3s 9d "
18-inch	...	...	5s 9d "

Fire Bricks for Sale.

Agent for the Garnkirk Fire Brick Co.,  
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Office: 10, Rattray Street, Dunedin.



## ANGLICAN DIOCESAN SYNOD OF DUNEDIN.

(From the *Daily Times*.)

### THE EDUCATION QUESTION.

The Rev. W. P. Tanner moved—"That it is the opinion of the Synod that a national system of education would be better secured if grants in aid were given to all such schools as may be established in centres of population which shall come up to the recognised standard, in order that every educational establishment may have the advantage of public inspection, and that the attention of the General Synod be invited to this important matter." The rev. mover spoke at some length in support of this motion.

Mr. Macassey seconded the motion. He referred to the small compliment paid to the mover of it, and to the importance of the subject, by those clerical members of the Synod who were now conspicuous by their absence.

The President explained, with reference to two of the clergy, that they had accounted to him for the reason of their absence on this the last afternoon of the Synod.

Mr. Macassey accepted the explanation as satisfactory, but hoped that the complaint was one which might never again have to be made in connection with a subject of such importance. Proceeding to speak to the subject itself, he said it was one which had very generally been considered by the Synods of the colony, and he thought it highly requisite and necessary that this Synod should also deal with it. To show what might be done by agitation in the matter, he need only draw attention to the remarkable speeches by which Bishop Morhouse had been able to revolutionise public opinion in Victoria.—(Hear, hear.) The question of the proper instruction of youth was one that which none was more important. In regard to it the Roman Catholics of Otago had attempted and accomplished a heroic work.—(Hear, hear.) When Bishop Moran came here that Church had only three or four priests throughout Otago, and he thought he was correct in saying that the only church of the body was the one in Dunedin. Now the Roman Catholics had an episcopal residence, a convent, a band of Christian Brothers, and a Jesuit college, and in those respects as in others, they showed that in their opinion the question of education was the one most important for them to attend to and make provision for. Then, turning to the Presbyterians, who had the advantage of being here in days when the name of Anglican was almost unheard, and when even his friend the Archdeacon might have been looked upon as a suspicious character—(laughter)—it would be found that that body, in spite of all its strength for educational purposes in the way of endowments, was now striving to inoculate public opinion with its views upon the education question. And was it right that while the Roman Catholics were doing so much, and the Presbyterians were showing their interest in the subject at election contests, as he knew to his cost—(laughter)—that the Church of England should be silent? He contended it was the duty of the Synod to bring the subject under the notice of the General Synod. It must be remembered that at present they enjoyed the signal advantage that in Mr. Hall the country had the first Prime Minister who had openly expressed his sympathy with the strong claims put forward by Churchmen and Catholics alike in connection with this question, and advantage should be taken of that fact to try and secure the carrying out of their views. Although he took it that secularists were not likely to be converted by anything that might be said in this Synod, still he would refer briefly to one argument advanced, that the religious education of the young should be looked after by the Church, the Sunday-school and the parents. It was an apparent fact that the Church was not patronised as an arena of instruction to the extent it should be. To Sunday-schools a large number of parents omitted to send their children at all, and besides they afforded only a weekly medium of instruction, which instruction, also, could only be of a limited and confined character.—(Hear, hear.) Then with regard to parents: without being bound to the facts and experience of every-day life, it could not be said that parents did or could discharge their duties in this matter. He spoke now more particularly of the working-classes, to meet whose case the primary schools were chiefly intended. Parents of the working-class had no time to devote to the purpose of instructing their children in religion. The father could not be expected to give the necessary time daily to such a purpose either before he went to his labour in the morning, or after he returned tired and weary at night; while the mother too frequently was housemaid, cook, and laundress in one to the household, and had besides all the cares and duties of the family upon her shoulders. And it was the rule that the poorer the people, the larger the number of children did they consider it the proper thing to have. (Laughter.) It was impossible, under such circumstances, for the parents to undertake the religious education of their children. So that the Church was driven to this: Was it to approve of a system of dry secular education? The Church had time after time deplored a system under which it was not allowed to be taught to children who made the trees to grow, the rain to fall, and the sun to shine. The State system of secular education could not deal with all the intricate and varied relations of the Creator to His creatures and to the world to say nothing of that important question of what would become of us all after death. (Applause.) He was glad to see that his Scotch friends—who, he might say, appeared to look upon him as a Roman Catholic in disguise, although he supposed there was no fear of his being so regarded in that Synod—were glad to see that they were recognising the error of their ways, and were affirming that the Bible in schools was necessary to a State system of education. His belief was that, from the moment the Bible was restored to the school, things would proceed step by step until what the resolution proposed was attained. He was glad of the opportunity of protesting against a secular system, and hoped yet to see a system established under which the Word of God would be read to the children, and they would be instructed in it. He was pleased to second the resolution. (Loud applause.)

The Rev. L. Moore considered that the resolution contained not a single reference to the subject to which Mr. Macassey had addressed

himself, much as he agreed with what that speaker had said. Not a mention of religious education occurred in the resolution, which should be clearer and more definite. One effect of the present lamentable system of education was the growth of larrikinism they saw going on in this city. (Applause.) He hoped the rising generation would become "troublers of the land." As a good example set by the Presbyterians, he quoted the custom of the Rev. Dr. Stuart, who held a fortnightly catechetical service for the young, which did much good.

The Ven. Archdeacon Edwards said the thanks of the Synod were due to the Rev. Mr. Tanner for having brought forward this subject. He did not agree with Mr. Moore that the question of religious education was not raised in the resolution. The proposal meant simply denominational education, or the system of payment by results, as it was called in Victoria. He drew attention to the fact that, in 1873, the Synod almost unanimously carried a resolution in favour of denominational education. He felt ashamed of the Episcopalian Church alongside the Roman Catholic as regarded what had been done for education, and would repeat what he had always said, that they should have joined with the Catholics in public meeting and otherwise in their efforts to obtain what they all wanted so much. He had tried a Saturday school for religious instruction, but it did not answer, and he discontinued it. He felt that it made religion like some to the children.

The Rev. Mr. Gifford spoke of the necessity of all sects of the Church working on the same lines. They should gladly allow State aid to Roman Catholics and Jews if they themselves received it. Speaking with regard to the larrikinism question, he said that the principal of one of the chief training institutions of Victoria recently had told him that a very general opinion was gaining ground that the larrikinism there so rampant was a direct growth of secular education. Each section of the general Church of Christ should have the power of teaching its youth in its own hands. He would protest against the mere introduction of Bible-reading into the schools.

The Rev. Mr. Dewe welcomed the proposal of the resolution, and referred to the evil results of the present system through children being forced into companionship with those from whom they learnt so much immorality that they had better have remained in total ignorance.

The Rev. Mr. Hobbs hated the secular system as much as he hated anything. He would have liked to have seen English Churchmen joined with the Roman Catholics in the public demonstration the latter held in Dunedin some time ago. The Roman Catholics had advanced beyond any other denomination in the matter of education, because they had worked. (Hear, hear.) The English Church had not moved a finger to support its own schools. He referred to the success with which he had carried on, not a Saturday, but a Tuesday religious class, in Naseby, and felt that the fault was not, after all, so much in the Church or in the people as in the clergy.

Mr. Ashcroft thought it was time a re-arrangement of names was determined upon in connection with this education question. Denominationalism and payment by results were not interchangeable terms.—(Expressions of dissent.) Denominationalists, as he understood their wishes, asked that a certain sum of money should be handed over to them to do what they liked with.—(No, no.) That was the position taken up by the Roman Catholics, if the TABLET was a guide in the matter; and they would not accept a payment by results system. Therefore it was useless to talk about going hand in hand with the Roman Catholics in order to bring about the system proposed by this resolution.—(Hear, hear.) Recognising it as a sound political axiom that the State should not teach religion, he would never support denominationalism. The difficulty in regard to details of such a system as that of payment by results was not sufficiently looked into; and he held that if three or four influential men were to turn their attention to the matter of working out the details and preparing a measure embodying them, much more good would be likely to be done than by any quantity of talking. There was, for instance, the difficulty of providing school buildings, which, by reason of the expense, could only be erected by denominations in large towns. He fully confessed the need of religious education, but had not seen the difficulties of bringing it about sufficiently grappled with. There was too much general talk on the subject. As regarded the matter of class by the clergy, he had heard that the much-abused Mr. Carlyle, of Kaiapoi, conducted a week-day class there so successfully that he used to empty the ordinary day-school while it was being held.

The Rev. Mr. Byng had found a Saturday class a success.

Archdeacon Edwards: In numbers?

The Rev. Mr. Byng: Yes.

Mr. Hodgkins considered that the payment by results system met all the difficulties of the State-aiding denominations.

Mr. Quick also thought that system the fairest, and would join even with the Chinese in striving to obtain it.

The Rev. W. Ronaldson drew attention to the fact that the first of Bishop Morhouse's speeches on education compared with some of his last showed that his feelings on the subject had undergone almost a total reversal. At first he had seemed inclined to fall in with the system of secular education by the State, but now he was dead against it. In the Birmingham School Board also there had been a reversal of opinion. They had now come to the conclusion that morality must be taught in the school, and were casting about for a text-book. He urged that there was no possible method of securing their ends but by agitation. Secularists liked nothing better than to see such a body as the Synod hold a meeting and dissolve without mention of the subject.

The President would be sorry to give a silent vote in this matter. The Synod owed a debt of gratitude to the Rev. Mr. Tanner for introducing the subject, and he was rejoiced to have the advocacy on their side of so able and influential a layman as Mr. Macassey. He was glad to hear that the Presbyterians were urging the adoption of a religious system of education. That was an advance the cause had made since he left for England. As regarded what had been done by the Romanists, it was much easier for their Church than for the Anglican to advance in the matter. The whole body of Romanists were subject to a discipline which, whether it were advisable or not,

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

D R. G R A N T,

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, Inflammation, and all Diseases of the **EYE, EAR, and THROAT** treated upon new and scientific principles, at their Consulting Rooms,

CRITERION HOTEL, DUNEDIN. PRIVATE ENTRANCE, MORAY PLACE.

## P R O F E S S O R W A L L E N B U R G

Will visit the undermentioned towns:—

P R O F E S S O R W A L L E N B U R G

HAS ARRIVED IN INVERCARGILL

Wednesday, November 21, 1879, and may be consulted there,  
at his consulting rooms, ALBION HOTEL,  
FOR TEN DAYS ONLY.

P R O F E S S O R W A L L E N B U R G

WILL ARRIVE IN MILTON

Saturday, November 15, 1879, and may be consulted there  
at his consulting rooms, Mr. G. Coombes' COMMERCIAL HOTEL,  
FOR FIVE DAYS ONLY.

## O P I N I O N S O F T H E P R E S S.

*Blindness and Deafness.*

By the kind invitation of Professor Wallenburg 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 morning. The first case shown was that of a Miss White, aged 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 latterly 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 Wallenburg, he has now recovered the sight of his two eyes, and is able to discern the smallest print. Hermann Schultz, 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. The 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 the cases causes more aggravation, and makes effectual cure more difficult. The above cases clearly illustrate that Dr. Grant and Professor Wallenburg 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 the gentlemen at once as their stay here is limited.—*Dunedin Tribune*, September 24, 1879.

## AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

TO THE EDITOR,

SIR,—You will much oblige me, as well as benefit the public in general, by inserting in your columns regarding the cure effected on my right eye which was totally blind when I placed myself under the treatment of Doctors Grant and Wallenburg. I also found myself losing the sight of the left eye. I have now recovered my sight, and am going to work to-morrow. Out of gratitude to those gentlemen allow me to thank them, and hope all those suffering in the eyes may avail themselves of their skill.—I am, &c.,

PATRICK FRANCIS.

Witness—W. J. BAWDEN.

Logan's Point, Dunedin, 7th October, 1879.

*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."

## A W O N D E R F U L C U R E.

To Dr. Grant and Professor Wallenburg.

GENTLEMEN,—Allow me to thank you for the wonderful cure you have performed in my case. I have been deaf for twenty years in the left ear, and twelve years in the right. I placed myself under your care on the 6th October. This day I am able to hear the ticking of a watch at a considerable distance from my ears, and am quite well. I hope all sufferers may be as fortunate as I have been. Thanking you again,

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM BRACKS,

Peninsula, Dunedin,

10th October, 1879.

PROFESSOR WALLENBURG begs to inform the public that he will not proceed further than Invercargill.

the Episcopalians had not attained to. They followed a lead which the others certainly did not do. . . . Valuable as such a discussion as this was, it should be followed by action when the Synod was out of session. He would suggest a petition to Parliament, or why should not the ability with which they had heard the subject argued by such men as Mr. Macassey be used to better purpose at a public meeting? (Hear, hear.)

Mr. H. F. Hardy was strongly in favour of Bible-reading in schools, and proposed that a clause affirming the desirability thereof should be added to the motion, but withdrew the proposal on the opinion being expressed that it should be made the subject of a separate motion.

Mr. Prosser agreed with what had been said by Mr. Ashcroft. Before they asked the Government to destroy the present system, they should be prepared to state exactly what they wanted in place of it. In thinly populated districts the proposed system would not work. But even in connection with the present system, would it not be possible to set apart, say Wednesday, or even the afternoon of that day, for religious teaching? He had a suspicion that the children were rather over-drilled in education; and the State teachers could otherwise profitably employ the day. It was, perhaps, impossible to satisfy the Roman Catholics in this way. They certainly did suffer a hardship, and would it not be possible to subsidise their schools, and allow religion to be taught in the State schools, as he suggested? He could not vote for the motion, as it would destroy the present system without providing an adequate substitute.

The motion was then put and carried, the whole of the clergy present voting for it, and there being only a couple of "noes" from the laity.

The Synod adjourned at 6 p.m.

### THE MAP AGENT.

A MAP agent went into one of our manufacturing establishments recently, with an egotistical idea that the power of reading faces was a great aid to him in his business. He looked the shop over, and fixed upon a common-place looking workman, with an intelligent face, as the individual upon which to begin business. Approaching the man, he touched a string, and down dropped an elaborate map of Connecticut, with its towns, railroads, and rivers all properly located. Then it was earnestly and comprehensively described by the glib agent, who briefly stated the advantage of such an educational chart to the possessor, etc.

The workman, looking up very innocently from his work, remarked:

"That is mighty pretty! Should think it would be first-rate in a family! What is the expense of such an article?"

"Only a dollar fifty," responded the agent, dilating upon the bargain there was in the value offered for such a small amount of cash.

"Would you rather have 1dol. 50c. than to have that?" asked the workman.

"Certainly," responded the agent.

"Well, I don't know much about such things," said the labourer, "but, with your experience, if you feel that you had rather have 1dol. 50c. than to have that map, why, I think I had, too!"—*Norwich Bulletin*.

Lately, in Boston, Minnie Warren was arraigned in the police court on the charge of enticing young girls into a life of shame through the medium of an advertisement calling for table girls between eighteen and twenty-two years of age. The advertisement particularly stipulated that applicants "must be good-looking and Protestants." It was another variation of the old "No Irish need apply," which used to be and is occasionally still tacked to the end of advertisements of people in the same line of business as the Boston procuress. Not many months ago we read an advertisement in a Boston daily for a girl to wait on table, "No Irish or Catholic need apply," at No. 476 blank Avenue. A few days later we read in the same paper that the police had raided on No. 476, but they found "no Irish or Catholics" among the inmates. The devil seldom pays a higher compliment to virtue than when he incites one of his votaries to advertise that no Irish need apply for a place in his service.—*The Pilot*.

Garibaldi's letter, addressed to his "dear Cavallotti," on the subject of changing the beds of rivers and making Milan, Pavia and Turin into seaports, has raised an ecstasy of laughter throughout the Peninsula. But it ends in an exceedingly dangerous tone except that the "hermit" is allowed an uncommonly large margin in politics as well as in religion. The following is the concluding sentence to which we refer:—"If they (the proprietors) wish it, they can execute my project even without the consent of the government." That is to say, the landowners of the valley of the Po can divert the latter stream from its course, and construct new ports; in fact, can do as they like with the country without troubling themselves as to what may be the opinion of the acknowledged ruling powers. It is sufficient that Garibaldi gives them leave. Really, this madman will become dangerous to his Piedmontese allies. We are glad to hear that he has left Civita Vecchia and has returned to his goats. The ingenious Menotti accompanies his worthy sire.

A WEALTHY Catholic American has ordered a copy of the statue of St. Peter in the Cathedral at Rome which bears his name. The one now to be undertaken is to be in bronze, the size of the original, and will cost 100,000*l*.

CARDINAL NEWMAN'S presents from the ladies of England consist of a gold chalice, inlaid with precious stones, a valuable set of vestments, which were manufactured at Bruges, are of cloth of gold richly embroidered, and consist of cope, chasuble, humeral veil, stole and manipule. The carriage may be described as partaking more of the useful than ornamental. It is a neat, quiet-looking landau, with the arms of the Cardinal modestly painted in the centre of the panels of the doors.

## Poet's Corner.

### THE INNKEEPER'S STORY.

BY BERNARD BIGSBY.

Ah, Deacon Smith was a pious man—  
I kind o' guess as you'd seldom find  
A leveler head o' the orthodox plan,  
Or a much more reg'lar turn o' mind.  
Scripter he'd quote by the book and verse,  
From Adam and Eve to Revelation;  
An' as for the hymns that he'd rehearse,  
When once set agoin', t'ud lick creation.

Now when the summer come reekin' hot,  
An' things i' the city was kind o' biling,  
An the whirlin wheels o' life hed got  
Rusty an' stiff, an wanted iling.  
Then board 'ud go up, an' bary a one  
Of all them homesteads i' yonder vale  
Which wasn't crowded an' overdone  
By folks as come from the town by rail.

No depot, you say? I rayther guess not,  
But sixteen mile over Graylock hill,  
By Glenway Crick—you know the spot—  
Close to where Hulbert runs the mill—  
Was a tumble-down shanty as ever I seen;  
An' the deacon staged over there last season  
Wi' a kind o' ramshacklin bathin' machine  
Which he called *the coach*—thout rhyme or reason.

Now the deacon drev a wall-eyed mare—  
A flea-bitten grey, a useful critter—  
As 'ud do twelve mile wi' out turnin' a hair  
In less nor an hour, if you would but lit her.  
But the deacon was slow and methodical some,  
An' the beast got into the ways o' her master,  
Till you'd think, when you see her joggin' to hum  
At a nine-forty gait, as she couldn't go faster.

Wall, one day last fall the down train brings  
A young city sport—a glorious bein'—  
Fixed up wi' watch chains an pins an rings,  
Like a jeweller's store let out on a spreein'.  
An' he off wi' the deacon over the hills.  
An they fell o' talkin o' gettin' religion,  
An' this yere young chap he argeyed until  
The deacon sot ruff'd like a moultin' pigeon.

He gev him Bob Ingersoll hot an' strong,  
An he dosed him wi' Darwin's evolution;  
An prays i' the public schools was wrong,  
An' he'd have no God i' the constitution.  
An' he talked o' "Advancement" an' "Reason's Age,"  
An' his tongue run on like a streak o' lightnin';  
An' the deacon was bilin' over wi' rage,  
An' his lips grew white an' his breath kep' tightnin'.

For he hedn't the words to answer him back,  
An' his hair was lift'n' his hat wi' horror,  
As the young 'un he kep' the inside track,  
An' poured out his vials o' sin an' sorer.  
Then the deacon thought he'd give him away  
An' put a full stop to his high falutin';  
So he lit the whip into the flea-bitten gray  
An' away down the hill went the crectur scootin'.

I guess 'twas a sight to see that old stage  
Rock like a ship on the stormy ocean,  
An' the gray mare's heels—wall, I'll engage  
Her can kick like a mule when she gets the notion.  
Then white as death grew the young man's face,  
An' he clung to the seat in desperation,  
An' he prayed the deacon to slacken the pace,  
But the deacon was sot on his soul's salvation.

"D'ye believe in Adam?" he screamed in his ear,  
"In Eve's temptation? In Noah's story?  
In Methuselah livin' eight hundred year,  
An' Elijah ridin' to heaven in glory?"  
"Not I!" yelled the youth, but there lay just there  
A corduroy road, over which they flew, sir,  
Which shot the poor chap clean up in the air,  
An' when he lit down he lisps, "I du, sir."

He clean caved in, an' wi' many a groan  
He owned up to all o' Smith's insistin's,  
To David a-scotchin' Goliath wi' a stone  
And Samson a-crushin' the fierce Philistines;  
An' he vowed that Joshua stayed the sun,  
That the leper was healed i' the waves o' Jordan;  
An' whatever the deacon declared was done  
That meek young chap he thought accordin'.

Then the deacon slack'd up an' let him get down,  
An' drev on, leavin' the lad to foller;  
He hed only one cross in his brand new crown—  
Though a soul he hed saved he hed lost a dollar,

—*Californian Paper*.

**ULSTER BOOT DEPOT.**  
**M'SWIGGAN BROS.** have opened those well-known premises in **HIGH AND LICHFIELD STREETS,** Christchurch.  
 (Opposite the Borough Hotel.)  
 U. B. D.

**M'SWIGGAN BROS.,** High Street, Christchurch, have the Cheapest Boots and Shoes in town. All kinds guaranteed.

**CHEAPEST** Boots and Shoes. Guaranteed our own make.

**CHEAP** Boots and Shoes at Prices Lower than any House in Town, at **M'SWIGGAN BROS.**

**CHEAP** Boots and Shoes of Best Quality, and strongest kind made. Warranted to give satisfaction. Nonpareil, N. Z., at **M'SWIGGAN BROS.**

**CHEAP** Boots and Shoes of M'Swigan Bros.' Own Make in Water-tights. All Styles from 14s 6d, at **M'SWIGGAN BROS.**

**CHEAP** Boots and Shoes of M'Swigan Bros.' Own Make in Men's Elastic Sides, in all styles, and of the latest fashions, from 14s.

**CHEAP** Boots and Shoes of M'Swigan Bros.' Own Make in Women's Kid, from 11s, best quality. All orders punctually attended to at **M'SWIGGAN BROS.**

**CHEAP** Boots and Shoes of M'Swigan Bros.' Own Make of all kinds of Women's sewn on the premises at the **U. B. D.**

**CHEAP** Boots and Shoes. Support that which benefits your-selves. At the **U. B. D.**

**COME TO THE U. B. D.** Try the **U. B. D.**

### BOOTS AND SHOES.

**JAMES P. SIMON,**  
 BOOT AND SHOE  
 MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER  
 Begg to announce to his friends and the public that he has just opened up a splendid assortment of Ladies' and Children's Men's and Boys' **BOOTS and SHOES.** Best English and Foreign makes. New styles, perfect cut, well finished. A large Stock of Colonial Manufactured—good quality and value. Motto—"Small Profits and Quick Returns."

A trial respectfully solicited.  
 A Female engaged to attend to Ladies and Children.  
**SPECIALITIES:** Pinets, Pigots, Gervais, and Bostock's First-class goods.  
 Note Address:—James P. Simon, "Golden Boot," George Street, 5 doors from the Octagon.

### IMPORTANT NOTICE.

To avoid a smash;  
 Nicoll sell- 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.

### DUNEDIN BREWERY

Millen-street.  
**KEAST AND MCCARTHY,**  
 BREWERS, ALE AND PORTER BOTTLEERS.

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

### UPPER RATTRAY STREET GROCERY STORE.

**R. WALSH, PROPRIETOR.**  
**EVERY** article kept in stock is of the very best quality, and being purchased for cash, the proprietor is enabled to sell at extremely moderate rates. Cash buyer of fresh butter and eggs. Orders punctually attended to. Goods delivered in any part of city and suburbs.

### TENDERS FOR INLAND MAIL SERVICES FOR 1880.

General Post Office,  
 Wellington, 20th October, 1879.  
**SEALED TENDERS** will be received at the Chief Post Office. Dunedin until **SATURDAY, the 29th NOVEMBER proximo,** for the conveyance of Mails between the undermentioned places, for a period of one year (unless otherwise specified), from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1880, both days inclusively.

**POSTAL DISTRICT OF DUNEDIN,**  
 1. Portrose and Waikawa, fortnightly.  
 2. Kaitangata and Wangaloa, once weekly.  
 3. Queenstown and Arrow River, thrice weekly. (By coach or horse).

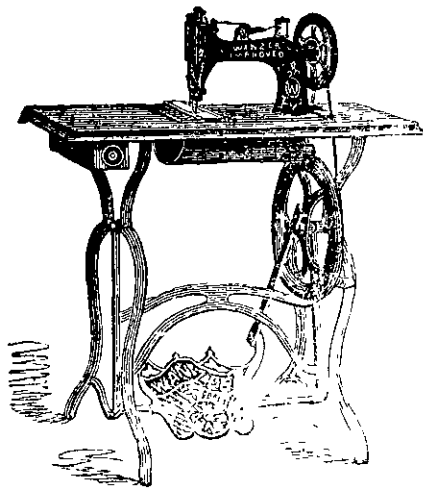
Contractors, whose tenders may be accepted, must be prepared to carry out the services for which they tender according to the time-tables framed by the department, and which may be seen at the Post Offices from which the services start.

Forms of tender, with the terms and conditions of contract, may be procured at any Post Office.

No tender will be considered unless made on the printed form.

Tenders to be endorsed "Tender for Mail Service, No. ..." and addressed to the Postmaster General, Wellington, and enclosed to the Chief Postmaster of the district to which the tender may specially refer.

By order, **W. GRAY, Secretary.**



BEST IN THE WORLD.

**WANZER'S "IMPROVED" HAND AND TREADLE SEWING MACHINES,** with new Triple-action Motion, fast and loose Balance Wheels, and all latest improvements.

Easy payments for everybody—viz., 2s. 6d. and 5s. weekly, or 10s. and 20s. monthly.

To be had only from

**A. B. SIDFORD,**

4, ROYAL ARCADE,

DUNEDIN,

Agent for New Zealand.

N.B.—All kinds of Sewing Machines repaired with promptness.

Terms moderate.

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 community. 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.

**NEW ZEALAND PRESS CONSULTATION  
ON THE  
DUNEDIN CUP, 1880.**

TO BE RUN ON FEBRUARY 26.

**3,000 MEMBERS AT A POUND.**

First Prize	...	...	£1000
Second Prize	...	...	£600
Third Prize	...	...	£400
Starters (divided)	...	...	£400
Non-Starters (divided)	...	...	£600
			£3,000

Early application is particularly requested from those residing at a distance, and to send two stamps—one for reply and one for result. If crossed cheques are sent, 1s must be added for exchange. Whenever obtainable, please forward Post Office Orders.

J. J. CONNOR, Treasurer,  
"Atmospheric" Printing Office, Octagon, DUNEDIN.

TO THE RATEPAYERS OF DUNEDIN.

**LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.**—I beg respectfully to announce to you that I am a Candidate for the office of Mayor for the ensuing year.

The Act under which the Council are now working precludes the possibility of my being a member for High Ward, the election for which took place in September last. I am desirous to continue taking part in the affairs of the City, believing that I can still be of some service, and should you think me worthy an extension of your confidence by re-electing me, I shall strive to act, as I have done in the past, for the good and welfare of the City.

I remain,  
Your obedient servant,  
HENRY J. WALTER.

JUST PUBLISHED.

**THE NEW ZEALAND TOURIST,**  
BY  
THOMAS BRACKEN.  
Issued by the Union S.S. Co., containing a Photograph and Two Maps.

ONE SHILLING.  
ALL BOOKSELLERS.

BUILDING SITES.

**THE MOST CHOICE SITES** in Dunedin  
and its immediate Suburbs,  
FOR SALE.

Terms unusually liberal.

Apply at Office of

GEORGE W. ELLIOTT,

New Zealand Insurance Company.

ELECTION OF MAYOR.

TO THE RATEPAYERS OF DUNEDIN.

**LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.**—I most respectfully beg to intimate that it is my intention to solicit your suffrages for the position of Mayor at the ensuing Election in November next. Although unsuccessful upon the last occasion, I trust that my conduct and exertions during the past year in your behalf will induce you to give me such support as will place me at the head of the poll.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

H. S. FISH, JUN.

TENDERS.

**TENDERS** are invited for the Building of Roman Catholic Church at Macraes. Plans and Specifications to be seen at the office of Frank W. Petre, Esq., engineer and architect, Dunedin, or at the house of Mr. Kerin Claffy, Macraes. A deposit of £5 per cent. to accompany each Tender.

The Church Committee are to supply sufficient Stone free of charge, and require Tenders for Mason work only, Lime and Sand to be provided by the Contractor.

Tenders to close on Wednesday, the 3rd day of December next.

Macraes, 10th Nov. 1879.

**WANTED,** two Respectable **BOARDERS.**—Apply Mrs. Walsh, Grocery Store, Upper Rattray Street.

**WANTED,** a duly qualified **TEACHER** for St. Mary's Roman Catholic School, Invercargill.—Apply, with references, to the Rev. Father Higgins, Invercargill.

**TO MANAGERS OF SCHOOLS**

A Roman Catholic **MALE TEACHER**, trained, and certificated under "Education Act 1877," wants a school. Apply by letter or telegram to the Manager **NEW ZEALAND TABLET**, stating salary, with or without house-rent, and term of engagement.

Certificates and testimonials will be forwarded to any manager or committee offering suitable terms.

**TEMPERANCE HALL.**

A GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT

OF

SACRED AND SECULAR MUSIC

Will be held in the above Hall, on

WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 19th, 1879,

Under the patronage of

HIS LORDSHIP THE MOST REV. DR. MORAN,

BY MEMBERS OF ST. JOSEPH'S CHOIR,

Assisted by leading Lady and Gentlemen Amateurs,

IN AID OF THE DUNEDIN CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.

Conductor - Mr. A. H. Norman.

Organist - Mr. Chas. Waud.

Pianist - Mr. Chas. Norman.

TICKETS—

FRONT SEATS, 3s.

BODY OF HALL, 2s.

GALLERY 1s.

To be had from Mr. J. A. Macedo, and Messrs. G. R. West and Co., Princes Street, or Members of the D.C.A.

Late Train to Port Chalmers at 11.30 p.m.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO **TABLET** FOR WEEK ENDING

NOVEMBER 6, 1879.

Messrs. S. Rodger, Palmerston, 25s; C. Diamente, Deep Creek, 35s; J. Macnamara, South Rakaia, 25s; P. McGrath, Caryle Patea, 12s 6d; John Wyley, Greymouth, 12s 6d; Michl. Phillips, 25s; John O'Dowd, 12s 6d; John Clune, 12s 6d; Purc II, Manawatu, 19s; T. Buttler, Reefton, 6s 4d; Jno. O'Hara, 6s 6d; M'Quellan, 6s 6d; W. Williams, 12s 6d; M. Fitzgerald, 12s 6d; Detective Farrell, Thames, 31s 6d; B. Scollard, Temuka, 27s 6d; Thomas Walsh, Wakanui, 25s; J. Buttler, Totara Valley, 2s; Quane, Ashley Bank, 12s 6d.

NOTICE.

Any persons having in their possession the following numbers of the N. Z. **TABLET** are requested to forward them to the Secretary, **TABLET** Office, Dunedin. April 26, 1878; May 3, 1878; July 26, 1878; September, 20, 1878.

BIRTH.

CONWAY.—On the 6th instant, at her residence, Mornington, Mrs. W. Conway of a son.

DEATH.

DONNELLY.—At Tinker's Gully, on October 31st, by an accident while at work in his claim. Felix Donnelly, third son of the late Thomas Donnelly, Co. Tyrone, Ireland, aged 44 years.—*R.I.P.*

*The New Zealand Tablet.*  
FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1879.

EDUCATION AND TAXATION.

(Continued.)



**OUR** contemporary the *Otago Daily Times* has been erroneously under the impression that Catholics would not accept "a payment by results system" as a solution of the education question. There were no grounds for this impression; and the fact is we have been at all times prepared to accept a payment by results system. It is, in our estimation, and we have been always of the same opinion, a fair solution of the difficulty in which governments find



themselves of meeting the educational requirements of all sections of mixed communities. But then such a system should not be one-sided; it should be impartially carried out in reference to all sections of the people. A payment by results system should not be restricted to Catholic and Anglican schools. There is no reason why secular or Government schools should be exempted from its operation.

We object, vehemently object to a payment by results system which would leave the present secular system intact and only superadd a result system so far as Catholic, Anglican and other denominational schools are concerned. Why should not the proficiency of the secular system be tested precisely in the same way as that of the denominational schools, and payments be made accordingly? What we demand is equality and justice; and we shall never rest satisfied with anything less. If our Parliament really wishes to act justly and impartially, as it is bound to do, it will repeal the present godless system which compels all sections of the community to support unchristian schools for the exclusive benefit of that portion of the community which finds no conscientious scruples in having their children brought up in an unchristian manner, and establish a really impartial payment by results system. Such a system we shall gladly accept, but not a *soi disant* results system, which would stamp the seal of inferiority on denominational schools.

Why should secularists be placed in an exceptionally favourable position in reference to this question? Secularists and Denominationalists should be put on a footing of perfect equality, and this can only be done by treating them all alike. Let Secularists and Denominationalists, then, build their own schools, provide their own teachers, and receive aid from the public funds in accordance with the results they produce. We ask for nothing more, we shall be content with nothing less. If less be offered to us, we shall examine whether the offer can be conscientiously accepted, and if it can, then we may accept the offer under protest, on the principle that half a loaf is better than no bread, and with the understanding that we shall continue to agitate for what is justly our due. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the *Daily Times* will no longer labour under a mistake as to our principles in reference to a payment-by-results system.

Some gentleman or lady who is very much afraid to let the public see his or her name in print has written a letter to the *Daily Times*, in which the curious in literature and logic will find something very amusing. According to this writer, it is necessary to continue to perpetrate an injustice in New Zealand because there is a State Church in England for which nobody here is responsible, and because there are two condemned propositions in the celebrated *Syllabus*, the meaning of which this letter writer does not understand. We wonder if our legislators are ever influenced by such arguments as these. If they are, woe to poor New Zealand! there is a sad future before her.

## Occasional Notes.

HIS LORDSHIP the Bishop of Wellington will lay the foundation stone of the Catholic church at Temuka, on Sunday next, 16th inst., at 3.30 p.m. It is much to the credit of the Rev. Father Fauvel's congregation that they have, in so short a period of time, enabled their worthy pastor to have matters so far advanced. The concrete base is now finished, and it only remains to begin the stone-work at once. We have no doubt whatever that, in a space of time much briefer than we shall be able clearly to realise, it will be our pleasant task to write a paragraph announcing that the sacred building has been roofed in and finally completed, for, having learned what has been already accomplished by them, we expect almost anything from the Catholics of the district in question. Nor, indeed, need we limit our expectations in this respect to the Catholics only. Members of other denominations have very liberally given their aid hitherto, and we shall be surprised if we find that they, any more than the Catholics, are backward in laying offerings upon the stone on Sunday next. The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of a Catholic church is very impressive, and it will be well worth the while of all within a reasonable journey of the scene to visit it. It is, indeed, much to be desired that this building were completed, not only for the first of all reasons—that the sanctuary of the Most High may be duly adorned, and Catholic worship fitly conducted—but also in order to add to the beauty which nature has conferred upon the locality the finishing touch of art. The situation of the town and its surroundings are already very pretty, and when fine buildings, such as that in question will be when finished, have been erected there, it will be a

place of much note upon the line of railway that connects Dunedin with Christchurch. Everything, therefore, unites in offering an inducement to the inhabitants of the district, without distinction of creed or class, to contribute generously towards the completion of this sacred building.

HIS LORDSHIP the Bishop of the Diocese left Dunedin yesterday morning *en route* for Queenstown. The bishop will be absent from the city for about ten days.

WE record with much regret the death of Mr. Felix Donnelly, of Tinker's Gully which occurred by an accident that took place in his claim on October 31. *R.I.P.*

WE are requested to acknowledge on the part of the Dominican Sisters the following contributions to their bazaar fund. Mrs. Tynan, fancy goods; a Friend, £1; per Mrs. Fottrell, Mrs. E. Carroll, 5s; Mrs. F. McCloskey, 5s; a Friend, 1s; Mrs. Hally, 2s 6d; J. Gilligan, 5s; Mr. Clarke, 5s; Thomas Whelan, 2s 6d. A handsome pair of gold ear-rings were also presented by Mrs. Tynan as an art-union prize, and we may add that the prize list now contains some very valuable articles, and is most deserving of patronage, even apart from charitable considerations. A meeting of the lady stall-holders will be held in St. Joseph's girl-school on Saturday 22nd inst. at 2 p.m. It is requested that all subscription lists may be returned to the convent on or before that date.

WE would direct the attention of our readers to the fact that the Grand Sacred and Secular Concert, which was given with so much success at Port Chalmers recently, will be repeated in Dunedin on next Wednesday evening, the 19th inst., and not on Friday, the 21st, as announced in our last issue. The first portion of the concert will consist of sacred music, introducing selections from Haydn's and Farmer's Masses, by St. Joseph's choir, including Miss Hesford and other leading amateurs, and the "Adeste Fideles," a violincello solo by Mr. Chas. Waud. The second part of the programme will be made up of secular music comprising solos, duets, etc., by Miss Hesford, Miss Flanagan, Messrs. Marsden, R. Lennon, Ibbotson, Corliss, and C. Lennon, with a violin fantasia by Mr. A. H. Norman. The concert will take place in the Temperance Hall, and will be under the patronage of his Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese. Mr. A. H. Norman will act as conductor, Mr. Chas. Waud as organist, and Mr. Charles Norman as pianist. There will be a late train to Port Chalmers at 11.30 on that evening for the convenience of visitors from that district.

A MOST successful concert was given on Friday evening last in aid of the Dunedin Early Closing Association. Several accomplished musicians took part in it, and a very pleasing entertainment was the result.

THE Royal Exchange Hotel, Dunedin, was opened on October 30th, by a supper given to their friends by Mr. and Mrs. Wishart. The attendance was numerous, and a most agreeable evening was spent. Several capital speeches were made, and some excellent music was performed. Many of our leading citizens were present.

WE beg to direct the attention of our readers to Mr. O'Halloran's communication respecting the laying of the foundation stone of the church at Oxford. It will be found in another column.

CENTURIES before the dogmatic definition of the Immaculate Conception it was a customary form of salutation in Spain among acquaintances when they met to say: *Ave Maria purissima*. To which the reply followed, *Sine peccato concébita*.

Messrs. McSwiggan Bros., the well known bootmakers, have opened new and extensive premises in High and Lichfield streets, Christchurch, where they are prepared to attend as usual, with all care, to the wants of their customers and the public in general.

A grocery store has been opened by Mr. R. Walsh in upper Rattray-street, Dunedin, in a situation where such an establishment must prove a great convenience. It is situated on the newly-made ground, a little above the Catholic church gate.

Tenders are called for building the Catholic church at Macraes. Particulars will be found in another column.

Owing to pressure on our space we are obliged to hold over the continuation of our tale, the "Lady of Neville Court," to next week.

WE have received "The Old Identities," a book relating to the fathers of the colony, but are obliged to defer our notice of it until next week.

WE beg to direct the attention of our readers to the tenders for the Inland Mail service, to be found in another column.

Mr. James P. Simon, of George Street, Dunedin, has at present on hand an unrivalled stock of boots and shoes of every description. His charges are most moderate, and the work supplied by him is invariably approved of.

MR. SKENE reports for the week ending November 12, 1879:—A decided improvement in the demand, and now that station orders are coming in, things will gradually come round. Men are submitting with a bad grace to the reduced wages, but they must grin and bear until the good times come again. The certainty of a good crop will necessarily cause the employment of many hands. Couples are moving slowly, female servants are in fair demand, but many families are forced to economize and do with fewer or none; carpenters are very quiet, indeed, a good many Tradesmen are taking ordinary work rather than go idle; station cooks and bakers drag a good deal; musterers are offered 40s per week; country hotels are getting a little brisker, but town is quiet yet. Wages stand all over about the same as last week.

# Telegrams.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL.)

LONDON, Nov. 6th.

Turkey has conceded the British Government's demands, and in consequence the despatch of the fleet under Admiral Hornby to Volo has been countermanded.

November 7th.

Best Australian beef tallow, 41s. 6d. per cwt.; do. mutton tallow, 43s. 6d. per cwt.

It is rumoured that negotiations have been opened between the British and Russian Governments with a view to the settlement of the Anglo-Russian relations in Central Asia and arranging the limits of their respective influences.

The Board of Trade returns of exports for the last month show a decided improvement, the increase over the previous month being £437,500.

BERLIN, November 7th.

Prince Bismarck is laid up with a severe attack of rheumatism, but the rumours of serious danger are greatly exaggerated.

LONDON, November 8th.

The Somersetshire arrived at Plymouth to-day. Sir Garnet Wolseley has gone to Secocini's country, and notified that he will make war against him if he refuses to submit.

CALCUTTA, November 8th.

The British forces at Jellalabad and Cabul have joined hands, and are now holding communication.

SYDNEY, November 10th.

The Catholic Archbishop has publicly denounced the new Education Bill, likening it to the ancient instrument of torture called "The Scavenger's Daughter."

## NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH, OXFORD.

THE building committee of the Oxford Church wish to inform friends through the TABLET, that the Church will be solemnly consecrated on Sunday, 23rd inst., by his Lordship Bishop Redwood, assisted, it is expected, by several of his priests. The Church is built in pure Gothic style, and of a strength calculated to successfully resist the violence of the strongest nor-wester. The foundations are of concrete two feet high, into which the lower plates are well fastened by iron bolts. The steeple has yet to be erected, and when the church is what it is intended to be, it will give sittings to 400 people and be by far the best church building in Oxford. The lighting is by a beautiful stain-glass quadrifoil in the sanctuary, a large western window in three parts, and seven smaller in the nave. These stain-glass windows, especially the quadrifoil in the sanctuary, soften in a very pleasing way the light in the interior, and by the harmonious blending of the various colours give it an appearance which is certainly a help to devotion.

This has been an unusually bad year among the bushmen and labourers of Oxford, and in consequence, their donations are not what might otherwise be expected. The readiness with which the local Catholic men responded to Rev. Father Binfield's invitation to muster and plough, fence, level all the ground, form and gravel the walks, must be gratifying to our zealous priest and a credit to the men themselves. It certainly was a great surprise to the people of Oxford, the whole work being done in a day and a half. There is a small debt which the building committee has to meet, but it is expected the proceeds of an acre of town land, which is being disposed of by art union, in addition to the customary opening collections, will leave the Church quite free of debt. The Catholics of North Canterbury rejoice at this new addition to the number of their Churches, and are anxious to be present at the imposing ceremonies on the 23rd.

The building committee returns its best thanks to the non-Catholic local gentlemen who have most liberally subscribed to the funds.

JOHN O'HALLORAN.

## REVIEW.

"THE NEW ZEALAND TOURIST": By Thomas Bracken.

THIS publication presents us with what has been long a desideratum. Amongst other things it contains a graphic, and pleasantly written account of each of the beautiful or curious scenes to be witnessed in this colony, and should have a considerable share in attracting to our shores a tide of sight-seers and adventurous spirits such as have long since exhausted the wonders and beauties of Europe, made the ascent of Mont Blanc notable only in a slight degree, and rendered the shores of the Mediterranean Sea familiar almost as the banks of the Thames. What it is that New Zealand offers to the tourist may best be read in the writer's own eloquent words. "The tourist who has gazed upon the exquisite carvings above the porch of St. Mark's, and has seen the sunbeams dancing on the gleaming horses of Dandolo, may be envied. The traveller who has had the good fortune to feast his eyes upon the gorgeous loveliness of Naples from her incomparable bay, or to view the white palaces of Genoa 'la Superba,' or to float on the bosom of the grand old Rhine, by

'The castled crag of Drachenfels,'

has not lived in vain. Here we have no such attractions to woo the pleasure-seeker to our shores. But we have a land, yet fresh from the hand of its Maker, formed in all the wild prodigality of natural beauty. A land of stupendous mountains, roaring cataracts, silvery cascades, fantastic volcanic formations, magnificent landscapes, noble forests, and picturesque lakes studded with

'All the fairy crowds  
Of islands, which together lie  
As quietly as spots of sky,  
Among the evening clouds.'

Mr. Bracken, however, does not confine himself to a description of the natural beauties of the country, but, while he enters *con amore* into this, not only himself painting many lovely scenes vividly for us in language at once simple and expressive, coloured too by the poetic imagination, without which the face of nature must be a mere barren series of hills and hollows, dry land or water, pasturage or fallow, capable or incapable, as the case may be, of growing cabbages; but, with that generous appreciation of the merit of others for which he is remarkable, availing himself of whatever extract he may consider suitable for his purpose, he at the same time furnishes his readers with statistics exhibiting the actual condition and progress of the country, gives particulars of its resources, and instructs the tourists for whom he especially writes concerning the most convenient, or pleasant means of gratifying their tastes, whether these lie in the direction of an easy inspection of the country, or of the rougher methods that require youth and strength to admit of their being satisfactorily carried out. In a word the "Tourist" is both a useful and agreeable work, and may rank both as a pleasant book of travels, and a guide book containing a vast amount of information. The work is published by the Union Steamship Company, and it is quite evident that the price they have placed upon it is anything but a remunerative one. The beautiful photograph by Messrs. Burton Bros., that forms its frontispiece, and the two good maps it contains are alone value for the money.

## CONVERSATION BETWEEN THE POPE AND AN ITALIAN LAWYER.

THE special Rome correspondent of the *Pilot* writes as follows:—

The mind of the Holy Father with regard to the condition of the Papacy in Italy, has been clearly expressed by him, in an audience, or more properly speaking an interview, which he recently granted to the celebrated Turin Catholic lawyer, the *Avvocato Cancino*. After a few preliminary questions on the business which brought the advocate to Rome, the Pope said: "After so long a time selling out the Church property the material is not yet exhausted."

The lawyer replied that the Commission was now overhauling the matter again for the purpose of legacies and such like to churches and charities.

"You," said the Holy Father to the lawyer, "who know the legislation and jurisprudence of the State, can well judge whether or not the citizens, and above all the Catholic citizens of Italy, and their Head, have or have not the necessary guarantees!"

The reply to this was in the negative.

The Pope then said: "You see, then, that the state in which the Papacy is at present is thoroughly abnormal, and I will never grow weary in demanding for the re-vindication of the right of the Pontifical See that which is the right of the Catholics of Italy and of the whole world."

The advocate Cancino replied: "Holy Father, remembering that I am a lawyer, I will say that the right of Catholics cannot be alienated, nor can it form the object of transaction or compromise, or ever be prescribed."

To this the Sovereign Pontiff replied: "The Catholics have the right of being assured in their consciences, and they are not. The Church has the right to serve God in secure liberty. This is not liberty, and still less is it an assured liberty. That which has been done may be undone; who to-day will guarantee us the morrow? The revolution never says: Hold, enough; but the revolution is not a method of Government. Societies are not governed by expedients but rather with principles, and principles do not change. That which yesterday was just is so to-day and will be always. Now, nothing is more conservative of principles than the Papacy. How is it possible that Statesmen do not see the great social evil that continuous assaults against the Holy See bring to governments, and in a special manner to the Italian Government? And if those who preside to-day over the public affairs of our country were intelligent statisticians, they should already be persuaded of this, that no one can preach the virtues better than the Pope—these virtues by which nations flourish."

The lawyer then said: "The work of restoration has already been begun by the providential Encyclicals and Allocutions of Your Holiness, which have found an echo in London, Berlin, Petersburg, and Constantinople; and even legal Italy itself has had to recognise that *elevated and peaceful voices* issued from the Vatican. (Taiani, in the session of 23rd January, 1879, in the Senate. Taiani was then keeper of the seals.)

In reply the Pope said: "What I have begun I will continue to do. The Church is the greatest school of respect and of obedience that there is upon the earth. If the Church do not give its religious sanction to the civil laws, the citizens do not obey for conscience sake but only for fear. The Princes and the people have been beaten down by the fierce and tenebrous storm, and if they wish to find again the port where they securely gather, it is necessary to give back to the Church that condition of sovereignty, liberty, and independence in which it may efficaciously unfold its beneficent influences for the benefit of human society. Let there be given, then, to the Roman Church that which belongs to the Church; let the right of Catholics be recognized, who are the majority of the nation, and then, all united, we will labour together to promote the well-being of Italy, which is our common country. But the sovereignty, the liberty, and the independence of the Apostolic See are conditions of the greatness of Italy; whoever denies that which the Papacy has done for Italy, denies the most patent of truths. He who desires the good of Italy should seek out the truth; seek it with study, calmness, and serenity, without prejudice, and, above all, without passion. Passion blinds and does not let us ever see where we are going. Will not those who govern press the friendly hand held out to them? . . . Heaven and earth will pass away, but the promise made to the Church of God will not fail."

This very remarkable conversation which Leo XIII. held with the Advocate Cancino possesses a most special interest. It is as if the Pontiff was unfolding his thoughts in the simplest language, and confiding them to a friend. The character of the Pontiff shines

throughout in this interview. Conciliation marks every word. But at the same time he holds, with all the tenacity of his great office, to the necessity for the full liberty and independence of the Church. And it is this condition which the Italian Government refuses.

## DESTRUCTION OF THE MAHOMEDAN EMPIRE.

We take the following interesting passage from Kohrbacher's History of the Church, bk. 28:—

In order to enable our readers to follow the calculation more easily, we prefix a table of the Mahomedan method of counting time:—The Mahomedan month is counted from the first appearance at dusk, of the crescent of the moon, to its reappearance. As this takes place sometimes after twenty-nine and sometimes after thirty days, their months vary accordingly, and their year is ten or eleven days shorter than ours; so that, in every thirty-three years they gain nearly a year on us. (*Le Noir. Dict. Theol. de Berg.*)

The Prophet Daniel had said to the King of Babylon that the great statue which had been shown him in a dream, and which was composed of four several metals, gold, silver, brass, iron, ended in ten toes half iron and half clay; that is to say that this colossal empire which was to pass in succession to four dynasties or nations, the Assyrians, the Persians, the Greeks, the Romans, was to end by ten kingdoms half Roman and half barbarian. The Prophet afterwards saw more distinctly the fourth sovereign nation, the Fourth beast, the beast with iron teeth and brazen claws, having on its head ten horns, and it was told him that these ten horns were ten kings or kingdoms which were to spring from the fourth or Roman empire.\* Seven centuries after the Prophet Daniel, the Apostle St. John, the Prophet of the new alliance, saw the same beast with ten horns, and was also told that these horns were ten kings. He saw, moreover, seated on this beast a woman clad in purple, drunk with the blood of Saints and of Martyrs; and he was told that this woman was the city seated on the seven hills, the great city which reigned over the kings of the earth, and that the ten horns or kings, after having fought for her would end by hating her, by reducing her to the utmost desolation, by despoiling her, by devouring her flesh and consuming her in the fire.† And we have seen ten barbarian kings and peoples, once in the pay of Rome and her empire turn to hate her, despoil her of her glory and riches, devour her flesh or her provinces, and give herself up to the flames.

The Prophet Daniel had seen something more. "I considered the horns, and behold another little horn sprung out of the midst of them: and three of the first horns were plucked up at the presence thereof: and behold eyes like the eyes of a man were in this horn, and a mouth speaking great things. . . . After this I would diligently learn concerning the fourth beast, which was very different from all, and exceeding terrible: his teeth and claws were of iron: he devoured and broke in pieces, and the rest he stamped upon with his feet. And concerning the ten horns that he had on his head: and concerning the other that came up, before which three horns fell: and of that horn that had eyes, and a mouth speaking great things, and was greater than the rest. I beheld, and lo! that horn made war against the saints, and prevailed over them. Till the Ancient of days came, and gave judgment to the saints of the Most High, and the time came, and the saints obtained the kingdom. And thus he said: the fourth beast shall be the fourth kingdom upon earth, which shall be greater than all the kingdoms, and shall devour the whole earth, and shall tread it down, and break it in pieces. And the ten horns of the same kingdom shall be ten kings: and another shall rise up after them, and he shall be mightier than the former, and he shall bring down three kingdoms and he shall speak words against the High One, and shall crush the saints of the Most High: and he shall think himself able to change times and laws, and they shall be delivered into His hand until a time, and times, and half a time. And judgment shall sit, that his power (literally the *Sultan-ship*) may be taken away, and be broken in pieces, and perish even to the end."

St. Jerome says with regard to this prediction: "All the ecclesiastical writers have taught that at the consummation of the world when the Roman Empire is to be destroyed, there will be ten kings who will divide among them the Roman Universe, and that an eleventh little king will rise who will conquer three of the ten."

Now, we are just about to see all this accomplished. We are about to see rise in the centre of Arabia, among the descendants of Ismael, a new king, a new sultan, who, at first feeble, will humble in the space of a century three of the ten kings who have divided among themselves the Roman world. We shall see, in the space of a century, the rising empire of Mahomet annihilate the kingdom of the Persians in the East, lay low that of the Visigoths in Spain and humble profoundly the empire of Constantinople, preparatory to destroying it altogether. This new horn will have eyes; this king, this new sultan, will play the seer, the prophet; but his eyes will be only the eyes of a man; his prophecy will be that of man, and not of God. He will speak for, about, and against, the Most High; for the original expression conveys these three senses, but especially the last. He will speak pompously for the Most High against the idolaters; about the Most High with the Jews; and against the Most High in denying the Divinity of His Christ, and in attacking on this fundamental article, the Faith of Christians. *This horn, this power will make war on the Saints of the Most High, and will prevail over them.* Mahometanism will not cease to make war on the Christians, called Saints in the language of Scriptures, and will prevail over them, in all the East, and in all Africa. This new horn, this new king will imagine he will be able to change the times and the law. Mahometanism will introduce a new manner of calculating the years; instead of celebrating either Saturdays with the Jews or Sundays with the Christians, it will celebrate Friday, for the law of Moses and for the law of Jesus Christ it will substitute the Koran.

\*Dan. xcv.  
†Apoc. 17.

This horn, this empire, will thus have power for a time, two times and the half of a time, that is to say, in the language of prophesy, a year, two years, and the half of a year, or as the Apostle St. John says, forty-two months or twelve hundred and sixty days. Now, in order to accommodate their lunar years with the solar years, the Mahometans have a method of counting by months of years, or a cycle of thirty years. According to this, the forty-two months that this anti-Christian empire is to last would be twelve hundred and sixty years, and as it commenced about the year 622, it would finish about the year 1882.

As we have already remarked we may, even in these expressions of Daniel and St. John, a time, two times, and half a time, discover as it were three periods for the Mahometan power; first, one of augmentation; second, one of struggle; third, one of decay. During a time, twelve months of years, or 360 years, from 622 to 982, towards the end of the tenth century, Mahometanism triumphed almost everywhere without many obstacles. During two times, two years of years, or seven hundred and twenty years, from the end of the tenth century, when the Christians of Spain began to repulse the Mahometans, and caused the crusades to spring up, to the end of the seventeenth century there was a tolerably even struggle between Mahometanism and Christianity. From the end of the seventeenth century, when Charles of Lorraine and Sobieski of Poland, finishing what Pius V. had commenced at the battle of Lepanto, broke completely the preponderance of the sultans, Mahometanism has been in a state of decay. In a word, it is not only possible but very probable that dating from this last epoch, the commencement of the eighteenth century, after the half of a time, six months of years, or one hundred and eighty years, about 1882 this anti-Christian empire will come to an end.

## LAMARTINE'S PEN-PICTURE OF A PRIEST.

THERE is in every parish a man who has no family, but who belongs to every family, a man who is called upon to act in the capacity of witness, counsel, or agent in all the most important acts of civil life; a man without whom none can enter the world or go out of it, who takes the child from the bosom of its mother and leaves it only at the tomb, who blesses or consecrates the crib, the bed of death, and the bier, a man that little children love and fear and venerate, whom unknown persons address as "Father," at the feet of whom, and in whose keeping, all classes of people come to deposit their most secret thoughts, their most hidden sins; a man who is by profession the consolator and the healer of all the miseries of soul and body, through whom the rich and poor are united; at whose door they knock by turns, the one to deposit his secret alms, the other to receive it without being made to blush because of his need; the man who, being himself of no social rank, belongs to all indiscriminately—to the inferior ranks of society by the unostentatious life he leads, and often by humble birth and parentage; to the upper classes by education, often by superior talents and by the sublime sentiments his religion inspires and commands; a man, in fine, who knows everything, from whose hallowed lips words of divine wisdom are received by all with the authority of an oracle and with entire submission of faith and judgment—this man is the priest.

Mr. J. Fleming reports for the week ending Nov. 11, 1879:— Wholesale prices, oats, 1s 10d to 2s per bushel; milling wheat, 4s 9d to 5s per bushel; chicks, 3s 6d to 3s 9d; barley, malting, 5s 6d per bushel; feed, 3s to 3s 6d; pollard, £5 10s per ton; bran, £5 5s per ton; flour, £11 10s to £12 per ton; oatmeal, £12 10s per ton; potatoes, £6 10s to £6 5s per ton; hay, £4 per ton; chaff, £4 to £4 5s per ton; straw, £2s 5s per ton; onions, 20s per cwt.

A suicide took place on Monday night at the Folies Bergere, Paris, under very peculiar circumstances. The man appears, from a letter found on his corpse, to be a devotee of science. The letter runs thus: "I desire that my body be given to the Faculty of Medicine to study. I shoot myself because I am suffering from an incurable disease. In spite of that I am as strong as a horse, and cannot die. Let me be very carefully dissected. I shall afford the doctors a very curious study."

Another martyr has fallen in Memphis. Father John Fahey, assistant Rector of St. Patrick's Church in that scourged city. This devoted priest was only 34 years old and died within four hours after his first attack. May his faithful soul find eternal rest.

Imitation meerscham pipes are now manufactured from potatoes in France. A peeled potato is placed in sulphuric acid and water, in the proportion of eight parts of the former to one hundred of the latter. It remains in this liquid thirty-six hours to blacken, is dried with blotting paper and submitted to a certain pressure, when it becomes a material that can be readily carved. The counterfeit is said to be excellent. An imitation ivory, sufficiently hard for billiard balls, can be made by still greater pressure. A resemblance of coral is obtained by treating carrots in the same manner.

The report that Lady Tankerville and her son, Lord Bennet, have been received into the Church is confirmed.

A CORRESPONDENT in Rome speaks of the deep impression made upon him at witnessing the large number of Protestants sometimes mingled with Catholics at the audiences of the Holy Father the Pope, and their respectful and dignified bearing. His Holiness treats them with the greatest kindness and courtesy, making inquiries about their native land, their families, etc. "He will pray," he tells them, "that God will enlighten them, that He may guide their steps into the True Fold of the Roman Church, that was the Mother of their ancestors, and the Mother of all Christian nations." He blesses them affectionately, and finally the objects of piety they are accustomed to have with them after the example of their Catholic brethren.

A WIFE in Portland Me., calls her husband home nights by firing a sky-rocket from the roof of the house. When the rocket goes up he goes for home.

## CONVERTED THROUGH KINDNESS.

### An Episode of the Civil War.

A DISPATCH from Lebanon, O., in the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, says: Last week Wm. F. Coulson, of Deerfield township, died at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Aza Coleman, in this place. Mr. Coulson left 75,000dols. worth of property and two children, the eldest eight years old. His wife died about a week ago. She was a sister of Gen. Ben. Le Fevre, congressman from the Fifth Ohio district, and requested him on her deathbed to act as guardian to her children if her husband should be taken away before they attained their majority.

In accordance to her wishes, Gen. Le Fevre came down after his brother-in-law's death, and applied for the guardianship of the children. Aza Coleman, husband of Coulson's sister, resisted the application, and asking that his son, a young and unmarried man, should be appointed. The absurdity of intrusting the rearing and education of two children to an inexperienced boy was so glaring that the probate judge refused to entertain the proposition, and he therefore granted the request of Gen. Le Fevre.

The hearing of the matter was had on Saturday, and it was rich. Coleman objected to the appointment of Gen. Le Fevre, because he is a Catholic. The General pleaded guilty and told why he was a Catholic. He said that when wounded during the late war, he was neglected by the Protestant chaplains, and most kindly cared for by the Catholic order of the Sisters of Charity. He was at that time a Presbyterian, but the course of the Protestant chaplains all through the war turned him against the Protestant faith. He came home at the end of the war, but did not immediately connect himself with the Catholic Church, because his father and mother were strict Presbyterians, and his brother was a preacher of that sect, and he did not want to give them pain. But when his mother discovered how he felt and the reason for his changed convictions, she told him to go and join the Church of his choice. His sister, Mr. Coulson's wife, also connected herself with the Catholic church shortly before she died. The General said that he did not force his religion upon anybody, and if it was the wish of the relatives of the children he would have them educated in the Protestant faith. He did not want them for his Church, neither did he want them for their money. He loved them as a father should love his children, and he wanted to carry out their mother's dying wishes.

## ALPINE ACCIDENTS.

THE Geneva Correspondent of the *Times* writes, under date August 16:—"The victim of the accident on the Matterhorn on Thursday last, of the occurrence of which I informed you briefly by telegraph on Friday, was Dr. William Moseley, of Boston, in the United States. He formed part of an expedition which left Zermatt on the evening of Wednesday to make the ascent of the mountain. This task was accomplished without difficulty, but in coming down, directly after the party had passed the scene of the disaster of 1865, and as they neared the cabin, Mr. Moseley unloosed himself from the rope by which he was attached to the guides and his companions. Scarcely had he done so when he made a false step, lost his footing, and glided rapidly down a steep ice slope, making the while frantic efforts to stop by grasping at projecting points of rock. The next moment he disappeared over the precipice, falling on the glacier opposite the Riffel, between the Hornli and the St. Theodule pass, where his body, completely stripped of its clothing, and lying on a projecting ledge of ice, could be distinctly seen from below. While this tragedy was being enacted on the east side of the Matterhorn, another death, in circumstances almost more mournful, was taking place on the side of Breil. A guide, named Joseph Brandschen, from St. Nicholas, had been engaged on Wednesday, the 13th, to accompany a party of tourists who proposed to ascend the Matterhorn by the Italian side and descend to Zermatt. The poor fellow was far from well at the time, but he had a wife and six children and the price offered him, 150f., was an inducement he could not resist. During the journey his illness increased, and by the time the party arrived near the cabin above Breil his condition had become so serious that he found it impossible to go farther, notwithstanding that two of his companions did all they could to help him. In this emergency there was nothing for it but to lead him to the cabin, place a supply of provisions within his reach, and promise to return shortly from Zermatt with sufficient assistance to carry him to his home. This promise was faithfully and promptly kept; the guides went back to the cabin with the necessary help, but only to find poor Brandschen dead. These two events—the deaths of Mr. Moseley and the guide—have thrown quite a gloom over Zermatt, and will doubtless, in some measure, mar the success of the feast of the Assumption, which the people of the valley were preparing to keep with more than wonted gaiety.

"On the day following these disasters a great misfortune befell the Pays de Gex and the country between Nyon and the Jura. About 6 o'clock in the evening, after a day of intense heat, an enormous thundercloud burst over the valley. In less than five minutes the villages of Crassy, Borrex, and Arnex were literally overwhelmed; the roads were converted into rivers; the Boiron, in ordinary times little more than a brook, became a raging torrent and swept over the great mills of Arnex on its way towards the lake. The utmost difficulty was experienced in saving the horses and cattle, and peasants and agriculturists have suffered grievous losses. At Divonne, which is situated in French territory, the effects of the flood seem to have been even more disastrous. The Divonne, a tranquil stream of crystal water which here springs fullgrown from the earth, overflowed its banks, spread over the adjacent country, and rushed madly towards the lake, carrying with it trees, crops, and cattle, strewn the meadows with mud and stones, flooding buildings, and destroying all the bridges in its course. The water rose in the houses to a height of 7ft., the inmates had to escape by the windows and take refuge in upper stories, and a daughter of a former mayor of Divonne, Mdle. Roland, was drowned in the street. The

damage done by the flood in Divonne alone is estimated at 100,000f. There were nearly 300 visitors and patients at the baths at the time, English and others, whose consternation may be imagined; but beyond the fright none of them, happily, took any harm. It is said that the pipes and machinery of the baths are not much the worse, and as immediate and energetic steps were at once taken to put them to rights the seekers after health who resort thither at this time of the year in such great numbers will be able to resume their interrupted 'cures' in the course of a day or two; but the 15th of August will long be remembered in the Pays de Gex as a day of dire calamity."

## General News.

Rev. Father F. X. Blanchet, of Jacksonville, Oregon, has added within a few weeks six to the number of converts he has already received into the Church. The names of the neophytes are Mr. A. J. Waters, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Clawson, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Wilkinson, and Mr. J. P. Burns, all residents of Southern Oregon. Their conversion is due to reading Catholic books and the perusal of the *Catholic Sentinel*, the excellent Catholic paper published at Portland. We learn from a correspondent of the *Catholic Advocate* that at Georgetown, Ky., on the 21st July, in the presence of Rev. Dr. Moore, of St. John's Church, Georgetown, Ky., and Rev. Father Thomas Major, of St. Paul's Church, Lexington, Ky., Mrs. Emily J. Busby, Mrs. Wilina B. Barclay, and Miss Minnie S. Downey, daughter and granddaughters of ex-Governor Robinson, made solemn profession of the one holy Catholic and Apostolic Faith. Two children of Mrs. Barclay were also baptized at the same time by Rev. Father Major, himself a convert to our holy Faith.—*Are Maria.*

Granville, N.Y., has a boy fiend who bids fair to rival Jesse Pomeroy, the Massachusetts monstrosity. His name is Herbert Hamblet, and he is 14 years old. On Tuesday last he coaxed a 7-year old boy, named Joe McClure, away from school, and conducted him to Indian River, a lonely spot, where Hamblet informed his victim that he was then and there going to kill him. He proceeded to beat him in a most unmerciful manner, until his body was black and blue. He then cut off one of his ears, and also his right big toe. He indulged in many other diabolical tortures, keeping young McClure under his control from 9 o'clock in the morning until 5 in the afternoon. When McClure succeeded in returning home and told his story, Hamblet was at once arrested. He admitted his guilt, and boldly asserted that he would do it again whenever an opportunity offered itself. He was thereupon committed to jail until bail, which was fixed at 1,000 dols., could be procured.

A statue to King Robert Bruce, the champion of Scotch independence, carved out of freestone from a native quarry by Mr. John Hutchinson, R.S.A., is ready for erection in the town of Lochmaben. The statue is 8 feet high, and is on a granite plinth pedestal. It represents the Conqueror of Bannockburn in his fighting gear with his shirt of mail and his massive sheathed broadsword clasped to his breast. On his head is the crown which he has won, and which he is resolved to maintain, and he is supposed to be presiding over the great Convention of the Estates of Scotland held in Arbroath in 1320. In his right hand he holds the famous protest to the Pope, of which the original is said to be preserved in the Edinburgh Register House, and which was instrumental in obtaining the desired recognition of Scotland as an independent kingdom. The passage is one of the grandest and proudest incidents in the annals of Scotland, and artist and people may be congratulated on the completion of the monument.

The *Rockland (N.Y.) Courier* is responsible for the following:—"There were two men got into a fight in front of the store the other day," said a north-end man at the supper table, "and I tell you it looked pretty hard for one of them. The biggest one grabbed a cart-stake and drew it back. I thought sure he was going to knock the other's brains out, and I jumped in between them. 'The family had listened with rapt attention, and as the head paused in his narrative, the young heir, whose respect for his father's bravery was immeasurable, proudly remarked: 'He couldn't knock any brains out of you, could he, father?' The head of the family gazed long and earnestly at the heir, as if to detect evidence of a dawning humorist; but as the youth continued with great innocence to munch his fourth tart, he gasped and resumed his supper.

M. Roller has deciphered the inscription on the sarcophagus of Ashmenezar, King of Sidon, now deposited at the Louvre. Part of it runs thus: "A curse is pronounced against royal persons or others who should open this tomb, or lift the tomb which contains me or transport me in this tomb. They shall not be buried with the dead, they shall not lie in a tomb, they shall not leave any descendants, and the holy gods will deliver them into the hands of their enemies, who will chase them from their country." The *Jewish World* notes as a curious coincidence in regard to this curse, that the Duke de Luynes bought the sarcophagus and presented it to the French Government. He and his only son met their deaths in the Papal war, in Italy, in 1859. Again, it was through the instrumentality of the Emperor Napoleon III that it was brought to Paris, and deposited in the Louvre. He was routed at Sedan, and his body reposes on foreign soil. His son met with an untimely death far away from his home, and at the hands of his enemies. There is not a descendant left of Napoleon III. or of the Duke de Luynes.

Two priests were passing near the Place de la Bastille lately, on their way to the Lyons Station, when they were hooted by a number of boys. The elder ecclesiastic said to one of them, "You would do better to go on your knees and say your prayers." This remark seemed to cause additional excitement, and the urchins were joined by some women. The situation of the priests was becoming critical, when a number of workmen returning from their shops endeavoured to protect them, but would hardly have succeeded but for the arrival of an inspector with a number of police. The police had great difficulty in protecting them from violence.

**J. A. M A C E D O,**  
CATHOLIC BOOKSELLER,  
PRINCESS-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.  
Tytler'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.  
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General Drapery, consisting of the following:—

- 30 Cases Gentlemen's Mercery, Clothing, Tweeds and Broad Cloths
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- 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
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- 23 Cases Rich Black and Coloured Silks and Satins in all the newest shades
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A Large Variety of Borderings.  
Brussels Carpets, 3s 11½d per yard  
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Kidderminster Carpets, large varieties.  
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Wool Mats, Wool Rugs, Door Mats.  
India Rubber Mats, Velvet Pile Rugs.  
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- Floor Cloths from 18 inches to 18 feet wide  
Curtain Beppes, Curtain Damasks.  
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Lace Window Curtains, Muslin Window Curtains, Applique Curtains

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



A PROTESTANT clergyman, in Manchester, England, recently undertook a religious census of five hundred families in that city. He canvassed them hap-hazard, and ascertained that seventy-two belonged to the Church of England, seventy-five were Non-conformists, ninety-five were Catholics, and two-hundred and seventy-eight were of no religion.

The Paris correspondent of the *Tribune* tells a strange story of the Zulu war. In 1843 Captain Lambert of the fourth voltigeurs of the French imperial guard was expelled from his regiment. He decided to drown himself, but his godfather convinced him that it would be better to try his fortune in some foreign land. So he went to the Cape of Good Hope, learned the native dialects and became a purveyor of ammunition to the Zulus, and afterward obtained a commission in the Zulu army, of which he finally became commander-in-chief. He died in the service, but it is said that to him the Zulus owe their knowledge of military tactics.

We read the following in a contemporary:—"The Bishop of Lincoln has written to the Vicar of Stallingborough, near Grimsby, directing him not to administer the Holy Communion to one of the churchwardens of his parish who has married the sister of his lately deceased wife, and by so doing 'has broken the law of God, as interpreted by the authority of the Church.'" Very well; but we shall be anxious to see what the Bishop of Lincoln will say, and still more what he will do, when the House of Commons shall pass, as it certainly will, the bill legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister.—*Universe*.

FEVER is now added to the starvation for the unfortunate people of the Peninsula. The epidemic is caused by the poisonous exhalations for which Italy has always been so fatally remarkable. The revolutionists, among other arguments against the temporal power, used to urge the *malaria* and *maremma*, which, they said, if the Pontiff were only dethroned, would soon be got rid of by the energy and engineering skill of a monarch of the House of Savoy. Garibaldi pledged himself to put a stop for ever to flood, pestilence, and famine. The facts, however, are that there were never such inundation, such deadly plague and such horrible want of the bare necessities of life as the world has witnessed in Italy since religion was overthrown.—*Universe*.

**J O H N C A R R O L L,**  
HOTEL VALUATOR,  
(CARROLL'S HOTEL),  
GEORGE STREET (Near OCTAGON), DUNEDIN.

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 novelties 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 exception 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 procurable, 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 8d 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 Union kept). Holland, 7d, 8d, 9d, and 1s; cheaper than any wholesale house in Town. Everybody wonders where we get them. Blankets, Bedcovers, Sheetings, Towels, Turkish, 10d 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.

**P R O F E S S O R G U S S C O T T,**  
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. Heslop,  
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, Stuart, and Castle streets,  
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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.

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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.

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**SOUTH DUNEDIN ROPE MANUFACTORY.**

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Manilla and New Zealand Flax Rope.

Cordage and Twine of every description in stock.

ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

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Carriages, Buggies, and Waggonettes, single or double, ready on the shortest notice.

First-class accommodation for Livery Horses.

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"CIVILITY, COMFORT, ATTENTION."

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OLD ORIGINAL AND WELL-KNOWN CHERAP SHOP.  
 BOOTS! BOOTS! BOOTS!

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E. LOFT,

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 Successors to REEVES AND CO.,  
 Manufacturers of

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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
- Ginger Brandy
- Raspberry Vinegar
- Orange Bitters
- Duke's Bitters
- Gooseberry Wine
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- Peppermint Cordial
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- Tonic Orange Wine
- Curacao
- Maraschino
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STORE AND MANUFACTORY,  
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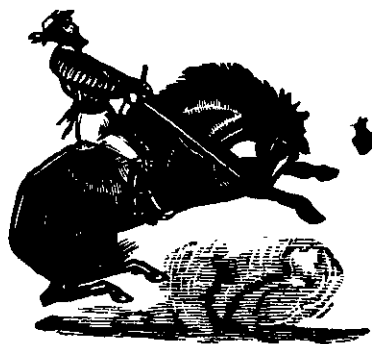
Having purchased the Business of the above mentioned well-known Hotel from Mr. R. Richardson, desires to notify that he intends, not only to maintain its popularity, but to, if possible, render it in every respect one of the most desirable Hotels in this part of the Colony. The accommodation for Boarders 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 game.

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 "THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE CITY."

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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.



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 Manufactory,  
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 (Next Athenaeum)  
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P. POWER,

(Late of D. Sampson's),  
 Every Hat Guaranteed. Prices strictly moderate.

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Visitors will find this Hotel replete with every modern convenience and comfort.

Horses and Buggies on hire

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One of Alcock Prize Billiard Tables.

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

3s 6d	Fancy Tweed Vests	Selling	6d,	5s 6d	Black & White Check	} Selling at 5s!
35s	" Trousers and D.B. Vests	"	25 6	2s	Shirts	
17s 6d	Witney D.B. Jackets	"	12s 6d	2s	ford Shirts	1s 6d
25s	Pilot Jackets	"	19s 6d	6s 6d	1weed Crimean Shirts	3s 6d
25s	Mackintosh Waterproofs	"	12s 6d	4s 6d	Swanskin Drawers	2s 9d
35s	Waterproof Tweed Over coats	"	25s	3s 6d	Brown Cotton Pants	2s 6d
0s	Beaver Inverness Capes	"	17s 6d	1s 6d	Shetland 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	Bovs' Trousers	"	3s 9d	5s 6d	Black Felt Hats	3s 6d
7s 6d	Y ths' Trousers	"	4s 6d	2s 6d	Fancy Scotch Tweed	} per yard
1 s 6d	B s' Melton Suits	"	8s 6d	3s 6d	Heavy Scotch Tweed	
				5s 6d	Deerskin Driving Gloves, per pair	2s 3d

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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 MOSGIEL, GEELONG, SCOTCH, and ENGLISH Manufacture

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**ROYAL EXCHANGE HOTEL,**  
HIGH STREET,  
(Immediately opposite the Railway Station.)  
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The above magnificent Hotel is now ready for the reception of Families, Commercial Gentlemen, and the Travelling Public, offering accommodation unequalled in the colony for elegance, comfort, and convenience.

The cellar is stocked with the very best obtainable brands of Ales and Spirits, Reynolds' celebrated Wines, and the famous "Incomparable Bull Whisky," which speciality can only be obtained at Wishart's Hotel.

Luncheon daily from 1 to 3 p.m.

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Every description of FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE Effected at LOWEST CURRENT RATES.

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ANDREW MAXWELL,  
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IMPORTANT TO ST. KILDA, SOUTH DUNEDIN AND KENSINGTON.

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**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.

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

All kinds of repairs done well and with despatch.

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MATHEW GRANT ... PROPRIETOR.

Good Accommodation for Boarders at Moderate Charges. The Miners' and Mechanics' Home. Good Stabling.

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(Late Bennett and Jamison)  
TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,  
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Opposite Cargill, Gibbs and Co.,  
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**WOODIFIELD & 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. WOODIFIELD,  
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.

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

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Wholesale and Retail  
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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.

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RATRAY STREET.  
P. KELIGH SR 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.

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**F R A N C I S M E E N A N**  
Wholesale and Retail  
PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANT  
GREAT KING-STREET, DUNEDIN.  
(Opposite Hospital.)

**T. J. L E A R Y,**  
DISPENSING CHEMIST,  
Princes street, Dunedin,  
Has always on hand a well assorted stock of Pure Drugs, Homoeopathic, 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 Moelline,  
Trusses, Spongio Piline,  
Magneto Electric Machines, &c.  
All the latest chemical preparations added to stock by mail.

**R E D U C T I O N I N T H E P R I C E**  
OF MEAT.  
SATURDAYS after 4 p.m. REDUCED ½d per lb. Hotels supplied.  
Best quality. Lowest price  
A. DORNWELL, George-street.

**MESSRS PORTELLI & BROOKS**  
having acquired those commodious premises situated in Mansford Bay, Port Chalmers, and having engaged a number of experienced first-class fisherman, are now in a position to

SUPPLY EVERY VARIETY OF FISH  
To the Trade and Public,  
From their Wholesale Establishment,  
MANSFORD BAY, PORT CHALMERS;  
Or Retail Establishment,  
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.  
OYSTERS, SMOKED FISH, &c., &c.

SHIPPING SUPPLIED.

**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.

**COMMERCIAL BUILDING AND MUTUAL INVESTMENT SOCIETY,**  
MERGING INTO  
COMMERCIAL PROPERTY & FINANCE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

Capital £100,000.  
In 10,000 Shares of £10 each.  
Money lent on Approved Security, repayable by periodical instalments to suit borrowers. Society shares convertible at pleasure of owners.

FIVE HUNDRED (500) Shares in the Company are now offered to the public at a premium of 10s. each; £5 per share, and the premium to be paid up as follows:—20s. per share at time of application, and 10s. per share per month for nine months following. The premium will be appropriated to the formation of

A RESERVE FUND.

Applications will be considered in the order of receipt.

**WITHDRAWABLE SUBSCRIPTION SHARES WITHOUT LIABILITY.**  
125 guaranteed in return for 75 monthly payments of 5s. each. Any multiple of £25 issued on same terms. A profitable and secure investment for large or small savings. Application may be made any time during office hours. Investors may nominate their own monthly pay day. Withdrawable before maturity if desired. Those who wish to accumulate capital by degrees, and with certainty, should subscribe  
FOR WITHDRAWABLE SUBSCRIPTION SHARES.

The Company receives deposits of £5 and upwards daily for such term as will suit depositor, and at rates of interest increasing with the period for which the deposit is made. The following are the present rates: If placed at call, or 7 days' notice, 6 per cent.; if placed at three months at least, 8 per cent.  
JOHN BOYD,  
Manager, Moray place.

## 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.

## MOSGIEL

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

## MANUFACTURES.

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.

## 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.

**ACTUALLY GIVING AWAY**

All those fine Oltos, Chromos, and Scripture Texts, now exhibiting at the **LITTLE DUST PAN.**

For every pound spent, the purchaser may select 2s. worth in value. The immense success attending our **NIMBLE PENNY** in preference to the **SLOW SHILLING** has enabled the proprietor during the present depressed state of the Home Market to secure very many special lines now selling at Small Profits to ensure Quick Returns.

By the uniform cheap rate at which every household necessary is sold at the **LITTLE DUST PAN** It has become a by-word in every home as the Cheapest Shop in Dunedin for Kitchen, Parlour, or Bedroom Furniture. China, Glass, Earthenware, Pictures, Plated Goods, Ironmongery, Cutlery, Baskets, in fact

**EVERYTHING FOR EVERYBODY**

at the

**LITTLE DUST PAN**

In Prices we challenge comparison—which are not to be rubbed out!

**ROBERT BROWN**

Wholesale and Retail

FRUITERER AND SEEDSMAN,  
41, GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

Town and Country Orders punctually attended to.

**R. S. HOWARD,**

FAMILY BUTCHER,

SOUTH DUNEDIN,

(Opposite Moloney's Hotel)

Families waited on and orders punctually attended to. Small goods always on hand, fresh daily.

**HARRY HIRD**

Still to the Front in the Arcade.

A SWEEPING REDUCTION OF

22½ per cent. on all repairs.

Men's Boots soled and heeled	...	3s 6d
Ladies' " " "	...	2s 6d
Youths' " " "	...	2s 6d
Children's " " "	...	2s 6d

FIRST-CLASS QUALITY OF WORK-  
MANSHIP, AND LEATHER  
GUARANTEED.

## 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.

**WHITE HART HOTEL,**

THAMES STREET,

O A M A R U.

THOMAS HANNON . . . PROPRIETOR.

Beer, Wine, and Spirits of the Best Brands.

**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.

**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 prepared 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.

**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. ALFRED 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, 1½, 1¾, 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 Provincial Governments.

**BAY VIEW BOARDING HOUSE,**  
THORNDON QUAY,  
WELINGTON.

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 by strict attention 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,**  
OLICITOR, &c.,  
Savings Bank Buildings,  
HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN.

**J. J. HALI,**  
ACCOUNTANT AND ESTATE AGENT,  
Eldon Chambers, Princes street.

**MONEY FOR INVESTMENT.**  
**MELVILLE HOTEL**  
MAZ NORTH ROAD,  
TIMARU.

**M MULLIN, PROPRIETOR.**  
Good Accommodation for Boarders and Travellers. Wine, Beer, and Spirits of the best brands.

**EASBY COAL DEPOT**  
ST. ANDREW ST.,  
DUNEDIN.

**J. EDMONDS** ... PROPRIETOR,  
Desires to inform his customers and the public that he has purchased the Retail Branch of the above business, and begs to assure customers and the public that he will keep a stock of the Best Coal and Wood of all descriptions, and will give prompt attention to orders addressed to him.

**JOHN EDMONDS,**  
EASBY COAL YARD,  
St. Andrew street.

**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 prepared 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.

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

**DANIEL WHITE**  
(Late of 1 Crown, Royal, and Queen's Hotels, Dunedin, and late of Ravensbourne House),  
Is now Landlord of the  
**BLACK BULL HOTEL,**  
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

**NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.**

(FIRE AND MARINE.)  
Capital £1,000,000. Established, 1859.  
With Unlimited Liability of Shareholders.  
Offices of Otago Branch:  
**HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN,**  
Opposite the Custom House and Railway Station,  
With Sub-Offices in every Country Town throughout the Province:  
**FIRE INSURANCES**  
Are granted upon every description of Buildings, including Mills, Breweries, &c., Stock and Furniture; also, upon Hay and Corn Stacks, and all Farm Produce, at lowest current Rates.

**SUB-AGENCIES.**

Port Chalmers ...	William Elder
Green Island ...	William Gray
Tokomairiro ...	Jas. Elder Brown
West Taieri ...	David Grant
Baillutha ...	J. Macdonald & Co.
Lawrence ...	Herbert & Co.
Walkouaiti ...	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. McConnochie
Clinton ...	Cameron & Garden
Matanra ...	James Pollock
Riverton ...	Peter Grant
Tapanui ...	Alex. McDuff
Arrowtown ...	Wm. Jenkins

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

**GEORGE W. ELLIOT,**  
Agent for Otago.

**STANDARD INSURANCE COMPANY.**

HEAD OFFICE; PRINCES-STREET, DUNEDIN.  
FIRE, MARINE, AND FIDELITY  
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.

**ALLNATIONS**  
WOOD AND COAL YARD,  
Princes street South, Dunedin.  
(Near Peacock Hotel.)  
**P. BARRY,** Proprietor.

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 ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND REDUCED PRICE LIST**  
Of D. F. Ploughs, Harrows, Rollers, Improved Broadcast Seed-sowers, Fencing Standards, &c., which are the best and cheapest in the market.

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

**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—Bykes's Hydrometers, Glass do, Saccharometers, 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.

**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 improvements—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: 10s. a Month.



**M. R. J. B. CALLAN, B.A., L.L.B.,**  
 SOLICITOR, &c.,  
 Has Removed to the Corner of  
**BOND STREET AND JETTY STREET,**  
**DUNEDIN.**

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

**D. R. MARTIN**  
 HAS  
 RESUMED PRACTICE IN DUNEDIN.  
 Consulting Rooms, Dispensary, and Residence,  
 5, and 7,  
 George street, Octagon.

**JAMES J. PRYOR**  
 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 **PIBLE'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.

**BASKETS. BASKETS.**  
 Undersigned has always on hand, Baskets  
 of every description.  
 Orders promptly attended to.  
 Note the Address—  
**M. SULLIVAN.**  
 Wholesale and Retail Basket Maker,  
 Princes-street, South Dunedin, (opposite  
 Guthrie and Larnach's).



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  
 slightest complaints which are more particularly inci-  
 dental to the life of a miner, or to those living in the  
 bush.

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

**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT**

Is the most effectual remedy for old sores, wounds,  
 ulcers, rheumatism, and all skin diseases: in fact, when  
 used according to the printed directions, it never fails to  
 cure alike, 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.

**WHITE HORSE HOTEL,**  
 GEORGE AND FREDERICK-STREETS,  
 Dunedin.  
**JAMES DALY**.....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'DONNELL AND M'CORMICK,**  
 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
 PRODUCE AND PROVISION  
 MERCHANTS  
 FREDERICK-STREET, DUNEDIN,  
 (Opposite the White Horse Hotel).

**TURKISH BATHS**  
 MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN.  
 Turkish, Russian, Vapor, Sulphur, Warm, Cold,  
 Shower and Swimming Baths, on approved  
 European principles.  
**GEORGE HYATT,**  
 PROPRIETOR.

**THE NEW ZEALAND EXPRESS**  
 GENERAL FORWARDING AGENCY COM-  
 PANY OF DUNEDIN.  
 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  
**STUART PLANTE, Manager.**

**HALL OF COMMERCE,**  
**D. TOOHEY,**  
 DRAPER, CLOTHIER, & OUTFITTER,  
 OAMARU.  
 N.B.—Millinery and Dressmaking on the  
 Premises.

SPECIAL NOTICE.  
**JAMES MOWAT, TAILOR AND**  
 CLOTHIER,  
 91, PRINCES STREET,  
 (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.

**THOMAS PATERSON,**  
 SHIPPING, CUSTOM HOUSE, AND  
 GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.  
 Office: Late Boman and Macandrew's,  
 Jetty Street, Dunedin.  
 All descriptions of Produce, Merchandise,  
 &c., bought or sold on commission. Trade-  
 men's Books Posted; Accounts and Rents  
 Collected. Charges moderate. Settlement  
 prompt.

**M. & J. MEENAN**  
 Wholesale and Retail  
 PRODUCE AND PROVISION  
 MERCHANTS,  
 Corner of George-street and Moray Place,  
 DUNEDIN.

**C O A L S**  
 CITY COAL DEPOT,  
 TUAM STREET, CHRISTCHURCH.  
**JOSEPH B. SHEATH.**  
 Newcastle Coal Delivered in town  
 Grey River Coal and suburbs at  
 Malvern Coal lowest current  
 Black Pine Firewood in rates.  
 Long and short lengths.  
 Also on Sale,  
 Charcoal, Coke, and Drain Pipes.

**SOUTHERN HOTEL,**  
 PRINCES STREET SOUTH,  
 DUNEDIN.  
**THOS. HEFFERNAN, PROPRIETOR,**

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.

**YORK HOTEL,**  
 GEORGE-STREET, DUNEDIN.

**PATRICK CARROLL** - PROPRIETOR  
 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.

**DISSOLUTION OF PARTNER-**  
 SHIP AND EXPIRATION OF LEASE.  
 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 realize 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.

**GOLDSTEIN & MOLLER,**  
 Watchmakers and Jewellers, Princes Street.