

New Zealand Herald

VOL. VII.—No. 348.

DUNEDIN : FRIDAY, DEC. 19, 1879.

PRICE 6D

Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

THE LIFE EVERLASTING. WHAT is the reason that the Press, especially the "evangelical" Press, of this colony, has not recorded the most wonderful gift of grace that has distinguished this century, or any century, or, in fact, the whole course of the world's history taken together? We should have expected it to have been printed in large type, at least in every religious paper belonging to the religions concerned, in New Zealand; but we have looked in vain for it. Not one of them has a word to say on the subject, and yet it beats the big pyramid hollow. Do not our "evangelical" friends know, have they not heard, that there is now not the slightest reason in the world why anyone of them should die? Their doing so is a mere idle patronage of the undertakers, for there was not, and is not, a man, woman, or child, of their sort on earth who need have died, or need die now, since the year of our Lord 1866, unless such was, is, or shall be, his own good pleasure. There is an association at Dublin, in a word, that tells us this, and its leading member is a most respectable and even famous minister of the late Established Church—no less a personage than that screamingly anti-Popish champion, the Rev. Tresham Gregg, D.D. Dr. Gregg informs us that, although he is now in his 80th year, he intends to be as brisk a century nence as he is at present, and to keep on addressing just such meetings as that addressed by him at the second annual meeting of the "Conditional Immortality Association," and to recommend to them at every meeting, we suppose, his "Key to Perpetual Life" at the cost of two shillings sterling per copy. We confess we admire Dr. Gregg. We knew lots of people who were persuaded the world was to come to an end in 1866, but who, when that year had passed by like any other year, were obliged, and we may add with not much disappointment either, to look out for a new starting point, and a new point of conclusion; but Dr. Gregg was as staunch as he would have been with his hand upon the Pope's windpipe, and determinedly refused to loosen his grip. He not only prophesied that the world was to end in the year referred to, but now he sticks to it that it did end in that year, and he says he has attained to "all his salvation and all his desire," and he, and such as he is, have only to fall into the knack of it and they need never die, which, considering the great advantage their lives have been to society, is a comfort to think of. But why do not our worthy "evangelical" friends here take the matter up and proclaim their immortality likewise? Surely they are no less vessels of election than is the Dublin doctor. What is the attraction presented to them by the worms and the mould? We would gladly prevail with them to allow themselves to be persuaded by Dr. Gregg. Let them consider the benefit to be conferred on the community by such a course—every platform, as at present, brilliantly manned; every pulpit eloquently filled, as now; each tea-meeting with its president for ever unchanged; above all, each "evangelical" journal edited with all the sweet freshness of the primary schoolroom, as to-day; everywhere a blessed continuity of immortal pap. We do trust the example of the Rev. Dr. Gregg may be followed here. For ourselves we are without the pale; the doctor tells us that from this great salvation Romanists are, by their own principles, suicidally cut off. It is, however, a position that would hardly have sufficed for an ordinary life-time seems to afford us sufficient space to ridicule the anti-Catholic screechings of Dr. Gregg and his followers, and to suffer the nausea that necessarily arises from their spiritual utterances and, indeed, from a good many of their temporal utterances likewise.

FORGOTTEN LABOURS. WE have just come across a number of a certain periodical, from which, once more, we learn how history repeats itself. The periodical is entitled "The Catholic Magazine" and the number to which we allude is more than forty years old, as it appeared in July 1838. From a paper in this number, then, we learn that, more than forty years ago, there was a prodigious distribution of tracts being

carried on with a view to the "conversion" of France. One individual alone claimed to have distributed, within the year, between twenty-five and thirty thousand of the documents in question, and the general annual distribution was reckoned at about half-a-million. Nor were these tracts confined to the French language only; eleven different ones had that year been translated into the tongue of Lower Brittany, and doubtless a wide dissemination of them had taken place there. Spain was also an object of solicitude to Protestants of the "evangelical" stamp, and eleven tracts had also been translated into Spanish for the benefit of the people speaking that language. From this it would appear that the "evangelization" of the Catholic countries of Europe has long been zealously carried on, and it is hardly fair of the "evangelists" of the period to omit all mention in their lucubrations of the labours of those who have gone before them. If they say, however, that labours which have produced no fruits are not deserving of a niche in the temple of posthumous fame, we may reply that they establish a precedent that hereafter will excuse forgetfulness of their own works also on the part of posterity.

SIR HENRY PARKES, the well-known statesman in New South Wales, delivered a speech lately in the HENRY PARKES Parliament at Sydney, relative to the education question, and which has been considered by some people to have added much to his reputation as an able politician. It must be remembered, however, that circumstances are favourable to such a view of the matter. The majority leans to the side advocated by Sir Henry Parkes, and in consequence he has gained an applause that hardly seems merited by the matter of his eloquence, which, in sooth, appears to us to be altogether devoid of argument, and for the most part composed of mere trickery. We take that portion of his speech, then, in which he refers to the address of His Grace Archbishop Vaughan at Balmain, and we think no one can justly question the fact of its affording a clear proof of the correctness of our view. Sir Henry said: "The Archbishop went to Balmain, and after complimenting the poor working men of Balmain for their great sacrifices concerning the Church, he reminded them of how the flesh of their forefathers had been wounded and their blood spilled for conscience' sake. As to him, he said it would be no martyrdom to him to spill his blood; it was his business his mission—(laughter)—but for these poor simple innocent men, it was necessary for him to remind them that their forefathers spilled their blood for conscience' sake. For what? For the terrible persecution which went on in this country—a persecution which none of these people had yet been able to see." Of course, for the terrible persecution which went on in New South Wales; that is just what the Archbishop meant. But if he did not mean it, Sir Henry Parkes was talking rank nonsense. What is the argument contained in this kind of jargon we should like to know. The speaker went on—"He would not go further with the Archbishop were it not that that gentleman had taken the trouble to write to the newspapers to tell them that he had written every part of his inflammatory speech, delivered it to the reporters of the Press, and believed that it was published as he had written it:—'What did we suffer as slaves and helots for at Home? Because we preferred torture and death to acting against our conscience, and to be butchered and disembowelled rather than allow those for whom we were responsible to be tampered with in their faith. He hoped that we had escaped from all forms of tyranny and persecution by coming so far away—where, we were told, that all were equal, and all were free.' Disembowelled!" That ejaculation disposes of his Grace completely, the hands of free-born Britons never were known to have been engaged in so indelicate a task. It seems to the Parliament of New South Wales a most preposterous statement. "But all this seems to be a vain illusion—a dream from which we are aroused by about the most ingeniously-devised piece of scientific persecution that has been invented in modern times.—(Laughter.) The end of the more brutal form of persecution and of the more cultivated is one to destroy our holy religion. I believe the scientific method is more effective, and I believe more odious, than the more expectation way of tearing out the heart and bowels of a living and grown man." He had never heard so much about the tearing out of human bowels in his life." This is strange for a gentleman who, nevertheless, is ready to fly to history on the slightest

provocation, although we admit, he does do without a very happy result, that is, so far as anything more than the temporary misguidance of the mob is concerned. But let us take his word for it: Sir Henry Parkes had never in all his life before heard one syllable concerning the persecution of Catholics in England, or perhaps of the Irish penal laws either. We think it is quite possible after all; there is nothing in his career that need lead us to believe his education to have been anything remarkably brilliant or extensive. However, the fact of Sir Henry Parkes never having heard of this matter proves nothing more than the ignorance of Sir Henry Parkes; it by no means affords any reason to Catholics for regarding without alarm that system rightly denounced by Archbishop Vaughan as "the most ingeniously-devised piece of scientific persecution that has been invented in modern times." His Grace has most happily defined it, and neither flat, idle, scoffing, nor inane laughter can invalidate his description. Sir Henry continues to quote: "Here the plan is to strike at little children—at the helpless little children of the Catholic poor. Do you know that in the days of trial they had a special instrument for squeezing the life and blood out of those Catholics who declined to deny their God? It was a kind of press, with a screw at the top. The Catholic man or woman was shoved into this press, just large enough to hold one; the top was forced down with a screw, until it touched the head and back of the victim. Then the real operation began. By a slow, almost imperceptible process, the top was continually pushed further and further down till the victim first lost breath, then the frame gradually gave way, and the whole body collapsed into a mangled, bleeding mass." On this passage from his Grace's address the comments were as follows: "Well, that was beautifully drawn, that picture, and it was drawn for a purpose. The Archbishop went on to say that this was called the 'Scavenger's Daughter,' and then after a little more he went on to say, 'Well, using my private judgment in the choice of an expression, I would call these schools Scavengers' Daughters.' He had only troubled the House with reading this delightful picture of the 'Scavenger's Daughter' for the sake of a simile—these public schools of theirs were 'Scavengers' Daughters.' And the Archbishop went on to say, 'because they are the most effective instruments invented by man for squeezing very gradually and almost imperceptibly the Catholic faith out of a Catholic people.' Before he went further he must ask where were these circumstances in this country to justify language of this kind?—(Hear, hear.) Where was the slightest evidence of any attempt at persecution—where was the slightest evidence of any attempt to place the Roman Catholics in an exceptional position? What the State had done in the cause of education it had done with an open and a liberal and a wise aim; making no restriction, raising no impediment, creating no obstacle." Nevertheless the "circumstances" are there plain enough; Secularism and Catholicism cannot exist in combination, and to insist on the adoption of Secularism, and the consequent loss of Catholicism by Catholics is to persecute them. "And if it were the case that anyone suffered," continued Sir Henry, "his lot to suffer was deliberately chosen, and made up for himself. It could not for a moment be successfully maintained that the religion of any man or woman, or that of the child of any man or woman could depend upon the teaching which was added to the secular instruction in the primary schools.—(Cheers.) Catholic children must have Catholic mothers and Catholic fathers, they must have Catholic homes, Catholic clergymen; and if all these instrumentalities were futile and idle in preserving this religion, the admission meant too much.—(Cheers.) If this Catholic religion depended—and he was quite sure it did not depend—upon this teaching being added to the secular instruction in the schools, then, he said, that that carried with it an admission which was fatal to the vital admission of the sacred offices of the clergy of the Catholic Church." (Cheers.) Sir Henry, we fear, is but a poor exponent of religious duties. Suffering for conscience' sake must often wear the outward garb of suffering "deliberately chosen and made up for himself" by him who bears it. While the Protestant churches stood open to them in the old penal days, the Catholics who endured all loss rather than make use of them were sufferers of this class. But it will hardly be denied even by Sir Henry Parkes, if ever he does read their history, that they were the victims of a real persecution. The man who is openly fined for not attending Protestant worship, and the man who is virtually fined for not submitting his children to secular teaching suffer alike; their punishment may differ in degree, but it is the same in kind. Again we refuse to accept Sir Henry as a doctor of the Church: he is totally mistaken when he informs us that Catholics may dispense with the Catholic atmosphere with which they are bound at all times to surround their children. Catholic children must indeed have Catholic mothers, Catholic fathers, Catholic homes and Catholic clergymen, but they must also have Catholic schools; in no one respect can neglect of religion be admitted into their education, it is part and parcel of the "sacred offices of the clergy of the Catholic Church" to see that this is observed, how, then, can it be fatal to the vital admission of them? And now we come to a passage of that absurd and worthless argumentation, which seeks to establish the misconduct of certain indivi-

duals as the proper rule for the guidance of the community. We would ask as quite *apropos*, whether Catholics generally would be justified in the adoption of at least habits of polygamy because the late King Victor Emmanuel, for instance, had been the head of several more than questionable establishments? The argument of Sir Henry Parkes is akin to this. He said: "But they were told repeatedly in this pastoral that Catholic parents could not safely send their children to these public schools. Why, they knew that Catholics did send their children, not simply to these schools, but to strictly Protestant schools; and while this movement out of doors was going on now, the most eminent man of the Catholic Church, who took part in the large meeting at St. Mary's the other Sunday night, and advocated as a necessity for Catholicity that poor people should send their children only to Catholic schools, himself sent all his children to a Protestant school (Cheers.) And they knew, the matter could not be concealed—that the late Mr. Richard Kenna—who was always understood to be a most zealous Catholic—was so determined upon sending his children to the best school—whether it was Protestant or Catholic, or non-sectarian—that he resisted all the authority and all the mandates of the Church rather than give up the welfare of his beloved children.—(Cheers.) And when these gentlemen who moved in the most influential circles of the Catholic community could send their children with safety to Protestant or mixed schools, surely the poor—to whom a sound education to their precious children was more precious than all besides—might be permitted to send their children to a school where the teacher was trained to teach, and where the very law of the school was that there should be no attempt to tamper with the child's faith." All we find proved here is that the late Mr. Richard Kenna was not by any means the "zealous Catholic" he was "always understood to be," but quite the reverse; and that some gentleman whose name appears to be unknown, occupied under false pretences a prominent position at a meeting lately held at St. Mary's Cathedral, where he openly stultified himself. The gentleman referred to, more than any others, rich or poor, could not send their children to non-Catholic schools without endangering their children's faith, and themselves incurring a breach of obedience to their Church; and that is all that need be said on the subject. Sir Henry then goes on to inquire how it comes that it is lawful for Catholic teachers to teach in secular schools, when Catholic children are forbidden to attend them. We are no advocates for Catholics teaching in secular schools; but the principles of Catholic teachers are supposed to be fixed; it is not necessary that their calling should be religious, if they honestly perform duties not in themselves sinful, they are blamelessly occupied. And now let us conclude with something relating to the history which Sir Henry Parkes gives us to understand he has been made acquainted with. "But they were continually reminded," said he, "in these pastorals and in the speeches—the very temperate speeches delivered by members of Parliament at these meetings—(laughter)—that Roman Catholics were one-third of the population, he might be pardoned if he reversed the case; and suppose that Protestants were one-third of the population—(cheers)—and suppose the Archbishop and his other Bishops constituted two-thirds; and suppose, by reason of being a majority of the community, they were a majority in the Legislature—in the councils of the country, and they set up a school system—would the poor Protestants receive any more favourable terms than the Roman Catholics were receiving as it was? Would the Roman Catholic Church, with the sanction of Archbishop Vaughan, advise a system of payment by results for the Nonconformist citizens of this country? (Laughter and cheers.) He did not think the teaching of history—he thanked the member for West Sydney for teaching him that word—would answer him in the affirmative." This is mere bombast; the no-Popery cry skilfully adapted to the case. By what right does Sir Henry Parkes assume that Archbishop Vaughan and the other Bishops would act otherwise themselves than as they now demand that in justice Catholics shall be acted by? Where has there ever been an instance of the case Sir Henry Parkes proposes—a settled country, during peace at home and abroad, in which one-third of the people were Protestants, and yet were denied the right to educate their children in their own beliefs? In what country of the world, under any circumstances, has a case of the kind occurred? Protestants have, indeed, in Catholic countries been prohibited from setting up proselytizing schools for Catholic children, but the history that has taut Sir Henry Parkes his belief, if he holds it, has yet to be written. He carries it all about with him in his imagination, for the edification of the bigoted and ignorant. But, in any case, what kind of an argument do we find here in the mouth of a champion of liberty of conscience? "You," says he, "if you had the power, would oppress us, and therefore, since you have not the power, and are not likely to attain it, we will oppress you." Verily this is a strange argument to employ, and act upon too, in an enlightened community of the present day.

AS LITTLE
CHILDREN.

AN American paper describes a certain new religion just introduced by a gentleman at Osakona. Its adherents are invited to become as little children, so that they may have a claim to enter the Kingdom of Heaven, and to this end it is proposed to them to re-

commence all the games of their childhood. We fancy, however, that the idea is hardly so novel as it would appear to be. We have long believed that we discerned a great deal that was childish in many of the existing religions which, comparatively speaking, are not new. Indeed such an element appears to be at once their weakness and their force, and while it must repel to a certain extent, it also to a certain extent attracts. There really is a good deal put forward in that plea urged in her excuse by an old lady who, according to *Punch*, was rebuked by her parson for having attended an unorthodox meeting: "Erron'ous, sir, their doctrines may be; but their cake, with sultany raisins, is excellent!"

SIR HENRY PARKES is very much astonished to hear any one mention so shocking a thing as the "tearing out of human bowels." Such a process HENRY PARKES, has no place in his knowledge of history. But yet such a thing has been, and it was but employed as a more open way of doing that which Sir Henry Parkes is now himself a champion of, destroying the Catholic faith. Archbishop Vaughan has used no language that he was not fully justified in using, and we have, indeed, on more than one occasion referred to this very subject in our columns, and given a description or two of this fearful torture; and now again we copy certain facts relating to it from an old chronicle of the time of Queen Elizabeth, which we find published in a number of the *Catholic Magazine*, issued in July, 1838. It is written in the style of the period, but, with the exception of a passage or two, we shall alter it to suit our requirements. "On the morning of the 29th November, Sir Hubert, lurking round the prison, from the lacquies learned that sundry gentlemen were about to visit the Popish priest (Father Mayne), who was to die that day. Keeping then in discourse with these knaves, Sir Hubert efflye contrives to slip in with them. At the gate they betake them to the cell where was the holy man. There disturbing his last hours of life, they set up a fierce disputation with him on religious matters; but he composedly, yet undauntedly, confuted them on all points, both from Scriptures and the Fathers, so that they had not one word to reply, and after long discoursing they left him in anger. Sir Hubert, for one moment stopping behind to crave the father's benison, telling him that grievous as it was to see him thus, yet was his heart gladdened to hear him so utterly confute the enemies of our faith. Father Mayne, in a few words, bade him be of good cheer, bear manfully, but patiently, the persecutions he might also meet with, and added some kind words for his friends when he left: 'Shortly,' said he, 'I trust to meet in heaven.' Nor did he forget me, to whom he ever has been as a father, but with sweet words of counsel and consolation he sent to me his rosary, reserving only his breviary, 'For that,' said he, 'I shall still have need of.' With tears and lamentations Sir Hubert hastened to rejoin the others, and presently afterwards mingling with the crowd that now thronged the streets, he waited to witness the end of this bloody tragedy; and even when the holy Father appeared at the prison door, once more the ministers and gentlemen beset him, for that they would have him renounce his religion, promising him life and wealth did he comply. This refusing they press him earnestly to declare that the Queen is supreme head of the Church; this as stoutly he denies, wherefore they laid him on the hurdle to be drawn to the place of execution; sundry with unparalleled cruelty, urging that his head should be laid on the ground, over the car, so to be dashed against the stones as they went along; but the sheriff's deputy would no ways allow this. In ye market place was an high gibbett; at ye foote thereof ye holie martyre kneeled downe and prayedd a breefe space, then mounted ye laddere, and after ye rope was rounde hys neck, thei questionedd hym what hee knewe respectinge Maister Tregiaune and Syrr John Arundelle, hoping to obtain matiere agenset themme; hee repliedd firme and loudlie, that he knew naughte concerninge them: hee was then forbidde to speak to ye people, and hee was turnedd off ye ladder ye whiles hee said, 'In manus tuas Domine,' etc., knockinge hys breste. Whiles hee yet livedd, they cutte hym down, but fallinge soche a height, he was but litle sensible to ye butcherie that ensued. He was quarteredd, and ye quarters hung at Bodmyne, Tregneye, Barnestaple, and on ye Castell at Launceston." This did not take place in New South Wales amongst the Blacks prior to the arrival of Captain Cook there, as was pleasantly implied by Sir Henry Parkes, but in Merry England under the reign of good Queen Bess. But, what is more to the point, Catholics now-a-days think not one whit less of their faith than they thought then.

THE San Francisco mail, which arrived at Auckland on Tuesday evening, brings a few additional particulars respecting the state of affairs in Ireland. Besides Daly, Davitt, and Bryce arrested for seditious language, seventeen others were also to be prosecuted. A committee of defence was about to be formed by the Home Rule executive. News by cable, however, has informed us that the prosecutions have been abandoned. In Sligo, a farmer is said to have been maltreated for having paid his rent in advance. Mr. Parnell has relinquished the idea of making a tour in the United States. An Irish National Land

League has been formed with a central committee in London. A special report made to the Imperial Government of Irish affairs, shows the potatoe crop to be everywhere deficient, and pauperism on the increase, especially in Ulster. Affairs in France betray symptoms of future commotion. Gambetta is at war with the Waddington Cabinet, and Prince Jerome Napoleon is preparing himself to contest the presidency. There is some dissatisfaction shown with regard to England's Egyptian policy. Respecting Germany, it is reported that Bismarck has made concessions to the Vatican. Another report concerning Rome runs as follows (we give it for what it is worth):—"Cardinal Manning has gone to Rome to endeavour to win the assent of the Vatican to his long-cherished scheme which, by admitting certain charges in the external organisation of the Catholic Church in England, will facilitate the return to Catholicism of an important group of English Protestants."

THE Jesuits continue to give trouble in France. THOSE JESUITS Positively it was too bad of the Senate to interfere with M. Ferry and his seventh clause. It will now be necessary to act upon the threats of M. Paul Bert, and introduce more determined and sweeping measures for the eradication of these "phylloxera," as the gentleman referred to names the order; their conduct is no longer supportable; we learn in short that at the recent law examinations, the first prize at Grenoble was won by M. Frederick Panty; the first prize at Aix by M. Martineau Deschesnez, and the first prize at Paris by M. Paul Gontard; each one of the three being a pupil of the Jesuits. We may add that it is a little amusing to read, as we occasionally do, of liberal and enlightened Catholics being forced out of devotion to their children to send them to non-Catholic schools, when we invariably find that the pupils of Catholic schools, in the event of competition, carry all before them. We may be excused if under the circumstances, we doubt not only the assumed liberality and enlightenment of such Catholics, but even the nature of their devotion to their children.

SOME NIHILIST DOINGS.

THE following stories are from the Russian correspondence in the *Newcastle Chronicle*:

The evening of the day that witnessed the execution of Tchubaroff and the rest at Odessa saw a fresh demonstration on the Boulevard. Just before seven o'clock a young man sprang upon a seat and commenced a harangue against the Government. A crowd gathered round, and there were some cries of approbation. The police, however, rapidly arrived in force and arrested the youth, who, the whole way to the station, inveighed so loudly against the Government that his captors, to make him keep silent, gagged him. While being examined by the inspector at the station he spat upon that functionary, and disowned his authority. In the cell he tried to immolate himself with his lamp, like Somoff, the Nihilist, did three weeks ago. His clothes being extinguished, he refused his food, and when the police forced some soup down his throat by the aid of a funnel, he waited his opportunity, and then beat his head so savagely against the walls of his cell that he fell at last insensible. The same night he died of concussion of the brain. He was only seventeen. His death is officially described as arising from madness, but it is currently believed that he was impelled to commit suicide to avoid experiencing the pressure (i.e. starvation and other acts verging upon torture) which the police of Russia make use of to extort confessions from political prisoners.

Attached to the Revolutionary Association at Odessa was a youth of seventeen, named Goronovitch, belonging to one of the public schools. Whether correctly or not, the committee imagined him to be acting as a spy for the Government, and determined to put him out of the way. Accordingly, one evening, in the autumn of 1877, as he was taking a walk on the outskirts of Odessa, he was set upon by men, and his head almost beaten to a jelly, after which, with diabolical cruelty, altogether Russian in its conception, the Nihilists poured vitriol over the wounds. Strange to say, Goronovitch survived this terrible treatment. In the hospital he made disclosures which were deemed so remarkable that as soon as he was convalescent he was sent to St. Petersburg to give evidence before General Mezentsoff. His appearance at the Third Department excited a shudder—he had no ears, eyes, or nose, and his hair was wholly burned away by vitriol, his head thus being like the scarified stump of a limb newly amputated, and having one solitary hole, drawn all awry, to serve as a mouth. To conceal his disfigurement the police made a hood that covered the head down to the chin, and left only an aperture for the mouth. The result of his evidence was that three hundred persons were arrested, most of whom are still in prison awaiting trial at Odessa.

On the 16th August, two days before the arrival of the Czar at Nicolaieff, two gendarme officers, while waiting the arrivals on the steamboat pier, observed a young man whose appearance struck them as being suspicious. Him they arrested and conveyed to the police station, where he described himself as a Joseph Stchenansky, student. In his possession were found false passports, a revolver, dagger, and a slip of paper with the address—"Engineer street, No. 10—ask for student Bashko." Proceeding thither, the gendarmes found Wittenberg, the Jew, and Logovenko, the boatman, preparing a Voltaic battery and other apparatus for the Czar's assassination. Enough dynamite was discovered to have blown up an ironclad.

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A TALE OF THE TIMES.

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

CHAPTER XXXIII.—(Continued.)

As soon as Fanny's toilette—never a very elaborate one—was completed, she hurried to Maude's room. After tapping gently, she entered, and found her cousin slowly pacing the floor, trying to recover some part, at least, of her wonted equanimity. Gently Fanny called her by her name, and stole her arm round her waist; but Maude's only reply was a burst of tears.

"Maude darling," whispered Fanny, more softly still, "what is the matter? I cannot tell you how I have been longing to ask you; but I was afraid to come in. Why did you run out of the drawing-room so quickly?"

There was no answer.

"Listen, Maude. Hitherto we have had no secrets from each other. Shall we begin now—now that we have only three more short days to spend together? Will you not tell me what it is that grieves you, and let me comfort you for the last, last time?"

Who could resist such a petition, especially as the little pleader enforced it with kiss after kiss? Certainly not Maude; and, seated on a sofa, veiled by the quiet twilight, she whispered the story of her conversation with the doctor.

"Poor Dr. O'Meara!" said Fanny, as she concluded. "Do you know, Maude, I always suspected this. You may depend upon it, darling, that was the reason he left Ballycross so suddenly. I understand it all now."

"Yes," said Maude faintly; "he says so himself."

"Poor Dr. O'Meara!" repeated Fanny. "Well, Maude, you ought to feel highly honoured. I have never in my life met a man who so perfectly realises my ideal of what a man should be. How truly I wish you could return his affection! But I suppose these things are beyond our power to control."

The head beside her bowed so very low, and the clasp on her arm was tightened so suddenly, that a light broke upon Fanny, notwithstanding the increasing darkness.

"I cannot imagine," she continued, after a short pause, "how you can be indifferent to him; and to tell you the truth, Maude, I do not think you are. I begin to suspect that you like the doctor quite as much as he likes you."

Once more there was silence; but though the grasp on her arm grew tighter than ever, Fanny tried in vain to catch a glimpse of the face beside her.

"After all, though," she observed at length; "I suppose in these days the worth of a man and the direction of a woman's affections are only looked upon as dust in the balance. Whom Maude Neville loves or does not love signifies little. It is the proud, rich, and beautiful heiress of Neville Court who has to be considered; and she looks upon Richard O'Meara as in every way unworthy of her."

A sarcasm from the sweet lips of Fanny Neville was something so unusual that its very novelty gave it effect. No sooner were the words uttered than an indignant repudiation of such sentiments burst from her cousin's lips. It was followed by a speech, very incoherent certainly, and yet in sum and substance the same as Portia's, declaring that

"for him

She would be trebled twenty times herself;
A thousand times more fair, ten thousand times
More rich";

and yet, even then, consider that she had given nothing, or very little, in return for the treasure of such a man's affection.

What more she might have said was suddenly cut short by the dinner-bell; and after bathing her eyes, and applying a little friendly *poudre de riz* to certain tell-tale marks on her cheeks and brow, Maude descended, with her usual quiet and stately step, to the dining-room. As may well be imagined, there was plenty to talk about, and as there were four persons to maintain the conversation, three of whom were in excellent spirits, besides Maude and the doctor, the unusual abstraction of the latter passed unnoticed. Both, however, were greatly relieved when Mrs. Carew rose; and as soon as the ladies found themselves outside the dining-room door, Maude hurried away from the others, ran up-stairs, and again took refuge in her own room. Such unusual conduct naturally excited Mrs. Carew's attention, and as soon as they had reached the drawing-room, Fanny told her all. She had just finished her story when the object of it entered the room, looking very calm and quiet, though exceedingly pale; and a few minutes after, the sound of approaching footsteps told them that the gentlemen had risen from table, and were about to leave.

"Never in my life have I seen a more lovely moonlight evening," exclaimed Father Donovan, as, followed by his nephew and O'Meara, he entered the drawing-room. "Truly to-night we may say 'the heavens declare the glory of God and the firmament His handiwork!'" Notwithstanding all the lights that are burning at this end of the room, it shines quite plainly through the white blinds at the other; you must all come and look at it," and as he spoke he crossed the room and drew one of the blinds up. They all followed him as he had desired, and for a few moments stood grouped round the window, looking out upon the landscape that stretched away before them, beautiful as dreamland in its soft silver radiance.

Maude, who was longing to get away from everybody in the world, was the first to steal out of the circle, and Fanny soon followed and seated herself beside her. She had just proposed a game of chess, thinking it might serve to divert her cousin's thoughts from the subject that engrossed them, when Father Donovan approached and

asked Maude to play him that beautiful little impromptu that had charmed him so much. She rose to comply with his request, and in a moment the moonlight and everything else were forgotten by Fred, who was an ardent lover of music, and who, the instant he heard his uncle's words, bounded across the room and opened the piano. As we have already said, Maude was an exquisite performer, and her listeners, at whose request she played piece after piece, stood beside the piano, one of them at least lost in admiration. Not so Richard O'Meara; for, though Maude played a piece so well remembered that its plaintive melody had often haunted him during the last three years, so insensate did he seem to have grown that he never even turned his head or gave the slightest indication of attention. With his arms folded and his head slightly bent, he stood in the calm white rays of the moonlight, so still that, had not the quiver of his lips betrayed the deep emotions struggling in his breast, one might have said that he was the statue of a man.

"Dr. O'Meara," said a gentle voice beside him.

He turned and started, for he thought they had all long since left the window and that he was standing there alone.

"Dr. O'Meara,"—and, as he turned, the soft, dark eyes of Mrs. Carew looked into his,—"I wish to say a few words to you about something you said to Maude this afternoon."

For an instant the doctor drew himself up, and an almost haughty expression curled his lip that seemed to say, if he had committed himself, he would not be called to account for it by a third person. In an instant, however, the emotion had passed away, and the doctor, bowing his head in reply to her, quietly waited for what was to follow.

"You will, I fear, consider it strange that I should thus allude to a matter that I know must be a very painful one; but I do so because I see that thus alone I can prevent a serious misunderstanding. I hear from Fanny that you gave Maude to understand this afternoon that she has long been the object of your deepest affections. Will you tell me in plain, candid terms what the barrier is that lies between you?"

"My dear Mrs. Carew, need you ask?" cried the doctor. "What have I to offer Miss Neville in exchange for all that she is and has? A many-sided barrier of disparity lies between us, to say nothing of a still greater one—her indifference to me."

"Supposing both these barriers could be removed," suggested Mrs. Carew, with a smile that the doctor felt inclined to resent as misplaced and tantalising in the extreme.

"Forgive me if I say that such a supposition is simply an idle one."

"Still, for supposition's sake, let me make it," returned Mrs. Carew, with the same smile.

"Then, of course, you insist on supposing a happiness too great for words to utter or for— His voice became suddenly choked with emotion and he could say no more.

"I am afraid you are beginning to think that I have sought you only to trouble you, Dr. O'Meara; but you must believe better things of me," said Mrs. Carew kindly. "First of all, let me say that, with regard to your first barrier, it is nothing more nor less than a myth. Hush! I know what I am saying," she continued, as the doctor tried to interrupt her. "You must first hear what I have to tell you, and then I will let you say what you choose. Four years ago, when Mr. Neville and Maude were visiting me in London, he and I had many conversations about her, and one morning he startled me by the following speech:—'It seems to me that every member of our family is at the present moment on the *qui vive* to find a suitable match for Maude. What they are in such a hurry for, I cannot imagine. I am sure at present the poor child is much better as she is; but their ideas are very different from mine. I should like to see her married to a good, plain, sensible man, who would take the estate in hand, as my brother, Sir Morcar, did, and make it what it was in his time. Now, with them, the great point is either rank or wealth, or the *summum bonum* both combined. To judge by the specimens they have lately proposed to me, I should say that my relations must have been searching the highways and byways of society for rich and well-born rascals. Fortunately, the child is in her old uncle's care, and with his consent she shall have none of them. Her father married for love, why should not she?' He then proceeded: 'There is a man living at Ballycross that, were it not for his religion, is just the one I would choose for her husband. He is very good, highly intelligent, and reaches, in short, my standard of a man. His descent is as good as her own, for he comes of a good old Catholic family that once owned a far wider domain than hers, but whose attachment to their religious faith made them poor, and afterwards kept them so. He is certainly not rich, but what does Maude want with money? It is, to my mind—and so it was to my brother's—one of the greatest privileges of wealth that it allows its possessor to wed without an eye to the main chance, as it is called, and, unfortunately, too often is, in these degenerate days. I like sometimes to fancy this marriage, though it is only the idle dream of a foolish old man. For it could never take place unless O'Meara would turn Protestant; and you might just as soon expect Croagh Patrick to pay London a visit. She should not have him without, for I hold mixed marriages in utter abhorrence, as the fruitful source of every evil; but if their religion were the same, and Maude liked him, if I had my will Dr. Richard O'Meara should be her husband.'" Here Mrs. Carew paused, for Maude's music had suddenly died away to a symphony so soft and low that it was difficult to speak without being overheard. After a time, the player struck up a grand triumphant march, and Mrs. Carew continued: "It seems to me that words such as these, spoken by one who was Maude's legal guardian and natural protector, are more than sufficient to justify me in saying that your first barrier was a myth. Of the second you mention, I can, of course, say nothing. Whether or no it exists, you must learn from the lips of Maude herself. I think I need hardly advise you to learn your fate as soon as possible, or remind you of the old adage, 'faint heart never won fair lady.'"

The rapid revulsion of feeling experienced by Richard O'Meara during Mrs. Carew's speech might have been read in the change of his countenance. We leave both to the imagination of our readers,

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as also what he might have said in reply, had time and opportunity been given him. His answer was destined to be nipped in the bud; for, with his usual ill-luck, just at this moment that unfortunate Fred Donovan blundered in upon the conversation, to ask the doctor what he thought of "that glorious thing Miss Neville had just played." Perhaps, however, after all, neither Mrs. Carew nor the doctor very much regretted the interruption. For the former had said quite as much as she intended, and certainly the latter had heard more than sufficient for one night's reflections. He soon after took his leave, on the excuse of the fatigue consequent on his journey; not, however, before he had whispered to Mrs. Carew that he should certainly call next morning.

He was as good as his word; for about noon he presented himself, and with an unusual flush on his cheek and a strange light in his eye asked for Miss Neville. Again he was shown into the long drawing-room, and again he and Maude had a conference, all to themselves, but with a very different result from that of the day before; for at the end of half-an-hour the doctor suddenly made his appearance, with the most radiant countenance possible, in the room where Mrs. Carew and Fanny were sitting, and, marching straight up to the former, shook both her hands, and kissed both her cheeks, and called her "mother." His entrance was the signal for Fanny to vanish, and in a moment she was by her cousin's side in the drawing-room. She had come prepared to ask a momentous question, but she had no need to ask it. Something she saw at a first glance was answer sufficient to it at once, for on one of the fingers of Maude's pretty white hand gleamed the diamond ring that Richard O'Meara had always worn in memory of his mother.

One fine summer morning, in the year of grace 1871, a very simple wedding took place in Ballycross. Homely were the festivities, unostentatious the toilettes, and the bridegroom by no means either handsome, rich, or young. And yet, as the blushing bride, leaning on the arm of her bappy husband, stepped from the porch of the little church upon the pathway strewn with flowers, a golden radiance brightened the scene as the angels beheld it and blessed it. God himself was that day binding together and blessing till death two faithful and loving Catholic hearts in that union unclouded and perfect—a truly Catholic marriage.

[THE END.]

EDUCATION IN THE MIDDLE AGES.

WE take the following from the Appendix to the sixth volume of Montalembert's "Monks of the West;" Authorised Translation, p. 584:—

Certain writers of the last century, and of the present one, have desired to make their readers believe (and their object may easily be guessed) that the medieval monks only instructed in their abbeys children destined to the religious life, and that the noble classes were proud of remaining without any literary culture. His Eminence Cardinal Pitra, in his *History of St. Leger*, has proved the falsity of this view. He there makes it evident—1. That under the Frankish King Clotaire II., St. Chlodulphe, who afterwards became Bishop of Metz, had been brought up with St. Leger at the school for the great vassals, and, "as belonged to his rank, and according to the custom of the sons of nobles, he is sent to school and instructed in liberal studies, *ut par erat et ut NOBILITUM FILIIS FIERI SOLET, scholis traditur et LIBERALIBUS LITTERIS docendus exhibetur.*"—(Vit. S. Leodeg., c. 3, Act. SS. O.B.) 2. That St. Landebert, from his infancy, *a prima fere ætate*, had been under the care of learned men and historians *ad viros sapientes et storicos.* (Vit. S. Land 6, c. 2, *ibid.*, Sect. ii.) 3. That St. Wandrille (Vit., c. 2, *ibid.*), in the character of a noble, had received the noble education—that in which military history and ancient literature were taught, and which was imbued with Christian principles, as well as with those of profane learning, *militariibus gestis de antiquis disciplinis, QUIPPE UT NOBILISSIMUS, nobiliter educatus, et crescentibus sanctæ vitæ moribus cunctisque mundanarum rerum disciplinis imbutus, &c.*

These facts, moreover, are proved by every page of medieval history; and in our days the strongest evidences of them have been accumulated. But as the absurd formula, "Being a gentleman he did not know how to sign his name," is often repeated, even in histories meant for young people: we beg leave to do justice upon it here, first by pointing out the texts quoted by Mabillon, Ziegelbauer, and their contemporaries, and then by appealing, as to the facts, to the opinion of the most competent modern writers.

A passage of Eckhard of St. Gall, brought to light by Dom Pitra, shows that there were in the monasteries two kinds of schools—one for children intended for the cloister (oblats); the other where the sons of nobles and princes came to study, *exteriorem in qua magnatum nobiliumque liberi fingeantur.* (Brouwer, *Antiquit., Fuldens.* p. 36.) Here is Eckhard's text, which shows very clearly the distinction that existed between the clerks sent by the bishops and the young nobles intended to return to the world: "After a short time they are sent to the cloister school with the B. Notker, and the other children who follow the monastic rule *traduntur post breve tempus SCHOLÆ CLAUSTRI, cum B. Nothero et cum cæteris, MONACHICI HABITUS pueris. Exteriores vero, id est canonicæ, Isoni cum Salomone et ejus comparibus.*" (Vit. S. Notkeri, c. 7.)

The *nutriti*, among whom were the sons of dukes, counts, and seigneurs, had a free choice between a knightly career in the world and the life of a monk in the cloister. Men of the highest merit were to be found in both. Thus we have no reason to be astonished with M. Charles de Rémusat that the historians of the twelfth century relate how the young nobles left their paternal castles in crowds, to go and live in huts built of branches on the banks of the Arjusou, whether Abelard had transported his school (see Cousson, *Hist. des peuples Bretons*, vol. ii. p. 555.) No one will suppose, surely, that these young nobles gathered round a philosophic theologian were men without literary culture. Knowing, however, how tenacious some historical falsehoods are in France, M. Leopold

Delisle, the learned director of the National Library, has thought it necessary to publish a dissertation to prove that it is absolutely false that the feudal nobility "ever systematically repelled the very elements of instruction."

The author commences by examining some important works, composed at this period, on the education of the nobles. What do these works say? that "the children of nobles have need of acquiring extensive information, and that they should be familiarised with literature from their youth." (Vincent de Beauvais.) That the sons of nobles ought to have three masters,—one to teach the mysteries of religion; one "skilled in science, and especially in the science of grammar, that he may teach how to speak Latin, to read, to hear, and to understand, which is very expedient for the sons of kings and of great lords;" the third, of noble race, and an experienced knight, "that he may teach them how to behave themselves and to converse among great and small, princes and prelates, knights, monks, and ordinary people." (Gilles de Romme.)

Certainly this is a programme which might be accepted in our own days, by the most rigid pedagogue.

But do facts agree with theories? M. Delisle has no doubt of it. "The list would be very long," he says, "of the barons and nobles, who in the middle ages cultivated, with more or less brilliancy, history, jurisprudence, and poetry. The multitude of remarkable persons of those times—statesmen, warriors, ministers—who were drawn from the ranks of the nobility, is by itself enough to settle the question."

However, as large crosses take the place of signatures in deeds of the eleventh and twelfth centuries, it has been concluded that the nobles could not write. This is a great error, easily refuted by the following fact: The custom of placing a signature upon deeds, missives, &c., did not exist during most of the middle ages; thus not one of St. Louis's numerous letters is signed, and yet it is quite certain that he knew how to write!

The good lord of Joinville, Seneschal of Champagne, wrote very well, as is proved by a curious document discovered by M. Chazaud, keeper of the archives of the Department of the Allier.

Bertrand du Guesclin, who has been represented as the most illiterate of knights; Talbot, Labire, Dunois, and many others, did not in any way deserve the reputation for ignorance which they have gained. The custom of signing deeds is comparatively modern. Sovereigns only began to practice it in the time of Charles V.; and Philippe de Mézières complains bitterly of it, saying that a sovereign "ought to address autograph letters only to his relations, to the Pope, and to foreign potentates." It seems, then, that whatever may have been said or written, we must acknowledge the falsity of the famous formula, "He declared that he did not know how to write, as he was a gentleman." In the Fifteenth Century, in Bretagne, the *notaires-passe*, who, it would seem, must have known how to write, were all of gentle birth, and it was the same in Dauphiné (*La Roque, Traité de la noblesse*, c. cxlviii., edition of 1710).

M. Delisle unhesitatingly concludes, as M. de la Borderie and M. A. de Courson had previously done, "that the nobles in the middle ages knew how to write, and that—the learned section of the clergy not included, they were not more ignorant than the members of other classes of society." (*La Borderie, Mélanges d'histoire et d'archéologie*, I. 60.)

SELF-CURE FOR INEBRIETY.

A PERSON afflicted with a craving for alcoholic liquor, says the Boston Traveller, can easily supply himself with the remedies used at nearly all inebriate asylums, and be his own physician at his own home without the necessary expense and publicity of visiting any reformatory institution. His laboratory need contain only a small quantity of cayenne pepper, a pot of concentrated extract of beef, and a few grains of bromide of potassium. When the desire for alcoholic drink recurs, make a tea from the cayenne pepper, as strong as can be taken with any degree of comfort, sweeten it with milk and sugar, and drink. This tea will supply the same place that a glass of liquor would fill, and will leave no injurious effect behind. Repeated daily as often as the appetite returns, it will be but a few days before the sufferer will have become disgusted with the taste of the pepper, and with the appearance of this disgust disappears the love of liquor. This fact is proven every day. The extract of beef is to be made into beef tea according to the directions on the pot, in quantities as may be needed for the time being, and furnishes a cheap, easily digested and healthy nutriment, it being made, "to stay on the stomach," when heavy articles of food would be rejected. The bromide of potassium is to be used carefully, and only in case of extreme nervousness, the dose being from fifteen to twenty grains, dissolved in water. This is a public exhibit of the method of treatment adopted at the inebriate asylums. In addition thereto, the drinking man should surround himself with influences which tend to make him forget the degrading associations of the bar-room, and lift him upward. He should endeavour, so far as his business vocations will permit, to sleep, bathe and eat regularly, and obey the laws of health. By the adoption of this course, energetically and sincerely, no man who has the will to reform can fail to do so. Hundreds and thousands can attest the truth of these statements.

A correspondent of the *Times* who attempted to cross the Russian frontier without a passport, in the hope of witnessing the reception of the Emperor William at Alexandrovno, was immediately sent back on to German territory by a scandalised gendarme. The correspondent was unable to learn anything further than that the two Emperors had met on the most affectionate terms, and from his description it would seem that the Russian troops who guarded the Czar were most effusive in their demonstrations of affection for everything German. He mentions a fact of considerable interest—namely, that the German Kaiser had been preceded by a few days by the illustrious Moltke, who had been in secret conference with the Czar and his advisers.

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 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; pos-
 sessing in a considerable degree that agreeable
 fragrance that characterises genuine Port.
 They do not contain impurities of any kind
 The perfect freeness of these Wines from
 every kind of impurity, the proportion of
 Sugar and Alcohol which they contain being
 quite characteristic of unadulterated, unmani-
 pulated Wine, together with their rich frag-
 rance, 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 acknow-
 ledged to be the finest Hotel in the Australasian
 Colonies, both as regards extent of accommo-
 dation and the perfection of its appointments.

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

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

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

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

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

Commodious Stabling attached to the Hotel.
 Luncheon Daily at 1 o'clock.

D. PINKERTON,

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER,

OCTAGON,

DUNEDIN,

(Next Athenaeum.)

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 busi-
 ness part of the Port, and is within one
 minute's walk of the Railway Station and
 Steamboat Wharf. It has underwent a
 thorough renovation, and can now offer
 accommodation second to none in Otago.

QUEEN'S ARMS HOTEL,

PRINCES STREET SOUTH,

DUNEDIN,

M. MOLONEY, PROPRIETOR.

First-class accommodation for Travellers
 and Boarders.

Terms Moderate.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS

OF THE PATENT STOPPERED

AERATED WATERS.

T H O M P S O N A N D C O.

Steam Aerated Water and Cordial Manufacturers.
 POLICE AND CHAWFORD STREETS, DUNEDIN.

AND

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

UNIVERSAL HOTEL.

MacLaggan street, Dunedin.

MRS. ANN PAVLEITCH, PROPRIETRESS

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

PARKSIDE BREWERY

CAVERSHAM,

DUNEDIN.

MCCARTHY AND FENTON,

(Late Brewer to Keast and McCarthy).
 ALE AND PORTER BREWERS AND
 BOTTLERS.

JOHN TUNNAGE

Wholesale and Retail
 FISHMONGER,
 PRINCES STREET SOUTH,
 DUNEDIN.

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 Garrkirk Fire Brick Co.,
 Glasgow.

W. M. WHITE,

Kensington, Dunedin.
 Office: 10, Battray Street, Dunedin.

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOLS, DUNEDIN.

THE annual breaking-up took place in these schools on Friday last, in the presence of his Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese, who distributed the prizes, the rev. clergy of Dunedin, and a number of gentlemen belonging to the Catholic congregation. The hall in which the ceremonies were carried on was very prettily decorated for the occasion, and a quantity of maps, drawings, and examination papers executed by the boys was presented for the approval of the visitors. A map of New Zealand, drawn by Master Cameron, of Nokomai, and a female's head surrounded by a wreath, executed by Master R. Norman, were especially admired. The examination papers were of singular excellence, exhibiting the utmost attention to calligraphy, neatness, and correctness in every respect. They were on every subject taught in the schools, book-keeping, grammar, geography, history, composition, &c., &c. We were particularly pleased to find Irish history made so marked an object of study. On the entry of his Lordship the Bishop, the following programme was begun and gone through with by the pupils, who for the performance of their parts ascended each in turn a platform erected in the centre of the hall, with the exception of those young gentlemen who performed on the pianoforte, which occupied a place beneath and in front of the platform, and the singing class, which was stationed to the side. Overture (pianoforte), Master A. Court, a very nicely executed arrangement of "Partant pour la Syrie;" prologue, "Kind Friends," well and distinctly pronounced by Master J. Macedo; chorus, "The last Rose," by the singing-class, in good time and with proper spirit; reading, "Golden Advice," by Master C. Meenan, given with very good expression and clearness; violin solo, "Tis but a Faded Flower," by Master C. Lynne, a young gentleman who displays a genuine taste for music and good promise of future excellence; dialogue, "Hubert and Arthur," by Masters W. Philp and C. McMahon, given with correctness and understanding of the nature of the scene; pianoforte solo, "The Flower Gatherers," by Master J. Scanlan, a very pretty piece, executed with much expression and good execution; chorus, "Some Folks," by the junior singing class, given with spirit; recitation, "Mary Queen of Scots," by Master W. King, with feeling and distinctness; violin solo, "Silver Threads among the Gold," by Master E. Carroll, who shows a good power over his instrument, and promises to become an accomplished musician; reading, "Handy Andy," by Master F. Walker, a young gentleman who evidently possesses a vast fund of quiet humour, and has a fine ear for the brogue; he gave Andy with immense effect; chorus, "Music in the Air," by the singing class; solo, pianoforte, "Happy be thy Dreams," by Master A. Court, very prettily played; recitation, "Modern Logic," given with much drollery by Master W. Philp; reading, "Irish Peasantry," by Master W. O'Connell, with good emphasis and intelligence; song, "Kiss me Mother," by Master W. King; this song, which was unaccompanied, was sung with wonderful correctness, and with feeling and sweetness; pianoforte solo, Master J. Scanlan, also very creditably played; song, "Weights and Measures," by Master C. Lynne; this young gentleman's musical talents were again made very evident, and, in addition, his sense of the comic well expressed; recitation, "Tell's Address to the Mountebanks," by Master J. Purcell, very well delivered; scene from "Julius Caesar," in which several young gentlemen took part with extremely good effect; recitation, "Hodge and the Vicar," by Master J. Scanlan, who entered with spirit into the humour of the scene described; song, "We Meet Again," by Master F. Walker.

The Bishop then ascended the platform and distributed the prizes and certificates of merit to those lads who had been fortunate enough to win them. In awarding the scholarship, £10, gift of the Most Rev. Dr. Moran, his Lordship said that the boy, P. Sullivan, who had won this last year, gained 98 per cent. of all possible number of marks. He would have been entitled to the scholarship, this year also had it been allowable for him to contest it, but the school could not afford this yet. His Lordship hoped the time would come when such might be the case, but it had not yet arrived. The average gained by the boy to whom he alluded would, however, show how well he had improved on his last year's success. The number of boys, too, who had gained certificates of merit, for which 70 per cent. of all possible number of marks were necessary, spoke highly of the school. The progress of the pupils had been most gratifying. The boy who had won the scholarship, J. Purcell, had received 87 per cent. of all possible number of marks. When the distribution was concluded, his Lordship addressed a few words to the gentlemen present, which will be found in our leading columns. He then spoke to the boys respecting the advantages of good behaviour, recommending them to pursue it during their holidays, and finally dismissed them until January 19th. We append the

PRIZE LIST.

SENIOR ROOM.

Early and Regular Attendance.—First Division: Class A—Thos. Wall, Thomas Meade, and Edward Hayes, prize, equal; Thomas Gunning, Robert Norman, Patrick Walsh, James Purcell, John McCormick, J. Reilly, John Scanlan, James Ahern, Con O'Connell, hon. mention. Class B—J. Wilson, W. Wilson, W. O'Connell, prize, equal; A. Sullivan, J. Cummins, F. Hall, J. Hally, hon. mention. Second Division: Class A—F. Meenan, prize; J. Cousins, J. M'Ilroy, C. M'Mahon, S. Cronin, Patrick O'Brien, hon. mention. Class B—A. O'Brien, prize; J. Kelly, T. M'Namara, J. Pledger, W. Pearson, hon. mention.

Home Lessons.—(Christian Doctrine, Expositor, Grammar, Geography).—First Division: Class A—T. Gunning, prize; P. Walsh, E. Hayes, P. Sullivan, J. Reilly, C. Meenan, C. O'Connell, J. McCormick, hon. mention. Class B—W. O'Connell, prize; A. Sullivan, F. Hall, J. Cummins, J. Wilson, J. Hally, hon. mention. Second Division: Class A—J. Cousins, prize; C. M'Mahon, J. M'Ilroy, S. Cronin, T. Duffy, C. Lynne, F. Meenan, hon. mention. Class B—A. O'Brien, prize; J. Sheedy, C. Fotherill, D. Falkner, hon. mention.

Reading.—First Division—H. J. Purcell and C. Meenan (equal), prize; T. Meade, W. O'Connell, J. Scanlan, hon. mention. Second

Division—B. Verey and Pat. Drumm (equal), prize; J. Golden, P. Keogh, S. Cronin, hon. mention.

Writing.—Excellence—P. Sullivan, prize. Marks for Term: First Division—J. Wilson, prize; J. Hally, C. Meenan, J. Cummins, J. Ahern, hon. mention. Second Division—P. O'Brien, prize; B. Verey, J. Cousins, A. O'Brien, hon. mention.

Arithmetic.—First Division—P. Sullivan, prize; J. Purcell, T. Gunning, W. Mulrooney, hon. mention. Second Division—J. Hally, prize; E. Hayes, E. Carroll, J. Ahern, hon. mention. Third Division—F. Murphy, prize; J. Cousins, H. M'Donald, W. Wilson, hon. mention.

English.—First Division—W. Perrin, prize; P. Sullivan, J. Purcell, H. M'Cormick, T. Meade, hon. mention. Second Division—Robert Norman, prize; T. Griffen, W. King, J. Ahern, J. Keir, and P. Walsh, hon. mention.

Book-keeping—J. Reilly and T. Gunning, equal, prize; W. Mulrooney, J. Day, J. M'Cormick, James Purcell, and H. M'Cormick, hon. mention.

English Composition.—First Division—J. Purcell and P. Sullivan, equal, prize; T. Meade, J. Reilly, T. Gunning, J. Day, and F. Griffen. Second Division—P. Walsh, prize; R. Norman, W. O'Connell, and J. Keir, hon. mention.

History.—First Division—P. Sullivan, prize; J. Purcell, H. M'Cormick, W. Perrin, and J. Scanlan, hon. mention. Second Division—E. Carroll prize; R. Norman, P. Walsh, and W. King, hon. mention.

Geometry.—First Division—P. Sullivan, prize; J. Day, H. McCormick, hon. mention. Second Division—J. M'Cormick, prize; R. Norman, W. King, T. Meade, and J. Scanlan, hon. mention.

Drawing.—First Division—H. M'Cormick, prize; R. Norman, P. Sullivan, J. Purcell, J. Reilly, and J. Keir, hon. mention. Second Division—S. Cronin, prize; W. Pearson, J. Hally, J. Hegarty, hon. mention.

Mapping—E. Cameron, prize; T. Gunning, P. Sullivan, H. McCormick, and J. M'Cormick, hon. mention.

Latin—C. Meenan, prize; P. Sullivan, T. Meade, hon. mention. Class Singing—W. King, prize; F. Walker, R. Norman, hon. mention.

Recitation—F. Walker and C. M'Mahon, equal, prize. Dux of School.—P. Sullivan, silver medal (gift of Dr. Murphy).

Scholarship Prize.—£10, gift of Most Rev. Dr. Moran awarded to J. Purcell, who received 87 per cent of total possible number of marks. H. M'Cormick gained 77 per cent; T. Gunning, 74 per cent; W. Perrin, 73 per cent; J. Reilly 72 per cent; and J. Day and T. Meade, each 70 per cent, of total possible number of marks.

Certificates of merit were granted in the following subjects for 70 per cent and over of the total possible number of marks:—Arithmetic—P. Sullivan, and J. Purcell.

Book-keeping—P. Sullivan, P. Walsh, W. Mulrooney, J. M'Cormick, Thomas Gunning, J. Purcell, J. Day, J. Reilly, H. M'Cormick, C. Meenan, T. Meade, J. Ahern.

Geography—H. M'Cormick, P. Sullivan, C. Meenan, J. Reilly. English Grammar and Analysis—W. Perrin, P. Sullivan, J. Purcell, H. M'Cormick, T. Meade, C. Meenan, J. Scanlan.

English Composition—P. Sullivan, J. Purcell, J. Reilly, T. Meade, T. Gunning, J. Day, C. Meenan, J. M'Cormick, W. Perrin, J. Scanlan, F. Griffen.

History—P. Sullivan, W. Perrin, J. Purcell. Geometry—P. Sullivan, J. Day, H. M'Cormick.

Christian Doctrine—P. Sullivan, H. McCormick, P. Walsh, W. Perrin, J. Reilly, T. Meade, T. Gunning, J. Day, J. Purcell, J. Ahern, T. Wall, F. Griffen, J. McCormick, and J. Scanlan.

JUNIOR ROOM.

Home Lessons—R. Miller, prize; J. Carr and G. Jeffrey, hon. mention.

Writing—J. Carr, prize; J. Smith and R. M'Donald hon. mention.

Reading—H. Jew, prize; J. Deaker and H. Corden, hon. mention.

Good Conduct—J. Geffrey, prize; R. Millar, J. Carr, J. O'Connor, and G. Ahern, hon. mention.

GOD help the poor! The following are the official statistics concerning one tenement house (one of many) in the Sixth Ward of New York:—

Number of persons in the house	349
Number of families	74
Number of deaths in one year	18
Number of persons sick at one time	115

In the Sixth Ward the yearly death-rate seldom falls below 30 in a thousand; 17 in a thousand, it will be remembered, is the standard death-rate in a healthy population. In some years the rate in this ward has been as high as 40. These results must be expected when human herding is common, such as would not be allowed among cattle. And yet our social system is said to be healthy.—*Pilot*.

Both in Norway and Sweden the women preponderate over the men. At the last census of Norway in 1875, the total population was 1,817,000, of which 886,000 were males and 931,000 females, being at the rate of 488 males and 512 females to every 1000 of the population. In Sweden the proportion of births is at the rate of 511 boys to 489 girls out of the 1000; but the mortality is in favour of the females, for the census returns of 1876 showed 486 men to 514 women out of every 1000 of the population.

The Silesian *Volkszeitung* mentions a fact which, previous to Dr. Falk's educational reforms, would have been reckoned impossible. On the anniversary of the battle of Sedan, at the usual religious service at Kattowitz, a young teacher, and to conduct his class to church. He refused to occupy the first place in the procession of school children, alleging that he did not know in what part of the church the children were to be placed, because he himself had never been to church in his life. Can we be surprised at the rapid disintegration of Protestantism which is going on in Prussia, when the education of the rising generation is intrusted to such hands?

CALEDONIAN SOCIETY OF OTAGO.

EIGHTH

ANNUAL GRAND GATHERING.

JANUARY 1ST, 2ND, AND 3RD, 1880,

Commencing at 11 o'clock.

£580 GIVEN IN PRIZES.

Running, £190; Bands, £75; Walking, £40; Dancing, £66; Wrestling, £90; Hammer Putting and Caber, £38; Bagpipe Music, £29; Leaping and Vaulting, £19; Quoiting, £11; Bicycle Race, £10; Pony Races, £12.

Entries for Running, Walking, and Band Competition must be made at the Society's Office, Albert Buildings, Princes street, not later than 5 p.m., on Saturday, 20th December. All other entries not later than 5 p.m. on Monday, 29th December.

Handicaps for the first day will be declared not later than Saturday, 27th December, at 8 p.m. Acceptances till 5 p.m., 29th December.

Entry money for the Caledonian and Dunedin Handicaps, 6s; acceptances, 4s. Walking and Consolation Handicaps—entry, 3s; acceptances, 2s. Pony Races—entry, 5s; Bands, 20s. All other events, 2s 6d. Youths, 1s.

For full particulars, see programme.

GEORGE WATSON,

Secretary and Treasurer.

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 8½ for Josephines (Gant's Rouillon genuine). These are not fictitious prices, merely advertised to attract attention, but genuine regular prices with us, and which cannot be bought at any other house in these Colonies for the same money. We are always glad to show our goods without pressing you to purchase. Come and see for yourselves.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

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

Call and examine, go away and compare, and buy from the Cheapest.

EVANS & CO.,

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

PROFESSOR GUSSCOTT
THE GREAT AMERICAN HERBALIST,

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

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

Woolston, May 14th, 1879.

To Professor Gusscott,

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

FREDERICK JOHNS,

(Signed) In the presence of

Mr. Mumford,
Shopkeeper, Manchester street South,
Mr. J. 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

OUR MELBOURNE LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

MELBOURNE, 10th December 1879.

The great Reform Bill has been snuffed out. The Government were defeated on the measure last Thursday night, as they failed to obtain the statutory majority in accordance with the Constitution Act. There was intense excitement during the evening. The discussion was not on the motion for the third reading of the Bill, but on Mr. Munro's amendment to substitute an elective chamber, based on a £10 ratepayer franchise, for the nominee Upper House proposed by the Government. Mr. Munro spoke with authority, as he had just tested the popularity of the question (Mr. Berry's only standard of fitness in legislation). Some three weeks since, at a noisy meeting at Carlton, called by Mr. Munro for the discussion of the Reform Bill, he did not get a fair hearing though in his own constituency. The meeting was packed by Government supporters. Next day he resigned his seat, offered himself for re-election and was returned by a sweeping majority. Mr. Munro argued that his return was a condemnation of nomineeism, and advised the Ministry to expunge it from their measure. The Premier, who is wont to talk of "the great heart of the people," "their grand intelligence," etc., took a new rôle on this occasion. He admitted that if the electors were asked "are you in favour of nomineeism?" they would say "no"; "but this," added Mr. Berry "is the foolish prejudices of the masses." "Politicians should not yield to prejudice but, should instruct the masses." Just before the division an extraordinary scene took place. Mr. Tytherleigh, member for Normandy, who was perfectly intoxicated, made his appearance surrounded by a contingent of Government supporters led by Major Smith. As Mr. Tytherleigh had proclaimed his intention of voting for the Opposition Messrs. Bent and Gaunson went to claim him, but were resisted by brute force by Sir Bryan O'Loghlen and the Major. At this half-a-dozen Opposition members rushed across to assist Messrs. Bent and Gaunson. Matters began to look very serious indeed and a free fight appeared imminent over the prostrate body of Mr. Tytherleigh when Mr. Bent and his followers retreated from the combat, and Mr. Tytherleigh was literally carried across the floor of the House and propped up on the Government benches, where he sat with his fingers to his nose making what the boys call a "lunar" at his former friends. In spite of Mr. Tytherleigh's abduction, and the fact that Mr. Lyell and Mr. Purves, Oppositionists were absent from the colony the Government had only a majority of five. This defeat placed the Government in an awkward position, and various were the rumours next day as to what they were going to do. Resignation was talked of, but our present rulers are not the men to resign. I think they will rather act like the man who was found by the guard travelling without a ticket in the train, and was kicked out. At the next station the guard found the man in another carriage and again forcibly ejected him. Station after station this game was carried on until the guard grew angry and exclaimed, "I say, my man, how long is this game going to last?" "Till the end of my journey, Sir, if I can stand kicking so long."

There is nothing sacred to a Victorian Liberal, particularly if he be a Minister of the Crown. The other evening Mr. Longmore made a scandalous attack on the late Mr. Justice Fellows. "The foulest things ever done in the colony, said the Minister of Lands "were perpetrated by the late judge." "In the gold stealing case and the sheep stealing case heard at Sandhurst he gave the most dishonest sentences ever passed." The late Mr. Fellows was the most distinguished jurist ever known in Australia, and in private life he was an upright and honourable gentleman. In politics he was not a "Liberal."

The Council of the Victorian branch of the British Medical Association has published its progress report on the Kew Lunatic Asylum. It tells a melancholy story. The building itself, which cost immense sums of money, is one of the most imposing edifices in or around Melbourne, and is beautifully situated in an extensive park; yet, according to this report, "the internal appearance and arrangements would do little credit to a workhouse." The overcrowding has been to such a fearful extent that patients are actually obliged to sleep in the earth closets. Ugly, ill-ventilated, bare, and repulsive! It would be a startling picture of an overcrowded gaol, and into this prison the insane are huddled without any occupation for their hands, or any distraction for their sick fancies. The report may well say that, "in its present state the Kew Asylum is a disgrace to the community." Dr. Paley, the Medical Superintendent, is exonerated from blame, as he has frequently urged on the Government the necessity of increased accommodation, but no attention was paid to his statements.

(Continuation next week.)

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—The agitation against the present land laws to which Mr. Grant Duff has been trusted to give the first impetus is a remarkable proof of the barrenness of ideas which characterizes the leaders of the Liberal party. It is grossly and palpably plagiarized from the movement which Mr. Gladstone began in 1868, and which carried his party back to power. The agricultural distress which has been gradually accumulating is taken to correspond to the uneasiness about the state of Ireland which the Fenian disturbances had produced. The concession by the Government of a Royal Commission of Inquiry is supposed to answer to Lord Mayo's unsuccessful attempt to satisfy the moderate portion of the Irish Roman Catholics. Just as Mr. Gladstone then announced that more drastic measures were required, and carried the great bulk of the country with him, so the Liberal leaders are now declaring that mere investigation of the causes of distress is not needed and will lead to nothing, and that which is required is a sweeping reform of the law of land. With this watchword it is expected that the Liberal party will march triumphantly back to office, and there give effect to as many as the country will suffer of Mr. Gladstone's thirty and odd measures of revolution, until they have legislated themselves back into opposition.

THE STATE OF RUSSIA.

The *Daily News* special correspondent at St. Petersburg writes:—

St. Petersburg is never agreeable in the summer; but, so far as I can observe, it is made no more disagreeable by the recent extraordinary police measures. The theory of passports assumes, of course, that every person is a suspected person. For the existence of one possible malefactor all innocent travellers are oppressed by regulations designed to secure the detection and arrest of that malefactor; but all the measures of precaution adopted in civilised society for the prevention of crime are burdens more or less upon people who are not criminals. It is only a question of degree; and while in Russia the burden is heavier here now than it was before the recent events, the routine to which travellers are subjected is exactly the same that it was a year ago, or five years ago, or ten. Nay, the actual change in what concerns them is much less than at Berlin. The authorities of the German capital introduced the system of passports after Nobiling's attempt, which was a decided innovation, and the less excusable, since Berlin was in possession of a trustworthy police, and a society which still remained perfectly sound. I say nothing of the Russian measures which concern more particularly the Russians themselves, affecting the right of domicile, the privilege of writing, speaking, printing, the liberty of personal movement, and the like. Their adoption is a purely domestic affair, and English critics of Russia would do well to remember that England would be the first country in the world to resent outside criticism of its home policy. The right of self-preservation is as sacred a duty of the State of the Czar as any other State. When sudden and great dangers arise they must be met by adequate measures; and the determination of what is adequate, and therefore what is absolutely indispensable, is perhaps as easy to the statesmen on the Neva as to newspaper critics in Fleet street. And if fairness towards Russia were not too much to expect of some at least of those critics, one might observe that it is decidedly unfair to ascribe bad faith in advance to everything done here. Well, I have come up here myself to see with my own eyes, and my testimony, whatever it may be worth in other respects, is at least based on personal observation. The more I look about the more I am amazed at the reckless exaggeration of the stories which have been published. It is doubtless inconvenient to be a suspected, still more to be a convicted, Russian; but the tourist who comes here with his heart in his mouth, expecting to find a city groaning under military law, to have his steps dogged by spies, to be tenderly put to bed at ten o'clock by the police, in short to be subjected to any more restraint than was formerly the case, will be early undeceived. Life in the streets, or in the hotels, or in the cafés, is as free as ever. There is no difficulty in getting a supper at the restaurants at one o'clock, or even at two in the morning. Even the institution which was most heartily denounced—that of house porters—is distinguished rather by its ludicrous inefficiency than by anything else. These novel guardians are most conscientiously asleep the whole time. Formerly the house door being locked, it was necessary to ring in order to obtain entrance; but now, the door being unlocked and the porter asleep outside, one can generally walk in undisturbed. The payment of these men is, of course, a heavy burden upon house owners, but the "Dvorniks" are not troublesome to respectable people. The most warlike place that one can see is the hotel of General Gourko, which is completely surrounded by soldiers and police, where every passer-by is sharply scrutinised, and access is extremely difficult. Drenfeln and Sorow are less strongly fortified, but even they never drive out without their escort of Cossacks.

PICTURES OF THE SACRED HEART.

A RECENT decision of the Sacred Congregation of Indulgences concerning pictures of the Sacred Heart is as follows: "It is stated in the acts of the Beatification of the Blessed Margaret Mary, as well as in her writings, that the image of the Sacred Heart of Jesus should be *sensibly* represented to the faithful, and in the picture, appear exteriorly upon the breast of the Divine Saviour. Blessed Margaret Mary declares that the Divine Heart was shone to her resplendent with the rays of light which came forth from it on all sides. She saw the wound which opened the heart, the crown of thorns which environed it, and the cross which surmounted it. She says that our Lord expressed to her the desire to see the image of His natural heart presented to the sight of the faithful, that it might soften the hardness of their hearts, declaring that it would be extremely agreeable to Him to be honoured under this image, and that He would repay such homage with the most abundant graces. However, there have been artists who have protested against this manner of representation, pretending that it is not conformable to the rules of art; they insinuate that our Lord should be presented in the act of indicating the wound in His side by His hand being placed upon the breast. But, however it may be with the rules of art, those images of our Saviour in which His most holy Heart is not seen exteriorly, although they may be pious, are not and cannot be called pictures of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. Such is *not* the image enriched with those indulgences which the Roman Pontiffs have accorded to those who pray before a picture of the Sacred Heart of Jesus."

Mrs. Endall, of New York, who is visiting friends at Michigan City probably will not fool again with a revolver. In handling a pistol which she had asked to see, she managed, without knowing it, to pull back the hammer, when, jokingly placing it to her head, she made some parting requests of her friends, as though about to take her own life, when all were horrified by the discharge of the weapon. She narrowly escaped a sudden and unexpected "taking-off," and was nearly scared to death as it was, the ball tearing a wicked hole in the floor behind her.

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 Watertights. 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 yourselves. At the **U. B. D.**

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

DUNEDIN CUP, 1880.

40 NOMINATIONS.
 Admission, £1.

First Prize	£250
Second Prize	150
Third Prize	100
Starters (divided)	150
Non-starters (divided)	350

£1,000

Crossed cheques to have 1s added for exchange. Two postage stamps required—one for reply and one for result.

Address:—

JOHN MORRISON,
 George street, Dunedin.

FOR SALE.

4000 ACRES in Macerewhenua district, near Oamaru; magnificent agricultural land, well cultivated; in farms to suit purchasers; easy terms.

700 acres in Waihao District, South Canterbury, in tussocks.

400 Acres in Waihao District, South Canterbury, in tussocks.

1,600 Acres, same District, cultivated and subdivided, with comfortable Family Residence.

50 Acres on Main North Road, 4½ miles from Oamaru.

Town and Suburban Sections in and adjoining Dunedin, Invercargill, Oamaru, and Palmerston.

Loans on Freehold Property negotiated.

FRANCIS FULTON,

Crawford-street,

Land and Estate Agent and Broker, under

Land Transfer Act.

CAREW & CO.

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

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.

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.

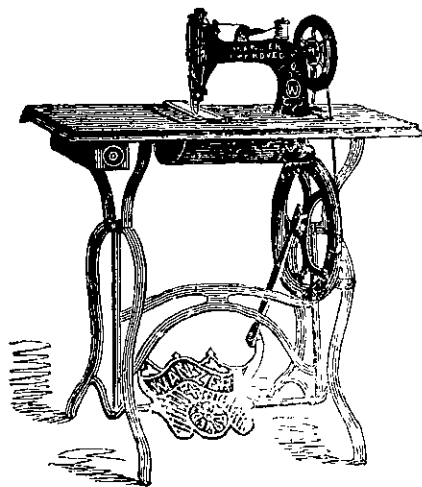
TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

THE NEW ZEALAND LOAN

AND MERCANTILE AGENCY COMPANY (Limited) are prepared to make liberal Cash Advances on WOOL, GRAIN, and all other kinds of PRODUCE placed in their hands for sale in the Colonies or the Home market; also on STOCK placed at their disposal, privately or by auction.

Full particulars may be obtained at the Company's Office,

Bond street, Dunedin.



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.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

NEW CASH DRAPERY AND CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,

CORNER GEORGE ST. AND MORAY PLACE.

NICHOLAS SMITH,
 (For the past ten years with Messrs. A. & T. INGLIS)

Begs respectfully to intimate to his numerous friends and the public generally that he has commenced business in the above centrally situated premises, and hopes, by attention to business, and keeping a

WELL SELECTED STOCK,

and Selling at the Lowest Possible Prices for CASH ONLY, to receive a large share of public support.

Note the Address—

N. SMITH,

CASH DRAPER AND CLOTHIER,

33, GEORGE STREET, CORNER MORAY PLACE,

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.

HIBERNIAN SOCIETY'S ANNUAL FETE

To be held at the
CALEDONIAN SOCIETY'S GROUNDS, KENSINGTON,
on
BOXING DAY, FRIDAY, DEC. 26th, 1879.

Sports to commence at Twelve o'clock sharp.

PROGRAMME:—

Handicappers, Messrs. W. Burke and J. Price; Starter, Mr. R. Carroll.
Hibernian Handicap, including Two Events, £12.

	Entrance.	1st Prize.	2nd do.	3rd do.
Youths' Handicap Race, 440 yds. hts. ...	1s 0d	15s	10s	5s
Hibernian Handicap—				
Entrance, 2s 6d; acceptance, 2s 6d:				
first distance, 220 yards. ...		£1	—	—
First, second, and third best aggregates in the two distances ...		£6	£3	£1
Wrestling—Collar and Elbow—(For middle weights, 12 stone and under). 2s 6d		£3	£1	—
Boys' Race (under 15 years) 220 yds ...	1s 0d	15s	10s	5s
Hibernian Handicap (second distance) 440 yards ...		£1	—	—
Irish Jig ...	2s 6d	£1	10s	—
Handicap Walking Match (2 miles) ...	2s 6d	£3	£2	£1
Wrestling, Cumberland Style ...	5s 0d	£6	£2	£1
Handicap Foot Race, 350 yds. (To be handicapped on the ground) ...	2s 6d	£3	£2	£1
Youths' Handicap Walking Match, 1 mile ...	1s 0d	15s	10s	5s
Consolation Handicap, 220 yds ...	1s 0d	30s	20s	10s

Entries for Hibernian Handicap, walking match, and wrestling to be made at O'Driscoll's Supreme Court Hotel, on Monday, Dec. 22, before 8 p.m. All other entries to be made on the ground.

The above Sports to be under the supervision of the judges, whose decision in all cases shall be final.

A first-class Brass Band will be in attendance, which will play selections of popular and national music.

Admission to grounds, 1s; grand stand, 1s. extra.

Refreshments of all descriptions provided on the ground.

R. A. DUNNE, Hon. Sec.

THE DRAWING OF THE GRAND ART UNION

IN AID OF

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC BOARDING SCHOOL,

(FOR THE COMPLETION OF BUILDING,

. AHAURA, WEST COAST, NEW ZEALAND.

FIVE HUNDRED PRIZES IN ALL,

Is POSTPONED to the month of January 1880.

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.

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.

AS TEACHER or PRIVATE TUTOR, a Gentleman of Twelve Years' experience in Catholic Schools in Victoria, New South Wales, and New Zealand, is open for an engagement.
Apply to Editor of TABLET.

MARRIAGE.

KAVANAGH: McGRAIL.—At St. Mary's Church, Nelson, on the 30th ultimo, by Rev. A. M. Garin, Arthur M'Murrough Kavanagh, Head Master St. Mary's School, Nelson, fourth son of Professor Kavanagh, C.U., late Head Inspector of National Schools in Ireland, to Maggie, daughter of Mr. P. McGrail, Glasgow.

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1879.

BISHOP MORAN'S SPEECH.



The distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Christian Brothers' Schools, on Friday, the 12th instant, Bishop MORAN, after having distributed the prizes and addressed the boys, availed himself of the opportunity, according to his custom, to speak to the parents present, whom he said he was glad to see around him in such numbers, and through them to the Catholic body, in reference to the subject of education generally, and particularly on the financial aspect of the question as revealed by fiscal legislation. He had seen in the newspapers that morning that Parliament had voted £175,000 for school buildings, and it appeared from "Hansard" that on the 25th of last month the Minister of Education had received authority to spend £243,000 for the maintenance of schools; so that over £400,000 had been set apart by Government for expenditure on primary education this year. If to this enormous sum be added the contributions by the State in aid of Secondary and University education, it would be seen that very little less than half a million sterling had been voted for providing education for about 56,000 children. In one point of view such a proceeding was highly creditable, and argued much for the zeal shown in the cause of education. But, at the same time, all things considered, this was extravagant, and, as far as Catholics are concerned, most unjust. Their grievance in reference to this subject is a very serious one indeed. The Government of this country provided free education in all public Primary schools, and a cheap education in the Grammar, High schools and University; and from all this Catholics were excluded. Not by any positive enactment—he did not say that—but in point of fact they were excluded because the conditions under which this education was given were such that Catholics could not avail themselves of it, without betraying their consciences and contemning the precepts of their religion. And not only did Government provide free education, but also scholarships, which those educated for nothing in public schools could obtain, and other collateral advantages, from all which Catholics were excluded. It was true, indeed, that Catholic children educated in Catholic schools could compete for these scholarships; but even should they succeed in winning them they could not hold them, except they abandoned their own excellent schools, and became pupils of godless ones. No matter what amount of sophistry might be used in arguing the question, there could be no doubt whatever that the Catholic body was excluded from all participation in the expenditure of this large sum amounting to nearly £500,000, though it was compelled to contribute its share of the funds. This, he continued, is a very crying injustice, and a state of things highly discreditable to the Legislature, Government, and the majority of the people. And such it is felt to be even by its most zealous partisans, though they do

not dream of doing Catholics justice. For this reason it is that every device and subterfuge is had recourse to in order to make the public believe that Catholics are not really opposed to the godless school system of this country. Even the Legislature is not free from men capable of this dishonesty. In the debate on the estimates for education, on the 25th of last month, and to which he had already alluded, one gentleman denied that one-seventh of the people of the country were unable to avail themselves of the advantages of the education provided by the Government. This gentleman might as well deny his own existence. A rapid enumeration of Catholic schools in only some of the provinces will show how groundless is this gentleman's denial. Catholic schools for boys and girls, and in all the chief towns these schools provide not only primary education, but also education of the highest class. Well Catholic schools are established in Napier, Meanee Flat, New Plymouth, Wanganui, Wellington, Blenheim, Nelson, Charleston, Reefton, Ahaura, Greymouth, Hokitika, Ross, Christchurch, Shand's Track, Leeston, Timaru, Oamaru, Naseby, Tinkers, St. Bathans, Cromwell, Arrowtown, Invercargill, Milton, Lawrence, Dunedin, Dunedin South. In Dunedin beyond 800 children attend the Catholic schools, and out of the Catholic population of this city, one Catholic child out of every five Catholics is attending a Catholic school. He did not boast, nor did he assume anything he was not justified in, when he said that at least there was no better education given than that imparted in the Catholic schools. The enumeration of the towns in which Catholic schools were actually in existence showed at once that the Catholic body was labouring under a grievance; because these schools had been built and were maintained by it at its sole expense. Was it likely that Catholics, if they did not feel acutely the grievous wrong under which they labour, would, at an enormous expense, build and maintain Catholic schools? In addition he could say that Catholics, and this was a matter within his own knowledge, and must be also known to Catholics generally, wherever there were not Catholic schools Catholics were in grief on account of such a state of things; and further, whenever Catholics had not Catholic schools within their reach they sent their children to private schools, the establishment of which they encouraged, so great was their abhorrence to godless Government schools. It was quite certain Catholics would have Catholic schools for their children and nothing else. In Dunedin, in addition to the schools of the Christian Brothers and of the Nuns, they had a College in which the boys could receive the very highest education, and he trusted that some of them would soon see their way to send their sons to it. Considering their small number, it could not be denied they had done very well. They had made great sacrifices, and shown very great love for education. He would ask those present to look around them and mark well the building in which they were assembled. Look at this school-room, the manner in which it is finished, its forms, desks, maps, all its school appliances, and in this establishment there were three other rooms similar to this. Everything is of first-class character, and they provided all themselves. But in calling their attention to these things, his object was to place before them another consideration calculated to show them the grievous wrong done to them by recent legislation. In consequence of the enormous and unnecessary expenditure in the matter of education, the Government of the country had got into such a state that additional and crushing taxation became necessary, or at least has been thought necessary. Had it not been for this wanton waste of money on education, this additional crushing taxation would not have been necessary. This year nearly five hundred thousand pounds are set apart for schools, last year four hundred thousand pounds were spent for the same purpose, the year before nearly four hundred thousand pounds. Thus one million two hundred pounds had gone in three years, and there was not the slightest necessity for the expenditure of the greater portion of it. Why should not the non-Catholic part of the population provide education for their own children; they are the richer and more numerous part, and if Catholics could provide education for their children, why could not Protestants do so for theirs? Why should Catholics be called upon to provide education for other people's children after having provided at their own sole expense for the education of their own? Now to come to one or two details. Last year he, the Bishop, had to pay the land tax, on the site of this and other schools. For what in reality? To help to make up the deficit caused by the extravagant school vote. It was for no other purpose. This vote, and this vote alone, during the two preceding years had

caused the then deficit. But this year we shall have to pay a larger sum as property tax. He would have to pay not only for the site, but for the buildings, the out-offices, even the desks, maps, and school furniture. And for what? for what? That the children, for example, of the shop-keepers of Princes and George streets may have, at the public expense, a free and godless education. The case stands thus—We, at our own expense, provide school sites, school buildings, school furniture, and teachers, and having done such great service even to the State, the State compels us to pay a heavy tax on our schools and school furniture in order that non-Catholic children shall have all these things provided for them free, gratis. There is in this a monstrous perversion of the primary idea of justice. Is this a just and reasonable proceeding on the part of Parliament? Was that the sort of treatment industrious and good citizens ought to expect. But injustice was carried further still. The majority of their fellow-citizens in Dunedin refused them the right to vote for any except their enemies. No friend to justice to Catholics dare present himself before a Dunedin constituency. All other sections of the community would combine against him on the bare suspicion that Catholics would be disposed to support him. All were not so, however. There was a large and very intelligent minority in favour of justice and fairplay. Even in the Legislature, they were not without friends, as might be seen from the debate on the 25th of last month, to which he alluded. The majority, however, even there, was against them; and this majority within and without Parliament were tyrannically putting their hands into the pockets of Catholics and extracting large sums of money for their own exclusive purposes and advantages. He had always raised his voice against this system, and would continue to do so. Justice and fair play they asked, nothing more; and they should never be satisfied with less.

Occasional Notes.

PRESSURE on our space obliges us to hold over to our next issue a portion of our Melbourne Letter and several other items of interest.

THE title chosen by Mr. J. J. Crofts for his lecture is "The Land Settlements, and Famines in Ireland." We shall furnish full particulars in our next issue.

WE would direct the attention of our readers to the programme of the Hibernian Society's Fete, to be held on Boxing Day, the 26th inst., in the Caledonian Society's Grounds. It will be seen that the society has been very liberal in providing such a splendid programme, and deserve hearty support and co-operation in their endeavours to promote amusement. They have for the past four or five years gone to no small amount of expense and trouble in supplying sports for the public, and it is only right that their efforts should be heartily supported, and this can be done in no better way than by patronising them, and thus contributing to the financial success of their worthy enterprise.

A DISTRIBUTION of prizes and breaking-up will take place at St. Aloysius College, Waikari, to-day, Friday, at 11 a.m. The Jesuit Fathers will be glad to receive all such ladies and gentlemen as may desire to visit their college for the occasion. Their invitation is not restricted to relations or friends of the pupils.

THE foundation stone of the convent about to be erected at Christchurch by the Sisters of *Notre Dame des Missions*, will be laid on January 4th. His Lordship the Bishop of Dunedin will preach the sermon on the occasion.

THE Most Rev. the Archbishop Bishop of Auckland, accompanied by the Rev. Fathers Downey and Vagioli, of the Order of St. Benedict, and two lay-brothers, arrived at Port Chalmers by the s.s. Ringarooma from Melbourne on Wednesday last. The distinguished prelate was received at the Port by the Bishop of Dunedin, who conducted him to this city, and in company with whom he visited the Dominican Convent and the College of St. Aloysius, Waikari. The Archbishop left Dunedin in the afternoon of the same day for the purpose of continuing his passage to Auckland. We understand that several other members of the Benedictine Order are preparing to follow those who have come out with the Bishop of Auckland for the purpose of establishing a house of their Order in the diocese alluded to.

Mr. Nicholas Smith is about to open a drapery establishment in George street, Dunedin (corner of Moray Place). Mr. Smith is well known as an experienced and upright man of business, with a thorough knowledge of the trade in which he is about now to engage independently, and we are convinced it is only necessary for us to notify his undertaking in order to secure for him an abundant patronage.

Mr. John Morrison, George street, Dunedin, may be consulted respecting the Dunedin Cup, 1880.

Correspondence.

We are not responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

AN APPEAL FROM IRELAND FROM THE PRESENTATION NUNS AND 500 LITTLE DESTITUTE GIRLS.

TO THE EDITOR N. Z. TABLET.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the following additional subscriptions since the 5th inst. :—

Rev. Mother Prioress—St. Dominick's Priory, Dunedin, 20s; Peter O'Malley, 20s; Charles O'Malley, jun., 20s; Pat. O'Malley, jun., 10s; John M'Donnell, 10s; John Mullins, 10s; A. J. Adams, 10s; Thos. Barron, 2s 6d; Neil M'Cauley, 2s 6d; Pat. Egan, 2s 6d; Miss Bourke, 2s 6d; Joseph Keany, 5s.

E. O'CONNOR, Christchurch.

December 15th, 1879.

Telegrams.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL.)

LONDON, December 12th.

It is denied that the Empress Eugenie will go to Zululand. The subscription to the New Zealand loan amounted to £12,000,000. Allotments equal to 40 per cent. of the subscription will be made at five-eighths premium.

December 13th.

The *Times* publishes a paragraph to the effect that the trial of the Irishmen for sedition will be abandoned. Killen has been admitted to bail.

PARIS, December 12th.

There is great distress in France. The Senate and Chamber of Deputies voted 5,000,000 francs for the relief of the sufferers.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 13th.

Arrests continue to be made in Russia in connection with the late attempt on the life of the Emperor, including one who had in his possession a plan to enter the palace.

CALCUTTA, December 12th.

The Viceroy, on his arrival to-day, was twice fired at, but escaped unhurt. The would-be assassin was arrested, and proved to be a drunken native. The matter has no political significance.

General Macpherson attacked and dispersed a force of the enemy, who had captured British supplies.

Latest news from Cabul states that the British troops were attacked by Afghans south of Bala Hissar. The enemy were repulsed.

General Roberts reports the coalition of the tribes to a great extent.

The British loss through the late engagements was 43 killed and wounded.

December 14th.

After an engagement, the Kohistans retired to the heights. General Macpherson renewed the attack unsuccessfully on the 12th. General Baker subsequently joined him, and their united attack was completely successful in destroying the enemy.

December 15th.

The Afghan losses were enormous. The British loss was 119. General Roberts telegraphs that he intends to reattack unless the enemy disperse.

Latest news states that the Afghans concentrated and advanced in great force, and that there is continuous fighting on all sides of Cabul. General Roberts was compelled to summon reinforcements from Gundamak and Jellalabad.

LONDON, December 13th.

Later Cape news states that Morosi has been killed and his strongholds captured.

(SPECIAL TO THE MELBOURNE ARGUS.)

LONDON, December 15th.

The Afghans have been totally defeated with heavy loss by the British. Sixteen officers and 600 men were killed and wounded.

Persia is sending a mission to the European Powers to protest against the threatened Russian violation of territory at Attruck.

Floods in Hungary still continue. Several villages have been destroyed, and 10,000 persons rendered homeless. Hundreds are missing. The troops are assisting.

An unrivalled opportunity is offered to parties desirous of obtaining first-class land on moderate terms, and well situated. Particulars will be found in the advertisement of Mr. Fulton, which we publish in another column.

The N. Z. Loan and Mercantile Agency Company will be found liberal in their advances on all kinds of colonial produce. Their manner of dealing cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Messrs. A. R. Kelsey and Co. are about to open a pianoforte and music warehouse, in Princes street, Dunedin. Their experience in the trade insures the carrying on of their business with the greatest advantage to their patrons.

We desire to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. McLeod Bros., celebrated soap and candle manufacturers of Cumberland and Castle streets, Dunedin, which will be found in another column.

Rev. James B. White, of Raleigh, N.C., has, during the past eleven years, received three hundred and twenty converts into the Church, including Dr. B. F. Cobb, of Hickory, his wife and fourteen children.—*Catholic Universe*.

Commercial.

THE LABOUR MARKET—DEC. 18, 1879.

MR. SKENE reports continued quietness in the demand for labour. Nothing stirring need be looked for until the Christmas and New Year Holidays are over. Notwithstanding all the complaints, it is still difficult to get skilled ploughmen, shepherds, and milkers. Couples and good useful girls are in fair demand. The building trade is promising to revive after the New Year. Hotel people are now in better demand, and professionals are in better favor. Wages have not varied since last week, but for good hands, fair wages can easily be got.

PRODUCE MARKET—DEC. 18, 1879.

Mr. J. Fleming reports for the week ending Dec. 10, 1879 :— Wholesale prices, oats, 1s 9d 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 0s per ton; bran, £4 10s per ton; flour, £11 10s to £12 per ton; oatmeal, £12 per ton; potatoes, £6 10s to £7 per ton; hay, £4 per ton; chaff, £4 to £4 5s per ton; straw, £2s 5s per ton; onions, 25s per cwt.; new kidney potatoes, 16s per cwt.; round potatoes, 12s.

DOMINICAN CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL, DUNEDIN.

THE annual concert and distribution of prizes took place at this school yesterday, in the presence of his Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese, the rev. clergy of Dunedin, and several of the lady friends and relations of the pupils. The Bishop distributed the prizes, many of which were very handsome, and crowned the young lady, accorded by the votes of her schoolmates this reward of amiability and good conduct throughout the year. Some maps executed in the most finished style possible by the pupils were exhibited, amongst which the Empire of Alexander seemed to hold a principal place, but all were done with such neatness, exactness, and finish that it was impossible to select any one as better than another. Drawings in sepia and water colours were also presented for the judgment of the visitors, and pronounced most excellent. There were also a quantity of flowers in French and rice paper, and wax, exquisitely made and arranged in bouquets with great taste. A basket full of dahlias seemed to have been filled from the garden, and roses, fuschias, &c., were perfect. In particular we noticed a narcissus in which a bee might have been tempted to seek for honey so natural did it seem. There was also a vast collection of magnificent fancy work, amongst which we considered the following especially beautiful: Crewel work, Miss M. White, a junior pupil: silk embroidery, Misses Elder, Stock, Maude Wilkins, and C. White. A cushion, on which was embroidered a branch of mountain ash, leaves and berries of the natural colours, on a ground of black satin, by Miss Quinn, a most artistic work. Pole-screens in raised work, Misses Bonnington and Morkane. Chair ground in beads, Miss Stephenson. Lace work, Misses Proctor, Pritchard, and F. Jones. An exquisite piece of point lace, by Miss Proctor, took the prize in this department.

The following programme was performed :—Pianoforte duet, "Memories of Home," played by eight young ladies simultaneously on four instruments. The performers were members of the junior classes, and the manner in which they acquitted themselves spoke highly of the care bestowed upon their instruction. French recitation, scene from Corneille's "Polyeucte"; this dialogue was very well given by two of the advanced pupils, who spoke it fluently and with intelligence. Pianoforte duet, "Lucrezia Borgia," simultaneously on four instruments by eight of the junior pupils; a very creditable performance. Cantata, "Mountain Maidens," part first "Sunrise." This cantata was divided into three parts, each of which was given; but, as will be seen further on, at different intervals. We may say here, however, once for all, that it was very sweetly rendered and with much correctness and expression by the three young ladies who took part in it, and each of whom possesses a voice of remarkably good quality. The ease with which the high notes were produced, and the total absence of any approach to straining or undue effort, as well as the clearness of the more rapid movements, testified to the skill shown in the cultivation of the vocal powers of the songstresses. Caprice, "Glittering Spray," performed simultaneously on four pianos, with marvellous precision in the time, by junior pupils. Italian recitation, Petrarch's "Canzone alla S. S. Vergine," given with good emphasis and attention to correct accent. Pianoforte duet, "Zauberflöte," simultaneously by eight performers, with excellent success. Vocal duet, "Mira O Norma," a sweet and highly-finished rendition. Pianoforte solo, "Over the Sea," an extremely brilliant performance, creditable alike to the talent and perseverance of the pupil, and the teaching powers of the instructress. Pianoforte duet, "Souvenir de la Madeleine," simultaneously by eight performers, with remarkable exactness in difficult time. German recitation scene from Schiller's "Jungfrau von Orleans," by four young ladies, fluently and with very good effect. Cantata, part second, "Noon," as already described. Pianoforte duet, "Les Huguenots," simultaneously by eight performers, with brilliancy and precision. Vocal trio, "La Contessa," very beautifully sung, and with exquisite expression of the playfulness of certain passages. Grand duo concertant, "Guillaume Tell," a very fine performance by two of the advanced pupils, who did the music ample justice and well supported the character of the school. Cantata, part third, "Sunset," as already described. Fantasia, "Victoria"; this is a difficult arrangement of "God save the Queen," and was performed simultaneously by four young ladies on separate instruments with extreme brilliancy. With this the concert terminated, and we may honestly congratulate the Dominican Sisters on the distinguished testimony borne by the whole performance to the success of their year of labour. Not only did their pupils give striking evidence of the very highest class of instruction.

tion possible in the various accomplishments exhibited, but the modesty and ease of their bearing bespoke the perfectly lady-like and refined atmosphere in the midst of which they had been trained. The daughters of St. Dominick have, indeed, from time immemorial been celebrated in the old world everywhere for the peculiar excellence of the education bestowed by them, and a visit to their schools in Dunedin proves most convincingly that their reputation bids fair to be sustained in this youthful portion of the New World. We append the Prize List:—

(In those cases in which certificates were awarded, the young ladies receiving them were on an equality with the winner of the prize, which had been cut for by all pupils who had received an equal number of marks.)

English, 4th Class.—1st Prize, Miss Stephenson; 2nd Prize, Miss Bonnington; 3rd Prize, Miss Morkane; 4th Prize, Miss Gerity. Transcription of Exercises, Miss Stephenson; Mapping, Miss Bonnington. Certificates, Misses Morkane and Stephenson.

English, 3rd Class.—1st Prize, Miss Stock; 2nd Prize, Miss Maud Wilkins; 3rd Prize, Miss Hughes; 4th Prize, Miss F. Jones. Transcription of Exercises—Miss Cumming; Mapping, Miss Maud Wilkins. Certificates, Misses Stock, Cumming, Sheedy, F. Jones.

English, 2nd Class, 1st Division.—1st Prize, Miss Conup; 2nd Prize, Miss Elder; 3rd Prize, Miss A. Hallenstein; 4th Prize, Miss Proctor. Transcription of Exercises, Miss Elder; Mapping, Miss Scott.

English, 2nd Class, 2nd Division.—1st Prize, Miss Malaghan; 2nd Prize, Miss S. Gaffney; 3rd Prize, Miss Harrop; 4th Prize, Miss Pavletich. Transcription of Exercises, Miss Godso; Mapping, Miss S. Gaffney.

First Class.—1st Prize, Miss Irwin; 2nd Prize, Miss G. Hackworth; 3rd Prize, Miss H. Williams; 4th Prize, Miss G. Woods. Transcription of Exercises, Miss Waters; Mapping, Miss M. Williams. Certificates, Misses H. Williams, Irwin, G. Hackworth, M. White, Hales.

French, 4th Class.—Prize, Miss Bonnington.

French, 3rd Class.—Prize, Miss Stock.

French, 2nd Class, 2nd Division.—Prize, Miss West.

French, 1st Class, 1st Division.—Prize, Miss Hackworth. Certificates, Misses Elder, Proctor, Harrop, Day, H. Williams, M. Williams, Lees, G. Hackworth.

French, 1st Class, 2nd Division.—Prize, Miss Watson. Certificate, Miss Irwin.

German.—Prize, Miss Bonnington.

German and French Exercises.—Prize, Miss Stephenson.

Italian.—Prize, Miss Bonnington; certificates of attention, Misses Stock and Pritchard.

Arithmetic, 1st Class.—Prize, Miss Stephenson; certificates, Misses Bonnington, Cooper, Sheedy, J. and M. Wilkins.

Arithmetic, 2nd Class.—Prize, H. Hallenstein; certificates, Misses Conup, Elder, Scott, A. Hallenstein, Godso.

Arithmetic, 3rd Class.—Prize, Miss Curle; certificate, Miss West.

Arithmetic, 4th Class.—Prize, Miss Hales; certificates, Misses Weavers, Watson, Mills, M. Stephenson, M. White, K. Lees, G. Hackworth.

Attention to Bookkeeping.—Prize, Miss Elder; certificate, Miss Bonnington.

Writing.—1st prize, Miss Scott; certificates, Misses Stephenson, Bonnington, Elder, Meenan. 2nd Prize, Miss White; certificates, Misses Harrop, S. and A. Gaffney, West, O'Driscoll, Curle, Ross, Godso. 3rd Prize, Miss Hales; certificates, Misses M. White, G. Hackworth, Cameron.

Drawing.—Prize, Miss Morkane; 1st certificate, Miss Stephenson, 2nd Prize, Misses J. Wilkins, Stock, M. Wilkins.

Music.—1st Senior Prize, Misses Reyberg and Gerity; 2nd Senior Prize, Miss Bonnington; certificates, Misses Stephenson and Proctor. 1st Junior Prize Miss Ross; certificates Misses Watson and Irwin; 2nd Prize, Miss Guthrie; certificates, Misses Martia and F. Irwin.

Singing.—1st Prize, Miss Pritchard; 2nd Prize, Miss Proctor; certificate, Miss Wain.

Plain Work.—Prize, Miss Gerity; certificates Misses Meenan, and Proctor.

Fancy Work.—1st Prize, Miss White; certificates, Misses Bonnington, Stephenson, Morkane, Stock, J. Wilkins, M. Wilkins, Cumming, Reyberg, Quinn, Elder, and Cooper. 2nd Prize, Miss Lees; certificates Misses Norman, M. White, Kent, M. and E. Hackworth, Harrop, Weavers, Hales, Gillespie, Watson, R. Day, and Carroll.

Flower Modelling.—1st Prize, Miss Stephenson; Certificate, Miss Bonnington; 2nd Prize, Miss Proctor; Certificate, Miss Elder; Certificates of Attention, Misses Gaffney and Quinn.

Order.—1st Prize, Miss A. Hallenstein; Certificates, Misses Bonnington, Stephenson, Stock, Gerity, Hughes, Elder, Proctor, Conup, H. Hallenstein; 2nd Prize, Miss Ross; Certificates, Misses Kent, Meyer, M. Stephenson, G. Woods, and Meenan.

Domestic Duties.—Prize, Miss Morkane; Certificates, Misses Gerity, Bonnington, Proctor, Meenan, White, Cooper, Harrop, A. Morkane, M. White, and Pavletich.

Poiteness.—1st Prize, Miss Stephenson; Certificates, Misses Bonnington, Gerity, Stock, Hughes, Quinn, Elder, Proctor, Pritchard, Scott, and H. Hallenstein; 2nd Prize, Miss Ross; Certificates, Misses Irwin, Day, Ethel and Mildred Hackworth.

Department.—1st Prize, Miss Stock; Certificates, Misses Bonnington and Pritchard; 2nd Prize, Miss E. Hackworth; Certificates, Misses Ross and Watson.

Conduct.—1st Prize, Miss Stephenson; Certificates, Misses Gerity, Bonnington, Quinn, and Elder; 2nd Prizes, Misses Hanning and Conway; Certificates, Misses Morkane, Hughes, Proctor, Pritchard, Stock, H. Hallenstein, Ross, M. Stephenson, Gillespie, Irwin, and E. Woods.

Regular Attendance.—1st Prize, Miss F. Jones; Certificates, Misses Stephenson, J. Wilkins, and M. Wilkins; 2nd Prize, Miss

Waters; Certificates, Misses S. Gaffney, A. Gaffney, Ross, and Irwin.

Boards' Catechism.—1st Prize, Miss Gerity; certificate, Miss Bonnington. 2nd Prize, Miss Quinn; certificates, Misses Morkane, Stock, White, Malaghan, Poppelwell, Meenan, Pavletich, Hanning, Bennett, Gillespie, A. Morkane, and Conway. 3rd Prize, Miss L. Hanning; certificates, Misses Martin, and Weavers.

Scripture History.—Prize, Miss Gerity; certificates, Misses Morkane, Stock, and Bonnington.

Historical Catechism.—Prize, Miss C. Cameron. Certificates, Misses Malaghan, Pavletich, M. White, A. Morkane, Conway, Gillespie, Martin, Hanning, and Bennett.

Day Pupils' Catechism.—1st Prize, Miss Conup; 2nd Prize, Miss Kent. Certificates, Misses S. and A. Gaffney, E. Woods, O'Driscoll, Sheedy, Carroll, Norman, Columb. 3rd Prize, Miss M. Woods. Certificates, Misses Williamson, McGrath, K. Leary, Mills.

Church History.—Prize, Miss S. Gaffney. Certificates, Misses Conup, A. Gaffney, Sheedy, E. Woods.

General News.

The Italian infidel press shows itself exceedingly fervent over our late disasters in Afghanistan. The silly Protestantism of England has for years petted and spoiled the Italian scoundrel because the latter displayed such zeal against the Catholic Church and its head, the Sovereign Pontiff. Do our easily-gulled countrymen imagine that because Italy, "young, united and black-guard," is always ready to despoil the house of God, therefore it is Protestant (we mean Anglican) in its opinions and English in its politics? John Bull has yet to learn the true character of a thoroughly bad, corrupt Catholic—such a one, from the nature of the case, is much worse and much more

Fit for treason, stratagems, and spoils.

Let no such man be trusted.

—Universe.

Several Germans have lately been arrested at Paris for making sketches of the points of the city forts and surrounding country. In each case the spy was escorted over the frontier. It is suspected that their business has close reference to the prevailing opinion on the Continent, especially among German military authorities, that Russia is determined to pick a quarrel at her first favourable opportunity with Germany, and that already a secret and more serious understanding exists between Russia, Italy, France and Turkey, as opposed to Germany, Austria, and, perhaps, England. It is believed in political circles that a great war is much nearer than is supposed.—*London Correspondent.*

Cardinal Manning's ascetic appearance (says a London correspondent) to a great extent belies his disposition. He is one of the heartiest, merriest persons whom I know. His abstemiousness, in matters of food as well as of drink, is proverbial. His mind is as mercurial as his physical frame is attenuated, and that is saying a good deal, for, as he jocosely observed once, it is scarcely possible for anyone to be living and walking about with much less flesh on his bones. I once saw the Cardinal romping with the children in the wards of an hospital. Yesterday I saw him playing with them at the Crystal Palace, where the Catholic Temperance League held its fête. It is in this veritable crusade against drunkenness that the Cardinal is greatest; but he is great at fun, too, and that is such an unlikely aspect for him to be regarded under by those who do not know him that I am tempted thus to dwell upon the fact.

The estimates for 1880 which stand before the (let us hope) astonished eyes of Signor Cairoli are not cheerful. A falling off of 28,000,000 lire is the first of the items. In the face of all this, immense works, undertaken in desperation to give employment to the starving people, call for fresh sums, which, however, do not appear at the call. The garden of Europe is reduced to the condition of a wilderness, and the unclean birds of prey that have been allowed to bring about this desolation are "feathering their own nests," and making them quite comfortable, as is their greedy wont.—*Universe.*

It is strange (says the *Pall Mall Gazette*) now to compare the language of the ministerial journals with that which they held a few months or weeks ago. Then all was peace and prosperity; the Berlin Treaty had settled everything—the quiet maintenance of colossal armies, international hatreds, and the Eastern question, as a matter of course. If the Government had done nothing else they had staved off a great European war. Now, however, there is a different tale to be told. All sorts of intrigues are going on; all sorts of formidable combinations are being discovered, from the Atlantic ocean to the China Sea; not a single Power, civilized or barbarous, but is made the element in some calculation of chances as to the political future. The ill-feeling between Russia and Germany, the relations between that Power and France and Austria, as well as the prospect of future misunderstanding between Austria and Italy—all their hopes, fears, and ambitions—are shuffled about with a view to what is felt to be a probable war sooner or later. So at length the truth is confessed; and we are informed that the Treaty of Berlin has only rendered increased watchfulness and increased preparation necessary on the part of this country.

We are glad to be able to say, in further confirmation of what we have already mentioned, that Mr. Edward O'Mahony, a native of this city, has concluded an important engagement with Mr. Carl Rosa for Italian and English opera, oratorios, and concerts. A genuine bass voice is regarded as something extraordinary just now, and as Mr. O'Mahony possesses a fine organ of that class, and is moreover an accomplished and conscientious musician, there is every reason to hope that a successful career lies before him. It is pleasant to know that he has met with great kindness at the hands of men who stand at the head of their profession. With the generosity of a true artist Mr. Santley has taken a warm interest in Mr. O'Mahony's progress, and Mr. Arthur Sullivan has likewise expressed most perfect satisfaction with his abilities, and has undertaken to aid his advancement.—*Cork Examiner.*

THE N. Z. TABLET ON FREEMASONRY.

THE following correspondence has taken place in the columns of our contemporary the *New Zealander*:

(To the Editor of the *New Zealander*.)

SIR,—My attention having been directed to a leading article in the *NEW ZEALAND TABLET* of the 21st ult., urging the Catholics of Wellington to denounce the Masonic demonstration on the occasion of laying the foundation stone of the new Supreme Court buildings I beg to offer a few remarks upon that unwarrantable and uncharitable notice. I shall merely express my disgust as a citizen of a peaceful city, where it is hoped and devoutly wished by all sections of the different denominations, that the Sectarian strife of the old world and of past ages will never be tolerated in this young and fair country. Our system of education happily is so liberal in its nature that we have every reason to hope that the introduction of Sectarian differences is very remote, and I say all honour to the Hon. John Sheehan for his manly and impartial speech on the education question last session.

That it must be mortifying to the feelings of the writer of the article in question, that the peaceably inclined Catholics of Wellington did not act in accordance with the directions given them, to break peace, or the head of the Hon. the Attorney-General and all others who dared to assist at the public ceremonials so successfully brought to a close on Monday last, I cannot for a single moment doubt. It is admitted on all sides, that in Wellington, as in most places in New Zealand, perfect good harmony, and a sort of cosmopolitan feeling there exists between the Catholics of this country and all other creeds differing from them only in religion, but especially in this city. I have noticed from time to time, that in all and every case of universal charity, the Catholics with others go hand in hand—the late bazaar at the Academy of Music, as an instance, not excepted. My own experience in this and a neighbouring colony in which I have resided for over 27 years, has proved to me long since that Freemasonry has not been held to be so dangerous an association by learned Catholic divines and other eminent men of great public standing as this crazed writer in the *TABLET* would lead his co-religionists to believe it to be. I have had the distinguished honour of being intimately acquainted with the late Rev. Father Downing, an aged Catholic priest, who knew me to be a member and a ruler in Freemasonry, but he did not despise or denounce me nor my Order. The late lamented Right Rev. Dr. Sheil, Lord Bishop of Adelaide, a Catholic divine, with whom I worked during years upon local charities, knew me to be an active worker in the cause of Masonry, but he could not see in me, nor in the Order of Freemasonry, that repulsiveness or treacherous designs which the editor of the *TABLET* attributes to its principles. Next, the Rev. Fathers Madden and Macarthy: with both these good men I worked in the furtherance of a general charity. They were aware of my allegiance to Masonry, but did not shrink from me, as advised by this peace disturber of *TABLET* notoriety. And, finally, I have had the honour of being a member and connected in the same lodge with a certain judge, who presided in one of the Victorian Courts, and an Attorney-General, the former holding the office of Senior Warden, whilst the latter was Treasurer of the lodge, and both gentlemen being devout Catholics and attentive members of their Church.

To follow history, and relate how many pious popes and learned Catholic divines have belonged to and patronised the Order of Freemasonry, would be presuming upon your valuable space. My only object in addressing these remarks was to show to all of your Catholic readers that the Order of Freemasonry has been much, in this instance grossly, misrepresented, and unleservedly stigmatized and maligned, as it has been in all ages, by sometimes unscrupulous, at other times by designing persons.

But to the honour of Wellington citizens be it said, that the ceremony was a thorough success through the cognisance which they gave it. I am also proud to know that many of my Catholic friends would not allow themselves to be influenced by such an article, or the uncharitable protestation from the pulpit the previous evening.

Apologising for having trespassed so long upon your space, I am, &c.,

A. DIMANT.

(To the Editor of the *New Zealander*.)

SIR,—In your issue of the 8th instant appears a letter from a Mr. A. Dimant, who comes forth as a leader of the Masonic fraternity, and a denouncer of the article which appeared in the *Tablet* of the 21st ultimo, with reference to the Masonic demonstration to be held on the occasion of the laying of the foundation stone of the Supreme Court Buildings.

He terms the article unwarranted and uncharitable (I am surprised that he does not term it uncalled for), and expresses his disgust as a peaceful citizen at such an attempt to stir up old feuds and party strife of past ages in a young and fair country like New Zealand. Well, I agree with Mr. Dimant that demonstrations and the introduction of sectarian differences which have caused so much misery, disagreeableness, and trouble amongst our fellow-men at Home, should not be tolerated or encouraged in this young land; but Mr. Dimant forgets that the demonstration alluded to, and of which he took the prominent position of marshal, mounted on a grey charger (symbolical, I presume of a person mentioned in the Book of Revelation) is of that nature which prohibits members of the Roman Catholic Church from participating in, it being a secret society.

Mr. Dimant takes umbrage at the tone of the *TABLET* for coming forward and condemning that which Roman Catholics cannot join in. Why the ceremony should have been a Masonic one, to the utter exclusion of all other societies, I am at a loss to know. The Government stated in the House in reply to a question put by Mr. Walter Johnston, M.H.E., that they gave no authority for such a ceremony. Nevertheless we find a District Order advertised in the newspapers, calling out the Volunteer force for the occasion. If it is in the power of the Freemasons in New Zealand to issue such instructions without

the sanction of the Government, that fraternity had better take up the political government of the colony at once, and so be masters of the position *in toto*.

The ideas of Mr. Dimant are like those of all others who are of his way of thinking—they are one-sided. He would not think it worth while to inquire into the pros and cons why Roman Catholics should not attend at a Masonic celebration. If that gentleman were Brother Terrible at the entrance door of the Boulcott street lodge, with sword in hand, would he not interrogate me as to my business should I make an effort to enter the lodge? I am inclined to think I should be rather roughly handled (within the lodge) should I prove to be a non-Mason.

The idea has got into Mr. Dimant's head that it must be mortifying to the feelings of the writer of the article in question, and to the rev. gentlemen in Wellington who, on the Sunday previous to the demonstration, advised their congregations to refrain from partaking in the ceremony, to find that they did not act in accordance with the directions given them. I think I am in a position to judge of the attendance of the Roman Catholic community better than the marshal of the Masonic body is, and I positively assert, without the slightest prejudice, that the gentlemen who have been traduced for their advice to their congregations have every reason to be satisfied that their directions were faithfully adhered to, with the exception of the few friends of Mr. Dimant.

Party ill-feeling and strife begins by the prohibition of a certain sect or class of people from participating in an indulgence or benefit which is legitimately or justly due to all. The Catholic population of the Colony pay the same taxes, rates, duties, &c., as the members of other denominations to the general revenue of the Colony, out of which the cost of building the Supreme Court will be defrayed, and why the laying of the foundation stone should have been entrusted to the Masonic Order is still a mystery. That body knowing, as well as the Catholic community themselves, that Catholics could not partake in the demonstration, it is an injustice to one seventh of the whole population of the Colony, who have just as equal a right to lay the foundation stone of any public building to the utter exclusion of all differing from them as that of the Freemasons.

Mr. Dimant says, "to follow history, and relate how many pious and learned divines have belonged to and patronised the Order of Freemasonry, would occupy large space." If there has been such a number of distinguished divines at one time of their lives belonging to the Order of Freemasonry, they, previous to entering Holy Orders, found out the error of their ways, and shook off the yoke of Masonic secrecy. The Earl of Ripon, the predecessor of the Prince of Wales in the capacity of Grand Master of the Freemasons of England, also abandoned that Order, and the history of Masonry can only too well tell the long list of names of all the distinguished personages, both lay and divine, who have found out that to belong to the Masonic Order is not only treacherous, but unjust to every man not belonging to that Order. Merit has no show in cases of application for a position in business, either mercantile or otherwise, when Masonry has anything to do with it, and the man of good practical knowledge is often rejected to make room for one of the Mystic Brotherhood with little or no ability. I have, on more than one occasion, heard Freemasons make use of the following expression—"Masonry is not the real genuine thing that people are led to believe it is," and I fully endorse that sentiment.

I should not have thought it worth while to reply to Mr. Dimant had he not mentioned the names of several clergymen who have long since departed this life, and by the tone of his letter would endeavor to lead people to believe that those gentlemen fully appreciated and believed in the Order of Masons. I do not hesitate to believe that Mr. Dimant is all that he professes to be, a very charitably disposed person, and the Order to which he belongs can indeed boast of many kind and philanthropic men, but he must not allow himself to be carried away by false notions that because he co-operated in the work of charity with Roman Catholic clergymen, and because those clergymen did not lecture and reprove him for belonging to a secret society that they endorsed what he follows. Nothing is more foreign to a R.C. priest than to lecture or talk on polemical subjects when engaged in works of co-operation with a benevolent or charitable society, which, I presume, Mr. Dimant alludes to as his experience in another Colony.

I regret I cannot sign my name, for reasons which would not prove satisfactory, holding as I do a position which might easily be filled by one of the Masonic fraternity.—I am, &c.,

Wellington, December 8, 1879.

CATHOLICUS.

ANECDOTE OF BEN. BUTLER.

HE was called on by a person who wanted to have a talk with him. "Mr. Butler," said he, one of my neighbour's cows jumped my garden gate and destroyed my flower beds. The gate was the height required by law. Now I wish to know whether I can obtain damages."

"Most assuredly," replied the widow's friend.

"Well, Mr. Butler, how much?"

"Oh, about ten dollars."

"But, Mr. Butler," triumphantly, "the cow was yours."

"Ah!" said Mr. Butler thoughtfully; and he looked unutterable things out of his bad eye. Then he turned to his desk, scratched off a few lines on a piece of paper, and handed it to his visitor. It was in the form of an account, and read as follows:

"B. F. Butler to Mr. ———, Dr., to damages caused by cow; 10 dols; Cr., by legal advice, 15 dols.; balance due, 5 dols."

"Mr. ———," said Mr. Butler, softly, you needn't hurry about the payment."—Exchange.

The London correspondent of the *Liverpool Courier* announces that Germany will shortly call a fresh monetary congress to be held in Berlin.

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

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

O'Callaghan's History of the Irish Brigades in the Service of France, 16s, by post 18s 4d.

J. Mitchell's History of Ireland, 2 vols, 7s 6d, by post 9s 6d.

History of Ireland, by Martin Haverly, 10s 6d, by post 12s 6d.

Tytler's History of:otland, 2 vols, 16s, by post 18s 8d.

Moore's Irish Melodies, elegantly bound in Morocco, extra gilt, 30s, by post 35s.

The Illustrated Catholic Magazine, 7s, by post 8s 8d.

Reeves' History of the Church, 6s, by post, 7s.

Lingard's History of England, 10 vols, 45s.

O'Connell's Speeches, 2 vols in 1, 5s 6d, by post 6s 8d.

Lectures on Faith and Fatherland, by Father Burke, 1s 6d, post 1s 10d.

The Irish Agent, by W. Carleton, 2s 6d, by post 3s.

The Life of O'Connell, by the Rev. J. O'Rourke, 1s 6d, by post 1s 10d.

Life of St. Dominic, 5s 6d, by post 6s.

St. Dominic's Manual, 3s and 5s, by post 3s 6d and 6s.

Diary of a Sister of Mercy, by Brame, 5s 6d, by post 6s 2d.

The Life and Letters of a Sister of Charity, 4s 6d, by post 5s 2d.

The Heiress of Morden, or God's Will and Man's Ways, 4s, by post 4s 4d.

Legends of the Saints, 4s, by post 4s 6d.

Imitation of the B. V. Mary, 1s 6d, by post 1s 10d.

Life of B. V. Mary, 5s, by post 6s.

Do do large, beautifully illustrated, 25s, by post 28s.

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J. A. M. A. C. E. D. O.,
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W H I T T A K E R B R O T H E R S,
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WHITTAKER BROS. respectfully inform the Clergy and Catholics of New Zealand that they have received the following standard works:

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Moore's Irish Melodies, with music, gilt cloth, 9s 6d.

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Lady Fullerton's, Too Strange Not to be True, 7s 6d.

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Do. Lady Bird, 7s 6d.

Do. Seven Stories, 4s 6d.

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Do. The Straw-cutter's Daughter, &c., 3s 6d.

A choice assortment of Books suitable for Prizes.

W. Bros. have also a LARGE STOCK OF DEVOTIONAL ARTICLES, comprising:—Statues, Crucifixes, Holy Water Founts, Rosary Beads and Cases, Prayer Books, Douay Bibles in great variety. Catalogues forwarded on application.

All orders entrusted to us will receive our best attention.

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Brussels Carpets, new Designs.

Brussels Carpets for Drawing-rooms

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A Large Variety of Borderings.

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Tapestry Carpets, new designs.

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Tapestry Carpets, 2s 6d per yard.

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Kidderminster Carpets, large varieties.

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Floor Cloths from 18 inches to 18 feet wide

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H E R B E R T, H A Y N E S, a n d C O

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

Reg to direct special attention to their Tailoring Department, and in doing so would take the opportunity of bringing under the notice of Gentlemen their Cutter (Mr. Wright), who will be found superior to any in the City for Cut, Style, and Finish, and as none other than first-class Workmen are employed, they have every confidence in recommending their Garments for workmanship, durability, and appearance.

Gentlemen favouring us with their orders may rely on receiving a first-class article and a perfect fit.

Our Stock of English, Scotch, and Colonial Tweeds, Cloths, and Coatings will be found to contain the Newest Makes and Choicest Patterns produced by the Manufacturers, also Exhibition Goods from Mosgiel and Geelong Mills.

We would also draw attention to our extensive Stock of newly-imported, ready-made Clothing in Boys' and Men's Suits, Overcoats, Dust Coats, Waterproof Coats, Felt, Tweed, and Satin Hats; Dress and Crimean Shirts, Scarves and Ties, Riding, Driving, and Walking Gloves; Merino, Silk, Cotton, and Woollen Pants and Under-shirts, with every requisite in Gentlemen's Mercery; Travelling Rugs, Portmanteaus, Bags. Trunks and Hat Boxes in great variety.

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

SINGULAR RECOVERY OF SIGHT.

A CURIOUS case of sudden blindness and subsequent restoration to sight by means of the metal cure, and above all by statical electricity, is mentioned in the *Journal des Debats* as having been communicated to the Société des Hopitaux by MM. Dujardin-Beaumetz and C. Abadie. On the 22nd of January, 1878, a young girl, aged 16, a pupil of the Seine normal school, complained of a dull pain in the head. She was accordingly sent to the infirmary, went to sleep, and on waking next morning found she was perfectly blind. On examination the eye was declared normal; but M. Abadie had no difficulty in discovering that the whole surface of the body had become insensible to pain. Punctures made in the forehead, on the neck, on the arms, on the legs were not felt; they did not even bleed. It seemed likely that he had to do with a case of hysterical amblyopia. The successes obtained by MM. Charcot and Dumontpallier by the application in such cases of pieces of metal to the parts affected, according to Dr. Burq's method, are well known in France, and three pieces of gold were applied to the region of the left temple. At the end of a quarter of an hour the young girl declared that she began to see after a confused manner; after half an hour the restoration of sight to the left eye was complete. On the right side there was no trace of the perception of light. A magnet was then applied. The sight slightly improved; but at the end of ten minutes the patient felt so painful a sensation in the head that it was thought best to suspend the application of the magnet. The operation was recommenced more than once; the pains in the head became acute. During the third attempt the patient went to sleep, and fell into a lethargic state. Recourse was then had to the metallic therapeutics, experiments being made with other metals than gold, but without any very marked result. MM. Dujardin-Beaumetz and Abadie, who had shortly before read an interesting article on the cure of certain hysterical manifestations by means of statical electricity, (*Progres Medical*, Nov. 8, 1879,) resolved to make trial of that method. The patient was placed on the insulated footstool of the electrical machine, and put in communication with one of the conductors. When she was sufficiently charged with electricity sparks were drawn from the rims of the orbits; the explosion accompanying each spark called forth a pretty sharp sensation of pain. After a *séance* of a quarter of an hour her eyesight sensibly improved. The treatment was repeated every other day for a week; the clouds which had obscured her vision were dispersed; they had never returned, and the cure was pronounced complete.

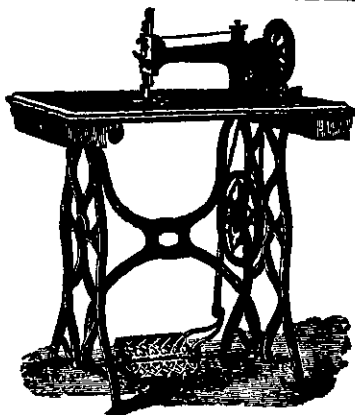
A REMARKABLE STREET.

FEW streets in Paris have a history more interesting than the Rue du Bac on account of the celebrities of all kinds who have lived there. In 1714, a woodyard occupied a corner of the street where the Café d'Orsay now stands. Opposite, at No. 1, was the Hotel de Neale-Mailly. This house had a private entrance in the Rue de Beaune, reserved exclusively for Louis XV., who came to visit the four sisters, his favourites, the last of whom was the Duchess de Chateauroux. At No. 4 lived Jean Goejon, who died in 1572. On the other side was the Hotel des Mousquetaires Gris, which was replaced in 1780 by a market called Boulainvilliers, suppressed in 1843. An eminent painter of the classical school, member of the Institute, Louis Hersent, who died in 1860, resided at No. 10. On the left, at the corner of the Rue de l'Université, transferred in 1763 to the College Louis le-Grand. The draper's shop Petit-St. Thomas stands on what was the garden. No. 34 belonged under the First Empire to the Duke d'Otrante, Minister of Police under Napoleon and Louis XVIII. At No. 35, in the reign of Louis XVI., lived the Count d'Entraignes, whose marriage with Mdle. Saint-Huberti, a singer at the opera, made a great noise. The house belonged to General Custine, who perished on the scaffold in 1793. No. 46 was the Hotel de Boulogne, to which is attached a large garden with some fine trees. M. de Boulogne was a wealthy merchant at Guadeloupe, and brought back with him a son he had by a negress, the famous Chevalier de Saint Georges, author of operas, concertos, sonatas, etc., who died in 1799. Piron was a familiar friend of the family, and the celebrated chemist Chapel, member of the Institute, resided there for a time. M. Veron, formerly director of the Opera and Deputy, was born at No. 53. At the numbers 85, 87, and 89 was a monastery of Franciscans, suppressed in 1792. The chapel was converted into a theatre, where the well-known actor Potier made his debut in 1794. It was afterwards turned into a dancing room, called the Salle de Mars. Prince and Princess de Salm lived at No. 97, and No. 101 was the Hotel d'Aubusson de la Feuillade, the celebrated courtier of Louis XIV., who created the Place des Victoires. There were, besides, the former Hotel de Seyssac and the Hotel de Clermont Tonnerre, which, after 1830, was inhabited by Chateaubriand, and the Hotel de la Valliere, the grand-nephew of the Duchess of this name, a celebrated book-collector, whose library became the nucleus of the Bibliotheque de l'Arsenal after his death in 1780. The largest building now belongs to a convent of Sisters of Saint Vincent de Paul.—*Galigiani*.

During the recent thunderstorm, a number of aerolites fell at Wendover, Bucks. One of these is being exhibited at Aylesbury, being between three and four inches long, and about six inches in circumference, weighing twenty ounces.

A correspondent writing from Switzerland says: "The peasants are getting in their hay. The peasant woman hereabout works afield in a velvet corset and a straw hat plentifully adorned by ribbons. She looks like an operative haymaker. It is impossible to imagine that she is real. These good people in the happy valley near Interlaken do not appear to feel that life is especially serious; they work a little, then repose in the shade of the trees, watching the throngs of tourists go by, without ever manifesting curiosity as to the comings and goings of the strangers. They ask only to eat and drink well, to sleep well, to die well, and to know as little about the outside world as possible. Perhaps they are wise."

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.



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

TRIPLE-ACTION WHEEL.

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

NOTICE. Cash Deposit Reduced to £1. Weekly Payments, 6s.

G. M. ALDRICH,

AGENT, PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

[CIRCULAR.]

Princes street, Dunedin, November 1st, 1879

G. R. WEST has the honour to inform his customers and the public generally that he has This Day taken Mr. J. H. POPE into PARTNERSHIP.

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.

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.

FINDLAY AND CO'S

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FINDLAY AND CO.

SOUTH DUNEDIN ROPE MANUFACTORY.

M. DONAGHY, PROPRIETOR.

Manilla and New Zealand Flax Rope.

Cordage and Twine of every description in stock.

ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

OLD CLUB LIVERY AND LETTING STABLES

MACLAGGAN STREET, DUNEDIN,
THOMAS POWER - PROPRIETOR.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hacks for hire.

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

First-class accommodation for Livery Horses.

ROYAL HOTEL,

George street, Port Chalmers.

JAMES MORKANE, Proprietor.

QUEEN'S HOTEL, OAMARU.

"CIVILITY, COMFORT, ATTENTION."

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

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

Don't Forget

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL,
THAMES STREET, OAMARU.

SEPARATE OFFICES FOR THE LADIES.

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

EXPERIENCE THE BEST TEACHER.

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

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

LOFT,

10 and 11, Royal Arcade Established 1875.

W. LANE & CO.,

Successors to REEVES AND CO.,

Manufacturers of

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

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

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

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

STORE AND MANUFACTORY,
MACLAGGAN STREET, DUNEDIN.

ROYAL HOTEL, OAMARU.

J. D. KETT,

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

FIRST-CLASS STABLES:

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

J. D. KETT,
Proprietor.

THE CORNER CLOTHING HOUSE.

J. HARDIE CO.

SWEEPING REDUCTIONS.

IN

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

9s 6d	Fancy Tweed Vests	Selling	6d	8s 6d	Black & White Check	Selling at 5s
35s	" Trousers and D.B. Vests	"	25 6	2s 6	Shirts	
17s 6d	Witney D.B. Jackets	"	12s 6d	2s 6	4x4 Oxford Shirts	1s 6d
25s	Pilot Jackets	"	19s 6d	6s 6d	1 Tweed Crimean Shirts	3s 6d
25s	Mackintosh Waterproofs	"	7 6d	4s 6d	Swanskin Drawers	2s 9d
35s	Waterproof Tweed Over coats	"		3s 6d	Brown Cotton Pants	2s 6d
50s	Beaver Inverness Cape	"		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	Boys' Trousers	"	3s 9d	2s 6d	Black Felt Hats	3s 6d
7s 6d	Boys' Trousers	"	4s 6d		Fancy Scotch Tweed	per yard
1 s 6d	Boys' Melton Suits	"	6d	3s 6d	Heavy Scotch Tweed	2s 9d
				5s 6d	Deerskin Driving Gloves, per pair	2s 6d

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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

J. HARDIE & CO.,

TAILORS, CLOTHIERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS
CORNER OF PRINCES AND RATTRAY STREETS, DUNEDIN

HENRY RICHARDSON,

SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER,



GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN
(Opposite A. & T. INGLIS),
"THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE CITY."

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

MARTIN & WATSON

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
COAL, WOOD, AND PRODUCE
MERCHANTS,
STUART-STREET,
Deliver to all parts of the city and suburbs
Newcastle, Kaitangata, and Green Island
Coals; Coke, Firewood (cut and uncut),
Potatoes, Flour, Oatmeal, Oats, &c., and all
kinds of produce.
Sole Agents for the famous Shag Point
Coal.



NEW HAT

Man 'actory,
OCTAGON,
(Next Athenæum)
Dunedin.

P. POWER,

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

RAILWAY HOTEL,

MOSGIEL,

WM. KNOTT, Proprietor.

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

WISHART'S

ROYAL EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HIGH STREET,
(Immediately opposite the Railway Station.)
DUNEDIN.

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 specialty can only be obtained at Wishart's Hotel.

Luncheon daily from 1 to 3 p.m.

SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL ... ONE MILLION STERLING.

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

Settlement of Losses Prompt and Liberal.

Offices—
LIVERPOOL STREET, DUNEDIN.
ANDREW MAXWELL,
Manager for Otago.

IMPORTANT TO ST. KILDA, SOUTH
DUNEDIN AND KENSINGTON.

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

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

ALEX. WILSON AND SONS.

F. B A T T S N
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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PRINCES STREET SOUTH,
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JAMES MARTIN, PROPRIETOR.

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

Private Rooms for Families.

None but the Best Brands of Liquors kept.

ALLIANCE HOTEL,
THAMES STREET, OAMARU.

MATHEW GRANT ... PROPRIETOR.

Good Accommodation for Boarders at

Moderate Charges.

The Miners' and Mechanics' Home.

Good Stabling.

R. B E N N E T T,
(Late Bennett and Jamison)
TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,
Princes Street South,
Opposite Cargill, Gibbs and Co.,
EDIN.

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 "Woodifield, 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.

J. T. R O B E R T S
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT,
VALUATOR, SHAREBROKER, &c.,
Manse-street, Dunedin

D U N E D I N B R E W E R Y
Fillen-street.

KEAST AND MCCARTHY,

BREWERS, ALE AND PORTER BOTTLERS.

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

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

C O L L I E A N D P U L L E N,
BOOTMAKERS,

Walker street, Dunedin.

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

LOWEST PRICES.

Perfect fits guaranteed. Repairs neatly done.

W. M ' L A R E N,
TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,
ALBERT BUILDINGS, PRINCES STREET
(Opposite Post-office),
DUNEDIN.

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,

Seltzer, Eno's Fruit Salt,

Möller's Newfoundland Cod Liver Oil,

Morson's Pine Wine,

Hendrix's Moelline,

Trusses, Spongio Piline,

Magneto Electric Machines, &c.

All the latest chemical preparations added to stock by mail.

A. D O R N W E L L,

BUTCHER,

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

Porkskins, Calves' Rennetts, Corned-beef,

in kegs or tierces, Lard, Bacon, &c.

M E S S R S P O R T E L L I & B R O O K S
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.

SHIPPIN' SUPPLIED.

FERNHILL COAL COMPANY,

PRINCES 67 STREET

Two doors south Queen Theatre.
T O P R E V E N T M I S T A K E S 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.

C O M M E R C I A L B U I L D I N G A N D M U T U A L I N V E S T M E N T S O C I E T Y,
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 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

MANUFACTURES.

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

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

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

MOSGIEL

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 Oils, 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.

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.

VENETIAN BLINDS!

VENETIAN BLINDS!

At Moderate Prices.

PATTERSON, BURKE, AND CO.,
MACLAGGAN STREET.

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.

WANTED KNOWN.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

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

LAMBERT'S
North East Valley Works.

MACFIE AND FOX,
WOOD & COAL MERCHANTS,
GT. KING STREET, DUNEDIN.

All kinds of Coal and Firewood always in stock. Orders receive prompt attention.

CANNONGATE HOTEL,

BROWN STREET, DUNEDIN,

G. W. DRISCOLL - PROPRIETOR.

The above Hotel is centrally situated, is comfortably furnished, and commands splendid views of the Harbour and ocean.

Persons or families in search of a comfortable home will do well to enquire for the above.

MR. J. P. ARMSTRONG,
DENTIST,

Has returned, and can be consulted at his residence—

STUART STREET, DUNEDIN.

Opposite the Wesleyan Church.

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 0d

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

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.

V.  R.

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

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

WALTER G. GEDDES,
Undertaker, Octagon, Dunedin.

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

ESTABLISHED 1848.

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

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 & McDONALD,

WHOLESALE AND FAMILY GROCERS
Rattray street.

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

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 11ft. x 3, 1½,
1½, 1½, 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.

BAYVIEW BOARDINGHOUSE,
THORNDON QUAY,
WELLINGTON,

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

MRS. HANNEY,
THORNDON QUAY,
WELLINGTON.

IMPERIAL HOTEL,
DEE STREET,
INVERCARGILL.

H. J. SPROULE Proprietor.
First-class accommodation for Boarders
and Travellers.

Private apartments for families.
First-class Billiard Room.

ROBERT M. MEFFEN,
FAMILY GROCER,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
121, GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

R. M. Meffen begs to inform his numerous
Friends, and the public generally, that he
has bought the Good-will and Stock of the
business hitherto carried on by Mr. A. Mac-
donald, No. 121, George Street, where he
hopes, by strict attention and punctuality,
together with keeping first-class goods at the
lowest possible prices for cash, to merit a
share of public patronage.

J. J. HALL,
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 pre-
pared to execute all orders with his usual
promptness, at

GREAT KING STREET,
(Opposite Graig and Gillies's Workshop.)
Band Sawing and Curve Cutting of all
descriptions at reasonable rates. Packing
Case making, &c.

JOHN GALLAGHER

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

DANIEL WHITE

(Late of) Crown, Royal, and Queen's
Hotels, Dunedin, and late of Ravens-
bourne 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 Build-
ings, including Mills, Breweries, &c.,
Stock and Furniture; also, upon Hay and
Corn Stacks, and all Farm Produce,
at lowest current Rates.

SUB-AGENCIES.

Port Chalmers	William Elder
Green Island	William Gray
Tokomairiro	Jas. Elder Brown
West Taieri	David Grant
Balclutha	J. Macdonald & Co.
Lawrence	Herbert & Co.
Wakouaiti	W. C. Ansell
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. McConchie
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 Institu-
tions.

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.

ALL NATIONS 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.

UPPER RATRAY STREET GROCERY STORE.

R. WALSH, PROPRIETOR.

EVERY article kept in stock is of
the very best quality, and being pur-
chased 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.

SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!

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

N.B.—All kinds of Optical and Mathe-
matical 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

BOOTS AND SHOES.

JAMES P. SIMON, BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER

Begs 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.

J O H N C A R R O L L D R M A R T I N

HOTEL VALUATOR,

(CARROLL'S HOTEL),

GEORGE STREET (Near OCTAGON), DUNEDIN.

M R. J. B. C A L L A N,

SOLICITOR, BOND STREET, DUNEDIN,

HAS SEVERAL SUMS OF MONEY TO LEND,

ON

GOOD FREEHOLD SECURITY,

At Current Rates of Interest.

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

JAMES McADAM, Late of ALDRED
and PIRIE's begs to inform the general
public that he has commenced business at the
above address, and hopes to merit a large
share of support.

Perfumery of the best quality always on
hand. Hair ornaments for day and evening
wear.

A large assortment of fancy Tobaccos and
Cigars.

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

Undersigned has always on hand, Baskets
of every description.

Orders promptly attended to.

Note the Address—

M. S U L L I V A N.

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



THE GREATEST
WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Long experience has proved these famous remedies to be
most effectual in curing either the dangerous maladies or
the slighter complaints which are more particularly in-
cidental 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

the most effectual remedy for old sores, wounds,
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, OX-FORD 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.

HAS
RESUMED PRACTICE IN DUNEDIN.

Consulting Rooms, Dispensary, and Residence,
5, and 7,
George street, Octagon.

J A M E S J. P R Y O R

IMPORTER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SEEDSMAN AND FRUITERER
George-street, Dunedin.

New Fruit by every Melbourne, Sydney, Tasmanian, and Inter-
colonial Steamer.

Purchaser of Provincial-grown Produce.

W H I T E H O R S E H O T E L,

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
MERCHANT

FREDERICK-STREET, DUNEDIN,
(Opposite the White Horse Hotel).

T U R K I S H B A T H S

MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN.

Turkish, Russian, Vapor, Sulphur, Warm, Cold,
Shower and Swimming Baths, on approved
European principles.

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.

H A L L O F C O M M E R C E,

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 Bouman 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. M E E N A N
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.

S O U T H E R N H O T E L,

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.

Y O R K H O T E L,
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 realise by the beginning
of July, they are now selling at and under
cost price, as partnership accounts have to be
adjusted by that date. All outstanding ac-
counts are respectfully requested to be paid
by that date, and all accounts against the
firm to be rendered for settlement.

GOLDSTEIN & MOLLER,
Watchmakers and Jewellers, Princes Street.

Printed for the NEW ZEALAND TABLET COMPANY
(Limited), by WOODFIELD, JOLLY & Co, at their
Registered Printing Office, Octagon, Dunedin, this
19th day of December, 1879, and published by the
said Company.