

New Zealand Gazette

VOL. XII.—No. 27.

DUNEDIN: FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1884.

PRICE 6D.

Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

FULLY
CONFIRMED.

A FEW weeks ago we referred to a review given by the London *Tablet* of a book on the Irish rebellion of 1641, lately published by Miss Hickson, and which review we accused of betraying a discreditable animus, and of being otherwise unfair and injurious. In order to bear out what we asserted in this matter we shall now take some quotations from the review of the same work that we find in the *Athenæum*. The writer, then, takes exception to the men appointed as a commission to examine into the evidence of the enormities alleged to have been committed. "The task of taking the depositions was intrusted," he says, "not to the regular legal functionaries, but to nine clergymen of the Established Church, who avowed in print political and theological opinions which, at the present day, would be deemed scarcely consistent with official impartiality. No Irish Catholic, layman, or ecclesiastic, was associated with them in the commission. Confidence in the proceedings of clergy of the Established Church in Ireland at the period is not augmented by the characters of some of them, as portrayed by members of their own order." And further on he says, "It is to be regretted that the present publication does not supply details in relation to the personal history of the clergymen before whom the depositions were taken. An account of the career of Henry Jones, the chief of those commissioners, would have furnished curious and interesting illustrations of the times. Jones was, for a time, in a disturbed district of Ulster in 1641-2; he acted as envoy from some of the Irish to the Government at Dublin, and was afterwards agent in England for the Protestant clergy of Ireland. He was appointed Bishop of Clogher by Charles I., and carried on correspondence with the Irish then in arms in Ulster. Jones subsequently became Scout-Master to the Parliamentarians, and received a salary of £340 per annum for the compilation of a narrative of the rebellion in Ireland. After the restoration Jones obtained the See of Meath, but did not publish the history which he had undertaken. He died in 1681, and his son and daughter became members of the Roman Catholic Church." A fact, we may remark in passing, that seems to show that nothing very atrocious done by Catholics, as such, had come to the knowledge of the converts in question. But the reviewer had already thus defended the Catholic cause. "The representatives of the Irish Roman Catholics insisted, in their public declarations, that tumultuary and isolated acts of the lower classes should not be regarded as those of the nation. They declared that many of the unoffending Irish had been killed or subjected to inhumane treatment, and urged Charles I. to institute official investigations into alleged massacres and losses. In the publications of Jones and Temple the portions of the depositions which related to murders, cruelties, expressions of enmity to England and to Protestantism were elaborately put forward. The 'History' by Sir John Temple, for a time accepted as an authority, is now regarded as untrustworthy. From the depositions Borlase, in 1680, published 'A collection of murders in several counties of Ireland,' which was reprinted at London in 1720. To such compilations Edmund Burke alluded when he wrote that statesmen 'ought not to rake into the hideous and abominable things which were done in the turbulent fury of an injured, robbed, and persecuted people, and which were afterwards cruelly revenged in the execution, and as outrageously and shamefully exaggerated in the representation.' With regard to reflections on the character of the nation," adds the writer, "it may be observed that the worst acts ascribed to the period of 1641 in Ireland were exceeded in enormity by the populace of the Hague, when thirty-one years subsequently they murdered Cornelius de Witt and his brother." And, for our own part, we do not recollect to have read even in the horrid extracts quoted from Miss Hickson by the London *Tablet*, of any case in which the brutal mob cut the flesh from the bodies of the victims they had butchered in the streets and ate it, as the partisans of our glorious William are said to have done at the Hague. Nothing more atrocious than the murder of the De Witts, in fact, has stained the page of history. Our readers, again, will remember how the London *Tablet*, in applauding the publication of the details given by Miss Hickson, implied that they

had now, for the first time, been published—but that such was not the case will be plain from what the *Athenæum* tells us. "The depositions," he says, "already mentioned, do not appear to have been claimed by the Government as official records. Early in the last century these papers were in the hands of private book-collectors, from whom they passed to Trinity College, Dublin, which has not taken any steps towards printing them. The *Tablet* (Miss Hickson's book) contains a considerable number of depositions, including some of those printed by Jones, Temple, and Borlase, as well as others which have of late years appeared in various books. In addition to the depositions connected with the rebellion of 1641, the present volumes contain documents, some of which have been previously published, concerning 'plantations' in Ireland in 1610-1639, and reports of trials in the High Court of justice in 1652-4. Many points, historic and documentary, and polemical, are editorially referred to in connection with the papers; but it is not our province to enter here upon a discussion of them. The history of the period to which they relate has, it was truly observed in the last century, been rendered 'amazingly intricate by the writings of different parties and interests.'—The *Tablet* further seemed to accept it as proved that the supernatural element that had been supposed to invalidate the evidence touching the rebellion was easily explained by Miss Hickson—the *Athenæum* nevertheless seems of a different mind. "From passages in the depositions and contemporary documents," he says, "we may perhaps estimate the degree to which belief in the supernatural prevailed towards the period of 1641. The Rev. George Creighton, in a statement of the year 1643, printed in the second of the volumes before us, avers that 'divers women constantly witnessed and affirmed to him that a rebel struck three times at the naked body of a young woman 'with his drawn sword, and yet never cut her skin; albeit,' he adds, 'those that know the Irish know that they carry no swords unless they be very sharp.' Nicholas Barnard, Dean of Ardagh, and chaplain to Archbishop Ussher, wrote in 1642 that he was assured by officers, 'upon their own experience,' that some of the Irish had by charms succeeded in making themselves 'thrust-free, as they called it;' and the point of a sword put upon their naked breasts, it could not be made to enter or draw the least blood. 'It is certain,' continued Dean Barnard, 'that at the taking of Newry, a rebel being appointed to be shot upon the bridge, and stripped stark naked, notwithstanding the musketeer stood within two yards of him, and shot him in the middle of the back, yet the bullet entered not, nor did him any more hurt than leave a little black spot behind it.' We read in the depositions that at Dungannon in 1641 a vision was seen of 'a woman compassing about the town with a spear in her hand; when any would approach her, she would go from them, when any would go from her she would draw near unto them.' Another dependent of the same period states that 'Master Montgomery, minister,' and several others 'of good worth,' reported that 'there was seen a sword hanging in the air, with the point downwards, the haft seeming to be red and the point turned round.'—On the whole, then we may safely claim that enough has been written by the reviewer from whom we quote to bear out the charges made by us against the London *Tablet*, and we need say no more.

SCOTCH
WORTHIES.

THE London *Spectator* takes Lord Rosebery to task for the opinion expressed by him a little time ago, in unveiling the statue of Robert Burns, that Burns was the greatest Scotchman who ever lived. "For our own part," says the *Spectator*, "we should not only claim John Knox and Sir Walter Scott—to whom Lord Rosebery referred—as vastly greater men than Burns, but many another in every chapter of the history of Scotland of which we have any thorough knowledge." And a little further on he says—"Exclude the wonderful poetry he wrote, and what sign of greatness, as a man, did Burns give us? He wrote good and vivid letters, but hardly so good as Mrs. Carlyle. He wrote some good prose descriptions, but nothing to compare with the prose descriptions of Carlyle. He had large and kindly sympathies, but not larger or kindlier than Sir Walter Scott, and not half so discriminating. He was not ashamed of his order and loved his country; but how few are the Scotch peasants of whom you could not say the same? For the rest, Burns did not govern himself even so far as to prevent doing gross and cruel wrongs to those whom he pretended to love; and though a careful critic of

himself and accustomed to measure shrewdly his own qualities and defects, it is impossible to deny that his conduct to his wife before his marriage, to say nothing of his conduct after it, deserved a sort of self-contempt and self-reproach of which he never seems to have had the faintest inkling." Burns, nevertheless, had within him the capabilities of a great man—even if human frailty came in their way, marred them, and prevented their full development. But of one of those whom the *Spectator* sets before Burns it is hard to see how so much could truthfully be stated. We allude to John Knox, whose name the *Spectator* couples with that of Sir Walter Scott—but who, were it not for the great Protestant tradition and the prevailing bigotry that attends upon it, could hardly be accounted as a great man. It is, for example, no part of a great man's character that he should be blood-thirsty—but Knox was among the men who assassinated Cardinal Beaton, and the horrible levity with which he afterwards spoke of that crime shows how such deeds of blood were agreeable to him. "It is very horrid, but, at the same time, somewhat amusing," says Hume, "to consider the joy, alacrity, and pleasure which that historian (Knox) discovers in his narrative of this assassination." He was privy, also, to the murder of David Rizzio, and he clamoured for the death of the Queen. Nor was he a stranger to vice and debauchery. It was probably his suspension by his bishop that first turned his thoughts towards the Reformation—and his suspension, as his contemporary, James Laing, stated, was caused by his immoral conduct. Charges of the same kind were also made against him by his contemporaries. Archibald Hamilton, Nichol Burne and Baillie, Theret, Moreri and Spandanus, all competent authorities, speak of his irregularities as notorious and undeniable. The testimony of his contemporaries mentioned by us, moreover, has never been met by solid argument or convincingly disproved. Again, if courage be a characteristic of the great man, in what respect did John Knox display it? who was wont to fly whenever danger threatened his person, and who, though he dared to browbeat his queen, and earned by his treatment of her, as well as his other doings, the name bestowed upon him by Dr. Johnson of "Ruffian of the Reformation," knew that he was perfectly safe in such a course of action. He was, besides, the exact opposite of Sir Walter Scott or Burns in his influence over the intellectual progress of the country, for it was his noble task to hound on the mob to devastate and overthrow the monasteries, that, with their libraries and works of art, were the principal civilising centres of the land. The *Spectator*, then, in rejecting Burns as the greatest Scotoman who ever lived, has hardly been fortunate in setting above him one who exceeded in the worst failings of Burns, and in no degree approached him where he excelled. As to Sir Walter Scott, it would be difficult to assign to him a place too much exalted.

APROPOS of the reference made by the *Athenaeum* WHOLLY to the murder of the brothers De Witt, we are INCREDBLE, reminded of the words Shakspeare puts in the mouth of King John—

"It is the curse of kings to be attended
By slaves that take their humours for a warrant
To break within the bloody house of life;
And on the winking of authority
To understand a law; to know the meaning
Of dangerous majesty, when, perchance, it frowns
More upon humour than advised respect."

But the manner in which King John believed himself over-zealously served by Hubert was nothing to that in which William of Orange was, in fact, served, if we may believe certain of his historians. The mob at the Hague, for example, surrounded the prison in which John de Witt was visiting his brother Cornelius, who was recovering from the torture inflicted upon him there, and the city authorities, seeing the danger, sent to William for soldiers to prevent it, but the answer was that there were no men to spare, and that the stadtholder himself was otherwise engaged, and could not come. Sir James Mackintosh, nevertheless, clears the memory of William of all blame. "The Prince of Orange," he says, "thus hurried to the supreme authority at the age of twenty-two, was ignorant of these crimes, and avowed his abhorrence of them. The murders were perpetrated more than a month after his highest advancement, when they could produce no effect but that of bringing odium upon his party." From the guilt of the massacre of Glencoe, again, Macaulay, as we all know, has absolved this king—his only blame, according to the historian in question, being, that he had not punished the Master of Stair, on whom the culpability is flung. But neither had he punished the murderers who tore the hearts from the bosoms of the slaughtered De Witts, and some of whom made a show of those hearts as trophies for days after the murders. Lastly, we find him declared guiltless of the breach of the treaty of Limerick. So strong a king, therefore, was never elsewhere on the page of history so much the victim of circumstances, or served in so compromising a manner by over-zealous servants, whom he was unwilling to punish if only for having blackened his fame. The historians, however, who treat William of Orange in this way, befool his memory in vain, for the case they

make out—even apart from all opposing testimony—is wholly at variance with the character and career of the man concerning whom they speak.

It seems that in in this good city of Dunedin and "PRODIGIOUS!" its suburbs, we live in the midst of a population who, for the most part, and we might almost say altogether, are the [children of the "Mother of Abominations." This, it will be seen, is a pretty state of affairs, and it would be well if we could find a way out of it. It seems that there is, however, a small remnant—shall we call them?—who have in some way or another managed to be born of some other kind of a mother, and it is with their eyes that we are enabled to see the condition of the folk among whom we are situated. The remnant are known as the Christadelphians, and we need hardly say that it is by the light of Holy Scripture they have come to discern the nature of those people who do not belong to their sect—which, we believe is, and unfortunately if their doctrines be true, a small one as yet—but there is a good time coming, a time of salvation, and why should not the whole population in due season become Christadelphians? We really do not know, unless it be that there can be no unity in error, and that under such circumstances every man elects—as the old saying is, to go to the devil his own way. The Christadelphians, nevertheless, are a charitable people and much concerned about their neighbours' souls, and therefore they have composed and disseminated a tract warning the children of the Mother of Abominations that they are in a very deplorable condition, and recommending them to be converted. The Christadelphians, moreover, are strong in the Scriptures—as, indeed, it might rationally be expected they would be—for was it not by searching the Scriptures they found out the existence of the Mother of Abominations, and were brought to distinguish her children in all the Evangelical bodies around them—not to speak of Papists and such like, of course, whose condition has, ever since the Reformation, or, according, at least, as they came into being by degrees, and by fighting with somebody who preceded them, been manifest to the Abominable Mother's progeny themselves—or did our Christadelphians, on the other hand, merely make such a use of the Bible as the children of the Mother of Abominations themselves have made? "The Bible is a liberal book" says Josh Billings. "If a man has got a decent kind of religion, he can find plenty of arguments to his views."—And every man Jack among the children of the Mother of Abominations, it would be rank heresy to doubt, has got a "decent kind of religion" the most decent kind, and the only decent kind of religion in fact.—And why should the Christadelphians have fared worse than their neighbours? Depend upon it then, they have just found the Bible serve the purpose towards them, it has served towards all the other Evangelical sects they now so roundly condemn, that is to furnish them as it can always be made to do by the skillful private interpreter, and in fact by any private interpreter let him be never so stupid, with all the arguments they can possibly require.—Meantime the joke is manifest, and should even penetrate the skull of a Scotchman without the aid of the traditional augur, of seeing tracts drawn up and interlarded with Scripture to be distributed and scattered abroad for the conversion of those children of the Mother of Abominations who had long since found plenty of arguments to convince them that, whoever else might be the sons of perdition, their own calling and election at least were sure. In any case, if our Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Baptists, Wesleyans, Congregationalists and all the rest of them *ad infinitum*, are in reality children of the Mother of Abominations—which far be it from us to deny, for why should we contradict what the Christadelphians have found in the "Unaided Word" or proved thereby?—it is but charitable for us to wish that their deliverance may speedily be brought about by the Christadelphians, or by somebody else.

WHATEVER else may be wanting at the present day, and in whatever direction the world may be making progress, the records of horrors do not fail, and for those who like revolting and frightful details there is abundant satisfaction to be found. Rumours of cannibalism from the sea and the Arctic regions, tales of death from the south of Europe, and records of executions from the north fill the newspapers, and afford sensational matter, as it is called, to suit the most difficult tastes that delight in such things. It is, perhaps, a light task for us who sit "at home at ease" to pass judgment on the terrible straits to which men in extremity were reduced—so that, in the one instance, if it be true, they should cut the flesh from the corpses of those who had died of the hardships that they had all endured in common, or, in the other, should doom to death the poor lad who had partaken in their sufferings. In the Arctic regions, we are told, the survivors of Lieutenant Greely's expedition were so driven to the verge of madness by hunger that they had recourse to cannibalism, and the men who escaped from the wreck of the Mignonette cut the throat of the lad who was in their company that they might relieve their hunger, and slake their thirst with his blood—and to us who know nothing of their trials the details are shocking and almost beyond endurance,

filling us with horror against the men who did, or are said to have done, such things. It is almost a reasonable question, indeed, as to whether the publication of such details is wise, involving as it does the future of men entitled to some consideration on account of the terrible privations to which they were reduced, and the temptation in which they found themselves. This we say especially in relation to those who ate the flesh of their companions after these had died; for the men who would put a helpless comrade to death merely in an attempt to save their own lives may, perhaps, justly be surrendered to the contempt of everyone with whom they meet, even if they are not adjudged to be criminals, deserving of severe punishment. The aspect of human nature thus presented to us, moreover, is one that it can scarcely be elevating to study. The only use of such publications is the humility they might teach if read aright, but that is a lesson comparatively few can learn from them, and on the rest their effect must be injurious for the most part.

ECCLESIASTICAL history is an important study, and therefore it is with much interest that we find a **CATHOLICITY** whole chapter of it given in a letter from the Right **QUEERLY** Rev. Dr. Nevill to the *Otago Daily Times*. Dr. **ESTABLISHED.** Nevill writes to prevent any historic doubts that might arise from the difficulties attending on the fact of his having taken part in the consecration of a Canadian Bishop almost immediately after his Lordship's own consecration in 1871, and it seems that unless the explanation were made there would be imminent danger that the historian of the future might fall into the mistake that there had actually been two Dr. Nevills—and only think of what confusion that might cause among ecclesiastical students in the ages to come. The matter, however, when rightly considered, admits of easy explanation—nothing more startling, in fact, occurred, than a journey of Dr. Nevill's to England, in which he passed through America and Canada, encountering on his way a certain metropolitan who asked him to deviate a little from his course in order that he might take part in the consecration of one Dr. Helmuth, a converted Jew, of whom they were about to make a bishop, and whom Dr. Nevill had previously met in England, as he afterwards met him on the steps of the throne in the House of Lords when they both had gone to listen to Lord Beaconsfield proposing a vote of condolence to the Queen on the death of the Princess Alice—most striking marks of Catholicity, we may observe in passing. We further learn that Dr. Helmuth could not have been very well pleased with his Canadian See, for he afterwards became assistant to the late Bishop of Ripon, an extreme "Evangelical," and who would certainly have regarded Dr. Nevill as nothing short of a son of Perdition. Dr. Helmuth, in being elected to act as assistant to Dr. Bickersteth, must have cleared himself of every suspicion of a leaning towards High Church doctrines. To return, however, to the particular phase of ecclesiastical history with which we are concerned. At the consecration in Canada, then, the churches of New Zealand, Canada and America were represented by the presence of Bishops from those countries—a remarkable fact, considering the present means of travelling, and most conclusive as to the Catholicity of the Church of England. Bishop Nevill afterwards was near taking part in a consecration at Lambeth, and actually took part in one at Lichfield—although here also some hitch occurred that almost hindered him from officiating. It was surmounted, however, and when the ceremony concluded the new bishop thanked his Lordship for his action and the "emblem of Catholicity thus afforded." We have, then, as we said, a most important and interesting chapter of contemporary ecclesiastical history, and one which should certainly be preserved for the guidance of the historian of the future. As to the "emblem of Catholicity," however, afforded by the very praiseworthy activity of Dr. Nevill, it is rather obscure, and would require an explanatory chapter all to itself. The presence of a Bishop of the Church of England at the consecration of another Bishop of the same Church in any distant part of the world would hardly seem to the uninitiated a more striking mark of Catholicity than, for example, the presence of a Presbyterian or a Wesleyan minister at an ordination of ministers in some place remote from that in which he himself was situated—and we might, moreover, accept it as most probable that all the Presbyterians or all the Wesleyans present were unanimous in their religious convictions whereas it is pretty certain that Dr. Helmuth, at least, must have differed very widely from Dr. Nevill in his opinions, if they were the same when he was consecrated as they were when he acted as assistant Bishop of Ripon—that, however, may be reasonably open to doubt. Meantime, the Catholicity of the Church of England is proved by the activity and speed displayed by her bishops in travelling about the world, and verily that is just as good a proof as can be advanced in the matter.

A STRANGE IF there is one objection which more than another **REPUDIATION.** it surprises us to see advanced by a Protestant people against the domination of England, it is that of religion. Of all things in the world we should have thought that such a people would have felt for England

and confidence because of her religion. Is it not she who boasts herself the protectress and advocate of Protestantism everywhere? Where is the nation to whom she has not sent out missionaries. Here she has planted a Protestant bishop, there she has established an Evangelical elder with his staff, and all over the world she has distributed the Bible translated into almost every known tongue, or in some instances into what is supposed by the translator to be a known tongue. It might have been thought that the "union of Christendom" beneath her fostering sway would have been the strong desire of every Protestant people. Such, however, proves not to be the case, and, stranger still to find, the objection comes from a people to whom English sympathies have ever very strongly gone out, that that is from the descendants of those very Huguenots and Gueux of whose cause English writers of all classes have been the champions from of old. To find the descendants of those people or any branch of them rejecting English sympathies and declaring them alien, is what we might hardly have expected to witness. We do, however, find one of the principal organs of the Boers of South Africa laying claim to independence of England, amongst other things because she differs from them in religion,—the newspaper alluded to is named *Die Patriot*, and in an article recently published by it we find a vigorous denial made of the assertion that the Cape is an English Colony. Nothing at all of the kind, says *Die Patriot* "It differs for the greater part from English in language, manners, descent, habits, religion." The Cape was not founded as were Australia and New Zealand by English colonists. It was founded and peopled by Holland, and if the greater part of the early settlers there were French and German, the Dutch element as it was natural took the upper hand. Not that the people became Dutch:—"The people assumed a national character, with a good deal that was Dutch in it, and much that was not. This is our Africaner nationality. The descendants of Hollanders, Germans and French became fused and are distinguishable now only by their family names. They form an African nationality, and are called Africaners. They are just as little Hollanders as they are English, French or German. They have their own language, their own manners and customs, and are as much a people as any other. The Cape Colony was conquered by England and afterwards Holland surrendered it *voluntarily*; if you please, you must surrender it. Whether a Government has the right to sell a country or people without the consent of the people themselves we will not discuss. Each one judge for himself whether a people can be bartered away like a lot of cattle. Any way, the Cape came under the rule of England, certainly not without the Divine will. This, however, does not prevent the people remaining African, and having their own rights." The African people then claim to be governed according to their rights. They do not exactly demand a total independence of England, at least we suppose not until that neat saying of Paul Kruger's repeated the other day, a propos of the Convention, in the Transvaal Volksraad is fulfilled, and which we find translated as follows by our contemporary the *Graaf Reinet Advertiser*, who also gives us the extract from *Die Patriot*:—"The day would come when he could say: the point of my sword is sharp enough or as sharp as yours." But they demand a system of Government suited to their peculiar situation, African not English nor Dutch. "Our duty is to keep calling to our people. 'Preserve your nationality which the Lord has given you.' It is an inheritance from our fathers, our religion and our manners are bound up with it. We do not by any means preach and publish rebellion; our nationality has nothing to do with the flag that flies over us. So it was with the Israelites in exile; they were a people of themselves under foreign domination or rule, which they did not resist. The sooner this delusion, that this is an English colony, disappears the better; and with it the term English and Anti-English. If this does not disappear it will have to be changed to 'African and Anti-African.'" But, as we said, the peculiarly strange feature of the whole thing is that English religion should not be found suitable for these Africaners, that on the contrary it should seem to be regarded by them as bearing a relation to their creed somewhat like what was borne by the religion of the Egyptians to that of their bondsmen the Children of Israel.

The ravages of the plague in Asia Minor have of late been much greater in proportion to the population than those of the cholera along the Mediterranean. The epidemic has been most virulent in the vilayet of Bagdad. At Berd, in that district, a place which contains scarcely 4,000 persons, there were 770 deaths in two months. The mortality was much slighter in the other portions of the vilayet. Quarantine has been established at Bakud and Kat-el-Amara, on the left bank at the Tigris. The panic in the infected area is described by a Kars newspaper as being terrible in its effects. All who possess the means have left, and a large proportion of those remaining are plague-stricken. The poor creatures can obtain neither nursing nor medicine, owing to the miserable terror of those who have not been attacked. When an epidemic does attack an Asiatic district, the result is unfortunately only too well known. Even with the Mussulman, cleanliness does not extend beyond the person; while sanitary science, even in its most primitive forms, is undreamed of.

SAN FRANCISCO MAIL SERVICE FOR 1884

Leave Hokitika.	Leave Grey-mouth.	Leave West-port.	Leave Picton.	Leave Nelson.	Leave Invercargill.	Leave Dunedin.
Feb 1	Jan 31	Jan 31	Jan 31	Feb 2	Feb 1	Feb 2
Feb 29	Feb 28	Feb 28	Feb 28	Mar 1	Feb 29	Mar 1
Mar 28	Mar 27	Mar 27	Mar 27	Mar 29	Mar 28	Mar 29
April 25	April 24	April 24	April 24	April 26	April 25	April 26
May 23	May 22	May 22	May 22	May 24	May 23	May 24
June 20	June 19	June 19	June 19	June 21	June 20	June 21
July 18	July 17	July 17	July 17	July 19	July 18	July 19
Aug 15	Aug 14	Aug 14	Aug 14	Aug 16	Aug 15	Aug 16
Sept 12	Sept 11	Sept 11	Sept 11	Sept 13	Sept 12	Sept 13
Oct 10	Oct 9	Oct 9	Oct 9	Oct 11	Oct 10	Oct 11
Nov 7	Nov 6	Nov 6	Nov 6	Nov 8	Nov 7	Nov 8

Leave Lyttelton.	Leave Wellington.	Leave New Plymouth.	Leave Napier.	Leave Thames.	Leave Auckland.	Arrive London.
Feb 2	Feb 3	Feb 4	Feb 4	Feb 4	Feb 5	Mar 15
Mar 1	Mar 2	Mar 3	Mar 3	Mar 3	Mar 4	Apr 12
Mar 29	Mar 30	Mar 31	Mar 2	Mar 31	Apr 1	May 10
April 26	April 27	April 28	April 2	April 28	April 29	June 7
May 24	May 25	May 26	May 24	May 26	May 27	July 5
June 21	June 22	June 23	June 21	June 23	June 24	Aug 2
July 19	July 20	July 21	July 19	July 21	July 22	Aug 30
Aug 16	Aug 17	Aug 18	Aug 16	Aug 18	Aug 19	Sept 27
Sept 13	Sept 14	Sept 15	Sept 13	Sept 15	Sept 16	Oct 25
Oct 11	Oct 12	Oct 13	Oct 11	Oct 13	Oct 14	Nov 22
Nov 8	Nov 9	Nov 10	Nov 8	Nov 10	Nov 11	Dec 2

VISIT

MOLLISON, DUTHIE AND CO'S

GREAT SACRIFICING SALE
OF

G. BROWN'S STOCK, Corner Princes and Stafford streets.
 G. BROWN'S STOCK, Corner Princes and Stafford streets.
 G. BROWN'S STOCK, Corner Princes and Stafford streets.
 G. BROWN'S STOCK, Corner Princes and Stafford streets.
 G. BROWN'S STOCK, Corner Princes and Stafford streets.
 G. BROWN'S STOCK, Corner Princes and Stafford streets.
 G. BROWN'S STOCK, GREAT BARGAINS.
 G. BROWN'S STOCK, GREAT BARGAINS.
 G. BROWN'S STOCK, GREAT BARGAINS.

MOLLISON, DUTHIE AND CO.,
 Corner Princes and Stafford streets.

Mollison, Duthie and Co.—Men's Tweed Suits
 Mollison, Duthie and Co.—Men's Moleskin Trousers
 Mollison, Duthie and Co.—Men's Criméan Shirts
 Mollison, Duthie and Co.—Men's Oxford Shirts
 Mollison, Duthie and Co.—Men's White Shirts
 Mollison, Duthie and Co. for Dress Goods
 Mollison, Duthie and Co. for Jackets and Ulsters
 Mollison, Duthie and Co. for Blankets
 Mollison, Duthie and Co. for Sheetings
 Mollison, Duthie and Co. for Flannels
 Mollison, Duthie and Co. for Winey, half-price
 Mollison, Duthie and Co. for Carpets, half-price
 Mollison, Duthie and Co. for Shirtings, half-price
 Mollison, Duthie and Co. for Prints, less than half
 Mollison, Duthie and Co. for Yarns, bargains
 Mollison, Duthie and Co. for Hose, bargains
 Mollison, Duthie and Co. for Everything, half-price
 Mollison, Duthie and Co. for Everything, half-price
 Mollison, Duthie and Co. for Everything, half-price.

Observe:

GREAT SACRIFICING SALE
 OF
 G. BROWN'S STOCK,
 CORNER PRINCES AND STAFFORD STREETS.

MOLLISON, DUTHIE AND CO.

EUROPEAN CIVILISATION.—
 Protestantism and Catholicity Compared in their Effects on
 the Civilisation of Europe, with notes by Rev. James Balmes. Price,
 16s; by post, 17s 6d.

Pure Wax Candles for the Altar, size 4; price 4s per pound.

J. A. MACEDO
 202 Princes Street,
 DUNEDIN.

NOTICE.

WE Warn our Friends everywhere that no one is
 Authorised to Sell Photographs, Pictures, or anything else
 for the benefit of St. Joseph's Cathedral, Dunedin,—with the excep-
 tion of MR. MACEDO, who has kindly consented to sell Photographs
 of St. Joseph's Cathedral,—By Authority
 The Editor N. Z. TABLET

THE CATHOLIC BOOK DEPOT,
CHRISTCHURCH.

PREMISES LATELY ENLARGED.

The Largest and Most Versatile Collection of Catholic Literature
 in New Zealand is to be had at the CATHOLIC BOOK DEPOT,
 Christchurch.

Catalogues for 1885 now ready, and will be forwarded on appli-
 cation.

The Managers of Catholic Schools and Societies will be dealt
 with on Most Liberal Terms.

School Prizes (offered at English published prices) selected
 specially for Catholic Children by a friend in Europe. Over 2000
 such Prizes in stock, and more expected.

A large assortment of Objects of Devotion, embracing Statuettes,
 and Statues from 3in. to 36in. Pictures, Scapulars, Holy Water
 Fonts, Medals, Beads, &c., &c.

Books and Patriotic Pictures relating to Ireland in great varieties
 also,

SONG BOOKS, SPEECHES, ETC.

A large assortment of Christian Brothers' and other School
 Books; also, Copy Books (Vere Foster's), Exercises, Pens, Pencils,
 Slates, &c.

PURE WAX CANDLES FOR CHURCH PURPOSES,
 4s. PER POUND.

Inspection invited.

E. O'CONNOR,
 BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER.

THE DRAPERY AND GENERAL IMPORTING COMPANY
OF NEW ZEALAND (LIMITED),

Wholesale and Family Warehouse,
 HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN.

A VISIT to the Company's Warehouse is solicited.

Goods in Large or Small Quantities sold at Wholesale Ware-
 house prices.

There is only One Price, the Public Buying at the same price as
 Shareholders.

THE DRAPERY AND GENERAL IMPORTING COMPANY
OF NEW ZEALAND (LIMITED).

Wholesale and Family Warehouse,
 HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN.

A VISIT to the Company's Warehouse is solicited.

Goods in Large or Small Quantities Sold at Wholesale Ware-
 house prices.

There is only One Price, the Public Buying at the same price as
 Shareholders.

THE DRAPERY AND GENERAL IMPORTING COMPANY
OF NEW ZEALAND (LIMITED).

Wholesale and Family Warehouse,
 HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN.

A VISIT to the Company's Warehouse is solicited.

Goods in Large or Small Quantities Sold at Wholesale Ware-
 house Prices.

There is only One Price, the Public Buying at the same price as
 Shareholders.

Poet's Corner.

ODE OF WELCOME.

THE following ode, composed by the Rev. W. Kelly, S.J. was recited by one of the students on the visit of the Archbishop of Sydney some weeks ago to St. Aloysius' College, Surrey Hills:—

Incessant over Europe sounds
The crash and din of arms :
Barbarian hosts from farthest bounds
Spread wide war's fierce alarms.
In vain broad streams their tide oppose
As barrier to advancing foes—
Rhine, Ister, brawling Don ;
As ill besteads huge mountain chain,
Alp, Hœmus lift their peaks in vain :
Unnumbered swarms press on.

Must then the Eternal City fall ?
Must Rome's great empire die ?
Must she who towered o'er nations all
A ghastly ruin lie ?
Why sleeps, or strikes but not to save,
The sword that erst o'er land and wave
Triumphant flashed and free ?
That smote Epirot warrior king,
Changed Cannæ to avenging ring,
And held the world in fee ?

Shall letters, arts, and all that form
Man's glory and delight,
The thoughts that glow, the words that warm,
Be quenched in endless night ?
The thunders of great Tully's tongue,
The varied lute that Flaccus strung,
The gentle Mantuan's lay,
With Livy's ever-shifting hues
And all the offspring of the Muse
Be lost in long decay ?

No ! far remote by Thule's seas,
Lies calm a holy isle :
Beneath the soft Atlantic breeze
Her verdant pastures smile.
The fleets of once imperial Rome
Had furrowed not the glancing foam
That laves her sunny coasts,
Nor now, that Rome has passed away,
Shall this fair isle become the prey
Of fierce barbaric hosts.

The foot revered of saint and sage
This holy land has trod :
The sacred Book, the learned page,
Adorn her cloistered sod.
Though spoil and rapine waste the world,
Though war's red banner floats unfurled,
Here stands one sacred shrine
Where virtue, science, all that can
Uplift, console, ennoble man,
In the light undimmed shall shine.

From Rome our sire illustrious brought
Christ's Gospel to that beach ;
On Irish soil St. Patrick taught
What Peter bade him teach.
In turn, the Isle of Saints shall be
A beacon, 'mid the raging sea,
Conspicuous from afar—
To distant shores, to heathen bands,
To Pagan and benighted strands
A solitary star.

As bursts upon the mirror bright
The sun's surpassing blaze,
He flings in countless lines of light
Abroad, afar, his rays :
So fell upon fair Ireland's face
The beams of faith, and hope, and grace,
So brilliant shone and burned.
Then o'er the nations drear and dark
The splendours of that glowing spark
With radiance glad returned.

The German forests, lone and deep,
The fair fields of the Gaul,
The Switzer on his mountain steep,
Heard sacred footsteps fall,
The footfall of the saintly band,
That haste from old Iar-innis land
To visit every soil.
Their voice was raised, their blood was spilled,
On earth what region is not filled
With tokens of our toil ?

In later times, 'mid Eastern wave
On new-discovered land,
The Cross, that can protect and save,
Was reared by Irish hand.

Towards that same shore, from Rome's high seat
A Pastor bends his beauteous feet,
For beauteous sure are they,
Who o'er the mountains or the brine
The tidings good, the truths divine,
To filial hearts convey.

Then welcome to Australian shore
Be this beloved sire,
From Kieran, Canice, ancient Nore,
He brings the sacred fire
That burned of old in Irish heart,
That never, never shall depart
From sons of Irish race.
Where hearts o'erflow, words well may fail,
With joy, with hope, with love we hail
Thy presence and thy Grace.

DEATH OF "THE DUHALLOW POET."

(The Nation, August 30.)

On Tuesday, 19th inst., there died at his residence, Banteer, Kanturk county Cork, one of the very few who in late years have successfully cultivated Irish poetry of that class which was brought to such perfection by those souls of fire whose impassioned lyrics inspired the Young Ireland party, and laid deep and broad the foundations of a national literature in this country.

Mr. J. C. Deady was but a child at the time when a combination of causes dispersed to the uttermost ends of the earth that brilliant crowd of poets, orators, and statesmen whose efforts had produced results equal to those of the potent strains said to be able "to create a soul within the ribs of death." But from his earliest boyhood he was an earnest student of the compositions of Davis, Duffy, M'Gee, M'Carthy, and the other writers of that era whose writings were then accessible. His most fervent admiration, however, was reserved for Edward Walsh, whose life and poetry were so intimately associated with Mr. Deady's native barony. For a long time he had it in contemplation to write a life of Walsh, and publish it with a complete edition of his poems. With this object he had collected a great deal of manuscript and other material ; and possibly the future biographer of Walsh will find in Mr. Deady's collection the fullest and most authentic particulars of that pure, though, as regards worldly success, unfortunate child of song. It is to be remarked in reference to Mr. Deady's admiration of Walsh, that he formed the subject of what seems to the present writer the most spirited of Mr. Deady's published poems. It appeared in the *Nation* in 1875. Walsh was, in fact, to J. C. Deady what Sir John Denham wished the Thames to be to him—

His great example, as he was his theme.

In the present neglected state of Irish literature Mr. Deady's poems may be forgotten in the ephemeral pages of the journals in which they first appeared, yet there are many of them that will deserve to be preserved in a more durable form. The present is not the time to enter into any elaborate criticism of Mr. Deady's poetry. But this may be said of it, that, above all its other characteristics, it was eminently racy of the soil. There was not a wild flower that grew on mead or hillock in Duhallow that his muse disdained to pluck and cherish. There was not a stream in the barony whose windings she did not trace—from the lordly Blackwater to the tiniest rivulet that meanders towards it. The rath, the tottering ruin, the names of the famous pipers and fiddlers and other men of renown in the neighbourhood, are all lovingly enshrined here and there through his songs and ballads. In his poetry is little of passion or action, but the milder affections, especially those with a melancholy tinge—the pensive moods of the lover of natural scenery, the dreams of the historical student—afforded the subjects which he loved best to delineate.

The following may be mentioned as a few of the most select productions of Mr. Deady's pen:—"Mabel Brown," "The Conversation of Saint Colman," "Midsummer Eve," "The Assault of Lis-carrol," and that already referred to in memory of Edward Walsh.

Mr. Deady had attained only his forty-second year. He had been a frequent poetical contributor to the columns of the *Nation*, *Irishman*, *Lamp*, *New York Irish World*, *Shamrock*, *Boston Pilot*, &c. ; but latterly the care of providing for his numerous family absorbed all his time. For some years past he did not contribute anything to the Press ; and severe and prolonged illness compelled him to abandon all hope of completing what he at one time intended to be his *magnam opus*—the life of Edward Walsh.

Mr. Deady's remains are interred in the family burial ground in Clonmeen, and the announcement of his early demise will be received with deep regret by his extensive circle of friends in this country and in America.

An instance was related to us (*Monitor*) which well illustrates a once genuine Spartan courage and deep affection. About six weeks ago, little Belle Ferguson, the daughter of the night watchman at the Columbus and Rome depot, had both legs terribly lacerated in the turn table, the skin being so far separated that her physicians, Drs. Jordan and Ticknor, told the family it would be impossible to make the parts heal unless fresh bits of flesh were grafted on the ugly wounds. As soon as this was known to Bell's brother Reggy, a lad twelve years old, he stepped up to the physicians and promised to be on hand any time the next day and let them cut the necessary skin from his arm. At the appointed hour he met the engagement, bared his arm, and by means of knife and scissors four pieces of skin were taken from his arm and transplanted to his sister's wounds. The skin is growing finely. Carlyle says one must have a brother in order to know what it is to have a friend.

SPRING, 1884.

HERBERT, HAYNES and CO.,

The Largest Retail Importers of

GENERAL DRAPERY AND CLOTHING IN THE COLONY.

Importers and Manufacturers of

MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

The first Spring Shipments are now opened up and contain every requisite for the season in the choicest and most fashionable materials. Patterns and Colourings carefully selected from the leading Manufacturers by an experienced buyer, and guaranteed the best value in the market.

The Clothing Department is re-stocked with a variety of Imported and Colonial made-Goods of the best description, and the Order, Branch is under the management of an experienced cutter, who employs none but skilled hands capable of turning out work not excelled in fit and style by any house in the trade.

Dresses, Mantles, and Costumes made in the latest fashion.

Riding Habits made to order.

Country orders carefully and promptly executed.

HERBERT, HAYNES & CO.,

IMPORTERS,

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

NIMMO AND BLAIR,

NEW AGRICULTURAL SEEDS.

NEW VEGETABLE SEEDS. NEW FLOWER SEEDS.
GENUINE AND UNADULTERATED

CLOVERS.

White, Red, Cowgrass, Alsike, Trefoil, Trefolium, Minus of Suckling, and Italian Crimson; also Timothy, Cocksfoot, Lucerne, Prairie, Ribgrass, Ryegrass (Machine dressed), Italian Ryegrass, Fescues, Poes, &c.

TURNIP SEEDS.

Colonial grown and imported, and other Agricultural Seeds, in great variety.

In the VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEED DEPARTMENT, additions and renewals have been made, so that our Stock is now very complete. The seeds which have recently arrived are now being tested.

A lot of HORTICULTURAL SUNDRIES—such as Lawn Mowers—have been procured, which it is hoped will meet a felt want.

SEND FOR CATALOGUES.

FOR SALE:—

Rock Salt, Iron Tanks, Sheep Nets, Woolpacks and Corn Sacks, Barbed and Plain Fencing Wire, Phosphorus and Oil of Rhodium, &c., &c.

Agents for Broadcast Seed Sowing Machines, Drummond's Seed Cleaning Machines, Sonntag's Nursery, Forsyth's Best Manilla Rope, Chaffcutters, &c.

NIMMO AND BLAIR, Seedsmen and General Commission Agents
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

S. BANNISTER
CHEMISTBy Examination,
(From Robert and Co. Paris.)

OCTAGON DRUG HALL,

Corner of GEORGE STREET AND OCTAGON, DUNEDIN.

All Prescriptions Dispensed under immediate Supervision of the Principal.

NOTICE.

MANUSCRIPT intended for insertion in the TABLET should reach this office not later than Wednesday morning. We cannot under any circumstances pay the least attention to anonymous contributions. The name of the writer must in all instances be furnished to us, but not necessarily for publication.—ED. N.Z. TABLET,

JAMES DUNNIE

BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, NEWS AGENT,

141 GEORGE STREET

(Opposite National Bank),

DUNEDIN.

	s.	d.	post.
TUBBER DERG; or, RED WELL-CARLETON	1	6	1 10
STORY OF IRELAND, by A. M. Sullivan	1	6	2 0
GATECHISM OF HISTORY OF IRELAND, by W. J. O'N. Daunt	1	6	1 11
READINGS FROM IRISH AUTHORS	1	6	2 0
REFUTATION OF FROUDE, by Rev. T. Burke	1	6	1 10
NATIONAL BALLADS AND POEMS, by T. Davis	1	0	1 3

Home and Colonial Newspapers and Magazines supplied to subscribers in any part of the Colony.

GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY BOOT STORE

WHEN you see the snow upon the hills,
And feel the weather cold,
And think of Boots that once were new,
But now are waxing old;

THEN go to Neil McFadden's shop,
At 106 George Street,
And see his stock of Watertights,
Which are made both strong and neat.

ALSO his Kid and Lace-up Boots,
Made for the winter weather,
Where workmanship and quality
You'll find combined together.

WARM Winter Boots, Shoes, and Slippers, every variety
—Elastic-sides, Cloth and Fur Uppers, Buff, Feit, Canvas, and
Prunella;

ALSO Melton and Galoches. Gentlemen and Boys will
find a good assortment of Leather Leggings and Waterproof
Boots, at Prices which defy competition, at

NEIL MCFADDEN'S

GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY BOOT AND

SHOE STORE,

106 GEORGE STREET,

DUNEDIN.

Repairs neatly executed New Elastics put in.

DUNEDIN PICTURE AND FINE ART GALLERY,
MANSE STREET.

FRED. W. HOLWORTHY ... PROPRIETOR.

The Proprietor has much pleasure in notifying the Public he has now completed his Art Gallery, and is Now Open. Hours—10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

The Catalogue of Pictures comprises—ENGRAVINGS, ETCHINGS, HAND-COLOURED PHOTOS OF SCENERY, BIRDS, STUDIES OF HEADS, OLEOGRAPHS, CHROMOGRAPHS; Also, OIL PAINTINGS, TERRA COTTA STATUETTES, BRONZES, FANCY GLASS, and everything that can be imagined to make it a real Art Gallery.

In addition to the above, there will be On View and For Sale—CRYSTOLEUM (for painting Portraits on Glass), LUSTROLEUM (for Painting on Velvet), TINTOLENE (for Painting on China), TERRA COTTA (Statuary, Plaqueser).

Also, General Importer of BICYCLES, TRICYCLES, and all Sundries connected therewith, always on hand.

FRED. W. HOLWORTHY.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S COLLEGE, KEW,
VICTORIA.

Midwinter quarter begins July 20.

Three pupils sent up for Matriculation at June examinations. All three passed. Two out of three passed Civil Service. From all the colleges and schools in Victoria taken together, only 32 per cent. passed the Matriculation and 34 per cent. the Civil Service.

From St. Francis Xavier's College 100 per cent. passed the Matriculation; 66 per cent. the Civil Service.

In December, 1883, ten out of eleven passed from the same College.

CONSECRATING A JOSS.

(From the *Detroit Free Press*.)

THE occupant of the vehicle pushed open the hack door, thrust forth a gorgeously enveloped foot and leg, and in a moment stood on the side-walk in all the glory of a long scarlet robe, green breeches, a gondola-shaped hat and a pigtail of unusual length. He was tall, for a Chinaman, and rather slim, the long robe seeming to add a foot or two to his stature. Two similarly arrayed Celestials sprang from the doorway of the building to meet him, and said something that sounded to Anglo ears like "Soon ahoy," almost in unison. This salutation was responded to by "Bale o' bay!" and the three marched up the steps to the building, the last speaker leading the way.

"It's some joss business," said the policeman, who was called on to explain what these manoeuvres meant.

But the explanation was not a very full one, and the reporter's curiosity getting the better of him, he climbed up the outer steps and followed the scarlet-robed Mongolians up two or three flights of dirty stairs through the smoke and stench which permeated the whole interior. The trio paused before a gorgeously decorated doorway leading into the room devoted to the worship of Chinese deities—a large room, in which were several Chinamen, some standing and others sitting on low benches. As the three newcomers opened the door some musicians seated in a corner of the room sent forth a burst of melody almost as sweet as that usually heard in a boiler factory. The noise continued until the scarlet-robed Celestials had made the circuit of the room and paused before a huge joss, where they stood solemnly for a moment and then prostrated themselves before it, all the other Chinamen falling on their knees with their heads bent to the floor. Then the music struck up again, and the heathen arose to their feet and began chattering among themselves as on ordinary occasions. The reporter seized this pause in the ceremonies to enquire what was being done, and it was explained by one Chinaman, who spoke English quite plainly, that the idol had only been set up in the room that morning, and that it was now being consecrated by the priests. The reporter then stood back at a respectful distance and witnessed the enactment of a strange scene, similar to that which Wores has recently been placing on canvas—"The Consecration of a Joss."

A Chinese boy with a red pig-tail now brought a long-legged cock to the tall priest, the one who seemed to be master of ceremonies. The fowl was taken by the priest, swung round in the air three times by the leg before the paper and tinsel god and handed back to the boy. A small china vessel containing salt was then brought to the priest, who, standing between his scarlet-robed attendants, sprinkled a handful of the contents over the image, and then placed the dish on the pedestal between its feet. Rows of punk stick and wax candles, arranged about the idol, were next lighted by the two assistants, and the boy brought a small earthen basin of water, in which the priest dipped his fingers and then flirited them in the direction of the joss. The bowing process was then repeated, the unearthly music resounding through the room so loudly that the reporter was obliged to place his hands over his ears to keep out the din.

Then came the most interesting portion of the ceremony. The boy with the red pig-tail brought a small dot of vermilion and a brush. One of these was handed to the right-hand assistant and the other to the left. Both were then presented to the priest, who took them, mumbling some words, which could hardly be heard on account of the clanging and squeaking of the musical instruments. The priest dipped the brushes in the paint and held both aloft. This was a signal for more kneeling by those around, and redoubled energy on the part of the musicians. He then applied the brush to the staring black eyes. This perfected the divinity of the joss. Before this he had been only pasteboard and paper; now he was omnipotent. His eyes could read the future and he was capable of giving good fortune to his worshippers, and bad luck to those who disregarded him and believed not in his powers. The music ceased, the ceremonies came to a close, and the heathen passed out of the joss house, down the stairs, and into the street.

In the person of the Rev. Dr. Glancy, of Motherwell, the Catholics of Scotland possess a champion who has rendered their faith many good services by his letters to the newspapers of this country. Both Catholics and Protestants admire his ability. Among the clever things he has done was the winning of £50 from a local Protestant "missionary," who, relying on the veracity of "Brother Widows," challenged Dr. Glancy to prove that that "convert" never was a Catholic priest. At present the Catholic champion is engaged demolishing a Rev. "Dr." Brown, who came as a boon and a blessing to the Scotch Established church. "Dr." Brown was trotted out to the edification of people in general as a "converted priest," a late vice-rector of a Catholic college and a Doctor of Divinity. Dr. Glancy contradicted the assertion that the "convert" had ever been a vice-rector of a Catholic college or a doctor of divinity, and added that the name of the neophyte was not "Brown" but "Niemsal," and that the man's real name had been altered for certain reasons not mentioned. All this he offered to prove by authoritative documents; but the challenge has not yet been accepted. Instead, letters of a goody-goody-assertive nature have been written. In a letter in today's *Glasgow Herald* Dr. Glancy again challenges Dr. Cunningham, Brown's patron to come to the scratch. Concluding his letter to-day, Dr. Glancy writes to the editor of the *Herald*: "When I tell your readers that at the very time he was writing his last letter to the *Herald* Dr. Cunningham had before him an authentic copy of one of Brown's own letters, in which his *protege* characterises his apostasy from the Church as a fall which fills him with remorse, and for which no one but himself is to blame, they will readily understand that I have ample grounds for my conviction that Dr. Cunningham is in reality conniving with Brown in an attempt to deceive the public."—*Nation*, August 30.

A FEATURE OF SECRET SOCIETIES.

(From the *Catholic Review*.)

As it has often been urged that the hostility of the Catholic Church to secret societies is either entirely unreasonable or founded upon some doctrinal tenet not intelligible to the average Protestant we propose to show that the oppositon is so obviously just as to compel the approval of the most ordinary honest-minded person, inasmuch as it is a consequence from an ethical principle as broad and simple as morality itself, and one which men constantly apply in the everyday affairs of life.

The principle is this, that no person is justified in binding himself to the observance of a secret the purport or burden of which he does not know beforehand. It is quite possible that the secret knowledge furnished in this manner may be of such a sort that it ought to be communicated to others either under pain or sin or under the penalty of the law. For instance, should a person find that the secret thus confided to him involved the life and honour of others, would he not be compelled, even in defiance of his pledge, to acquaint those concerned with the facts as known by him? If he found that such knowledge meant a conspiracy to massacre the inhabitants of a city or to poison its wells, would he not be guilty of participation in the awful crime if he withheld his knowledge from the proper authorities? Who would say that an oath was binding under such circumstances? This is no arraignment of the value of an oath which of course is so sacred that life itself should be the forfeit of its observance, but the repudiation of a mistaken pledge which lacks one of the essential conditions of a legitimate oath. It might be said that an alleged inviolable secrecy does not alter the relations in this case, since the person thus bound is as one not knowing, for knowledge which cannot be communicated does not differ from ignorance. This is a mistake, for if such a pledge were binding the person so bound could not make use of his knowledge even should he obtain it through another channel, for his promise was absolute never to disclose certain facts then and there communicated to him. Surely nobody will maintain a proposition so absurd, and yet it is a possible consequence of the fundamental principle of secret societies. Now, if an oath be taken to keep secret a knowledge of certain facts which it is one's duty to divulge, and if, consequently, such an oath is not binding, does it not follow that such an oath ought not to have been taken, that the taking of it is in direct conflict with public morals and public welfare? It matters not what may be the tenor of the knowledge confided to us under the pledge of secrecy; so long as it is possible that one might be in duty bound to disclose it, so long is it immoral for us to pledge ourselves in advance to keep it secret. If the knowledge were communicated to us first, and that there being no valid reason to refuse, we should pledge ourselves to keep it secret, there is no doubt that such a pledge is binding; but a pledge to secrecy can never legitimately precede the knowledge to be kept secret. The principle, like all general principles, is universal and can admit of no exception. The fact that the knowledge which we thus obtain is innocent or even beneficial does not alter the case, for such a character of the knowledge occurs *per accidens* and does not flow from the secrecy to which we commit ourselves. Were the beneficial character of the knowledge confided to us the necessary consequence of secrecy, then indeed that circumstance would alter the case, for then it would be a consequence, *per se*, of secrecy. But it is evident that it can never occur.

So long as the pledge to secrecy does not, *per se*, carry with it the guarantee that what is to be confided to us is of an innocent or beneficial character, so long is there a risk in accepting it, or, in other words, the pledge is rash. Nor can any general assurance that what we are about to be pledged to keep secret is of a useful character influence the question, for it is possible that we might deem it otherwise, or that the so-called good is only apparent. Therefore, strict morality sets its face against the taking or administering of an oath to observe secrecy with regard to what is as yet unknown to us. Now, this is precisely what takes place in secret societies. The candidate for admission pledges himself to keep a secret, the nature of which he does not know, and so is guilty of taking a rash oath. But a rash oath is no oath at all, and is consequently not binding. He may be assured that benevolence and charity are the aims of the society, but, as before remarked, that is a mere accident and has no effect upon the pledge. Besides, if such be the general objects of a secret body, what is the use of secrecy? Evidently none. A previous general knowledge of the aims of a society narrows the secrecy just so far; but so far as the secrecy goes, so far is a previous pledge to it invalid. Therefore, secret societies are subversive of good morals, since they are in conflict with the conditions of a legitimate oath or pledge.

There is nothing surprising in the statement made by our London correspondent in the able letter which we publish to-day that the English School Board system of education is rapidly falling into discredit. Not a week passes but we read in the papers the news of some death or other calamity which may be easily traced to the excessive mental labour imposed upon the poorly-fed children of the poorer classes. To omit the religious aspect of the question, it must follow that to instruct the poor much against their will in a multitude of subjects which will never enable them to earn their daily bread, but which may have a directly opposite tendency, is not to spread abroad the blessings of education. How much better would it not be to provide practical instruction, to teach the working classes how to succeed in their own special walk of life, and to prepare them, to use the words of our own correspondent, for the home, the factory and the farm. Such is the kind of instruction which is imparted by the most experienced among the educators of the poor, the Christian Brothers, whose exhibition at the Healtheries has attracted such universal interest. We call attention to this subject all the more readily, because the evil of bestowing what is called a liberal education upon such as cannot possibly benefit by it, is not unlikely to prove ere long as great a misfortune to the poorer classes of India as to those of Great Britain.—*Bombay Catholic Examiner*.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

WE ARE SELLING Wallsend Coal, from our new pit, at 12s 6d, and Seened Mixed at 11s 6d per ton for Cash at the Trucks at Dunedin Railway Station.

This is the best household coal; has no bad smell, and is not dangerous, as the ashes do not smoulder.

FERNHILL RAILWAY AND COAL COMPANY (LTD.),
VOGEL STREET.

W. H. TERRY,
ARCHITECT,
Hislop's Exchange Court,
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

DENTISTRY.

H. ROBINSON
SURGEON DENTIST,

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

Address—

Dodd's Buildings,

Corner of GEORGE ST. & MORAY PLACE.

KILGOUR AND CO.,

ERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS,
KING STREET,
DUNEDIN.

KILGOUR & Co., having purchased the entire plant of Messrs. Carew and Co.'s Erated Water business, are prepared to execute all orders, either town or country, with despatch.

☞ Cordials and Liqueurs of the finest quality.

J. GEBBIE,

NURSERYMAN, SEEDSMAN, AND FLORIST,
GREAT KING STREET,
DUNEDIN.

Has for Sale—Fruit, Forest and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, in great variety, &c.

PEACOCK HOTEL
PRINCES STREET SOUTH,
DUNEDIN.

Thomas McNamara, for many years resident in Dunedin, has taken the above-named Hotel.

Trams pass the doors every few minutes for the Ocean Beach and Gardens.

Wines, Beers, and Spirits of the best quality.

THOS. McNAMARA, Proprietor.

THE "SIRIUS" and "ORION"

OPEN and CLOSE FIRE COOKING RANGES.

For burning Wood or Coal, fitted with high or low pressure boiler.

Iron Framework and General Castings.

Repairs effected.

H. E. SHACKLOCK,

SOUTHEND FOUNDRY, CRAWFORD STREET
DUNEDIN.

KINCAID, McQUEEN & CO.
VULCAN FOUNDRY,
Great King Street, Dunedin.

Engineers, Boilermakers, Iron and Brass Founders, Millwrights, Iron Shipbuilders, &c.

High Pressure and Compound Steam Engines, Turbine and other Water Wheels, Quartz Crushing and every description of Pumping, Windlug, Mining, Stone-breaking, Woolwashing, Drying, Flour Mill, and Dredging Machinery made and repaired.
Cast and Wrought Iron Ripples and Sluice Plates.

Repairs to all kinds of Reaping, Threshing, Horse-power Machines, &c., executed with Despatch. Flax-Dressing Machines of improved make.

S. G. SMITH'S SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

I DO NOT OFTEN ADVERTISE, but when I find other Butchers cutting down

prices and doing their best to injure legitimate trade, I think it time to let the Public

and more especially the working man, know that I intend to sell

PRIME BEEF, MUTTON, AND VEAL

At 2d per lb. for CASH.

HARP OF ERIN HOTEL
QUEENSTOWN.

MRS. M'BRIDE ... Proprietress.

The above commodious and comfortable Hotel offers first-class accommodation to Tourists and others visiting the Lake scenery

CITY HOTEL, DUNEDIN

MRS. N. MURPHY ... Proprietress

On and after 3rd December, Mrs Murphy will OPEN her DINING-ROOM for LUNCHEON to the General Public from Noon Daily, and trusts by attention, civility, and reasonable charges to merit a share of Public Patronage from her many friends, as well as from the merchants and others in Dunedin and neighbourhood.

A Separate Room for Ladies, with Waitresses in attendance.

The Prices of the various Articles will be attached to the Bill of Fare for the day.

Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, etc., at all hours.

Board and Residence in the Hotel as per arrangement.

CITY HOTEL, DUNEDIN

November 22, 1883.

JAMES COUSTON

PLUMBER, GASFITTER, ZINC-WORKER
&c., &c.,

WALKER STREET DUNEDIN.

Every Other Lot Absolutely Free.

TOWN LOTS
25 x 100 FT.
GIVEN AWAY!

Clear Deeds. Without Reserve.

A FREE HOME FOR ALL!
THE GLENDALE LAND & COLONISATION CO.

(BENJ. L. TAYLOR, PRESIDENT; G. F. SHERIDAN, SECRETARY; Messrs. ALYWARD & WILD, Beresford Chambers, SOLICITORS FOR THE CO.)

OWN large tracts of land in Queensland. In the District of Gympie, Parish of Como, we own a large body of land, which we consider the Garden-spot of the Colony; and in a portion of this land we have surveyed the Town of GLENDALE, which we expect to make one of the most enterprising cities in Queensland. We expect this because we propose to do what was never done before by responsible capitalists—

GIVE AWAY

ONE-HALF OUR BUILDING LOTS in GLENDALE, for the purpose of inducing a rapid and permanent population of our city. We have located our chief office in Sydney, New South Wales, it being the principal landing-place for immigrants; and having an office in a prominent thoroughfare, we can thus induce many of the better class of immigrants to go to GLENDALE, and build or sell their farming lands in the immediate neighbourhood. We find they are the very best class of improvers that could possibly be secured.

Why Lots are Given Away.

Glendale is located close to the City of Gympie, with the best water and purest air in the world. The climate is charming, and the scenery is unexcelled for beauty and grandeur. It is surrounded by rich gold, silver, copper, nickel mines, &c., &c. Extensive coal beds have also recently been discovered, and this country promises to become one of the richest mineral-producing countries in the world. All the fruits of the Sunny South, sugar, &c., &c., are grown on this fertile field. As the tide of emigration is now in this direction, it is the Company's interest to have people locate in GLENDALE, and on their property. To encourage emigration here the Company will for the next forty-five (45) days give to anyone sending their name and address a duly executed deed of conveyance for one or more lots in GLENDALE, situated in the District of Gympie, Parish of Como, Colony of Queensland. The only charge being 18s., to pay for acknowledging deed and conveyances, stationery, clerical work, postage, &c. The Company do not give every lot away, but each alternate one, and do not expect that every person who secures a lot will go there; but a great many will, and they will induce their friends to follow. The increased population will soon make this property very valuable; and this Company retain each alternate lot, which they hold at prices varying from 25 to 2100 according to location, and for this reason the above proposition is made. The deeds are unconditional, not requiring anyone to settle or improve, but with full power to transfer the deed to others.

Those who secure lots under this proposition will in the course of a few months realize a profit of one hundred fold. Our reasons for thus giving away our lots are very easily understood, when it is borne in mind that we retain one-half these lots, and depend on the rapid growth of GLENDALE to reimburse us in the enhanced value of the lots we retain; at the same time all lots will be enhanced in value, and therefore the rise in property will be mutual with our patrons and ourselves. To persons erecting substantial buildings in GLENDALE we will loan money, holding lien on the property as security for the same. We will not give more than three (3) lots to any one person, and it will save time and trouble if all applicants will bear this fact in mind.

INSTRUCTIONS.

This Company will send by return post to any one sending their name and address in full, a clear deed of transfer to a lot 25 x 100 feet in GLENDALE, clear of all taxes, &c., &c. All applications for lots must be accompanied with eighteen shillings (18s.) for each lot, to pay for making and acknowledging deed, stationery, postage, &c., &c. The lots can then be sold and transferred at your pleasure.

Let all improve this opportunity to secure a home in the richest and finest locality in the Southern Hemisphere. Address at once—

The Glendale Land & Colonisation Co.,
P.O. Box 639. Or, G. F. SHERIDAN, Secretary,
Corner George & Bond Streets, Sydney, N.S.W.

REMEMBER, this offer is good for 45 days ONLY from date of this paper. PLANS of the Land, together with full particulars of Fine Farming, Grazing Lands, &c., can be had at our Sale Rooms.

News of the Week.

FRIDAY.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, Sir George Grey introduced "The Printers and Newspapers Registration Act 1868" Amendment Bill. On the motion for its first reading, he explained that under existing circumstances anyone presenting a book or paper to which the printer's name and address had not been attached was, along with the printer himself, liable to heavy penalties. The bill was intended to remedy that hardship. He thought it was a measure Government might very properly take over. Mr. Macandrew remarked that he hoped the bill would make provision for the writers' names being appended to newspaper articles. The Hon. Mr. Stout added as a further suggestion that a similar provision should be made as to the names of Parliamentary newspaper correspondents. He promised Government would assist in pushing the bill through.—The following bill was also introduced and read a first time:—"To repeal sections 4 and 14 of "South Island Native Reserves Act 1883" (Mr. Tairaoa).—The following were read a second time:—"West Harbour Borough Empowering Bill (Mr. Macandrew); Wanganui Harbour Rating Bill (Hon. Mr. Ballance); Thames Recreation Reserve Sale Bill (Colonel Fraser).—The following passed through Committee, were reported, and read a third time: Thames Recreation Reserve Sale, Wanganui Harbour Board Rating and West Harbour Borough Empowering Bills.—Mr. Guinness moved the second reading of the Coroners' Juries Abolition Bill. The House divided—yes, 37; noes, 21. The bill was read a second time.—On the motion for committal of the School Committees Election Bill, Mr. Rolleston appealed to the member in charge of the bill to withdraw it, stating as his opinion that it was a bill wholly in the interests of the enemies of our present educational system. The Hon. Mr. Stout contended that the education system as it stood did very well. He asked them to compare the calibre of the members of the school committees with that of the average city councillors, and he contended the comparison was in favour of the former. Such being the case, he contended the bill would not improve the results of these elections. The motion for going into Committee was put. The House divided—yes, 36; noes, 18. In Committee on the bill, on clause 7, the Hon. Mr. Stout moved that the clause read, "Every elector shall be entitled to distribute his vote as he may think fit, provided always, however, that he be not entitled to give more than three votes in favour of any one candidate." The Committee divided—yes, 14; noes, 22. Clause 8 was struck out on the voices. The remainder of the bill passed through Committee with a variety of amendments, chiefly of a technical character.—The False notice of Births, Marriages, and Deaths was considered in Committee. Both bills were then reported with amendments.

The *Kumara Times*, of the 11th inst., says:—An inquest on the body of John Dellacosta was held yesterday at the Court House, Goldsbrough, before J. Giles, Esq., Coroner. Antonio Masciorini, mate of deceased, was the only witness examined. He stated that whilst he was standing with his feet one on each side of the tail-race, he suddenly saw deceased pass between his legs; he was going down the tail-race with his head first and his face downwards. He did not clearly recognise that it was deceased until he saw his feet pass him, they being more out of the water than the rest of his body. He then had to run round by the head of the tail-race and down the tramway to get to the tail; when he got there he found the tail-race was blocked and deceased was lying across the heap of tailings that blocked the tail-race. He tried to draw him out but he was fast by one arm; he managed to free him by bursting out the side of the tail-race, and letting the water run out that way; deceased was insensible, and blood was flowing in all directions from his head; he held him till help came; they then found he was not dead and he was carried home; after a little time he recovered consciousness; he knew everyone who was asking how it had happened; he was able to speak for about an hour and a half; then he lost the power of speech, and began to sink gradually; he died about ten minutes to two o'clock. Dr. Rossetti said deceased's skull was broken; the tail-race is over 500 feet long. Masciorini thought deceased when he saw him busy with the stone, tried to jump over the tail-race, and fell in; nothing came down from the face. After a short retirement, the jury found a verdict, "Death from injuries received in his claim by being washed down a tail-race." A goodly number of persons proceeded from Kumara this morning to attend the funeral, which took place this afternoon, the remains being interred in the Stafford Cemetery.

A railway accident occurred on the Auckland line on Wednesday morning. A shunting engine was standing, taking coal, the driver being engaged oiling the wheels, and the fireman being on the engine. The truck, which was being shunted, struck the engine rather violently, and caused the regulator to fall down, letting steam into the cylinders, and the engine started off. It had not gone many yards before the fireman became alarmed and jumped off, leaving the engine going at half-speed, uncontrolled, along the line towards the Domain tunnel. Engineer Burrett had been thrown against the water-tank and had two fingers cut off. Great alarm was felt, as the Onehunga train, with a large number of passengers coming up to business, and school children, had left Newmarket just about the time of the accident. A collision between the train and the loose engine occurred in the tunnel. Soon after the driver of the Onehunga train turned the bend in the tunnel he saw the other engine coming from the opposite direction. He blew the whistle as hard as he could, but as the other showed no decrease in speed, he concluded that there was something wrong, and put on the break. Great excitement prevailed among the passengers on the train. The guard called to them to hold on and lie down; but the shock did not prove so great as was expected. The passengers were thrown in every direction, but not one of them was hurt. The front of the Onehunga engine was broken, and the cowcatcher carried away. Neither carriages nor engines were thrown off the line. A party of gangers

arrived, but their services were not needed, and both engines came safely into town. The escape was miraculous. If the loose engine had been two minutes earlier, the collision would have occurred near the bend, and the driver of the passenger train could not have seen it in time to slow down. If two minutes later, the train would have been going down the heavy Parnell incline, coming up which had exhausted the power of the loose engine and reduced its momentum. An enquiry is to be held this week.

Gibson, the lunatic, who escaped from the Nelson Asylum, has been at large for three weeks, and the Asylum attendants were out for a fortnight searching for the man, but could hear of no clue. Many settlers' houses have been entered and food taken, whilst in two cases a gun has been stolen, but no clue could be found to the perpetrator, who was never seen since Monday. Two constables have been out, being accompanied by a man named Busch, and a settler named Palmer. They scoured the bush, but the constables had to return to town on Wednesday morning to attend at the District Court. Busch then appears to have followed up the scent; and at half past 6 a settler in the Wairoa Gorge named Kerr heard the report of a gun, and looking, saw Busch staggering. Busch said that Gibson had fired at him from behind a fence. The telegram just received says that Busch has been attended by Dr. Satchell, who reports that the man's injuries consist of gunshot wounds in the lungs, face, and arm. Settlers have turned out with guns to hunt down the lunatic, but fears are entertained that others may be shot.

During the passage of the Rowena from Mercury Bay to Auckland on Wednesday night, four drunken bushmen, enraged at the refusal of the captain to give them liquor, assaulted him and several of the crew who tried to arrest them, and then they wrecked the saloon. The captain succeeded in confining them in the saloon, and returned to Mercury Bay for police assistance. Here the men were put in irons and brought on to Auckland. Yesterday they were fined for drunkenness, and ordered to pay damages amounting to \$20.

The *Lyttelton Times* contains the following paragraph:—"The Ashburton 'dog fiend' has taken another of his periodical 'outings,' and the result is that vast numbers of dogs are departing for the happy hunting grounds. Dogs are dying from poison administered to them by some means or other while the animals were actually on the chain at their own kennels, and yesterday and the day previous dying dogs were to be encountered all over the town. The inspector of nuisances for the borough had no less than 18 carcasses of poisoned dogs buried yesterday. So long as the slaughter was confined to mongrels, useful only for devouring food, keeping neighbours awake on moonlight nights and occasionally making a tilting snap at a passing horse's heels, there was no great harm done; but the majority of the animals destroyed, unfortunately, were valuable sheep-dogs, and their destruction means a considerable loss to the shepherds and cattle men who owned them.

The New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company (Limited) held their second wool sale of the season in Melbourne yesterday. There was an excellent attendance of buyers, being larger than at the opening sale of the season last Thursday. The catalogue submitted was of a purely representative character, and comprised 1,370 bales. Competition was animated, and 1,340 bales were sold. The market for greasy merinos was decidedly firm, and parcels offered to-day realised up to 10s 4d. Scoured wools brought to 20s 4d., and firm and active demand was experienced. At next week's sale a catalogue of an important character will be submitted, and about 8,500 bales will be brought to the hammer. The prospects of future sales continue good, and Melbourne is steadily assuming the position of the central wool market for the Australasian colonies.

The French claim to have obtained a great victory over the Chinese near Lang-son, Tonquin, on the 10th inst. The accounts state that the Chinese general and 3,000 of his officers and men were killed. The French loss is set down at 20 killed and 90 wounded.

The Egyptian Government has decided to cancel the proclamation by which the suspension of the Caisse de la Dette Publique was announced on September 17, and ordered that the revenues assigned to the Caisse shall continue to be paid as in the past. The Internal Commission will, therefore, continue its control, as provided by the law of liquidation.

The Republicans have carried the day in Ohio in the choice of electors for election of President and Vice-president next month.

Sir F. D. Bell is urging Lord Derby to sanction Sir G. Grey's Pacific Annexation Bill.

SATURDAY.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, the following bills were introduced and read a first time:—"To abolish the export duty on gold by reducing that duty to 1s an ounce from and after March 31, 1885, and by taking off the remaining duty of 1s per ounce from and after March 31, 1886 (Sir G. Grey); a bill to amend "The Municipal Corporations Act, 1876" (Mr. White). The Imprest Supply Bill for £200,000 was passed through all its stages. The East and West Coast (Middle Island) and Nelson Railway Bill was further considered in Committee. A new clause was added to the bill to the effect that the railway connecting Nelson with the East and West Coast railway should not exceed a cost of £1,000,000.

The warden (says the *Thames Advertiser*) has just completed the purchase, on behalf of the Government, of one-third interest in the Parareka No. 2 Block, Waitohi district, hitherto owned by a native named Hori More. The consideration agreed upon was £500, which sum has been received, and is now ready for payment to the native on his signature of the deeds. The block comprises 302 acres, and extends northwards from the boundary of the Cambia mine, beyond the Bright Smile Company's holding. The annual revenue derived from it averages about £200, so that the County Council will be benefited to the extent of about £70 a year by the transaction. Now that Government has affirmed the principle that the Thames goldfields' lands should thus be acquired, we hope to see it applied to its fullest extent, so that the mining area shall not be permitted to fall into the hands of private individuals.

CONVENT OF THE SACRED HEART, TIMARU.

Conducted by the Religious of the Sacred Heart.

Under the patronage of his Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. REDWOOD Lord Bishop of Wellington.

The Convent is a fine spacious building, most favourably located in one of the pleasantest parts of the city. The site is elevated healthy and beautiful, commanding a splendid view of the ocean and distant snowy mountains. The Grounds are extensive, allowing a great range for out-door exercise and amusements; and the buildings are provided with every recent improvement conducive to health and comfort.

Payments to be made, at least, quarterly, *in advance*. For further particulars apply to the **REV. MOTHER SUPERIOR.**

S I N G I N G.

MISS MARY HUME receives Pupils for Fixing and

Producing the Voice on the latest Scientific Principles—in

Private and Class lessons.

Circulars and Terms at her rooms at the Dresden Piano Depot,

27 Princes Street.

SACRED HEART HIGH and SELECT SCHOOLS FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Conducted by the RELIGIOUS OF "NOTRE DAME DES MISSIONS," BARBADOES STREET, CHRISTCHURCH.

Re-opened on Thursday, 24th of January, at 9.30 a.m. Application for boarders and day pupils to be made, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. For further particulars apply to the Rev. Mother Prioress.

MARIST BROTHERS' SCHOOL WELLINGTON.

A FEW VACANCIES FOR BOARDERS.

The Terms are:

Board and Tuition £36 per Annum.
Bedding and Washing 3 do.

Fees payable quarterly in advance.

Boarders are charged nothing extra for French and Drawing Piano, two guineas per quarter.

Boys prepared for Civil Service Examinations.

For Further particulars apply to

REV. BROTHER DIRECTOR, WELLINGTON.

CALLAN AND GALLAWAY,

SOLICITORS,

JETTY STREET, DUNEDIN,

Have Sections for Sale in South Dunedin on Easy Terms, and money to lend to build thereon.

WINTER SEASON, 1884.

NICHOLAS SMITH Begs to announce that he has just opened his First Shipment of NEW WINTER GOODS,

Consisting of New Dress Stuffs in Cashmeres, Foulas, Costume Cloth, French Merinos, Pompadours, Galateas, Sateens, French Cambrics etc., etc. Novelties in Fancy Goods. Novelties in Millinery. Novelties in every Department. Also.

WINTER CLOTHING,

In endless variety. Special value in Boy's and Youth's Suits; special line of Mens' Geelong Tweed Trousers and Vests (all wool), 21s 6d worth 27s 6d. Newest Patterns in Regatta and Oxford Shirts. Soft and Hard Felt Hats, in all the latest shapes. New Shapes in Linen Collars, Scarves, Bows, Studs, and Ties, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Brace etc., etc. The Cheapest House, in Town.

NICHOLAS SMITH,

The Cash Draper,
33 George Street, near the Octagon.

ROSS & McNEILL,

IRONMONGERS,

PRINCES STREET,

DUNEDIN.

HAVE IN STOCK:—

Harvest Tools, Guns, Powder, and all kinds of

SPORTING AMMUNITION,

Cheese Presses, Curd Mills, Chaff-Cutters,

Fencing Wire, Wire Netting, Barb Wire, and all kinds of

FURNISHING & GENERAL IRONMONGERY.

N O T I C E.

Subscriptions to the NEW ZEALAND TABLET should be made payable to John F. Perrin, Manager, Octagon, Dunedin, or P.O. Box 143. Orders for the paper, and all business communications should be addressed to the Manager.

BR O W N,

E. W I N G

& C^o.

Have the pleasure to notify that they have succeeded in effecting the purchase from the Directors of e

O A M A R U W O O L L E N F A C T O R Y, at a discount of One-third off Manufactured Cost, the ENTIRE STOCK of LADIES' DRESS TWEEDS. The Stock consists of about 5800 Yards of perfectly New Goods, all splendid Colourings, Shades, and Designs, and are confidently recommended as a really serviceable material.

B R O W N E W I N G A D C O. respectfully suggest an early inspection of these decided Bargains. The quality is such that it cannot fail to secure a very rapid sale.

1694 YARDS LADIES' DRESS TWEED, 1s. 6d.
2173 YARDS LADIES' DRESS TWEED, 1s. 9d.
2016 YARDS LADIES' DRESS TWEED, 1s. 11d.

N.B.—These Goods are honestly worth Three Shillings and Six pence per yard.

PATTERNS FREE BY POST UPON APPLICATION.

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

JO H N H A R B O R O W,

PROFESSIONAL SHIRT CUTTER,

VICTORIA CHAMBERS, MANSE ST.

DUNEDIN.

White Shirts, French Cambric Shirts, Oxford Shirts, Flannel Shirts, } M E A S U R E
Sleeping Suits, Night Shirts, Collars and Cuffs, Etc., Etc. } P A T T E R N
ONLY.

Patterns of Coloured Material, and Instructions for Self-Measurement, Post Free on Application

Address: JOHN HARBOROW, Manse Street, DUNEDIN.

SHIRTS RE-FRONTED ETC.

THE MOSGIEL TWEEDS

ARE MANUFACTURED BY THE

NEW ZEALAND CLOTHING FACTORY

Into every variety of Garments for MEN'S, BOYS', and YOUTHS' WEAR, and can be purchased by the Public at all their 23 BRANCHES, FROM INVERCARGILL to AUCKLAND at FACTORY PRICES.

B L A N K E T S,

M E R C E R Y,

H A T S, A N D

H O S T E R Y

At Wholesale Prices.

DUNEDIN BRANCH—

CORNER OF OCTAGON, PRINCES STREET

The search for Gibson, the Nelson lunatic, has so far proved unsuccessful. On Thursday night the volunteer patrols were on the *qui vive*, but someone entered the larder of a house near Brightwater. Busch, the injured man, has rallied considerably. His cough, owing to the injury to his lungs, is a distressing symptom, but this is lessening.

Mr. Jones, for over 20 years foreman of works in Lyttelton Gaol, died yesterday, aged 60. He was one of the oldest gaol officials in the Colony. His death is supposed to have been hastened by grief for the loss of a son drowned 18 months ago.

Kingswell's fellmongery at Waikivi, Invercargill, burnt down on Thursday night, was insured as follows:—Buildings and plant: In the Standard Office for £500, in the Colonial Office for £500, in the Fire Association for £250, in the Australian Mercantile Union for £250, in the National for £500. The stock was insured for £150 in the Victoria and for £250 in the New Zealand Office. Nothing is known as to the origin of the fire.

Colonel Warren, with a detachment of infantry, has been ordered to proceed to the Cape for the purpose of restoring British authority in Bechuanaland.

An attempt was made to blow up the grand stand on Houghton racecourse. A tin containing dynamite was found on the spot with a burnt fuse attached, but it had failed to ignite the explosive, and the attempt therefore failed.

An impression prevails that England has agreed with Germany and France for a division of the Pacific islands. Lord Derby will shortly grant the interview requested by the various Agents-general.

The New South Wales Government, in reply to Mr. Service's decline to join in a protest to the Imperial Government against the arrangement with Germany as to Pacific annexation, on the ground that it would be considered impertinent for the colonies to interfere with the Foreign Policy of England. The Tasmanian Government have agreed to Mr. Service's proposal; the South Australian Government have refused to do so, pending the receipt of further information as to the alleged Convention.

Her Majesty's ships Nelson, Diamond, and Espiegle have left Sydney for New Guinea, where Commodore Erskine will finally declare a British protectorate over the island. The German war-ship Elizabeth left Port Jackson on Thursday, and it is believed that she also is bound for New Guinea. At present the protectorate established over New Guinea will extend along the coast and adjacent country from the 141st meridian to the East Cape, and also to the islands in Goshen Strait, including Rosman Island. Commodore Erskine will hoist the English flag at all points where it may be considered best. Instructions have been given for two men-of-war to cruise on the New Guinea coast for the remainder of this year.

MONDAY.

That diphtheria case which Doctor Nedwill has made public (says the *Lyttelton Times*) is not a pleasant thing to think about. A poor girl is taken ill with diphtheria. She has to leave her service and go into lodgings. The lodging-house people naturally object, and order her out. She goes to the hospital, and is refused admittance. Fever-stricken, the poor, homeless creature finds herself in the streets, with the alternative of dying out in the open, or being sent to gaol as a vagrant, the latter alternative, perhaps, soon to lead to another refusal of admittance, for obvious reasons. Such treatment of a fellow-creature in dire distress is inexpressibly disgraceful to our civilisation. We have Boards of Health, a Charitable Aid Board, a Hospital, and asylums galore, all costing money, and all supervised in some way more or less expensive. Yet we turn a homeless, sick creature into the streets to die, simply because no place has been set apart for the treatment of infection.

Gold prospecting is to be undertaken in the Hokianga district by Thames miners.

The Gap Road Hotel, near Winton, was burnt down on Saturday night. Nothing was saved. The landlord (Mr. R. James) was absent in Winton at the time. The insurances are: £200 in the Colonial on the house, and £150 on the stock and furniture in the Equitable.

Although the East and West Coast Railway Bill has passed through Committee (writes the Wellington correspondent of the *Daily Times*) the opposition to it is not extinct. It is said that Messrs. Fergus, Fulton, and others intend to get it recommitted if possible, and make another determined attack on the measure, especially in regard to the concessions of land.

The death is announced of Mr. Timothy D. Sullivan, the well-known Home Rule representative for Westmeath in the House of Commons.

Six officers and two women who were sentenced to death for complicity in Nihilistic conspiracies have been executed at St. Petersburg.

The retail butchers in London are paying a higher price for New Zealand than for English mutton.

In an article on Colonial defences, the *Times* says England ought to take the initiative in respect to the defence of the Australian ports, and with a little assistance the Colonial navy could be converted into a powerful auxiliary.

Intelligence has been received from the Soudan that many tribes are deserting the Mahdi, but that, at the same time, others hitherto loyal are joining his ranks. General Gordon is sending a considerable force to occupy Berber, recently re-taken from the rebels.

A great labour demonstration and mass meeting was announced to be held at Hamilton, Ontario, on October 1. Working men from all parts of the province were to take part. Resolutions were to be offered demanding the immediate stoppage of Chinese immigration, and the expulsion of all Chinamen who refuse to accept civilisation and citizenship immediately; to recall all immigrant agents in Europe and elsewhere, and the expenditure of money thus saved to be used on public works, so as to give the Canadians employment in their own country.

The remains of a party of American miners, massacred by the Apaches, were recently discovered in the Sierra Madre Mountains, Mexico. Among the party killed were Bob Henry and Edward B.

Carroll, old prospector, who discovered the celebrated Pilgrim's Rest silver mines in South America, and also were the first to discover silver (in 1877) on the borders of New South Wales and Queensland.

The Imperial Parliament will be asked at the coming session to make provision for the eldest son of the Prince of Wales.

A feature of the present campaign is the nomination by the equal-rights party of a woman, Mrs. Belva Lockwood, for the presidency of the United States.

An English Church paper savagely attacked General Wolseley and Lord Northbrook for starting on their mission to Egypt on a Sunday.

The latest return of the wheat crop of the United States is now estimated at 350,000,000 bushels, of which California is credited with 45,000,000 bushels.

The lawless miners of the coal district of Pennsylvania known as "Molly Maguire's" have reorganised, and are now waging a quiet but deadly war against the Hungarian and other European operatives recently taken on. A number of the latter were found stabbed to death.

The grey nuns of Montreal have sued to recover 100,000 dols. paid as taxes, claiming that by terms of the cession of Canada by France to England they were exempted from taxation and that the money was obtained under false pretences.

The laying of the last deep-sea section at the Irish shore end of the new Bennett-Mackay cable was to be completed about October 5. Bennett was in San Francisco consulting with J. W. Mackay about the business.

The British gunboat Wasp foundered off Tory Island, on the north-west coast of Ireland, on September 23. Fifty-two men, including all the officers, were drowned. Only six persons were saved by clinging to the wreckage. The vessel struck at 3 o'clock in the morning, during a haze.

Over 300 people at Leicester were recently summoned for defying the vaccination laws, the feeling against which is incredibly bitter all over England.

Admiral Courbet, commanding the French naval force in China, is claimed to be an Irishman, his father being a Cork man, who, on emigrating to France, added a U to the original name of Corbet.

A rumour was in circulation on the 22nd Sept. that the Prince of Wales and Duke of Edinburgh had announced their intention to vote for the Franchise Bill at the autumn session.

Bismarck is about to visit the Prince of Wales at Abergeldie Castle.

Late dispatches say the price of bread is much discussed in England and Ireland, the public being wroth that, though wheat never reaches 40s per quarter, and barley is not above 35s, the price of bread remains exactly the same as when the price of wheat was 10 per cent. higher.

The authorities have ordered increased precautions at Dover to prevent the landing of dynamitards endeavouring to reach London from the Continent. English detectives accompany each steamer crossing the Channel, subjecting each passenger and all luggage to the closest scrutiny.

A dispatch from London says the Cabinet is greatly impressed by the attitude of the country, and has resolved to create fresh Peers if a small majority reject the Franchise Bill a second time.

A special from London of September 23 contains the following hosh:—A curious political rebellion is now in progress in County Mayo. That county is now represented in the Commons by Mr. John O'Connor Power and the Rev. Isaac Nelson. Mr. Parnell desires these men to contest the county again at the next general election, but a number of Mayo Nationalists object to his dictation, and propose quite a different programme. They have decided no longer to submit to Mr. Parnell's autocratic sway, and will put in nomination candidates of their own selection. Their choice has fallen on Captain Boycott, who was recently the most execrated man in Ireland, and Mr. John William Nally. The growing popularity of Boycott is one of the most curious facts in current Irish history, and moderate observers consider it a sign of the waning influence of the Irish National League. The local Parnellites ridicule the idea of any successful opposition being possible in the county.

A Shanghai dispatch of September 20 to the *London Times* says a new complication had arisen. The blocking of the mouth of Woosung River was ordered by the Chinese authorities, although a passage for the ships of neutrals had to be left. A veritable panic prevailed at Shanghai, and the merchants of the neutral ports had asked the commanders belonging to those ports to take some action. The British consul advised the Chinese authorities to obtain skilled English assistants to keep the traffic open. The Russian consuls have offered to protect French interests whenever the French consuls leave. The Russian fleet in Chinese waters comprises one ironclad, three cruisers, and six gunboats. Three other ironclads are expected. Considering the smallness of the Russian interests, this strength is considered formidable. A Shanghai dispatch, published in London on September 22, says a Franco-Russian alliance means the disintegration of China and its partition between those two countries, France taking the three southern provinces, and Russia having China as a recruiting ground for her armies, the two countries being connected by railway. The alliance also means France's and Russia's preponderance in Egypt, and therefore is fraught with danger to Germany. It also means the extinction of China's trade, and imperils all the English possessions in the East. It is reported that the suspension of French operations in China is due to German mediation. Admiral Peyron, Minister of Marine, has re-used to request both General Briere de Lisle in Tonquin and Admiral Courbet in China, to recommence warlike operations with the view of hastening a crisis.

At a meeting of the Land League in Dublin on September 17, Mr. Redmond denied that Irishmen were becoming apathetic to national movements, and expected that in the coming winter the cause would receive as great a support as it has ever had. He stated that until the visit of himself and Mr. Sexton to Boston, the Irish Americans

SOUTH DUNEDIN HOLET,
Main Street, South Dunedin.

THOMAS HEFFERNAN, PROPRIETOR.

The Proprietor wishes to inform his friends and the public generally that he is now prepared to supply first-class accommodation for Boarders and Travellers. The trains pass the door every few minutes from Post Office. Good Stabling and Loose Boxes.

THOMAS HEFFERNAN, Proprietor.

WILLIAM REID,
Wholesale and Retail
SEED MERCHANT, NURSERYMAN, &c.
HIGH STREET,
(Grand Hotel Buildings-), DUNEDIN.

Catalogue and Price List on Application.

I have a very large stock of Seeds—all of the very best that can be obtained—of Garden Flower, Agricultural, and Clover Seeds, which I sell at the Lowest Possible Prices.

My Stock of Fruit and Forest Trees are all grown by myself on the poorest exposed land I could procure, therefore they are sure to thrive well no matter where planted, which is the most important part in tree-planting.

Pot Flowers cut for parties; Bouquets for Balls and Weddings on the shortest notice.

THE EQUITABLE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF NEW ZEALAND.

HEAD OFFICE:

Bond and Rattray streets, Dunedin.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

E. B. Cargill, Esq., Chairman.
James Hazlett, Esq. A. Scoullar, Esq.
James Hogg, Esq. W. Gregg, Esq.
F. Meenan, Esq. H. Guthrie, Esq.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCES
Of Every Description at
LOWEST RATES.
W. C. KIRKCALDY,
Manager.

Agents and Canvassers Wanted for Town, Suburbs, and Country.

VISITORS to CHRISTCHURCH
and those with engagements in the City requiring the convenience and comfort of a home—near the business centre, and in the immediate vicinity of the church and Convent Schools,—should stay at Miss KEENAN'S BUNNISKILLEN BOARDING-HOUSE, Barbadoes Street South.
First-class accommodation for families.

CROWN HOTEL
RATTRAY STREET,
DUNEDIN.

This Hotel is situated in a most central position, and affords splendid Accommodation to the public.

Single and Double Bedrooms. Suites of Rooms for families.

Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths. Passengers called for early trains.

One of Alcock's Prize Billiard Tables. Terms liberal.

P. KELIGHER, Proprietor.

BUY NO OTHER MAKE BUT



CHADWICK'S
SUPER SIX CORD
COTTON

It is unsurpassed.

To be had at all Retail Drapers.

Sole Wholesale Agents.

SARGOOD SON & EWEN,

Dunedin,
Christchurch,
Auckland,
Invercargill.

THE SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY

Effects Insurances on very description of Property at
LOWEST CURRENT RATES.

Claims Promptly Settled.

Office: LIVERPOOL STREET, DUNEDIN.

FRANCIS MEENAN

Wholesale and Retail

PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANT

GREAT KING-STREET, DUNEDIN

(Opposite Hospital.)

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

J. LEWIS desires to inform the public that he still continues the UNDERTAKING BUSINESS as formerly at the Establishment, 152 George street, Dunedin.

Funerals attended in Town or Country with promptness and economy.

HALLY AND CO.

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS,

95 GEORGE STREET,

DUNEDIN.

Would solicit the attention of gentlemen to

their Stock of

—NEW HOSIERY—

—NEW GLOVES—

—NEW HATS—

—NEW SCARFS—

—SPLENDID ASSORTMENT—

—VERY BEST MAKES—

—FIRST-CLASS VALUE—

—EVERY NOVELTY—

MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA.

Established 1869.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament

Head Office for New Zealand: 81 Queen street, Auckland.

DIRECTORS:

Arthur Heather, Esq. A. G. Horton, Esq.

MEDICAL OFFICER:

T. B. Kenderine, Esq., M.R.C.S. England

BANKERS:

The Bank of New Zealand.

SOLICITORS:

Messrs. Whitaker, Russell and Buddle.

Principal Office: Sydney, N.S.W.

Branch Offices also at Brisbane, Melbourne, and Adelaide.

BONUS YEAR, 1884.

POLICIES effected before 30th June, 1884 will participate in the

DIVISION OF PROFITS

which will be made as at that date.

At the last Investigation—viz., 30th June, 1879—a surplus of £11,000 was shown, out of funds amounting to £112,746, by an absolutely pure premium valuation. At the close of the present quinquennium it may be confidently expected the

INVESTED FUNDS WILL EXCEED

£250,000

The Association's Policies are *indefeasible* from date of issue, and *non forfeitable* while surrender value lasts.

Its Conservative Management secures business at a Lower Rate of Expenditure than any other Mutual Life Office established in Australia within the last 30 years, and careful selection of lives has resulted in a remarkable reduction of its yearly mortality experience, as regards number, amount, and percentage on existing assurances.

For tables of rates, and full particulars apply at the head Head Office, or any of the Agencies throughout the Colony.

J. P. SPRING,

Dis Ret Agent for Otago.

G. AND T. YOUNG,

Importers, Watchmakers and Jewellers,
80, Princes street, Dunedin,

Have Just Landed, ex ship Dunedin, and Suez Mail Steamer, large shipments of Gold and Silver Watches; Gold and Silver Jewellers; English, French and American clocks; Silver and electro-plated goods, etc. selected by their Mr. George Young, from the leading manufacturers in England and the Continent.

G. and T. Young, from the fact of their buying from the manufacturers direct, and for cash, and having no commissions to pay are in a position to supply the very best quality of goods at prices considerably lower than those who purchase in the markets here.

Note the address:—

80, Princes street, Dunedin; Great North Road, Timaru; and Thames street, Oamaru.

WINTER GOODS.

I. MARTIN

HAS JUST LANDED
15 CASES NEW GOODS.

Winter Coatings
Winter Suitings
Winter Trousering
Winter Vestings
Celluloid Collars
Titanic Umbrellas.

I. MARTIN'S

FIRST-CLASS TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT

Princes Street.

W. M. L. A. R. E. N.,

TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,

PRINCES STREET,

(Second door from Dowling Street)

DUNEDIN.

SUPREME COURT HOTEL

STUART STREET, DUNEDIN.

C. O'DRISCOLL, Proprietor

were entirely unaware that help was needed to forward the interests of the Irish national cause.

Mr. Gladstone left Midlothian on September 26. On parting he thanked his constituents with much warmth of expression for the encouraging reception accorded to him throughout his tour. The many honours shown him were owing, he believed, to the great cause which he represented. He also spoke at Carlisle. Among other things of a like tenor, he said in the present crisis the Lords ought to study the best means to provide that the House of Lords shall not fail. This end can be secured by their acting with moderation and prudence.

At the meeting of the National League at Ballinasloe, on September 21, Mr. J. M. Kenny, M.P. for Ennis, declared that Ireland would never be contented till she was free. The Irish members of the House of Commons were opposed, he said, to the Liberal Government, because they expect more from the Conservatives. Resolutions were adopted in favour of an independent Government and a peasant proprietary. Mr. Parnell was cheered as the future premier of Ireland.

Mr. Thomas Sexton retires from Parliament as representative for Sligo, and will contest another seat.

The municipal authorities at Limerick formally resolved not to pay the extra police tax, and to send a deputation to Earl Spencer, the Lord-lieutenant, whom they denounced as a tyrant. The voting stood at 18 to 2. The extra police were appointed by the Government on the plea that the local authorities did not furnish sufficient protection against outrages and the cost of their maintenance was assessed upon the community to which they were assigned. This is the tax that Limerick refuses to pay.

A dispatch from Naples of September 13 says:—The better sections of the town are deserted, and all the shops are closed at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The theatres are all shut, and many of the poorer streets are silent as death. Even the cafés are closed, and the only sign of life is joiners hammering rough coffins. In some of these streets absolutely everybody is either sick or dead. In one street, the *Ria Duchessa*, 30 cases occurred in a single house. The smell of burned sulphur is everywhere, and the wretched people of the poorer classes are either stupefied or frantic. Out of sheer perversity people eat more fruit and vegetables than usual. The captain of an Italian barque which arrived at the quarantine-grounds, Quebec, on September 13, from Marseilles, with a clean bill of health, says the cholera at that port is much worse than is made public. A death by cholera was reported in Stone bridge, Worcester, on September 16. It was reported from Toulon on the 18th that the epidemic had increased. A report from Naples on the same date was to the effect that the cholera had spread to the west end of the city, and the director of the Incurable Hospital had fallen a victim to it. The workmen of Spezzia were not allowed to leave the city to work. On September 20 the United States consul at Naples telegraphed that the condition of affairs was more encouraging. There were fewer cases and deaths. The number of cases for the 24 hours preceding his telegram was 305, and of deaths 97. At the latest (on September 23) the cholera was reported on the increase to an alarming extent in Geneva—68 new cases were reported on that day. Since the outbreak in Naples up to September 28 there had been 10,103 cases, and 5385 deaths.

TUESDAY.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, Mr. O'Callaghan gave notice to ask whether the Government will bring in a bill to abolish the duty on binder twine. Mr. Macandrew gave notice to ask whether Government will grant a bonus for the first 20 or 30 tons of tinned fish, with a view to the encouragement of the industry. —The Civil List Act Amendment Bill was introduced in Committee by the Hon. Mr. Stout, and read a first time.—The Hon. Mr. Stout moved that the amendments made in Committee on the East and West Coast (Middle Island) Railway Bill be agreed to. Mr. Rolleston moved the recommittal of the bill, with a view of inserting a clause to the effect that no other railways than those specified be constructed under the provisions of the Act. The Hon. Mr. Stout did not consider this course necessary, as any fresh contracts would have to obtain the sanction of the House. He hoped the bill would not be recommitted. Mr. Barron said if the bill were recommitted he would move that the words "30 per cent. of the cost of the railways" be inserted in clause 9 instead of 50 per cent. He thought members voted on this question on Friday night under a misconception. Mr. Holmes and Mr. Richardson (Mataura) also gave notice of certain amendments if the recommittal of the bill was agreed to. Considerable discussion ensued on the proposal to recommit the bill. The motion for the recommittal of the bill was put, and lost on division—ayes, 40; noes, 15. The amendments were then agreed to. On the question that the bill be read a third time being put, Mr. Wakefield said a very important change had been made in the bill in Committee by causing the railway to be changed from a trunk line to a disconnected piece of railway. This change has been effected by fixing on the Arthur's Pass route, which prevented the line from being the trunk line from Nelson to the East and West Coasts. He thought, however, that the bill had been greatly improved by its passage through Committee. He merely mentioned his objection, because he thought the change that had been made had affected the continuity of the route. The Hon. Mr. Richardson combated Mr. Wakefield's arguments, and pointed out that the distance of the line would be the same whether it were constructed by Arthur's Pass or by Cannibal Gorge. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

Some little apprehension (says the *Grey mouth Argus*), not to say alarm, is felt in the No Town district from the fact that the notorious John White, who some months ago desecrated the Catholic Church at No Town, and who has since been confined in the Seaview Lunatic Asylum, has been liberated by the authorities, and has once more turned up in his old haunts. There is ground for apprehension that White will not be long before he is guilty of some insane act or other. Those who know him longest are strongly of opinion that the unfortunate man has been insane for years, and that although not always violent he should be kept under restraint in order to protect

the community against some violent outbreak on his part. This opinion of the man, coupled with the fact that he threatened several of those who assisted in his arrest, form not unreasonable ground for uneasiness at seeing so eccentric a being turned loose on the district. We should be inclined to think that if Mr. White values his liberty of action he will eschew fighting whisky and live at peace with his neighbours.

Two men are supposed to have been drowned on Saturday night while crossing the Manawatu River. One was Fitzsimmons, a married man, and the other M'Kenzie, a youth about 17. No one saw the occurrence, and no trace of the bodies has yet been found, but the horses they riding were found loose, and the men have not been seen since Saturday evening. Search is now being made.

A trial shipment of hops, grown by Mr. J. Saxon, of Motueka, realised the top price, beating English hops in the London market. They fetched 150s. per cwt. The deposit received by the Brindisi mail speaks highly of the quality and condition, and states that they were admirably suited for the English market.

Antonio Bassanelli, while at work in an alluvial claim at Ross yesterday, was killed by a fall of earth. The face of the claim is 200ft. high and Bassanelli ran 40ft. along the tailrace before he was overtaken.

The lunatic Gibson was captured in Pigeon Valley, Wakefield, about 7 o'clock on Sunday night. Mr. Wadsworth was walking with a young lady, and when near the footbridge he saw a man barefooted walk on the road about 15 yards distant, and feeling sure it was Gibson he dashed off after him. As soon as Gibson saw he was observed he made off with the intention of gaining the bush, but Wadsworth was too quick for him, and after a sharp run caught the man, who fortunately was unarmed. He effected no resistance, Wadsworth obtained the assistance of some settlers, and brought Gibson to Spring Grove, whence he was shortly afterwards brought to town. Gibson bears no signs of exposure, and looks the picture of health and strength. He was wearing a bag in place of a coat, his head and arms being thrust through holes cut in it. On being charged with shooting Busch, he replied that no one saw him doing it, and could they not prove it. He seems in no way violent. Mr. Wadsworth deserves great praise, as search parties were out in quite different directions. From the latest reports Busch is progressing satisfactorily.

A proposal has been made to extend the boundaries of the city of Christchurch, to include Sydenham, St. Albans, and other suburbs, and the City Council have invited delegates to a conference to consider the matter.

The instructions issued by the British Government to Commodore Erskine to proceed to New Guinea and proclaim a British protectorate over the southern coasts and adjacent islands have occasioned a great sensation in France. The Parisian Press animadverts on England's insatiable greed for acquiring new territory, and urges the French Government to protest against a British protectorate.

It is currently stated here that the British expedition into the Soudan will advance towards Khartoum early in November, by which time it is considered all preparations will have been made, and the Nile will be in a favourable condition for the passage of troops by boat.

The cholera epidemic has almost ceased in France, and the reports from Italy show a great decrease in the daily number of deaths from the disease.

A committee of Catholic gentlemen has been appointed at Napier to collect subscriptions to raise a memorial to the late Father Forrest, the estimated cost of which is £200.

WEDNESDAY.

In the Legislative Council yesterday, the Hon. P. A. Buckley announced that the Governor had been pleased to call Mr. William Reeves, of Christchurch, to the Upper House. Sir. G. Whitmore moved the second reading of the Gisborne Harbour Bill.—Carried. The Greymouth and Westport Harbour Boards Bill was introduced and read a first time. The Otago Harbour Board Loans Consolidation Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Southern Cross Oil Company are down about 400ft, in the new bore, and the indications are considered favourable.

Messrs. Bryant and Mills' flourmill at Motueka was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. The fire commenced in the roof of the engine-room, but it is not known how it was caused. There was a heavy stock on hand, and only about 10 tons was saved. The building was insured for £600, divided between the Standard, South British, and Victoria Offices. The estimated loss on the building is £300 above the insurance, and the total loss £600, the contents being uninsured. There was a large quantity of wheat and flour belonging to other persons, which was also uninsured.

Mining at Mactown is about to revive (writes the Arrowtown correspondent of the *Wakatip Mail*). The Maryborough battery has commenced crushing the Premier stone, of which a goodly quantity is at grass, which, with the progressing production of quartz, may keep the mill constantly going until Christmas. The Tipperary Co. are also about to prepare for crushing. The stone in the mine looks well, and although the depth to which the mine is being worked is constantly increasing, there is every hope that the yield of the coming season will come up to that of former years. This taken together with the decreased cost of mining timber, since the construction of the Mactown dray-road, holds out a prospect to shareholders of increased dividends. It may be estimated that timber is now being delivered at Mactown at a reduced price of 50 per cent.—the reduction being entirely due to the improved means of transport, indicates the advantage of wheeled traffic over the pack system. The Arrow reefs which were foisted (this word is intended to convey its dictionary sense) upon the share market last year about this time with such a flourish of trumpets, are now allowed to lie idle, all confidence in them having been destroyed by the unconscionable puffing of interested parties—who were also the promoters—and to whom the columns of a Dunedin evening paper, and those of the local Press were open, and were abused in the most bare-faced manner for purposes it is not difficult to guess at. The result is what we now

see, and it will be years before confidence is restored—and I may add that time must be assisted by "cakes" to remove the odium which has been thrown upon mining. The Enterprise Co. succeeded in their tunnel in striking a body of quartz in which gold is visible, and they have also proved some gold-bearing stone in a shaft about 100 feet higher than the tunnel. Yet, with these prospects before it, the mine is allowed to be idle; whereas, last year, with not half the favorable chance of success, it was taken in hand with laudable energy. This shows the result of injudicious newspaper reports. The Lucknow Co. are in exactly a similar position, and it is questionable whether a start will be made in the mine this summer. The New Criterion Co. are unfavorably situated on account of the principal shareholder having left the district. Although this company has superior prospects, the expenses of opening the mine require a strong company and a well-defined system of work to be done in the mine. In alluvial mining there is a slight revival, and many parties who have resumed mining lately are on fairly payable gold.

A Wanganui paper says that since the victory of the non-smokers over the smokers at Lords, the consumption of tobacco amongst knights of the willow has fallen off in such a marked manner that it is feared the revenue will be seriously affected.

The Tichborne claimant, Arthur Orton, has been released from prison.

It has been decided to limit the strength of the Egyptian army to 3,000 men, but at the same time to materially increase the police force.

A Catholic mission is proceeding to New Guinea.

Intelligence has been received from Tonquin that the Chinese recently attacked the French position at Tuyengugen, but were repulsed with heavy loss. General De Lisle, in command of the French troops in Tonquin, has made a demand for a further reinforcement of 10,000 men. The blockade of the island of Formosa has been notified.

A few days ago we (*Thames Star*) mentioned that the manager had commenced sinking a winze in a likely place for gold, viz., on the famous No. 1 reef, Kurau Hill, seaward of the slide, at the beach level. This is now down about 15ft., and the reef in the bottom is 7 or 8 inches wide. Gold has been seen in each breaking since sinking was commenced, and in taking down the quartz late yesterday afternoon the manager bagged about 9lbs. of stone rich enough to be classed as specimens. The gold is, of course, and is mixed with the mineral, of which the quartz contains a large percentage. The discovery is the more promising as the reef has never been picked up below the beach level seaward of the slide, although on the eastern side very rich returns were obtained from it. The present winze is 60ft. west of the slide, and as soon as it is down deep enough, a few feet of cross-cutting will connect it with the Albion 80ft. level drive on the cross-reef, when the work of systematically opening up the lode can be proceeded with. Another encouraging fact is that a vertical leader is showing at the beach level on the hanging wall of No. 1, and should drop into the latter when the winze has been sunk another 30ft. or so. When the reef is opened up at the 80ft. level, the manager can also open out on several branch leaders which yielded well above. When it is remembered that such exceedingly rich gold was got on the east side of the slide, and also above the present winze, it will be strange indeed if with the good prospects already obtained, a remunerative block is not opened up. We hope this may prove to be the case, and that Mr. Crawford's persevering prospecting may have its reward in the discovery of that hope of all miners on this field—"a patch."

The fifteenth annual report of the Mutual Life Association of Australasia, presented to the members on Tuesday last (says the *Sydney Morning Herald*) is indicative at once of the enterprising management and sound condition of the society, and of the prosperous and progressive condition of the colonies which permits such results to be obtained. Through the past year the Society has issued 2880 new policies for a total sum of £672,040, producing premiums amounting to £23,574 19s 6d. Such business, taken by itself, must be regarded as satisfactory; but, compared with that done in previous years, it is more promising than could have been anticipated. The number of new policies issued is nearly one-third greater than the average of the last four years. The total business now in force is represented by 10,888 policies, from which the annual income is £103,600, or, with interest on invested funds added, £126,000. "This," says the chairman, "as the net result of fifteen years work is very fair progress;" and there seems no reason to differ with him in that opinion. It is good progress, and as good for the colonies as the Society. 10,888 policies in one insurance office implies that a large number of persons have attained a position of prosperity which enables them to save something of their incomes, and a condition of prudence and thoughtful regard for those dear to or dependent upon them, which induces them to make such a provision as to deprive any sudden shock of death of its more cruel consequences. And if so many have through this one office made this provision, how many more have taken advantage of the opportunities offered by the many similar institutions whose agents press so frequently and so hardly upon people the duties of thrift and providence? The question of the advisability of this perpetual pressing was introduced and satisfactorily answered by the Secretary, who, beginning with the homely proverb, "You cannot make an omelette without breaking eggs," proceeded to show that it was impossible to do business in life assurance without spending money. Competition is keen and always increasing, and the sleepy office will be exceedingly likely to become "the extinct volcano or the burnt-out cinder." And if competition is necessary for the Society, it is certainly in the interest of the community. It tends naturally to spread knowledge of the principles of life assurance, to induce more and more to come in; and so long as agents are charged, as the chairman stated the agents of this particular Association are charged, to press no man to assure for more than he can reasonably afford, there can be no danger of unwise investments or crippling obligations. The duty of life assurance is a lesson which the great majority of people have still to learn, and the best thanks of the community are due to the office that does most to teach it.

THURSDAY.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, Mr. White gave notice that he would move—"That if Wellington is to continue the seat of Government, it is detrimental to the interests of the Colony that the district embracing the city of Wellington, and the surrounding country within five miles of the boundaries of the said city should be represented in the House; or that any person permanently resident and interested in property within such district should be a member of the Legislative Council."—Replying to Mr. Seddon, the Hon. Mr. Ballance said the measure used by Government in measuring water for mining purposes was the one nearest a correct standard that could be got, despite the fact that it did not conform to the mining regulation.—Replying to Mr. Wi Pere, the Hon. Mr. Ballance said Government would as soon as existing difficulties could be removed, give effect to the recommendation of the Royal Commission re the setting apart of sections of land at Patutahi and Te Mungua.—Replying to Mr. Loehe, the Hon. Mr. Stout said the correspondence between Clyde and Gisborne was not sufficient to justify the expenditure for an overland mail being incurred at present.—The following reports were agreed to, the bills read a third time, and passed;—Government Insurance Association and Public Works Act Amendment Bills. The following Bills were read a second time:—"Destitute Persons Act 1877" Amendment Bill, West Coast Settlement Bill, Life Assurance Policies Bill, Westland Education District Subdivision Bill. The following passed through Committee, were reported, read a third time, and passed:—Waikato Confiscated Land Bill, Drainage of Mines Bill, Supreme Court Registrar (Taranaki) Empowering Bill. The Police Offences Bill was further considered in Committee.—Mr. Seddon moved that clause 13 be amended to prohibit the prosecution of trade and callings on Sundays. Mr. Stewart moved the addition of the words "for pay or remuneration."

Mr. Bracken closed his lecturing season at the Opera-house in Auckland on Tuesday night. He proceeds to Waikato in a lecturing tour, and returns South in a week, settling permanently in Dunedin or Wellington.

Among the passengers by the Wairarapa was a Christ's Hospital Bluecoat boy in full uniform, with blue coat and yellow stockings. The Auckland branch of "Old Blues" drove him in a carriage round the city in honour of being the first representative in the Colony.

It is announced that the Right Hon. J. G. Dodson has been raised to the peerage. The Right Hon. G. O. Trevelyan, Chief Secretary for Ireland, succeeds Mr. Dodson as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and with a seat in the Cabinet. Mr. H. Campbell-Bannerman, Secretary to the Admiralty, is appointed to succeed Mr. Trevelyan as Chief Secretary for Ireland.

N. Z. H. C. B. S.

CHANGE OF NAME.

At a special meeting of the Executive Directory of the New Zealand Hibernian Catholic Benefit Society on September 19, a resolution was carried, viz:—"That the New Zealand Executive Directory be substituted by a District Board under the Melbourne Executive Directory, thus removing an impediment which stood in the way of members or intending members, who left either this Colony or Australia." This change ought to largely augment membership wherever a branch is established, and should also act as an incentive to open new branches in other centres of population.

P. LEAHY, D.S.

An elastic step, buoyant spirits, and clear complexion, are among the many desirable results of pure blood. The possessor of healthy blood has his faculties at command, and enjoys a clear and quick perception, which is impossible when the blood is heavy and sluggish with impurities. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best blood purifier and vitalizer known.

The Glendale Land and Colonisation Company offer to colonists the long-desired opportunity of settlement on good land, within reach of the advantages of civilization, and in a neighbourhood inhabited by respectable people. Queensland is a country of unlimited resources, of great natural beauties, and an agreeable and healthy climate, and a well effected settlement there must result in independence, if not positive affluence. The advertisement of the Company will be found in another column.

Read this.—In consequence of the Dissolution of Partnership on September 2, we are compelled to raise a large sum almost immediately, and we shall offer the whole of our Stock at Cost Price for a few weeks, including all the New Goods which we have just opened up. It will pay you to call during our Great Dissolution Sale Carter and Co., Ready-Money Drapers and Direct Importers, 60 and 2 George Street.—Note.—Dressmaking by Mrs. Carter. Best in the city. Lowest charges.—[ADVT.]

In France the plague continues to produce its mixture of tragic and farcical incidents. Clovis Hughes, the poet and Radical member for Marseilles, accompanied the Ministers who paid a visit to the plague-stricken city for the purpose of arresting the panic, and has given a painfully graphic account of the sights in the hospital. The limbs of the patients are black and icy; nothing shows life but the eyes, which look staring and enlarged through the attenuation of the rigid faces. They express nothing but indifference, and when some of the visitors pressed the hand of a boy of twelve he made no sign, did not even turn to look at his visitor, but kept his eyes steadily fixed on the sun-lighted blue sea, which he could see from his bed. A lady whose husband died in one of the small towns outside Marseilles has been refused by the mayor permission to see the corpse of her husband, or even to enter her own house, and has to encamp in the open air. Instances of heroism alternate with the terrible prevalent cowardice. The Sisters of Charity are true to duty.

Correspondence.

[We are not responsible for the opinions expressed by correspondents.]

PAYMENT OF MEMBERS' FUND.

TO THE EDITOR N.Z. TABLET.

SIR,—At the solicitation of many patriotic Irishmen of this district I beg to bring under the notice of your readers the necessity of redeeming the pledge given by the New Zealand delegates at the Melbourne Convention, relative to the "Payment of Members' Fund." Now, that the general elections are drawing near, it is incumbent upon all who have the interests of the National policy at heart to bestir themselves in this matter. By the Melbourne *Advocate* may be seen the activity that prevails in the other colonies, and it would ill become the Irishmen of New Zealand, who have been ever foremost in supporting any movement that aimed at the amelioration of their kindred's condition in Ireland, to be wanting at this important crisis.

At a meeting of the Kumara Branch of the Irish National League held last Sunday, the following resolution was unanimously agreed to:—"That a committee consisting of seven members, with the President and Secretary, be appointed from this meeting for the purpose of canvassing for subscriptions towards the Payment of Members' Fund." The following members were then chosen—Messrs. Gilbert (President), Moran, Hayes, Tansey, Burke, Murphy, Clune, Wall, and Duggan (Secretary). They intend to hold their first meeting next Sunday, after which energetic action will be taken, and, from past experiences, they have every hope that a generous response will reward their efforts.—I am, etc.,

PATRICK DUGGAN,

Kumara, Oct. 7, 1884.

Hon. Sec. Kumara Branch I. N. L.

CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own correspondent.)

October 21, 1884.

FATHER LE MENANT'S career in this district continues to be successful, as the parish priest informed the congregations on the two Sundays that have passed since my last letter. On those occasions he expressed the utmost gratification at the conduct of his parishioners. Out of the hundreds of persons visited by the missionary and himself, not one had refused; not only were the contributions on a larger scale than had been anticipated, but they were largely accompanied by expressions of regret at the inability of the donors to be more substantially generous. These signs of co-operation in the great work which had brought the rev. missionary amongst us, Father Ginaty dwelt upon with considerable heartiness. The work of preaching the cause has not, of course, been neglected by the rev. missionary for that of collecting. The former may be called the sowing, the latter being only the reaping. The soil, it is unnecessary to remark, must be, as the parish priest appears to regard it, of considerable excellence, otherwise so much fruit would never be produced by the special methods employed. One day he preaches of the faith which overcometh the world, and in that faith we are shown beautiful reasons for wishing to see the higher education established in the midst of our people in these Southern seas. By such institutions is the faith implanted and rooted firmly, so that an antidote to the prevailing materialism of the day is established in the shape of a race which regards this world but as the stepping-stone to the next. Such men are acquainted with the value of time, which they economise to the greatest advantage for the discharge of their religious, domestic and social duties. These are they who go forth into the world to represent Catholicity with knowledge, wisdom, experience, and patriotism. The college we are establishing in Wellington shall be the nursery of these virtues, which spreading will elevate the Church in the eyes of men, even of the material prosperity of her children. If the beauty of faith gave the rev. missionary reason, the hideousness of infidelity did not pass him by without contributing to his stock of arguments. In a lecture of considerable power he dealt on the causes of the spreading infidelity of the day. These are four—materialism, frivolity, intellectual pride, sensuality. The world moves without any thought of God, strives after its material rewards, and obtains them. Mankind is essentially frivolous in these days to the point of national decadence, as may be seen from these two modern records of life—the newspaper and the novel. The first is full of the chronicles of amusement of all kinds, and is never done with the glorification of the professional amusers who help the people to pass their time unprofitably, and has but little space to devote to serious things or the men who are engaged on the serious business appertaining to the most serious work of man's life here below. The second, when it is not immoral or scandalous, is frivolous and shallow—a quantity of printed matter containing no instruction, aspiring to no higher object than amusement. Intellectual pride lives, and has its stronghold in the man of science, so called, who, without solid attainments, claim for themselves the infallibility which they deny the head of the Church, declare that there is no harmony between science and revealed religion, and become the leaders of the infidelity of the day. They are worshipped by numerous followers even more ignorant, vain, and shallow than themselves. Sensualists there have been in all ages and histories, from the days of Felix, who rejected the teaching of St. Paul because the morality which the holy and fearless apostle enjoined upon him was not to his taste. Similarly, the sensualist has always risen up against the Church of God.

Where shall we find the remedy against these four gigantic evils? We shall find them in colleges, where faith is inculcated as the antidote to materialism and serious pursuits take the place of the frivolity into which harmless necessary recreation is fast degenerating. We shall find them in colleges where true science is taught, and correct history, with philosophy, Christian antiquities, theology and Canon

law; where men are taught not only that there is the greatest harmony between science and revelation, but that the greatest scientists in all ages have been children of the Catholic Church, where piety is inculcated as well as knowledge. In this way shall remedies be supplied against the four great causes of infidelity, which remedies being under the guidance of the Church cannot but be effectual in the highest degree.

There was another side to the subject which did not escape the rev. missionary. It might be said by the evil disposed that subscribing to a college at Wellington was subscribing to a college that belonged to another district, and that subscribing to a college at all was merely helping to provide education for the sons of a particular class. The answer was twofold. In the first place, it is the intention of the bishop to establish one day a college at Christchurch, for which an estate has been set aside; when the time comes for building the college the estate will do it, so that the people of Christchurch will not be called upon to subscribe. Thus, by subscribing now to Wellington, they are subscribing for themselves. In the second place, it is perfectly true that education is not to be advocated as it is in these times for the sake of the promotion in life which it is supposed to bring with it. That theory, which unsettles the minds of an entire population, ignores the great fact that there are, have always been, and must ever be, distinctions in society. Whatever happens to individuals, the great mass of mankind is destined to go through life in pretty much the same station as they enter it. The fortunes, the fames, the rewards are to the few; the dull round is the lot of the many. Whoever loses sight of this in an education scheme will be disappointed. It is true, therefore, that the children of the majority will be unable to enter colleges and universities. It is also true that Catholic education, such as has been described as to be given at St. Patrick's College, and such as is to be had in all Catholic universities, colleges and seminaries, is, when bestowed upon an individual, bestowed in a manner to benefit the religion he professes and the community to which he belongs. If the rev. missionary has not made that clear, he has spoken for nothing. Moreover it is a fact found scattered through all the pages of history, that in the humblest cottages there blazes an intellect sometimes equal in brilliancy to the greatest. To provide openings for intellects so situated the College of St. Patrick would provide foundations, according to the plan followed by the Church in all ages. Such were the arguments by which the rev. missionary replied to two objections, which are strong, as against any system of education that is not animated by religion, that is not, in other words, Catholic. That he succeeded in demonstrating that these objections are useless against the Catholic system, the progress of the collection is amply proving. Good soil, good seed, good cultivation; in these three phrases we can sum up the progress of this most enterprising mission.

MASTERTON.

October 15, 1884.

LAST Sunday was a real letter day for the Catholics of Masterton, when about thirty children approached the altar to receive Holy Communion for the first time. The scene presented to us on that occasion would, doubtless, never be witnessed by us here were it not for the unceasing exertions of our worthy pastor, the Rev. Father Treacy.

Father Treacy came to this parish about January last, and found that there was no Catholic school, the church was over £1,000 in debt, and only a small bare cottage remained for our new priest in which to provide himself with the necessaries of life. But, true to his race and his country, he appealed in earnest to those who have always at heart the comfort of their "Soggarth Aroon," and the people soon repaired the cottage and provided for the Father's wants, and now he has got a neat and comfortable home. We have now got a new school built solely by the priest's exertions, who made a house-to-house collection, and received, as he announced in the church, the handsome sum of £150, which was increased to over £200 by the proceeds of a concert.

The proceedings of last Sunday, then, were the happy result of our new school, and, to use the priest's own expression, he "paid away the first dividend on their money" on that occasion. There are now over 70 children attending the Catholic school in Masterton. Let us hope the people will rally round the good priest and give him the means of carrying on the good work, and thereby show that even in the midst of godlessness a hope still remains of preserving the religion of our fathers, and that when the present generation will have passed away, a few will still remain to show that our churches were not put up merely for the exigencies of the present.

Perhaps St. Patrick's Church was scarcely ever so full at it was at 11 o'clock Mass last Sunday, when both Catholics and non-Catholics came to see a first Communion, being the first time such an opportunity occurred in the Wairarapa. The Rev. Father took the opportunity to explain the devotion of the Blessed Sacrament, and went on to show how God in his excessive love invites the faithful to partake of His own adorable body and blood, and finally seeing the perversity of mankind, threatens them with exclusion from His Heavenly Kingdom as a punishment for their disobedience. The Rev. Father's address, which was listened to with marked attention, seemed to produce a vivid impression on all present.

After Mass, the children were treated to a nice breakfast in the school, at which Mrs. Bell and Mrs. Tobhill presided, who spared no pains in securing the children's happiness. This is not the first time these ladies have given valuable assistance in Church matters. In a concert lately given for the "School Building Fund" they worked with extraordinary energy in disposing of tickets, etc. The breakfast being over, and the children having spent truly the happiest morning of their lives, returned to their homes thanking the priest and people who had provided them with a school wherein they are taught the knowledge of God and how to serve him in this life, and thereby prepare for an eternity with him in heaven.

FINNOUGH.

CATHOLIC DEPOT,
WELLINGTON.

(Under the Special Patronage of the Right Rev. Dr. Redwood and Clergy.)

NEW GOODS.

Just received the new Oleograph of the Sacred Heart beautifully executed (specially recommended by the Holy Father) size 23 x 18, Price 9s; post free, 10s.

Orestes A. Brownson's Works, to be completed in 18 vols, 8 of which are issued. 1st and 2nd vols. Philosophy, 3rd vol. Philosophy of Religion; 4 vols. Heterodox writings, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th vols., controversy, price 15s each, net.

Elements of Logic, Rev. J. Balmes, 6s 6d net; Clifton Tracts, 2 vols., 9s 6d.

Life and Letters of Sister Francis Xavier, 8s 6d, net.

The Knowledge and Love of Jesus Christ (in English) by Father St. Jure, 3 vols., 30s net.

The Knowledge of Mary, Rev. J. De Concilio, 8s 6d net.

The Elements of Intellectual Philosophy, Rev. J. De Concilio, 8s 6d net.

The Seven Words on the Cross, by Cardinal Bellarmine, 5s 6d.

All for Love, or from the Manger to the Cross, Rev. J. Moriarty, 8s 6d.

The Mystery of the Crown of Thorns, by a Passionist Father, 5s 6d net.

Rodriguez, Christian and Religious Perfection, 3 vols., 14s 6d.

Catechism of the Council of Trent, Dr. O'Donovan, 7s.

Gahen's Sermons, a new and corrected edition, 9s 6d.

And many others, a catalogue of which we shall issue shortly.

A very large assortment of Fonts, Crucifixes, Statues (nickel silver and plaster) Rosaries, Scapulars, etc., at very low prices to reduce stock. Superior Siam Incense, 5s per lb.; Best do., 6s 6d per lb.; Finest Wax Candles, with platted wicks, 3s 6d per lb.

As we import direct from Europe we are in a position to sell lower than any other house in the Colonies.

Freight paid to any port, on all orders over £5.

WHITTAKER BROS.,
CATHOLIC DEPOT,
WELLINGTON.

ROBERT LUMSDEN
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

47 GEORGE STREET,
(Next door "Little Dust Pan.")

DUNEDIN.

N.B.—Special Attention paid to the Watch-repairing department by R. LUMSDEN.

SHAMROCK HOTEL
SPRY STREET,

INVERCARGILL.

THOMAS SCULLY ... PROPRIETOR

The above hotel is centrally located in the principal business part of the town, and within five minutes' walk of the Railway Station. It has undergone thorough renovation. The Bed Rooms are lofty and well ventilated. The accommodation is second to none in Southland. Nothing but the best Liqueurs sold on the premises.

Note the Address:—

SHAMROCK HOTEL, SPRY STREET.

TO SELL OR LET.

ELIGIBLE FARM NEAR AUCKLAND.

THE above consists of upwards of SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, of which about seventy are fenced securely, and with First-class House and Offices upon it. Large Orchard, etc., well sheltered.

All well adapted for anyone with grown-up, industrious sons. Terms Easy.

For particulars apply to the owner, care of Editor of NEW ZEALAND TABLET.

THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF

AUSTRALASIA have Removed to Temporary Offices in their new

building, corner Dowling and Princes Streets, Dunedin.

JOHN P. SPRING,

District Agent.

TO THE RATEPAYERS OF DUNEDIN.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I beg to inform you that I am a CANDIDATE for the Mayoralty.

ARTHUR SCULLAR.

A P P E A L.

TO THE VENERABLE ARCHDEACON COLEMAN.

"Dunedin, April 30, 1884.

MY DEAR ARCHDEACON,—The walls of the Cathedral will be soon completed. I hope that the weekly subscriptions, in addition to the sum in hand, will enable us to see the completion of these walls without the incurring of debt. But this completion will see our funds exhausted; and yet it is absolutely necessary that no time should be lost in putting on the roof. Under these circumstances I have resolved to appeal to the entire diocese for funds to meet the expense necessary to bring our great work to a conclusion; and I have made up my mind to entrust to you the duty of collecting the much-required funds. I know I could not entrust the work to better or more efficient hands. I think I may promise you a hearty co-operation and a generous reception on the part of both the priests and laity of this diocese, who have ever shown great zeal for this and all other good works. You will not fail to remind all to whom you may apply that the erection of a Cathedral is emphatically a diocesan work, and the merit of helping in such erection is very great.—I am, my dear Archdeacon,

† P. MORAN.

From the above it can be seen that I am called upon to visit all the districts in the diocese to collect for the Cathedral, and, from my own knowledge of the people of Otago and Southland, I feel confident that a generous response will be made to the special call now made by his Lordship; for I know the faith and goodness and devotion to our holy religion of the residents of every parish in the diocese.—The Catholics of this diocese are always ready to make great sacrifices in co-operating for the love of our Lord with the Bishop whom the Holy See has given them to guide them in all things spiritual:

W. COLEMAN.

DUNEDIN CATHEDRAL BUILDING FUND.

VEN. ARCHDEACON COLEMAN'S COLLECTION.

LAWRENCE.

£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Mr. P. Ahern	1 0 0	Mr. Philip Duffy	1 0 0
" M. Monaghan	1 0 0	" Denis McGrath	1 0 0
" Simon Faby	1 0 0	" Timothy Crowley	1 0 0
" M. Drew	1 0 0	" Edward Malone	1 0 0
" Maurice Spillane	1 0 0	" Hugh Gallagher	1 0 0
" Thomas Hoare	1 0 0	" John Roche	1 0 0
" D. McCluskey	1 0 0	" John O'Donnell	1 0 0
" James Tobin	1 0 0	" Benjamin Hart	1 0 0
" James Downes	1 0 0	" C. Henderson	1 0 0
" Denis Kelegher	1 0 0		

TUAPEKA WEST.

Mr. James Real	1 0 0	Mr. Patrick Faby	1 0 0
" Patrick Duffy	1 0 0	" James Faby	1 0 0

WAITAHUNA.

Mr. Michael Ryan	1 0 0	Mr. Thomas Quilter	1 0 0
" Martin Ryan	1 0 0	" John Cowan	1 0 0
" John Callanan	1 0 0	" Timothy Mascaill	1 0 0
" Patrick Callanan	1 0 0	" Michael Hastings	1 0 0

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO N.Z. TABLET.

In this list Subscriptions received by Post Only are acknowledged.

		£ s. d.
Mr. J. K., Okato, up to July 10, 1884	...	1 5 0
" P. M., Foxton, up to Oct. 10, 1884	...	0 12 6
" J. McA., Winton, up to Sept. 24, 1884	...	1 3 0
" F. L., Roxburgh, up to Feb. 3, 1885	...	1 5 0
Mrs. J. O'D., Kaikoura, up to June 24, 1884	...	1 5 0
Mr. E. B., Hawke's Bay, up to Oct. 24, 1884	...	0 12 6
" G. D., Kumara, up to Feb. 1, 1885	...	1 5 0
" M. S., Doyleston, up to June 24, 1885	...	1 5 0
Mrs. E. B., Greymouth, up to Sept. 12, 1884	...	0 19 0
Mr. M. G., Waipori, up to date	...	0 18 6
" J. McC., Lower Hawea, up to Sept. 24, 1884	...	2 10 0
" M. J., Hampden, up to Aug. 10, 1884	...	0 19 0
" P. S., Ettrick, up to Aug. 8, 1884	...	1 5 0
" T. L., Masterton, up to Oct. 3, 1884	...	0 12 6
" L. M., Merton, up to Aug. 24, 1884	...	0 12 6
" M. L., Kaiapoi, up to Sept. 24, 1884	...	1 11 6
" J. F., Edendale, up to Oct. 24, 1884	...	0 13 0
" J. M., Waiho, up to Aug. 24, 1884	...	1 5 0
" C. B., Orepuki, up to Oct. 10, 1884	...	1 0 0
Mrs. C., St. Bathans, up to Aug. 24, 1884	...	0 19 0
Mr. J. C., Washdyke, Oct. 24, 1884	...	1 7 0
" M. H., Waimate, up to Sept 24, 1884	...	0 6 3
" M. P., Ohoka, up to Nov. 24, 1884	...	2 16 6
" J. McF., Rangiora, up to June 1, 1884	...	1 11 6
" J. McC., Hampden, up to March 12, 1884	...	0 12 6
" J. C., Waio, up to Nov. 1, 1884	...	1 11 6
" E. C., Waipori, up to June 17, 1884	...	1 0 0
" T. K., Waitahuna Gully, up to March 3, 1884	...	1 10 0
" J. D., Lincoln, up to Oct. 1, 1884	...	1 14 6
Mrs. W., Broadfield, up to August 15, 1884	...	1 5 0
Mr. J. D., Tai Tapu, up to June 1, 1885	...	1 15 0
" W. H., Leeston, up to Sept. 17, 1884	...	1 17 6
" J. F., Doyleston, up to Dec. 24, 1883	...	1 5 0

"MELODIES OF A MINER," a volume of Songs by Michael Sammon, revised by Vincent Pyke, Esq., M.H.R., will be published on or about November 20. The book may be ordered of Mr. J. A. MACEDO, Princes street south, Dunedin, and arrangements will also be made for its supply in the various country towns.

WANTED.—Catalogues, Designs, and Prices for Memorial Monument to the late Very Rev. Father Forest, S.M. Estimated cost—about £200. To be forwarded to
J. A. REARDON, Napier.

WANTED—Female Teacher for Naseby Catholic School. Salary, £80 per annum, and furnished house. Applications, with Testimonials, to be sent to MR. B. GORDON.

A TEACHER of several years experience wants the charge of a School. Good Testimonials. Address,
"MAGISTER,"
Post Office, Napier, N.Z.

NOTICE.

OUR Canvasser and Collector, Mr. W. CUNNINGHAM, is now visiting the Otago Goldfields. Subscribers, therefore, are respectfully requested to be ready to meet their accounts when called on by him.

CATHEDRAL FUND.

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of the following subscriptions towards the Cathedral Fund:—

Mrs. Danitz	£	s.	d.	
				1	0	0	
WEEKLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.							
Per Rev. P. Lynch	£	s.	d.	Per Mr. W. J. Hall	£	s.	d.
" Mr. Hamilton	6	2	6	" Mr. Brennan	1	2	0
T. G. (balance promised)	0	5	0		1	6	0

£5. was incorrectly acknowledged in our last issue.

† P. MORAN.

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER, 24, 1884.

PROGRESS AND JUSTICE IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

The Catholics of New Zealand provide, at their own sole expense, an excellent education for their own children. Yet such is the sense of justice and policy in the New Zealand Legislature that it compels these Catholics, after having manfully provided for their own children, to contribute largely towards the free and godless education of other people's children!!! This is tyranny, oppression, and plunder.

A COMPARISON.



WE learn from the European telegrams that Mr TREVELYAN has resigned the Chief Secretaryship of Ireland, and has been replaced by another Scotchman—Mr. CAMPBELL BANNERMAN. There can be no objection to Mr. BANNERMAN's holding office in Scotland, nor do we care whether or not he holds office in

England, but it seems to us that an Irishman is the proper person to rule over Irishmen in their own country. The theory of Liberals is that each nation should govern itself, and this theory is pretty well reduced to practice everywhere except in Ireland. Here, however, it has never been reduced to practice, and at the present moment the heads of all departments of government in Ireland are either Scotch or English men. The Lord Lieutenant is an Englishman, the

Chief Secretary is a Scotchman, the Under Secretary is either English or Scotch, we are not certain which, but we are certain he is not an Irishman, and so on with regard to all the other chief officials. Is it any wonder Ireland should be discontented? Indeed, the wonder would be if she were otherwise. These English and Scotch officials know nothing of Ireland or the Irish, really have no respect for them, and govern them entirely in the fancied interests of Great Britain. These English and Scotch officials have no sympathy with the religion, history, nationality or aspirations of the overwhelming majority of Irishmen, and are filled with the most absurd prejudices against them. The consequence is, their government in Ireland rests not on the intelligence or love of the nation, but on the bayonets and rifles of a large police force and a well-appointed army. It is clear that Ireland is governed by foreigners for foreigners, otherwise Irishmen would be found administering the highest offices of their own country. We shall be told that the United Kingdom must be governed as one country, and that, in this respect, there should be no distinction between the three countries—England, Ireland and Scotland. But facts show this pretence to be a farce. How many Irishmen hold high office in Scotland? Echo answers, how many. How many Irishmen hold high office in England? Echo again answers, how many. It is in Ireland as it is here as regards the education question. The theory is that all having equal burdens have equal advantages, but the practice is that one set of people shall, to the exclusion of the rest, have all the advantages. In theory all the people of the United Kingdom are equal before the Government, but in practice England and Scotland enjoy all the advantages, to the almost entire exclusion of Irishmen, even in their own country. Here in New Zealand we are told the benefits of public education are offered equally to all, but in practice Catholics are excluded from all share in them. Who administer the Education Act everywhere in these colonies? Non-Catholics universally. The School Boards are exclusively composed of non-Catholics; no Catholic could hope to be appointed on one of them. Who compose the School Committees? Non-Catholics, with hardly an exception, and such exception is only to be met with in remote, out-of-the-way places, where it is difficult to secure the services on committees of a sufficient number of decent men. But in centres of population, in important districts, not even one Catholic is to be found on a School Committee, nor would any real Catholic be permitted by a majority of his fellow citizens to hold a place on a committee. Again, who are the teachers in our public schools? Universally non-Catholics, though Catholics are compelled not only to pay for the maintenance of these schools, but also to send their children to these schools in the absence of schools of their own. So far as the law is concerned, Catholics are eligible as teachers, but this legal eligibility is a mockery and a delusion, as no committee in the entire country has ever elected a Catholic as a teacher in any large important school, or indeed elected a Catholic at all except in a few cases, where no one else was to be found willing to accept a position undesirable by reason of the insignificance of the salary and other disadvantages. As in Ireland, Irishmen are expected to be contented whilst operated upon by prentice hands from England and Scotland, so here Catholics are expected to be content whilst paying for schools presided over by men whose weekly occupation is to proclaim them idolators, by men who are notorious for their infidelity, by men who are the leaders of sects, and are the most determined enemies of everything that Catholics value most. As in Ireland one set of people have all the power, places, and emoluments to the exclusion of people whose rights are habitually trampled on, so here non-Catholics, after having compelled Catholics to pay them £70,000 per annum for education have laid hold of that education, and really so managed it as to exclude Catholics from all share in that to which they are forced to contribute £70,000 per annum.

WE are glad to find that the Venerable Archdeacon Coleman continues to meet with a hearty response everywhere he makes his appeal on behalf of the Dunedin Cathedral Building Fund. The Catholics of the different districts are to a man doing their duty in the matter. This, however, is as we expected, for it would be impossible for any sincere member of our Holy Church to refuse to assist the Bishop in carrying out a work in which the whole diocese is nearly concerned.

THE Dunedin Catholic Literary Society held their usual meeting on Friday last. Mr. Callan, Vice-President, occupied the chair. Five names were nominated for membership. Mr. Gunning gave his first essay before the society on "Art, Literature, and Science." It was well received, being both instructive and original. Mr. Power gave a reading, descriptive of the beauties of summer time, in a masterly manner. Mr. Dalton read a short essay on "Ireland in the olden times," which proved highly interesting, and evidenced great improvement on his last effort. The members acted part of Lord Lytton's play, "Money," in a manner which showed a marked improvement. The Christian Brothers offered the use of their library to the Society on payment of the usual fee, an offer which was thankfully received. In the Society's last report Mr. Hayes was reported to have given an essay on "Solo singing;" it should have been "Sacred solos."

The following paragraph clipped from the *Nation* of September 6th, come to hand as we go to press, hardly bears out the telegraphic messages received here of the enthusiastic loyalty by which the Duke of Edinburgh was attended on during his late visit to certain Irish ports. "The visit of England's Channel Fleet, commanded by the Duke of Edinburgh, to Dublin Bay and Queenstown Harbour, has afforded the Irish people an opportunity of testing whether self-respect and sturdy nationality or slunkiness and West-Britonism had the upper hand in the chief cities of Leinster and Munster. To the credit of Ireland's manhood let it be said that the former qualities have prevailed. The days of self-abasement are rigidly coming to a close in Ireland."

The resignation by Mr. Trevelyan of the Irish Chief Secretaryship would almost seem to indicate that he still preserved some remnants of conscience and gentlemanly feeling, and had not become base enough to carry the matter out to the end. Of Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, Secretary to the Admiralty, who succeeds Mr. Trevelyan we know nothing, but if he be already suited to the office he has accepted so much the worse for the Irish people, and if he be not so much the worse for himself—sure corruption lies in his path.

THE Rev. Father Le Menant des Chesnais is still engaged with his collection for St. Patrick's College, Wellington, at Christchurch. It speaks well for the Catholic zeal of the people that they are contributing most generously and beyond all that had been expected from them. It must be especially consoling to the good parish priest to witness in his flock such excellent results of his pious labours. The zeal of the flock is always the ornament of the pastor.

A monument to the late Very Rev. Father Forest is about to be erected in Napier. An advertisement calling for plans will be found elsewhere.

We clip the following from an exchange:—"According to a Republican paper, crime is becoming more common every day in France. It is spreading 'like a rising tide whereof the waves are often red.' Twelve years ago the total number of crimes and offences which came under the notice of the tribunals amounted in 12 months to 26,000. Ten years afterwards—in 1882—it exceeded 81,000. The largest contingent of criminals was furnished by the metropolis." But what can they expect? They have made war upon religion and weakened its influences, and the natural consequences follow.

By the death of Mr. T. D. Sullivan which has been reported this week, the Irish national party lose a tried and valued leader. Among all the genuine patriots of the day none held a higher place or was more fully or more deservedly trusted. Ireland also has lost one who boldly and ably defended her cause with the pen, and who as editor of the *Nation* had won for himself a reputation of the highest order—Mr. Sullivan's widest fame, however, was perhaps that which he had acquired as a poet, and many men desirous of renown might envy him, for example, that dramatic occurrence in which the one hostile army caught up the refrain of his verses from the other, and filled the night with the echoes of his chorus in commemoration of Ireland. The grave that has closed over Timothy Daniel Sullivan has, indeed, hidden from the view, but never from the memory, of his fellow-countrymen the faithful friend and advocate, the able and courageous champion, and the noble teacher, and the grief of those who mourn him will be long and sincere.—*R.I.P.*

THE papers are ringing with the extraordinary devotion shown by King Humbert in visiting the patients suffering from cholera in the hospitals at Naples.—When the Empress Eugenie, nevertheless, some eighteen years ago set the example that Humbert has now followed there was not so much fuss made about the matter. And on the part of the Empress it was a purely voluntary undertaking that no one looked for.

DESPATCHES from Naples respecting the cholera would seem to be of somewhat doubtful authenticity, or, indeed, in some instances to be altogether mendacious. It is, for example, very doubtful as to whether squadrons of Garibaldians arrived under the command of a certain poet from Milan and Tuscany to take care of the sick, and it most surely is completely false that religious processions had been promoted for sordid purposes only. The vapours of Garibaldian oets hardly induce them to expose themselves to the risk of death from pestilence any more than does the true and self-sacrificing

charity of the Catholic priesthood and religious orders—never so splendidly manifested as in the times of distress and danger—lend itself to unworthy purposes. The accusation, however, is most characteristic of the revolutionary and atheistic party, and equally characteristic is it that the Protestant world, echoing all that party's calumny, should repeat and give it credence.

THE examination of pupil-teachers engaged in the schools of the Dominican nuns took place in the convent at Dunedin on Friday, His Lordship the Bishop and one of the Christian Brothers acting as examiners. The result proved most satisfactory, and was very creditable to the girls examined, their answering in English grammar and analysis being in particular remarkably good. On Saturday morning the prizes were distributed by the Bishop who, on the conclusion of the pleasing ceremony in question, spoke a few words to the following effect. His Lordship said the Church had been concerned about the education of the people when no one else cared for it. She had encouraged it not only in connection with religion but because of itself it strengthened and enlightened the mind. She had opened schools and colleges which were free and intended for all. But the Church had been hindered in the work, and prevented from carrying it out fully, and, while she was reproached for not having done what she had been prevented from doing, the cause of education had suffered. It was only when it was plainly seen that barbarism must ensue if ignorance were allowed to prevail that the State had adopted the part of educating the masses. The principal object, however, for which they were being educated was that of money-making. The work for which the pupil-teachers were being trained was a noble and praiseworthy work, and they were to be congratulated on the part that they would have in it.

THE Ven. Archdeacon Coleman will visit Waipori on Sunday next.

IT seems that the chief scientific point in Mr. Caldwell's late discovery about the platypus is that it proves man to be descended from the reptiles and not the amphibians, and the distinction is most consoling. Between snake and frog it is, of course, extremely easy to choose. Descent, however, is now among the most prominent topics of the day. Mr. Edwin Hine, for example, comes out here to persuade all our Anglo-Saxon neighbours that they are descended from the Jews, and the conviction in question should also be elevating in its effects. Let us readily agree, then, that the ancestral race were reptiles, and that even among the descendants heredity here and there plainly prevails. We would be nothing if not scientific.

THE observances in connection with the Rosary, as commanded by the Holy Father in the Encyclical, of which we publish elsewhere the *London Tablet's* translation, will be carried out in the Diocese of Dunedin during the month of November.

OUR readers will find in another column a letter reminding them of the necessity that exists once more for them to be up and stirring in the cause of Ireland. The appeal comes from the West Coast, where brave, devoted, men are ever ready to give us all a good example, and we very heartily congratulate them on being, as they were sure to be, the first to move in this matter. Mr. Duggan who writes to us from Kumara tells us the steps that have been inaugurated there in order that New Zealand may not prove false to her pledge of supporting one member of Parliament, and the warning thus given that there is no time to be lost, is one that should not be neglected. The burden however, must not be thrown altogether on the men of the West Coast. Wherever a branch of the National League exists it behoves its members to bestir themselves in this matter, and we have no doubt that all they require in order to do so is to be reminded that the time has come for them to move. Mr. Duggan's letter should serve all the purposes of the necessary incentive, and we again direct the attention of our readers to it.

"MARRY in haste and repent at leisure." It appears that the truth of old sayings may even be illustrated in royal households. The Grand Duke of Hesse, for example, got married all in a hurry to a certain Russian lady, but when he bethought himself of repenting equally hastily, he found it could not be done. The lady, it seems, resolutely refuses to be divorced, and has determined that his Highness shall have full time for repentance. He will be repenting all the time she is making use of her opportunities, no doubt, and serves him right. What time there may be given for repentance to another devotee of matrimony, of whom a report has reached us by the same mail that gives us information concerning the Grand Duke, we know not;—that is to a certain Rev. Mr. Blassell, reported as the first Irishman who has joined the Mormons for fifteen years—and the rest, perhaps. But when a man makes up his mind to be speedily very much married, as somebody says, the repentance seems likely to be all the stronger. As repentance is a wholesome spiritual discipline, there can be nothing uncharitable in our wishing the Rev. Mr. Blassell—whoever or whatever he may be—a full dose of it. He seems sadly in want of something of the kind. His reverence's history, meantime, should be entertaining, and it is to be hoped it may be published.

Don't physic, for it weakens and destroys, but use Hop Bitters, that builds up! Read.

ENCYCLICAL LETTER OF OUR MOST HOLY LORD LEO XIII., BY DIVINE PROVIDENCE POPE.

TO ALL OUR VENERABLE BRETHREN THE PATRIARCHS, PRIMATEs, ARCHBISHOPS, AND BISHOPS OF THE CATHOLIC WORLD IN THE GRACE AND COMMUNION OF THE APOSTOLIC SEE.

LEO PP. XIII.

VENERABLE BRETHREN, HEALTH AND THE APOSTOLIC BENE- DICTION :—Last year, as each of you is aware, We decreed by an Encyclical Letter that to win the help of Heaven for the Church in her trials, the great Mother of God should be honoured by the means of the most holy Rosary during the whole of the month of October. In this We followed both Our own impulse and the example of Our predecessors, who in times of difficulty were wont to have recourse with increased fervour to the Blessed Virgin, and to seek her aid with special prayers. That wish of Ours has been complied with, with such a willingness and unanimity that it is more than ever apparent how real is the religion and how great is the fervour of the Christian peoples, and how great is the trust everywhere placed in the heavenly patronage of the Virgin Mary. For Us, weighed down with the burden of such and so great trials and evils, We confess that the sight of such intensity of open piety and faith has been a great consolation, and even gives Us new courage for the facing, if that be the wish of God, of still greater trials. Indeed, from the spirit of prayer which is poured out over the house of David and the dwellers in Jerusalem, We have a confident hope that God will at length let Himself be touched and have pity upon the state of His Church, and give ear to the prayers coming to Him through her whom He has chosen to be the dispenser of all heavenly graces.

For these reasons, therefore, with the same causes in existence which impelled Us last year, as We have said, to rouse the piety of all, We have deemed it Our duty to exhort again this year the people of Christendom to persevere in that method and formula of prayer known as the Rosary of Mary, and thereby to merit the powerful patronage of the great Mother of God. Inasmuch as the enemies of Christianity are so stubborn in their aims, its defenders must be equally staunch, especially as the heavenly help and benefits which are bestowed on us by God are the more usually the fruits of our perseverance. It is good to recall to memory the example of that illustrious widow, Judith—a type of the Blessed Virgin—who curbed the ill-judged impatience of the Jews when they attempted to fix, according to their own judgment, the day appointed by God for the deliverance of His city. The example should also be borne in mind of the Apostles, who awaited the supreme gift promised unto them of the Paraclete, and persevered unanimously in prayer with Mary, Mother of Jesus. For it is, indeed, an arduous and exceeding weighty matter that is now in hand : it is to humiliate an old and most subtle enemy in the spread-out array of his power ; to win back the freedom of the Church and of her Head ; to preserve and secure the fortifications within which should rest in peace the safety and weal of human society. Care must be taken, therefore, that, in these times of mourning for the Church, the most holy devotion of the Rosary of Mary be assiduously and piously observed, the more so that this method of prayer being so arranged as to recall in turn all the mysteries of our salvation, is eminently fitted to foster the spirit of piety.

With respect to Italy, it is now most necessary to implore the intercession of the most powerful Virgin through the medium of the Rosary, since a misfortune, and not an imaginary one, is threatening—nay, rather is among us. The Asiatic cholera, having, under God's will, crossed the boundary within which nature seemed to have confined it, has spread through the crowded shores of a French port, and thence to the neighbouring districts on Italian soil.—To Mary, therefore, we must fly—to her whom rightly and justly the Church entitles the dispenser of saving, aiding, and protecting gifts—that she, graciously hearkening to our prayers, may grant us the help they besought, and drive far from us the unclean plague.

We have therefore resolved that in this coming month of October, in which the sacred devotions to Our Virgin Lady of the Rosary are solemnised throughout the Catholic world, all the devotions shall again be observed which were commanded by Us this time last year.—We therefore decree and make order that from the 1st of October to the 2nd of November following in all the parish churches (*curialibus templis*), in all public churches dedicated to the Mother of God, or in such as are appointed by the Ordinary, five decades at least of the Rosary be recited, together with the Litany. If in the morning, the Holy Sacrifice will take place during these prayers ; if, in the evening, the Blessed Sacrament will be exposed for the adoration of the faithful ; after which those present will receive the customary Benediction. We desire that, wherever it be lawful, the local confraternity of the Rosary should make a solemn procession through the streets as a public manifestation of religious devotion.

That the heavenly treasures of the Church may be thrown open to all, We hereby renew every Indulgence granted by Us last year. To all those, therefore, who shall have assisted on the prescribed days at the public recital of the Rosary, and have prayed for Our intentions—to all those also who from legitimate causes shall have been compelled to do so in private—We grant for each occasion an Indulgence of seven years and seven times forty days. To those who, in the prescribed space of time shall have performed these devotions at least ten times—either publicly in the churches or from just causes in the privacy of their homes—and shall have expiated their sins by confession and have received Communion at the altar, We grant from the treasury of the Church a Plenary Indulgence. We also grant this full forgiveness of sins and plenary remission of punishment to all those who, either on the feast day itself of Our Blessed Lady of the Rosary, or on any day within the subsequent eight days, shall have washed the stains from their souls and have holly partaken of the Divine banquet, and shall have also prayed in any church to God and His most holy Mother for our intentions. As We desire also to consult the interests of those who live in country districts, and are hindered, especially in the month of October, by

their agricultural labours, We permit all We have above decreed, and also the holy Indulgences gainable in the month of October, to be postponed to the following months of November or December according to the prudent decision of the Ordinaries.

We doubt not, Venerable Brethren, that rich and abundant fruits will be the result of these efforts, especially if God, by the bestowal of His heavenly graces, bring an added increase to the fields planted by Us and watered by your zeal. We are certain that the faithful of Christendom will hearken to the utterance of Our Apostolic authority with the same fervour of faith and piety of which they gave most ample evidence last year. May our Heavenly Patroness, invoked by us through the Rosary, graciously be with us and obtain that, all disagreements of opinion being removed and Christianity reatored throughout the world, we may obtain from God the wished-for peace in the Church,—in pledge of that boon, to you, your clergy, and the flock entrusted to your care, We lovingly bestow the Apostolic Benediction.

Given in Rome, at St. Peter's, the 30th of August, 1884, in the Seventh Year of Our Pontificate.

LEO PP. XIII.

CANTERBURY CATHOLIC LITERARY SOCIETY.

THE evening of Monday, 6th inst., was devoted to songs, readings, recitations, and filled in between in various ways according to the individual inclinations of the members. Some, and, in fact, a goodly number, make the royal game of chess a favourite amusement, while others indulged in conversation in its various and varying moods from gay to grave and back again, taking in the latest bills before the House of Representatives, the English Franchise Bill, the French War with China, and the Parisian fashions. In this way a very pleasant and enjoyable evening was spent. Songs were sung by Messrs. Leahy, Hennessy, Loughnan ; readings by Messrs. Kennedy, Milner, and Scanlan ; and recitations by Messrs. McGill and Geoghegan.

"Extemporaneous Debates" appeared on the notice board for Monday evening, the 13th inst. This revived a practice abandoned for some time past, and provided a splendid night's neutral activity and enjoyment. Several members suggested subjects as various as could well be imagined.

The first one drawn, with Mr. McGill's name drawn at the same time, was—"Why are there so many unemployed in Christchurch ; and what remedy would you suggest to ght over the difficulty."

Mr. McGill fully recognised the fact that a large number were out of work, but failed to tell why, nor yet to suggest a means of tiding the difficulty, unless it was owing to the system of Immigration which overstocked the labour market.

Mr. Kennedy commended the brevity of the previous speaker, but differed from him inasmuch, as want of capital, and not surplus labour, was the cause of the depression generally and the large number of unemployed particularly. The influx of capitalists alone could permanently relieve us from our present condition.

Mr. Leahy disagreed with both the last theories. It was absurd to state, in a country larger than the United Kingdom, and with only half-a-million of people, that we were overstocked with labour—the very material of a country's greatness. It was equally erroneous to contend that our great want was money, while our credit was so sound in the money market. New Zealand was not exceptional in the matter of unemployed. Telegrams and newspapers showed that in the railways, and in the manufacturing districts of England thousands were out of employment. Canada had many of her foundries closed, and so on. From these facts it was clear that the cause was not a local but a general one, operating at all times and in all places in the same manner. It was the principle which gave some men, the right or power to prevent their fellow men from labouring so as to produce food and the necessities of life that was at fault. He knew that this theory was looked upon as being absurd and chimerical, but to him it was the only complete and satisfactory solution to what was one of the gravest problems of to-day, and, in fact of all time.

Rev. F. Bowers could not see what those men had done who purchased land from Government or the Natives in the early days. He had never heard the rights of property so much assailed anywhere as in this Colony. The owners of land were called landgrabbers, monopolists, land-sharks, and such opprobrious epithets, yet their only crime seems to be, in this respect, that they had lawfully secured the land, and were, he naturally supposed, more energetic and fortunate than those that are without land. Neither could he trace any connection between private ownership of land and the unemployed. He thought the fact of so many being out of work was the outcome of the depression which the community as a whole was undergoing just now, and could not be remedied by any extravagant and impracticable theories.

Mr. O'Connor said that, however those owners of large tracts of land came by them, there was no doubt they were stumbling blocks to the progress of a country, because the exorbitant price they fix on their land makes it utterly impossible for a small capitalist to purchase the land, with a prospect of making it pay. In this way, perhaps, the labour market was indirectly affected, as there was no labour to any extent engaged on these large stations. He admitted the poor we always have amongst us, but in a young, vigorous country the number out of employment was out of all proportion to the population. The prosperity of the past was in a large measure owing to the circulation of borrowed money, in constructing railways and other public works, but this could not always last, yet he believed that at present another loan was necessary to give a fresh impetus to public and commercial enterprise. He believed, too, that the construction of the West Coast Railway would be of great value to Canterbury, while giving employment to a large number of men.

The next question was, "Give the meaning of the Chiltern Hundreds." This Mr. Kennedy did satisfactorily.

Mr. Milner was asked to give his opinion on the effects of strong drink, but unfortunately for the information of the questioner Mr. Milner's knowledge had not reached the point of personal experience of strong drinks, but his observation led him to notice that it had different effects on different individuals. Some men were merry, some dull, some ill-tempered and excitable, and oftener were carried into brutal excesses by the vice of addiction to strong drinks.

Mr. Letters next gave his candid opinion of "The Women's Rights Question." He did so by admiring in well-termed phrases the many excellent and useful qualities of woman, which were shown to most advantage "at home." By this he meant to say that the true position or sphere of woman was not the surgical operation room, nor yet the Legislative lobby, much less the public Law Courts, but it was in the discharge of her domestic duties that woman found her true avocation, and her charms were seen to best advantage. He was therefore opposed entirely to the claims put forward by Women's Rights' agitators, that women should, in all respects, be placed on the same footing as men.

Mr. Kennedy also spoke on this subject in a very humorous speech, in which he held that women had their rights and exercised them, too, towards himself and some of his bachelor friends in a very decided manner, by refusing to have anything to say to them, which was a source of perpetual sorrow to his afflicted breast. However, it was his intention to be revenged, by *not* being bad friends with them.

Mr. Scanlan was entirely opposed to these new fads, such as Women's Rights and Land Nationalisation, and thought the world got on very well without them in the past, and he saw no reason why it would not and could not in the future. True, there were some eminently clever women, but the printing Press afforded ample opportunity to those who were literarily inclined, while various paths of usefulness were open to women now, and he believed that nothing would be gained, but much lost, by allowing women to enter the several professions which were now solely practised by men. In accounting for the previous speaker's want of success with the ladies, he attributed this to a fate accompanying men of genius, who were frequently cold and severe from their pre-occupation of mind and as a consequence failed in those little attentions and graces which were pleasing to ladies.

Mr. Leaby was opposed *in toto* to the three foregoing speakers and thought their objections to women's admission to the liberal or learned professions was based on a very old-fashioned, but a very ill-founded prejudice. It was customary, not so long ago, not to allow women to be even educated, and in Eastern countries, now where civilization had not progressed, the women were still held in a subservient and slavish position. Even in some European countries the women were compelled to perform the greatest drudgery in the fields, and on the sea coasts, while the men lazily lounged about. Now we have highly educated women; have developed their intellect, until in many cases they are not only equal to but surpass the male students, but we courteously inform them that these talents and qualifications beautifully fit and perfectly adapt them for kitchen cookery and kindred domestic duties. This is only one of the refined cruelties of our modern civilization. He held that where talent and all other necessary gratifications are found in woman, to occupy any public or private post of honour, that the mere circumstance of sex ought not to stand a barrier. It was well known that many eminent statesmen of England, France and America, were assisted in their Legislative duties by their wives, the former taking credit for the latter's genius. This was hypocrisy dishonorable in man. He ended a long peroration by declaring his belief that the time is not far distant when women's intellect and talents will force the owners into positions their ability entitles them to, and like many reforms of recent times, when once accomplished, people will wonder why it was not done long before.

Rev. F. Bowers said the more he heard of this subject the more ridiculous it seemed to him. However, he believed that at present no law really existed to prevent women from being elected members of Parliament, and a certain Miss Taylor, of London, intended to contest a seat next election in that city, in order to test the question of allowing women to take their seats in the House of Commons as members. He knew nothing of Miss Taylor, only that she was a great friend of Mr. Bradlaugh's. He meant to lay no stress on this, but merely mentioned it as an incident.

The question of Colonial Federation appears for next night's debate.

THE success in Otago of the Mutual Life Association of Australia has necessitated the removal of the agency to large and commodious premises—and for this purpose a purchase has been made, at an outlay of £13,500, of the building known as the Glasgow Pils House, situated in Princes street, Dunedin, where the business will in future be conducted under the management of Mr. J. P. Spring, the district Agent for the Province. Of the standing and progress of the Company a full idea may be obtained from an extract dealing with their Fifteenth Annual Report, taken from the *Sydney Morning Herald*, and which will be found in our news columns under the heading "Wednesday." The advantages of doing business with the firm will be apparent to all who read the paragraph in question, and we recommend it to their careful attention. Mr. J. P. Spring is to be congratulated on the energy with which he has conducted the business in Otago, and largely contributed to make it so markedly successful.

Messrs. Mollison, Duthie and Co. are now selling off at an immense sacrifice the stock of Mr. G. Brown. A visit to their establishment at the corner of Princes and Stafford streets, Dunedin, will be found advantageous to persons in need of really good articles at low prices.

Lord Chesterfield, the pink of politeness in his day, said that a true gentleman should be always *suaviter in modo, fortiter in re*, which means, mild in manner, strong in action. This is precisely the character of Ayer's Cathartic Pills. Nothing operates so mildly and yet so powerfully in removing disease.

Commercial.

MR. DONALD STRONACH (on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited) reports for the week ended October 15, as follows:—

Fat Cattle.—213 were penned for the week's requirements, the most part of which were little better than stores. Best bullocks realised about the same as last week. Inferior were considerably lower. Best bullocks brought £7 2s 6d to £11 12s 6d; 1 pen extra prime brought £14 17s 6d; cows, from £8 2s 6d to £10. We sold a draft of cows from Seadown estate and from C. F. Ward, Gore, at quotations, and quote beef 27s 6d to 30s per 100lb.

Fat Sheep.—3,961, of which 1,446 were merinos. This number was a long way beyond requirements, and only that a number were taken up for freezing, also several pens withdrawn, a big reduction on last week's prices would have to be recorded. As it was, sheep all round were lower by 2s to 2s 6d per head. Best cross-breds in the wool brought 18s 6d to £1 0s 3d; others, 14s 6d to 18s; shorn do, 12s 6d to 15s 9d; merino, 12s 9d to 16s 3d. We sold on account of Messrs. Cochrane and Robertson, Palmerston, 150 merino wethers at 13s 9d to 14s 3d; A. M'Laren, Milton, 77 cross-bred ewes, 15s 3d; New Zealand Agricultural Company, 40 cross-bred do, 16s 6d, 80 merino wethers, 12s 9d to 13s; D. Clarke, Waipahi, 130 merino wethers, 12s 3d to 16s 3d, 52 cross-bred do at 18s 9d; H. Driver, Milburn, 80 cross-bred ewes, 16s 9d to 17s 3d; and quote mutton 8d to 3½d per lb.

Fat Lambs.—299 were penned, and sold readily at from 9s 6d to 15s.

Fat Pigs.—153 were penned, consisting for the most part of suckers, with a few bacon pigs. Suckers brought 8s 6d to 15s; bacon pigs, from 40s to 60s.

Store Cattle.—Owing no doubt to the backwardness of paddock feed, the demand is not quite so good as might be expected at this time of year. However, a large number of cattle will be required during the next month or so, and no doubt all offering will bring fairly remunerative prices.

Store Sheep.—We have no transactions to report, nor do we anticipate any business being done until after shearing.

Sheepskins.—Our weekly sale on Monday last was well attended by the trade, and a large catalogue, comprising all descriptions of skins, was offered. Prices, on account of the still eager competition, ruled quite as high, and, in some instances, for merino, higher than last week's. Butchers' green cross-breds brought 4s 8d, 4s 10d, 4s 11d, 5s, 5s 1d, 5s 2d, 5s 4d, 5s 5d, 5s 6d; do merinos, 4s 6d, 4s 10d, 5s, 5s 1d, 5s 3d, 5s 5s; lambskins, 7d to 8d; country dry skins, merino, 1s 3d to 5s 7d; cross-breeds, 1s 10d to 6s 4d; in bales, 5d to 5½d per lb.

Rabbitskins.—Our London circular of August 29, by the s.s. Doric, reports as follows:—"At the periodical auction held on the 22nd inst. there was only a moderate attendance of buyers, the fur trade not adequately represented. Competition, however, was fairly good, resulting in the sale of 875 bales out of a total of 905 catalogued, the prices secured being on the whole nearly equal to those current in the previous sales. Skins of light average weight occasionally realised a slight advance, while black skins were only saleable at a decline of 1d to 2d per lb. on former quotations. Speaking generally, the quality and condition of the various offerings were not altogether satisfactory. We quote good to prime winter skins, averaging 1½lb to 2½lb, per dozen, 1s 10½ to 2s 0½d. On Monday last we sold three bags suckers and brook u at 1d to 5d; three do inferior, 9½d to 1s; six do medium, 1s 1½ to 1s 4½d; three do and four bales good to prime, at 1s 6½d to 1s 8½d per lb.

Hides.—There is a fair market for all coming forward. The bulk however, consists of small and light hides, which realise late prices; but for large, well-saved, heavy sorts higher prices could be obtained.

Tallow.—The market for this is decidedly flat, and beyond small lots for local requirements there are no sales of any importance being made. We quote for inferior and mixed 18s to 22s; medium, 23s to 25s; good to prime, 26s to 27s 6d; rough fat, 16s to 19s per cwt.

Grain.—Wheat: The market continues quiet, and nothing of importance transpiring. Millers are open to buy at late quotations, but as their requirements are not pressing they decline operating at anything over 3s 5d to 3s 7d for prime milling, 2s 9d to 3s 3d for medium; fowls' wheat is moving off at 1s 6d to 2s 7d, ex store, bags weighed in.—Oats: In consequence of so few coming forward there is no business of any magnitude resulting, but the demand is still good, and late quotations continue firm. We quote stout, bright milling, 2s 9d to 2s 10d; short feed, 2s 3d to 2s 9½d; inferior to medium, 2s 4d to 2s 6d, ex store, bags weighed in.—Barley: There is nothing doing in malting. Feed and milling are in moderate regard at from 1s 9d to 2s 3s for the former, and 2s 9d to 3s for the latter.—Rye-grass seed is in fair demand, but stocks are ample. We quote machine-dressed from old pasture, 4s 3d to 4s 6d; mixed lot, undressed, 2s 3d to 3s.

PRODUCE MARKET.—OCTOBER 23.

MESSES. MERCER BROS., Princes street, report:—Fresh butter (in ½lb. and 1lb. prints), best quality, 10d per lb.; ordinary butter, 6d to 8d per lb.; eggs, 10d; roll bacon, 8d per lb.; good salt butter, in kegs, 6d per lb.; cheese, 4½d per lb.

MR. F. MEEHAN, King street, reports:—Who's a price, including bags: Oats, 2s 6d to 2s 10d; wheat, milling 3s to 3s 8d, fowls, 1s 6d to 2s 7d; barley, malting 3s 6d to 4s, milling 2s 6d to 3s 6d; feeding 2s; oatmeal, £3 5s to £3 10s; rye-grass, £3; chaff, £ 10s to £3; straw, £1 15s to £2; bran, £4; pollard, £4; flour, £8 10s to £9; oatmeal, 14s; fresh butter, medium to prime, 6d to 10d; eggs, 11d; salt butter, nominal, 7d; for good cheese, 4½d to 5d; bacon 8d in rolls, hams 10½d; potatoes, £5 to £5 5s.

When worn down and ready to take your bed, Hop Bitters is what you need to relieve you. See.

THE BIRTHPLACE OF CHOLERA.

THE only countries upon the globe to which cholera has not been carried are the islands of the South Pacific, Australasia, the Cape of Good Hope, the islands of the North Atlantic, and the western coast of America. These localities are all separated from India by a wide expanse of ocean, and have no commercial intercourse with that country.

Cholera has not become permanent outside of India, although it is seldom absent from some of the provinces of Hindustan. From its birthplace in the delta of the Ganges, the disease has effected a permanent lodgment in the province of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, while in the provinces that lie to the west and northwest, such as Rappootana and Punjab, it occurs only as an epidemic, developing after great religious gatherings.

Hurdwar, in the Punjab, at the foot of the Himalaya Mountains, is the great nursery of cholera. It never originates there, but has annually been developed there during the great Hindoo festivals. Of these festivals Hurdwar is cursed with two, and they draw together a great concourse of people from every portion of the Indian empire. At some of these festivals as many as 3,000,000 devotees have assembled, but of late years the numbers have fallen off. Hurdwar having lost its sacred prestige from the fact that some of the holy waters of the Ganges have been profanely diverted into a canal constructed by English authorities.

There immense numbers of human beings gather upon a bare, sandy plain on the banks of the Ganges, massed like herds of swine, without means of sanitary protection. The earth and air, as well as the water, are polluted, and the odor from the camps is perceptible for many miles. Day and night the devotees pour through the great thoroughfares of the country to and from the festival in parties of from 10 to 500, following so closely as to make an almost continuous procession. Ninety-five out of every 100 are on foot, but occasionally some great nabob sweeps past with an enormous retinue, or a rajah with his caravan of elephants, camels, horse men, and swordsmen passes in all the grandeur and confusion of Indian royalty. They ride over the poor wretches who line the roads, trample them down, and hurl imprecations upon them for blocking the way. Some march hundreds and some thousands of miles to engage in the festivals and to bathe in the sacred river. Many die on the way, and all arrive lame and gaunt from hunger and fatigue, with feet bound up in rags and their scanty clothing covered with blood and dust. They rush into the river as soon as they arrive, and drink the water as fast as they can scoop it up in their hands.

They are fed from the Temple kitchen, where as many as 90,000 cooks are at work, and the food is distributed among them in a rude way. When fresh it is not unwholesome, but too much of it produces indigestion and great sufferings. The half-starved pilgrims, as it like gluttons, rush into the water again to bathe and drink, the result is derangement of the digestive organs. When they have eaten their fill, whatever food is left is preserved. Under the hot sun it soon becomes so poisonous to the pilgrims who eat it.

In these hotbeds of disease, under conditions that would breed a plague anywhere, these pilgrims live. The heat is almost unendurable. The living, the sick, and the dying are huddled together, with only just as much space as they can cover lying down. As fast as they die they are buried in the sand.

But on the return journey the misery of the pilgrims reaches its height. They are sick and lame, but stagger along until the weak fall by the roadside to die. Their bodies lie thickly along the journey uncovered. Some drag their weary limbs until they reach a village, where they drop and lie in masses, blocking up the streets, until they get strong enough to move forward, or die of starvation and disease.

It is impossible to calculate the number that perish. The Bishop of Calcutta estimates it at about one in five, and those who do not die on the journey carry the germs of disease home with them, scattering pestilence along their path. Thus the cholera is started on its periodic march around the world. No great Asiatic pestilence has ever scourged the East and allowed the cities of Arabia to escape. The pilgrims to Mecca and the commercial caravans to Damascus carry death in their train under any quarantine that can be devised, but the attempts to establish quarantine are weak, ineffectual and spasmodic.

The Holy City of Mecca is another great distributing point for cholera; in fact, it is a sort of clearing house for all sorts of infectious diseases. In 1865, it is said 20,000 pilgrims died there of cholera in six days, and the city for centuries has been the focus of plagues, which have been brought from all directions, and thence distributed by returning pilgrims over three continents.

For many centuries there has been an incessant stream of pilgrims to and from Mecca. To be present at the Kourban Baram is the great aim and end of Mohammedan life, and to reach there hundreds of thousands abandon homes and property, and undertake perilous and exhausting journeys. From the North Atlantic and Mediterranean shores of Africa, from Timbuctoo and Western Africa, from Siberia, from the Danube and the Sea of Azov, from the Western provinces of China, from the cities of Europe, and from the most remote Mohammedan settlements, constant processions of pilgrims are passing to and from Mecca; for this pilgrimage, at least once in a lifetime, is binding on all true Mohammedans, and he who dies without having made it might as well have been a Jew, Christian, or a dog.

The return of one pilgrimage is never accomplished from any of the larger settlements before another is on the move. They arrive in great caravans, and the misery and hardships they endure are equal to those suffered by the Hindu devotees. Some come by sea to Jedda upon the native vessels, which are saturated with infectious poisons. Each passenger receives only sufficient space to squat upon. The intense heat of the day, the miasmas of the night, privations of all sorts, the want of sleep and food and exercise induce a physical condition but little short of death. Many die on board the vessels, but

the most have strength enough left to drag themselves to the Holy City. Those who go by land and on foot suffer even worse.

Having arrived at Mecca without rest or food, the pilgrims enter at once upon their religious duties. The first is to visit the Kaaba, the Holy Temple, and the tomb of Ishmael, upon which rests the stone let down from heaven. Upon the arrival at the Kaaba all drink and perform their ablutions in the well of Zem Zem.

The water is tepid, salty, and milkish in colour. It might have been pure once, but it has not been so in centuries. No pilgrim ever quits Mecca without carrying a jar of this water away with him, and it is impossible to over-estimate the potency of the Zem Zem spring in spreading cholera and other diseases.

In Mecca all the essentials for an epidemic are constantly gathered, as well as the means for distributing the germs of disease broadcast. The pilgrimages in India and Arabia have received the attention of sanitarians for several years, but no means has yet been found, so strong is the religious sense, to prevent the dissemination of disease by them.

The present epidemic in France can be traced from Hurdwar to Mecca, from Mecca to Egypt, and thence along the Mediterranean to Toulon and Marseilles.—Exchange.

THE MAAMTRASNA ENQUIRY.

(The Nation, August 30.)

EARL SPENCER and his advisers may flatter themselves, and their admirers in the Press may pretend to their hearts' content, that the official reply to the letter of the Archbishop of Tuam on the grim Maamtrasna business is conclusive of the question raised by his Grace's communication; but his Excellency will do well not to take for granted that the Castle view of the matter is that which finds general acceptance in the country. His memorandum may, in his opinion and in that of his friends, be enough to clear himself and Crown Solicitor Bolton of the charges made against them; but we have no hesitation in saying that that document, in the opinion of nine out of every ten persons in Ireland who have read it, solves no difficulty whatever, and suggests nothing but that the Castle Ring are afraid to face the open, public inquiry which has been demanded by the voice of the Irish public, and which, it has been understood, was promised by the Marquis of Hartington in the House of Commons before the prorogation. In fact, in one respect, as we shall presently show, it marks with a more decided brand of condemnation the refusal of Lord Spencer to give a favourable answer to the many appeals made to him to commute the sentence passed upon Myles Joyce and executed under the horrible circumstances that are still so fresh in general recollection.

Lord Spencer apparently fails to see, if he does not deliberately ignore, what really he has been called upon to do in this case. He thinks, or pretends to think, that if he satisfies himself and the other leading authorities in the Castle that Myles Joyce was rightly hung, and that the incomparable Bolton did nothing in his dealings with the Maamtrasna informers that was not perfectly proper, nothing now remains to be accomplished. Acting on this comfortable theory, he proceeds to hold a secret inquiry in the Castle, calling to his aid Bolton and other Crown officials; and then, after due deliberation, he emphatically acquits himself and Bolton of all blame, giving at the same time a lengthened and plausible *resumé* of his reasons! But this is not what was wanted. Lord Spencer had to satisfy not himself at all so much as the public, and this achievement could not possibly have been accomplished by a secret inquiry in the Castle presided over by the man who signed the warrant for Joyce's execution, and attended by none but his own official witnesses. As well set a gang of men charged with murder to investigate the question of their guilt or innocence, and expect that their verdict of acquittal would win general respect. One story is good till another is told. The Castle memorandum is a cogent argument, but the tens of thousands who regard Earl Spencer and George Bolton as being virtually in the dock would be more likely to be convinced by it if the value of the statements it contains had been sifted by a searching cross-examination conducted in public and presided over by an independent tribunal.

The point on which it seems to us Lord Spencer has made matters worse for himself by his memorandum now comes into notice. Since Myles Joyce was executed the report that the two men who were hanged with him declared, just before they passed into eternity, that he was innocent has been generally current, but the fact of that declaration having been made is now for the first time officially acknowledged. That is to say, the Lord Lieutenant now at last admits that he refused to commute the sentence on Myles Joyce in face of what would have induced most persons to have at least some doubt as to the correctness of the verdict in his case. A terribly serious admission; and it is not rendered less serious by the defence which Lord Spencer in his memorandum sets up for his "firmness." He seems to reconcile the dying statements of Joyce and his fellows with the verdict by assuming that what those statements meant was that Joyce was not one of those who actually took part in the horrible butchery of Maamtrasna; and on this point he observes that all who went on the mission of murder, and not merely those who actually struck the fatal blows or fired the fatal shots, are morally and legally guilty. But was it or is it even yet certain that, if Myles Joyce was one of the Maamtrasna murder party, and was not one of the actual murderers, he was conscious of the nature of the mission on which his associates were bent? It is impossible to answer this question in the affirmative in the face of the informers' story that the majority of the party did not know for what they were led along by their two leaders; and thus it is clear that, though the legal liability of Myles Joyce under the circumstances supposed was undoubtedly, his moral liability did not exist, and to carry out, therefore, in his case an irrevocable sentence was an act from which most men of conscience and of ordinary powers of discrimination would have shrunk in horror.

It remains to notice the grand excuse offered directly in the *Castle Press* and indirectly in Lord Spencer's letter to the Archbishop of Tuam for not holding a public inquiry into this horrible subject. It would, it appears, be an intolerable proceeding, and one calculated to interfere gravely with the administration of justice, to reopen a question decided after a solemn investigation by a duly constituted jury. The proposition is one which, in the abstract, may be affirmed with perfect safety. In a constitutionally governed country, where juries are fairly empanelled, where judges exhibit no partizanship, and where no attempt is made for any reason to strain the law against those accused of crime, to uphold the verdicts of juries is, except under the most unusual circumstances, a duty of the executive authority which cannot be abandoned without the gravest risk to the interests of the community. But it is a different matter in a country where constitutional government is merely a memory, where jury-packing is the order of the day, where non-partisan judges are the exception, and where, in a not infrequent condition of things the policy of the executive is to punish whether the particular persons punished are guilty or not of the crimes laid to their account. In such a country the course of justice is contaminated throughout; injustice is constantly possible; and, consequently, it is not only not surprising that the administrators of the law should be often called on to justify their acts before the public, but for them to refuse to comply with such a demand may well be in some cases to pronounce themselves guilty of foul play, and in many other cases to throw deep and dark suspicion on their conduct. Such a result is the penalty of carrying on an indefensible system of government, and it is a just penalty if conscienceless tyrants are not, unchecked, to pursue their wicked courses to the misery and ruin of their victims.

A REMARKABLE LIFE.

THE *Wexford People* of a recent date says:—"A few days ago there died in the New Ross Infirmary a truly remarkable man. His name was John Redmond, and he was born in the year 1765 (that is 33 years before the rebellion of '98), at Ballybawn, parish of Templeduigan. He was the eldest of a family of twenty brothers and sisters, two of whom are still living. The parish priest of Templeduigan at that time was the Rev. Thomas Murphy, P.P., and he was succeeded by Father Rodgers. In Redmond's early days he worked as a servant with the father of the great Dr. Doyle, was, in fact, reared at Dr. Doyle's house, and was well acquainted with the illustrious 'J. K. L.' from his infancy. In the year 1795, Redmond, having attained his thirtieth year, left Ireland for Newfoundland, and there spent 'three seasons' fishing. At the end of the third season—or rather the autumn of '98—he returned to Ireland. He was shipwrecked on the West Coast of Ireland, but managed to get ashore, and set out for his native county, Wexford. One day, as he was travelling homewards, he saw a man digging in a field, went towards him, but just as he was about to speak to him the man ran away, leaving Redmond thunder-struck at this strange proceeding. Soon, however, he discovered the cause of the man's terror, for two soldiers came running across the field; one of them pursued the stranger and the other came to Redmond and commanded him to kneel down to be shot. Redmond begged hard of the soldier to be allowed a few seconds to say a prayer, and ask for God's mercy. Redmond fell on his knees and cried, 'Oh! God, direct me what to do!' and in an instant he sprang to his legs, seized a spade, and with one terrific blow smashed in the head of the soldier, who happened at the time to have his back turned to him watching his companion pursuing the fugitive. Having killed the soldier, he flew away from the spot, and made straight for Wexford county, where he finally arrived. The Rebellion had been crushed, and the brutal soldiery were torturing the people in a manner not unworthy the arch-fiend. Redmond saw with his own eyes the gallows, the pitch-cap, and all the rest of the fearful tortures in full swing. A faint idea of how completely the people were in the hands of the brutal soldiery may be gained from the story Redmond used to tell of how a poor simpleton from Ballybawn was treated by these fiends. They seized him, and tied his wrists together, and threw him into a pond or bog-hole, in order to amuse themselves watching the poor fellow's struggles for life. He was a good swimmer, and by using his legs, which were not bound, succeeded in getting to the bank, but the soldiery beat him back again. This was repeated several times. A gentleman who happened to be passing went to the officer in command, and begged of him to save the poor wretch. The officer at length consented to do so, and came to the spot just in time to see the fool manage to catch a ruffian who had thrown him back in the water, and drag him in with him. The rest of the soldiery exerted themselves to the utmost to save their comrade, whose shrieks could 'have been heard for miles around.' The officer had the poor fool released, when himself and his would-be assassin were pulled ashore. It was extremely hard to get much information from the old man, as he was not only deaf, but also very much disinclined to speak of the days gone by. The poor fellow was terribly wasted, his bones almost protruding through his skin, and his face like that of a sickly infant. He entered the Workhouse Infirmary, New Ross, some few weeks ago, complaining of a hurt he received in the back, caused by a fall from a hay-loft, in Coolehin. Redmond had attained the extraordinary age of 119 years."

Some idea of the mortality from the cholera now raging in France may be gained from the following official report. From the 27th of June to the 27th of July, 1146 deaths were registered at Marseilles. Of the victims 798 were French, 322 Italians, 13 Spaniards and 9 Greeks; while of Englishmen, Americans, Austrians and Germans the number was only one for each nationality. No fewer than 42 nuns and one Capuchin fell victims to their charity and zeal. We are not informed of the number of the secular clergy who died, though it is likely to have been also considerable; but we are told of the deaths of two policemen, three telegraph officials, three custom-house officers and others. By far the greater number of these deaths occurred in the hospitals.

WHAT CAME OF A NOVENA TO ST. ANTHONY OF PADUA.

In the ancient city of Quebec, an important lawsuit had been going on for a long period of years. The title to an extensive grant of land for the French Crown was disputed by a litigant who bore the same name as the rightful owner. The family in possession of the disputed property, had, by that fact, the best side of the cause; but they were becoming poorer every year on account of the cost of defending their rights. The suit might be settled at once, if the original document conferring the grant could be produced. The defendant, firmly persuaded that it existed, although he had never seen it, went to a priest and asked to have a novena of Masses celebrated for this intention.

"Certainly," said the priest; "and if you like I will say them in honor of St. Anthony, and you and yours will in the meantime fervently invoke this great Saint that the lost deeds be found."

This was done, for the case was soon to be again called in court, and the family were in great anxiety.

On the last day of the novena, a fire broke out mysteriously in the house of the pious clients of St. Anthony, and for a time they seemed to be threatened with the loss of their home and its contents. But, providentially, the flames were so promptly arrested that only one apartment of the house, and its furniture, was materially damaged. In this room, of late years not much used, stood a very old-fashioned secretary. It had been brought from France in the early times, and had been the property of grandfather after grandfather; the moderns, however, looked upon it only as an heirloom and grudgingly gave it house-room. This secretary had one side badly scorched, and when steps were taken to have the burned portion of the house restored, it was decided that the old secretary should be sent to a cabinet-maker, to be remodeled and repaired. When the workman came to remove the numerous partitions and secret drawers he found one most ingeniously contrived, containing some old documents in French, but written so differently from any he had ever seen that he could not even decipher the label pasted on the outside. Thereupon he took them to his employer who thinking they might possibly be of some value, concluded to show them to the owner of the secretary without delay. It happened that the gentleman soon passed by the work-shop, and he was accordingly invited in to examine the papers. Judge of the gentleman's surprise when on opening and reading the documents he came across the very title-deeds that secured to him and his an incontestable claim to a vast land inheritance! —*Ave Maria.*

CROPS IN IRELAND.

THE annual general abstract return showing the acreage under crops in Ireland, and the number and description of live stock in the present year, has just been issued by the Registrar-General. It is, in the main, a repetition of previous issues of the abstracts. Grass land is found to flourish while the crop acreage diminishes, and cattle accumulate while men decay. A return with such a theme does not afford particularly pleasant reading, and it is not our purpose to follow the abstracts through their dismal details. The totals show that the extent of land crops is 4,872,969 acres, being a decrease from the extent in 1883 of 63,732 acres, or 1·3 per cent. The decrease in Leinster was 24,562 acres, or 1·8 per cent.; in Munster, 4,418 acres, or 0·4 per cent.; in Ulster, 28,473 acres, or 1·7 per cent.; and in Connaught, 6,279 acres, or 0·9 per cent. In 1883 the extent returned under grass was 10,192,447 acres; in 1884 the amount returned is 10,346,308 acres, being an increase of 153,861 acres. The extent of land under tillage in 1883 was 3,004,917 acres; in 1884 it is 2,910,239 acres, being a decrease of 94,678 acres. In Leinster the decrease amounted to 32,487 acres; in Munster, to 21,592 acres; in Ulster, to 26,730 acres; and in Connaught to 13,869 acres. Compared with 1883 there appears a decrease of 25,732 acres in the acreage under wheat; of 34,509 acres in oats; of 16,294 acres in barley; of 2,462 acres in beans and peas; and of 65 acres in bere and rye; showing a total decrease of 79,062 acres in the extent under cereal crops. The acreage under potatoes has decreased by 7,525 acres; turnips by 2,768 acres; and mangel wurzel and beet root by 3,433 acres. The extent under cabbage increased by 3,672 acres; carrots, parsnips, and other green crops by 1,170 acres; and vetches and rape by 14 acres; leaving a net decrease of 8,870 acres in the extent under green crops. As regards the live stock, there has been an increase in the number of cattle amounting to 15,314; in the number of sheep, amounting to 24,261; and in the number of horses and mules, amounting to 928; whilst there has been a decrease in the number of pigs amounting to 42,169.—*Dublin Freeman.*

A correspondent writing from Saitello, Mexico, to the *Teas Monitor*, says:—"We found the Jesuits here *sub rosa* in charge of the Church of San Juan Nepomuceno, El Colegio Diocesano, and the Independent School. The Jesuits are irrepressible—they cannot be crushed or exiled, as the world is their vineyard. We venerate them as priests, and admire them as heroes. The college and church were founded in 1778. They have a quarter of a mile of improvements, and are building and improving another quarter. "Good enough" is not sufficient for the "Greater Glory of God," our old Jesuit confessor once said to us; and the heroic three in charge here seem to live up to that motto. They have three hundred students, seventy boarders, and about one hundred and forty belonging to the Independent School. Fifty other applicants for admission are on file. The staff consists of the Very Reverend Father Tomas Mas, S.J., Superior; Father A. Heyburn, S.J., Oxon, and Stonyhurst; Father U. L. Manz, S.J., besides three scholastics, three brothers and nine lay professors. The curriculum of studies includes that of a first class University, along with experimental chemistry and civil engineering. The Fathers are in hopes of securing an observatory.

LADY BLANCHE MURPHY.

DRIVING in North Conway, New Hampshire, says a correspondent of the *Boston Transcript*, one may cross a little bridge and soon come to Echo Lake, Cathedral Rock and Diana's Baths, and after driving again through the pine woods come out by a sudden turn in the road at Humphrey's Ledges, made famous by Lady Blanche Murphy. The view, to my mind, surpasses anything in the whole mountain region. On the right, looking towards the north, are Thorn, Double Head and Carter Mountains, with a view of Carter's Notch, Wild Cat, Madison and Adams Mountains. On the left, Mt. Webster, Willey, Crawford and Giant's Stairs. We have now arrived at the home of Lady Blanche Murphy, a little house just without the shadow of the ledge, with a pretty little garden in front, enclosed by a rustic fence. Everything wears an air of neatness and taste. Back of the house a meadow stretches off at a distance, with the tall grass waving in the wind, and the whole makes one of the most picturesque spots to be seen anywhere. Lady Blanche, as everybody knows, was the daughter of the Earl of Gainsborough, a graceful little figure, with a quick, elastic step, a fresh, rosy face, and golden-brown hair. The family name of the Earl of Gainsborough is Noel. Since 1632 the Noel family have had the title, but it is within a century that it has passed to the present branch. Her mother, who died before she was twenty years of age, was Lady Augusta, eldest daughter of the Earl of Errol. Born in March, 1845, eldest daughter of a noble house, Lady Blanche had every advantage which wealth and rank could provide, and great natural ability gave her the power of improving her opportunities to the utmost. The Earl, who was a Roman Catholic, had a private chapel at Exeton Hall, where divine worship was celebrated daily, and Mr. Murphy, a handsome young Irishman, came to the manor as teacher of music to Lady Blanche, as well as organist at the chapel. Lady Blanche, who possessed a sweet, flexible voice, sang in the choir, and was thus brought in daily contact with the stranger. It came about in the most natural way that after service was over and the rest of the family had left the chapel, she would remain and practice with the young organist, and thus an intimacy grew up between them.

Mr. Murphy is well known as a musical composer, and is a wonderfully fine performer on the piano. While in Conway I had the pleasure of his acquaintance, which resulted in quite a correspondence, which is still kept up. He is sympathetic, cordial and warm-hearted in his manner, besides being well educated, so that to American perception, at least, it is nothing strange that in the hours spent singing together after matins and Vespers in the chapel, the "glad young voices" pouring through the chapel windows, the young and enthusiastic Lady Blanche and the young organist fell in love with each other. The Earl observed nothing. Lady Blanche had no mother, and the young people were left to weave around themselves a net of dreams and tender fancies undisturbed. A relative visiting the family noticed this intimacy and warned the father, pressing proofs upon him, but he became indignant and refused to listen. Lady Blanche knew that her family would never consent to her marrying below her rank, but she was too intellectual to value over-much the oppressive dignities of English high life, or take pleasure in their restraint; so in March, 1870, she eloped with Mr. Murphy, turning from the honours due to the eldest daughter of a great house, and after a short time spent in London, where they were married, they came to America, where all are declared free and equal, to live under a government which Lady Blanche said she always admired and respected. The Earl in his anger disowned and disinherited her, forbidding her ever to return or see his face again.

While in New York the young wife became known as a contributor to the magazines, Father Hecker, editor of the *Catholic World*, having found her out, and through his influence assisting her. Her husband was also helped to a position as organist in New Rochelle. It is hard to conceive of a more discouraging lot, yet Lady Blanche made her way nobly. She contributed to the *Galaxy* a series of essays on English high life and the English nobility, which attracted much attention, and are well remembered by magazine readers. Also to the *Catholic World*, *Atlantic Monthly*, and *Lippincott's Magazine*. In the latter part of May, 1877, she wrote a series of chapters, "Up the Rhine," but her writings generally were on deeper subjects.

It was in the autumn of 1875 that Mr. Murphy came to North Conway to teach music in Mr. Fred Thompson's military academy, and the couple took board there. No one knew the wife's rank at first, but her history soon became known and people talked much of the romance of her life. She was exceedingly simple and child-like in her manners; the poorest person was at once at ease in her presence, nor thought of rank or title. She was very kind to the poor, the little children—all to whom she could give comfort or pleasure. On a Fourth of July she took the children of the town to Diana's Baths and gave them a dinner cooked by her own hands. Her interest in the dwellers of the mountain valley was just as real as her love of the scenery. She was always very modest in the good she did. After the completion of her tasteful house—which, though new, does not look so—she made many plans for future good work, and "if she had lived, the benefit of her presence would have been deeply felt in years to come." But it was not to be so. She was taken suddenly ill, and in the spring of 1880, after an illness of only three days, Lady Blanche passed away. As soon as it became known, every heart in the village was heavy and every face sad. It will be very long before she is forgotten by the people of North Conway. Lady B., as they described her, had rather a striking figure, the features irregular, the countenance expressive, with a sweet smile of the mouth. Her skin was beautiful, her cheeks of fresh deep pink, and she had a hearty little laugh which, if the stern Earl could sometimes have heard it, would, no doubt, have comforted him in spite of his displeasure with his child. She often spoke of her father whom she seemed to love very tenderly. Her funeral took place in Portland at the Cathedral; and her body was placed in a receiving tomb, and at a suitable time taken home, at her father's request, and buried in the family vault in the chapel. The Earl never recovered from

the shock of his daughter's death, but died in two or three days after her remains were brought home.

On his dying bed he gave consent that the yearly sum he had allowed his daughter (after all his entreaties for her to return home had proved unavailing) should be allowed to go on with the son-in-law. Mr. Murphy still lives in the little house on the farm bought by his wife a few months before her death. He, too, is a great favorite in the country round, living the life of the gentleman of the old country in a modest way, with his half-a-dozen dogs, his books and music. The first winter that he passed here he taught singing in school for the towns round about, but would take no pay for his service. So the people of Kearsage village bought him a horse and country waggon and presented it as a tribute of their appreciation. Genial, companionable, finely educated, musical, he is a universal favorite. He has composed much church music since his residence in Conway, and some pleasing songs, and is reckoned in the neighbourhood one of the finest pianists in New England. His farm, one year, produced thirty-five tons of hay, and has extensive sheep pastures. The place is only about twenty minutes' ride from Sunset Pavilion, in North Conway, on the road passing Echo Lake and Diana's Baths. The little town of Jackson is a short ride, but a very pleasant one, from Mr. Murphy's; the scenery is charming and the drives are delightful.

DECAY OF OLD CATHOLICISM.

OLD Catholicism dies hard, because it still enjoys not merely the countenance, but also the material support of the most powerful Government of the Continent. Let once this support be withdrawn from it, and it will come down like a stick. In the meantime, it is worth noting that the very men who hailed the first appearance of the sect with unbounded joy fourteen years ago, are beginning to feel heartily ashamed of their *protégé*, not so much because they have any particular affection for the Catholic Church, but because having encouraged the secession of a small and contemptible set from the Catholic Church, they now behold a "dissolving view" in their own body which is very much opposed, indeed, to their interests. We are speaking, of course, of the parsons of the Lutheran Church. These people held a conference at Eisenach last week, and passed certain resolutions, in which Old Catholicism is branded as a plague. Let us but quote one of these resolutions, which is rather prospective than retrospective: "When new sects are formed and apply to the Government for the privilege of being treated as corporate religious bodies, we hold that no such privilege should be granted them, except they prove that their formation answers a public requirement, and that they are not likely to create a factitious discord in existing religious bodies."

The Lutheran parsons, or parochial lords (*Pfarrherren*), as they are called in German, are sadly afraid of the consequences of their own acts. They see new sects forming all around them, out of their own flesh as it were, while Old Catholicism, which is accurately described in their resolution, is vanishing away, and will not give the Catholic Church half as much trouble in future as the many little Bethels that are springing up in Germany are giving to those who fondly hoped that Döllinger would smash up the Church of Rome. —*London Universe*.

The north of Italy has been lately the field of strikes among the reapers. They have had scarcely any work during the year. At Grignano, in the province of Ravenna, they captured the Mayor, J. Bannaro. They wanted him to free some of their companions from prison. While they were trying to stab him, and perhaps kill him, his young daughter dashed in despair through the crowd, rescued her father, and brought him home safe. None dared to touch her. They adopted a sort of war cry like the "*Ca ira*," of the French revolution. Their cry is "*La boje*," which means, "It boils." They compel the farmers to stop work, they resist the police, even the regular attacks of regiments of cavalry and infantry. The situation is bad. Much more so as the soldiers, chiefly recruited among the labourers, do not like to be compelled to fight their own fathers and brothers.

A valued correspondent, writing from Buenos Ayres, says:—It may, perhaps, interest some of our foolish people who are so eager to come to America, and who may suppose that the facilities for saving their souls are the same here as in Ireland to learn that here, in this comparatively settled district (Ramallo), we have just had a visit from our priest after an absence of nine months, and that horsemen are now on their way giving notice to the scattered settlers of his advent! He also attends the Falkland islands and a settlement at Magellan's Straits once a year! I was speaking with him to-day, and he told me that since his absence from the latter places several of the settlers had gone to their last long home. Of course, facts like these are not likely to have any effect on the anti-Irish advocates of emigration, but they may, at least, be expected to influence the minds of Irish Catholics. —*Nation*.

It is as well for the Salvationists that they are carrying on their idiotic campaign, with midnight attacks and the rest of it, far from the haunts of civilized men. How long would they be tolerated in any village which could boast a policeman or two, were they to indulge in such wild proceedings as they perpetrated in the defenceless village of Gomri. This, in their own words, is what they did. "The great campaign in Gujarat. All officers present. Midnight attack on Gomri, 50 strong, brass band to the front. Silent march into the village, people all sleeping. At given signal 50 voices set up a loud shout, while two cornets blast forth. People amazed, tremendous crowds, Mighty Holy Ghost power. Big strapping men crying for mercy. Meeting closed after midnight with 11 souls in the Fountain." Fancy any one but the mild Hindoo putting up with outrages of the kind. Why, even a harmless necessary cat cannot indulge in midnight music without attracting to itself a shower of missiles from every window less than a hundred yards off. The *Indian Witness* wants to know what shape this work will take. It will lead to a terrible assault yet upon the Salvation forces by somebody who objects to their way of making night hideous. —*Bombay Catholic Examiner*.

NEW SUMMER GOODS.

JUST IMPORTED.

D. O'CONNELL AND CO.Are now showing a
LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENTOF
PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS GOODS.

Black and Coloured Silks and Satins in all the New Shades.

Black and Coloured Cashmeres.

Black and Coloured Laces of Every Description.

Ladies' Collars in all the New Shapes.

THE ABOVE GOODS ARE NOW BEING SOLD AT A SLIGHT ADVANCE
ON COST PRICE.A Large Assortment of
MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING—

Men's Trousers and Vest, from 6s. 11d.

Men's Suits, from 16s. 11d.

Boys' Suits, from 8s. 11d.

And all other goods equally cheap.

D. O'CONNELL AND CO.,

Manchester Street South,

CHRISTCHURCH.

**CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF THE SACRED
HEART, QUEENSTOWN.**

(Situated amidst beautiful scenery, and in a healthy position).

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

(Branch of the Dominican Convent, Dunedin.)

Under the Patronage of His Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. MORAN

The Course of Instruction comprises:—An English Education in all its branches. Latin, French, German and Italian Languages and Literature, Music, Singing, Plain and Fancy Work, Drawing, Painting, etc., etc.,

TERMS: Boarders, £40 per annum, paid quarterly in advance. Day Pupils, £12 per annum, paid quarterly in advance. Boarders under Ten Years are not charged extra for Music.

INFANT DAY SCHOOL.

(For Children under 10 years of age)

English and Rudiments of French 10s. per month.

Parents wishing to send their daughters to the Convent as Boarders should apply immediately.

Visiting Hours: From 4 to 5 p.m. On Business: 9 to 9.30 a.m.

PITT AND MAGUIRE,

Wholesale, Retail, and

FAMILY GROCERS,

LONDON HOUSE—149 COLOMBO STREET

(Three doors from Langdon and Judge),

Beg to notify having taken the above Premises, and intend carrying on business as

GENERAL GROCERS,

And being in a position to buy Strictly for Cash, will enable to sell and

GIVE GOOD VALUE

At such Prices as will

DEFY COMPETITION.

A glance at the following few Prices quoted will convince:—

Teas in Boxes	...	from 12s. 6d.	upwards
Teas in Packets	...	1s. 6d. per lb.	"
Sugars	...	3d.	"
Sperm Candles	...	8d.	"
Soap	...	6d. per bar	"
Sardines, large size	...	10d. .. tin	"
Assorted English Sauces, $\frac{1}{2}$ pints	...	6d. .. bottle	"

And other Groceries too numerous to mention, at equally Low Prices. All Goods guaranteed to be of First-class Quality.

R. C. PITT was 10 years with Mr. S. NASHLESKI, High Street, Christchurch; and F. J. MAGUIRE was 5 years with Mr. W. J. FISHER, High Street, Christchurch.

**OTAGO WOOL STORES, Rattray and Castle streets,
DUNEDIN.**THE NEW ZEALAND LOAN AND MERCANTILE AGENCY
COMPANY (LIMITED),

Desire to call the attention of

WOOLGROWERS, FARMERS, AND OTHERS

To the facilities which they can offer for the disposal of Stock,
Produce, &c., in the Dunedin Market by theirREGULAR AUCTION SALES, EXTENSIVE STORAGE ACCOM-
MODATION, AND CONVENIENT SHIPPING ARRANGEMENTS
FAT STOCKIs sold by auction at the Burnside Yards, near Dunedin, on Wednes-
days, from 10.45 a.m.

STORE STOCK.

Sales privately, or by auction, as may be arranged.

WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, RABBITSKINS, HIDES, TALLOW, &c.
are disposed of by auction at their Warehouse on Mondays, at 2.15
p.m., and Wool during the Season on Special Days, the Sales being
previously on show on a well-lighted wool floor, with ample con-
venience for proper inspection by buyers.GRAIN.—Periodical Sales are held at the Company's Stores in
addition to transactions by private contract.LAND.—Arrangements can be made for public Auction at any
time to suit Vendors and Buyers' convenience.In all cases the Produce is carefully inspected and valued by the
Company's Representatives, and every endeavour made to protect
Constituents interests. In the event of wool not being sold when
offered it can be shipped to the London Market at an expense for
warehouse charge of only ONE SHILLING per Bale. The position
of the Company as the largest Importers of Wool to the Home
Market, and the personal attention given to every consignment, are
sufficient guarantees that Shippers' interests are studied and will not
be sacrificed.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES

are made to Consignors, and every despatch observed in making up
Account-sales and remitting proceeds. Advances are made also on
Stations and Farm Properties, and on Growing Clips of Wool and
Grain Crops.MEMORANDUM FOR GUIDANCE OF COUNTRY
CONSTITUENTS.FAT STOCK for sale at Burnside should be consigned to the
Station to the order of the Company.WOOL, SKINS, GRAIN, &c. to be offered in the Dunedin
Market should be consigned to the Company's Siding, Dunedin.
(A railway siding, running through the Store its entire length, gives
unexcelled facilities for unloading and loading trucks, with com-
plete protection from the weather.)WOOL and OTHER PRODUCE not to be offered in the Local
Market, but for Shipment to London, should be consigned to Port
Chalmers to the Company's order.In every case it is strongly recommended that Advice, with full
particulars, be sent by Post to the Company, Dunedin, before or along
with the goods, in order that no delay or error may occur in taking
delivery.Printed Waybills, Consignment Notes, or Sample Bags will be
sent by return post on application.WOOLPACKS and CORNSACKS supplied at Lowest Market
Rates.The New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company (Limit-
ed) act as Agents for Malden Island Guano—universally acknow-
ledged to be a most Valuable Fertiliser.

Any further particulars will be furnished by

DONALD STRONACH, Manager, Dunedin.

Offices: Bond street, Dunedin.

TO THE READERS OF THE TABLET.

YOUR assistance is earnestly solicited in the shape of a
donation, however small, towards the fund for reducing the
DEBT upon, and completing the building of the CHURCH OF THE
HOLY NAME OF JESUS, ASHBURTON.This is the only Church in this our adopted land erected to the
memory of, and in reparation for the terrible blasphemies uttered
against the Holy Name.Kind Catholic readers, help us in this our endeavour, and the
Blessing of the Infant Jesus will be upon you.

FATHER EDMUND COFFEY.

**MONASTERY OF THE IMMACULATE CON-
CEPTION, NELSON.**There will be for the future two separate Boarding Schools, the
High and the Select.

TERMS:

High School	...	40 guineas per annum.
Select School	...	£30 per annum.

The ordinary course at the High School includes French, Illumina-
ting, and all kinds of Fancy Work.Parents wishing to send their children to the Convent as
Boarders should apply immediately to the Rev. Mother Prioress from
whom all further particulars may be obtained

SERMON BY THE ARCHBISHOP OF CASHEL.

ON Sunday, August 10, the grand and imposing ceremony of the consecration of the new church of the Trappist Brothers at Mount St. Joseph, near Roscrea, took place under the most favourable circumstances. At the conclusion of the First Gospel, His Grace the Archbishop of Cashel ascended the pulpit. His Grace took for his text:—

"The Kingdom of Heaven is like to a grain of mustard seed, which is the least of all seeds; but when it is grown up it is greater than all herbs, and becometh a tree, so that the birds of the air, come and dwell in the branches thereof."—Words taken from the xiii chapter, 31st and 32nd verses of the Gospel according to St. Matthew.

He said:—My Lords and brethren, the Holy Roman Catholic and Apostolic Church is, as we may fairly assume, the kingdom of heaven referred to in the text just quoted. Like creation, it may be said to have begun out of nothing. Still, as did the mustard seed, it grew mighty great, by degrees, and assumed at last such glorious and gigantic proportions that it literally covered the whole face of the earth, and brought all manner of men under its salutary influence. It is my desire and design, then, to trace rapidly for you to-day, in this hallowed spot, the birth, the gradual development, the miraculous progress of the Church; to glance at its present position, especially in the great centres of civilisation; to satisfy, as I hope to do, the fears entertained by certain timid souls least an evil world may possibly prevail, somehow, over it; and, finally, to set forth a few solid reasons why, notably in holy Ireland, the further progress of the Church may be looked upon as assured, as its final triumph is absolutely certain. This lofty theme has been suggested to me by the exceptional ceremony and surroundings of to-day; and though I cannot hope to rise to the full level of this great argument, still it may be that I will say some things not wholly unworthy of it, and suited, withal, to the circumstances under which we are assembled here. Our Divine Lord came upon earth, as you know, for a twofold purpose. He came to redeem the world, and, with that view, to preach in it a new Gospel. He was the Heaven-sent bearer of a message of peace, and goodwill, and benediction. They who having heard this message, accepted it, were to be saved; and they who heard it not, or, rather who having heard believed it not, were to be condemned. For thirty years He led a hidden life of poverty and humiliation, the reputed son of a working carpenter; and the last three years He passed on earth were mainly spent in preaching to the people amongst whom He lived. It was not for those then living, nor for Judas alone, that He came to teach and preach. He left the bosom of His Eternal Father out of love for all, and for the benefit of all. Being truly man, He passed away in due time like other men; but He left representatives after Him to carry on the work of His mission, and to perpetuate it. With this view, He organised His followers into a visible association. "Ye are the light of the world," said He to them. "A city cannot be hid situated on a mountain." To this association of men He committed the care of His Gospel and the publication of His law. He taught it to them by word of mouth, and He solemnly charged them to teach it to others, in like manner. "All things," said He, "whatsoever I have heard of the Father I have made known to you. Go, therefore, teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and the Son, and the Holy Ghost." He committed nothing to writing; neither did He express a wish, much less a command, that His law should be written, or read by those who succeeded Him. The Old Law, as we call it, was emphatically a written law; and it was solemnly ordained that it should be read for the people, at least once every seven years. And Moses commanded them saying, "After seven years, when all Israel come together, thou shalt read the words of this law before them and in their hearing." Now, in striking contrast with this well-known ordinance of the Old Testament, we find that our Divine Lord wrote no portion of His holy law himself; nor did He instruct any of His followers to do so. Some six of the Apostles, it is true, namely, Matthew, John, Peter, Paul, James, and Jude, did, in the course of time, commit their inspired thoughts to writing, but the others wrote absolutely nothing; and even the apostolic works which we actually possess were composed for special purposes, and, as it were, by accident; were addressed either to a single Church or to a private individual, and were published after a considerable time had elapsed since the Ascension of the Lord Jesus. St. Matthew wrote his Gospel six years after that event, and St. John did not finish the Apocalypse until sixty-four years after the establishment of the Christian Church. The charge, then, given to the Apostles by our Divine Lord was simply to preach and to teach; and so the Divine Commissioners went their way to do the work confided to them, and preached the Gospel of the new Law to all men and nations. Peter went, first to Antioch, and came afterwards to Rome; James went to Jerusalem, Mark to Alexandria, and so on with the other Apostles. They preached the Word of God to Jew and Gentile, and teaching men to observe all things whatsoever were commanded, they baptized them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Such then, brethren, as we gather from the New Testament, was the simple manner in which Christ's commission to His Apostles was originally executed. As He was sent by His Father to preach and teach, so He sent His Apostles to preach and teach likewise. He propounded but one law; He revealed but one form of faith, one code of morals; He established but one constitution, and selected but one set of commissioners to reside over and protect it—that is to say, He founded a Church, and but one Church, which we call the Catholic or Christian Church, and in that Church, as being an organised body, He established a certain form of government. To whom did He confide the power of governing the Church thus constituted? Was it to one man, or to a select body of men, or to the people at large? If to a select body of men, what were to be the terms of this important commission? Were all the depositaries of His power to be co-ordinate in rank and jurisdiction, and if not, what was to be the degree of their subordination to

each other? He did not give the power of governing His Church equally to all; for an association in which all would be rulers with equal rights could have no stability, whereas the Church of Christ is to last for ever. Neither did He entrust it to one individual alone, to the utter exclusion of all others, for one solitary officer, or office-holder would be obviously inadequate to the vast and multifarious requirements of an universal Church. It follows, then, that the society, or kingdom, established on earth by Christ 1800 years ago was originally governed by a select body of men, expressly set apart for that purpose, whose respective grades were distinctly marked out, and the measure of whose delegated power was fully and accurately ascertained. "I have manifested Thy name," said our Divine Lord, addressing His Heavenly Father, "to the men whom Thou hast given Me." The power then directly conferred on the Apostles by their Divine Master they, in turn, communicated to others. When Stephen, the first martyr, and his six companions were selected for the sacred ministry, the disciples brought him (Stephen), though already full of the Holy Ghost, and set him with the rest before the Apostles, and they, praying, "imposed hands on them, and the Word of the Lord increased, and the disciples were multiplied in Jerusalem exceedingly." And, as it was in the beginning so precisely has it been during all the ages that have flown ever since the Apostles and their immediate successors passed away to their reward. Priests and bishops have been ordained and consecrated; and through this agency, and this alone, by preaching and teaching the Gospel of Christ, the Lord has been spoken of and spread over all the nations of the earth. How marvellous, brethren, must have been the success of the first Christian missionaries. "I give thanks to God, through Jesus Christ," writes St. Paul to the Romans, "because your faith is spoken of in the whole world." "We are but of yesterday," argues Tertullian in the third century, against the authorities of Pagan Rome, "and we have overspread your empire, and left nothing but your temples to yourself." St. Justin testifies to the same—"There is no race of men," he says, "whether Greeks or barbarians, amongst whom prayers and Eucharists are not offered up to the Father and maker of all things in the name of Jesus crucified." And St. Irenaeus, the first and perhaps the greatest ornament of the French Church, speaking of the missionaries of his own time, tells us that "the light of their preaching was shining everywhere." They went on advancing year after year, and age after age, did those early Christian missionaries, until at length, like mighty conquerors, they boldly outstripped the boundaries of the Roman world, evangelised the rudest tribes as well as the most polished peoples, and triumphantly planted the Cross amongst nations over which the eagles of the empire had never floated. The proud but effete philosophy of the day, just as now, sought to check their progress and trample under foot the hallowed emblem which, as their standard, they so proudly bore. But it was in vain. A Roman Emperor was miraculously converted, and soon afterwards the Christian religion was firmly established in the fairest provinces and amongst the most civilised portions of the human race. The Cross itself, so long despised, was now lifted up fearlessly in the light of day. It was raised high in the battlemented tower and sacred steeple; became a symbol of honour instead of ignominy, and the chief ornament in the diadem of Queens, and Kings, and Emperors. From the 5th to the 11th century no age passed by without some new nation being born and baptised into the Christian name. Our own St. Patrick, sent by Pope Celestine in the 5th century, came hither and preached. There was a poetic grandeur, we are told, about the religion of the ancient Irish that made it singularly interesting and attractive. The roar of the tempest was the anger of their gods, the soft zephyrs were their breath; and the lakes, and streams, and crystal springs were but so many mirrors that reflected their face and figure. The disembodied spirits of persons who had fought well and fallen in battle were reputed famous and immortal and supposed to pass into higher orders of existence; but the coward's soul, like his body, was held in dishonour, and his life and death were deemed equally inglorious. What a hold such a system, mystic but manly and impressive, must have had on a warlike and imaginative people. Yet when Patrick preached to them the strange doctrine he brought with him from Rome they quickly renounced the fables and fancies of the creed in which they were brought up, and thenceforth became a faithful and saintly people. St. Augustine and his forty followers, commissioned by the first and greatest of the name of Gregory, preached and taught Christianity in Britain in the 6th century, and is justly styled in consequence the Apostle of England. St. Kilda converted the Fracconians, St. Rupert the Bohemians in the seventh century, St. Boniface, blessed beforehand by Gregory II., preached the Gospel to the Germans; St. Virgilius, later on, converted the Bavarians, St. Gallus the Swiss, St. Adalbert the Prussians, and St. Anscarus, after having preached, and prayed, and wrought many miracles in Denmark, entered Sweden in the eleventh century, and planted the Cross of the Redeemer amidst the frozen fastnesses of the north. The great religious bodies which came into existence in succeeding ages—the Franciscans, the Dominicans, the Fathers of the Society of Jesus, and others consolidated and enlarged the spiritual Kingdom of which the early missionaries had so securely laid the foundation. And so, my brethren, it appears clearly in this way, that the divine commission to "teach all nations," given in the beginning by our Divine Lord, has been practically carried out through the exclusive agency of the Catholic Church, which, even on that account, has a right to be accepted as the only true fold of Christ. Such, brethren, have been the birth, the gradual development, and triumphant progress of the Catholic Church. But now a cry comes to me almost daily, and from divers quarters, that the Church is in danger. Let us hear what this cry has to say for itself. Vice and infidelity, it says, prevail now almost everywhere, and with most men; and that sacred code of virtue, and that body of revealed truth which our Divine Master taught, and put in practice, and of which our Apostolic missionaries were at once the preachers and the living pattern, are held just now in utter disrepute, and laughed at as the very synonyms of imbecility. The atmosphere around us is charged with all the possible elements of social ruin and dissolution. This is pre-eminently an age of thought and of advanced thinkers. Rivaling the folly and fanaticism of certain fabled monsters of old, the so-called philosophers

CRAIG AND GILLIES
FURNITURE, BEDDING,
FLOORCLOTH, CARPET, AND RUG
WAREHOUSE,

GENERAL UNDERTAKERS,

Begin to inform the Public that they have added to their Funeral Department a neat Hearse of modern design, built by Messrs. Robin and Co., and are now prepared to conduct funerals, plainly or fully furnished, required, either in Town or Country.

Charges in all cases will be strictly moderate. Orders by letter or telegram will be attended to at once.

CRAIG AND GILLIES,

No. 18 GEORGE STREET (near Octagon).

JAMES SELBY
(Late J. Baker),
PRACTICAL WATCH AND CLOCK
MAKER,

128 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN

The Lowest possible Charge made for repairing. Best workmanship guaranteed.

N.B.—Work done for the trade at regular prices.—Note the address:

J. SELBY

(Late J. Baker),

Watchmaker and Jeweller, 128 George street

**THE "LEVIATHAN" PRIVATE
HOTEL AND RESTAURANT,**

Corner of CUMBERLAND & HIGH STREETS
DUNEDIN.

One minute's walk from Railway Station.

Board and Lodging, 22s 6d for rooms on front street; 20s per week for rooms facing yard.

Board and Lodging by the day, 4s.

All Single Bedded Rooms furnished with Mr. Bill's patent wire mattresses, which for comfort surpass a feather bed.

MEALS . . . 1s. BEDS . . . 1s 6d.

Terms strictly Cash, in advance.

Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths throughout the House.

Ladies' Private Apartments.

R. T. WHEELER.

SCENES that are Brightest! are to be seen in Zealandia, the home of the Maori and the Moa—"Illustrated New Zealand News."

WAITAKERERE Falls, Auckland. Ateamuri, Waikato. Head of Milford Sound, etc. Splendid Scenic Views of the

BUSH Lands of Zealandia in the October number of the "New Zealand News." Now Ready. Wheeler's Advertising Agency, Stafford street.

VICTORIA Bridge, Christchurch. New Public Offices, Sandhurst. Victorian Defence—Headquarters Staff. Kanaka School, etc. Wheeler's.

OVER the Brink—A Thrilling Story. in the "Illustrated New Zealand News" of October, also Wills and Bequests; Our Illustrations, etc.

BARNINGHAM AND CO.,
Ornamental Iron Founders and
Range Makers,
HAVE REMOVED
From Great King Street to their New Premises,
VICTORIA FOUNDRY, GEORGE STREET
(opposite Knox Church).

JOHN KENNELLY,
COAL PIT HEATH COAL YARD,
RATTRAY STREET WHARF.

Greymouth Coal and Coke,
Newcastle Coal,
Kaitangata Coal,
Green Island Coal.

All kinds of Firewood, cut and uncut,
always on hand.

Orders delivered to any part of City or Suburbs.

VISIT

A. AND T. INGLIS,

GREAT SALE

Of the assigned STOCK of

W. MENZIES, AND CO.

DRAPERS, OAMARU.

Don't miss this opportunity of purchasing

DRAPERY at a low figure.

FIRST PRIZE, MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

WANTED KNOWN—That Thomson and Co., Cordial and Liqueur Manufacturers, are the only firm in New Zealand who were awarded First Prize for Ginger Wine.

WANTED KNOWN—That Thomson and Co. have received Six Awards at Melbourne Exhibition for their Manufactures.

WANTED KNOWN—That Thomson and Co. were awarded First Prize for Raspberry Vinegar at Melbourne Exhibition

NEILL & CO. (LIMITED),

BOND STREET, DUNEDIN,
are prepared to execute IDENTITS, on very favourable terms, for every description of goods—British, Continental, American, Indian, Chinese, &c.

They also make liberal advances on PRODUCE of any kind placed in their hands for shipment to Britain, Australia, or other markets.

[A CARD.]

JOHN WILKINSON,

BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR,

8, Exchange Court,

PRINCES STREET.

F. ERGUSON & MITCHELL,

76, Princes Street.

MERCANTILE STATIONERS,

Manufacturers of Account Books, Bookbinders Paper Rulers, Engravers, Lithographers, and Printers. Rubber Stamp Makers. All the latest novelties in stationery kept in stock.

R. JOHNSTON

MERCHANT TAILOR,

CLOTHIER, &C.,

174, GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

We invite the attention of the public to our New Stock of

SPRING GOODS,

Viz., West of England Broadcloths

English, Scotch, and Mosgiel

Tweeds, Diagonal

Cloths, &c.,

At the lowest possible price. the city Come and judge for yourselves.

Address: 174, GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN

PANAMA HOTEL

STUART STREET, DUNEDIN

D. O'ROURKE, ... PROPRIETOR.

The Proprietor wishes to intimate to the public generally, and his up-country friends in particular, he has taken the above Hotel, and is prepared to receive boarders and travellers.

Good accommodation. Baths, First-class rooms. Private Sitting and Dining-rooms. Liquors of the finest qualities.

D. O'ROURKE.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES

Sales in 1882 ... 603,292 Machines

„ 1881 ... 561,036 „

Increase ... 42,256



Three out of every four Machines sold in the world are Singer's.

UPWARDS OF THREE HUNDRED FIRST PRIZES!!

And at CHRISTCHURCH EXHIBITION Two Gold and two Silver Medals.

TO BE OBTAINED AT

PER { 2s. 6d. } WEEK.

50 PRINCES STREET,
DUNEDIN.

Beware of German and other Imitations

SINGER SEWING MACHINES.

of to-day literally make war upon God himself, seek to discredit Heaven in order to prove its unreality, and preach the impunity of crime and wickedness in order that evil-doers may work iniquity and be at rest. What do I say? Why, they actually glory in the degradation of their species, and labour to demonstrate the baseness of their own origin. Man, the acknowledged masterpiece of creation, and the reflected image in many respects of his Almighty Maker, is now publicly proclaimed to be a soulless, hopeless, irresponsible thing, not unlike the lifeless clod he tramples on; and in either hemisphere, away under the shadows of the Southern Cross, as well as in these more peopled, if not more favoured, latitudes, good and holy men are daily put to shame, and the creed of the early martyrs and apologists, if not actually proscribed, is certainly unpopular. Many of the great powers of earth appear to be arrayed against it. Wicked laws are being framed in high and strong places; wicked men mostly hold sway; the light of faith is sought to be extinguished beside the cradle of the rising generation; and the Chief Pastor of Christendom, despoiled of his patrimony and his palaces, is a prisoner in the hands of Italian brigands and unbelievers. Such, brethren, I regret to say, seems to be a pretty correct view of the actual condition of the Church. Be it so; but what then? This then, that we fear not for the Church, we gladly accept the gauge of battle given to us by the world, and declare ourselves ready for the fray. I for one am not disposed to whine over troubles or even persecutions. Naturally hopeful in all things, when there is question of the Church, I am not simply hopeful, but absolutely secure. To the timid and thoughtless I say, in the language of the Scriptures, "Why are you fearful, oh ye of little faith?" "And the rains fell, and the floods came, and the winds blew, and they beat against that house, and it fell not, for it was founded upon a rock." Besides, this is what we have a right to expect, and nothing else. Our Divine Lord, a short time before his Passion, prepared his followers for this very state of things, so much so that I could hardly bring myself to believe in the Catholic Church if I did not see that she was persecuted. "If you had been of this world," He said, "The world would love its own; but, because you are not of this world, therefore the world hateth you." "They will put you out of the synagogue; yea, the time will come that whosoever killeth you will think that he doth a service to God." Add to this that it is not so clear but a fair share of persecution does good to the Church. After the grace of God, anyhow, I believe that persecution helped to preserve the faith in Ireland; and I notice that in the history of other National Churches, when they were most at their ease they were also the most sluggish, and that purity in belief and reasonable progress in other respects are still the characteristics of those portions of the vineyard where sharp conflicts of the secular power, and watchful competition even in religious matters, are well known almost incessantly to prevail. But, brethren, for the rest, what can befall the Church in the future that has not come upon, and tested her, in the past, and yet the trials and sufferings of the past, have done her no enduring damage. After persecution had tried the Church, there sprang up heresies innumerable, so that to-day, I believe, there is absolutely no room for a new heresy, and the old ones are fast dying out. From the fifth to the seventh century, the barbarians of the North, and elsewhere, the Goths, and Huns, and Vandals, and others, dashed in upon Europe, and thundered at the doors and palaces of Rome; all traces of the high civilisation of the past had well nigh perished in their track, the empire of the West ceased to be; and yet the Church, far from sharing its fate, as it should have done were it a purely human institution, was actually elevated by its downfall, and attained to increased splendour and stability on its ruins. Mahomet came next. His fiery followers overran the Further India, coasted round Syria and Palestine, occupied Egypt, and passed thence into Spain, but having dared to set foot on the Christian soil of France, they were met by Charles Martel near the city of Tours, and being ignominiously defeated, were driven back, a broken host, across the Pyrenees. The Church again was saved. Photius brought trouble to the Church in the ninth, and one of his successors still greater trouble in a later century. Darkness was spread over the land like a pall. The Turks threatened Europe once more. Constantinople fell into their hands; but, by God's blessing, they were finally vanquished both by sea and land in the waters of Lepanto and under the walls of Vienna. You know, brethren, what else befel the Church in the sixteenth and succeeding centuries. Whole nations fell away from the faith. French philosophy polluted the atmosphere of Europe. Pius the Sixth died in exile. The last Pope, it was fondly predicted, had reigned in Rome. But, praised be God, in due time, early in 1800, Pius the Seven was elected in the city of Venice, and after many painful vicissitudes lived to see the triumph of the Church and the downfall of his persecutor. Finally, brethren, I am not disposed to grumble or be dispirited, because, as the historian, Lord Macaulay, very justly remarks, "the acquisition of the Church in the New World more than compensate for her losses in the old." Away beyond the billows of the wild Atlantic a mighty Republic has risen and been built up. Its counsels are controlled and its liberties guarded by a young and enterprising people, many of them the children of our own race and kindred, and who are determined. I reckon at no distant day to exert a weighty, if not commanding influence on the direction of human affairs. All the religious denominations in that great confederation stand on the same platform of independence and equality. The Catholic Church, consequently, being free and unfettered in the United States, is powerful, progressive, and respected. In Canada, also, the Church is flourishing; while in Australia, and many islands in the South Seas, the progress of Catholicity is strikingly remarkable. At the other side of the waters which separate us from the soil of Britain, the "second spring" of Catholicity has plainly set in. Fifty years ago, who would have dared to think that the Catholic Church in England would be what we know her to be now? There cannot, it is thought, be less than three millions of Catholics in England to-day. The prejudices of three centuries ago, like the centuries themselves, are long since dead and buried. The history of the old Church is reverently read and pondered on by thoughtful men; her claims to respectful

gratitude are being gradually recognised; converts of longest lineage and proudest name are daily coming to her fold; the pilgrim's prayer and the friar's office are once more recited within her consecrated shrines, and the fallen temple of her hierarchy has been again gloriously built up. But, brethren, why travel beyond the seas, search the wide world for examples to show what progress the Catholic Church has made, or is making, within the memory of living man, when we have the amplest evidence of it here at home? Consider what has taken place in Ireland generally for even the last quarter of a century in all that reflects credit on our National Church, cathedrals, colleges, schools, hospitals, convents, and all manner of religious institutions springing up, as if by magic, around us; our educational establishments improved in tone, as well as increased in numbers, and the miserable Mass houses of the past replaced by structures of exquisite design and imposing dimensions. Whence have come the funds for this most striking of modern transformations, this marvellous and multifarious ecclesiastical revival? They have come from the hands as well as from the hearts of a good and grateful people. A vicious generation is invariably a selfish one. The truly good are always generous. Herein, I verily believe, it is to be found the real secret of Ireland's munificence. We are a believing people, and, therefore, we are a grateful and a generous people. We are grateful to God, in the first place, for all that He has done for us. He has not, it is true, enriched us with the wealth of this world, that quickly perisheth; nor has He vouchsafed to maintain us in that independent estate which was once our pride and glory, but of which an unscrupulous stranger was permitted to deprive us; but He has sustained us withal, through seven centuries of cruellest wrong and persecution, has endowed us, as a people with marvellous hopefulness and vitality, and enabled us, under trials and temptations almost without a parallel to keep our feet at all times on the path of religion and righteousness, and to serve unto this day as a model of probity and high principle to all the nations of the earth. We thank God unsparingly that we have never faltered in the faith, much less abjured it; that we are not laden with the maledictions of any race of men under the sun; that we have perpetrated no glaring injustices; that we have never paid sycophantic court to the strong and oppressed the weak; that we have never played the part of a tyrant on the land or a pirate on the sea; that our hands were never reddened with the blood of persecution; and that there is no stain whatever in those respects on our national escutcheon. We thank God for all this and much more, and are grateful to Him. We are grateful, moreover, to all those who have at any time befriended us. No one ever lifted a hand or uttered a word in our defence who may not reckon on our warmest sympathies. Gratitude runs in the blood of our race; and we belong to a stock that never abandoned a friend or forgot a favour. Descendants, then, brethren, as you undoubtedly are, of saints and martyrs, and other righteous men—of those who first planted here the Faith or afterwards watered it with their blood, of the men who built up the many famous shrines and temples which cover the face of our country to-day with their magnificent but mouldering ruins—good and faithful and generous people of this and the surrounding districts, there is no need to remind you of the blessings which the monks and monastery of St. Joseph have brought to your very doors. The fallen and afflicted shall henceforth find here a home. To every tempest-tossed soul it will be a harbour of refuge, to all a home of prayer, and an ever-flowing fountain of grace and benediction. When sickness visits the child, the wife, or husband of your heart, come hither to supplicate and ask for prayers on their behalf; when bounteous Nature pours her store of wealth into your lap, come hither, also, to make thanksgiving; when poverty crosses your threshold, sullenly settling down upon your floor, think of the pale-faced monks of St. Joseph who pray and labour from early morning until sundown, content with one rude and scanty meal and a brief period of repose. There are lessons for us all here. And now there is one favour, and one favour only, which I venture to solicit from you for this holy house. It is your practical sympathy. See that those self-denying men shall never be in need. Be kind as well as reverent towards them. Give to-day, and ever afterwards, in token of your goodwill, all that you can conveniently afford, to help them out of their immediate difficulties. Thus you will prove yourselves worthy of those who have preceded you in the Faith; thus you will reflect credit on that Church—one, holy, and Apostolic—whose birth and development I have thus far attempted to portray; and thus you will have the credit of contributing to the revival of those monastic institutions, those houses of peace and prayer, and graceful knowledge, which in other days abounded here, and formed the chief glory and greatness of this ancient island. I bless you earnestly beforehand, for this your anticipated good work, and I pray the great God of love and mercy to have you always in His holy keeping Amen.

Among the events of the past week we regret to record the death of Harriet, Lady Carbery, which took place at her residence, Phale Court, county Cork, on the 19th instant. She was deservedly popular in her neighbourhood from the constant employment she afforded to the labouring class, and from the genuine kindness with which she sought to promote the comfort and prosperity of all within the range of her influence. Her personal friends were attracted by the goodness of her heart and the charm of her genial manner. In addition to the usual staff of labourers which she employed at Phale, she has more than once *invented* work which she did not actually need in order to supply easy employment in seasons of distress for persons who would have otherwise been compelled to enter the workhouse. She loved Ireland—loved its people—loved to build in it, and hoped, as all her neighbours hoped, that she might enjoy many years of happiness in the mansion she erected and the place which she beautified. But God has decreed that her valuable life should be cut short by a painful malady, which she endured with great fortitude. Her eulogy was pronounced by a poor man, who only expressed the general sentiment when he said: "God be good to her! If there were many ladies like her, the people would not be flying out of the country. And we say reverently, *Requiescat in pace* —*Nation*, August 30.

CARRIERS' ARMS HOTEL
DEE-STREET, INVERCARGILL.

John Hughes Proprietor.

Good Accommodation for Boarders. Private Rooms for Families. Good Stabling with Loose Box accommodation.

MUNSTER ARMS HOTEL
CORNER WALKER AND PRINCES STREETS, DUNEDIN.

The proprietor desires to inform his numerous friends and the general public, that he is prepared to receive Boarders and Visitors. His long connection with the above house is sufficient guarantee that they will find a comfortable home at most reasonable terms. Plunge and Shower Baths.

BEST BRANDS OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND BEERS.
P. O'BBIEN, Proprietor.

ADMITTED TO BE THE GRANDEST SCENERY IN THE WORLD.

TELEGRAPH Line of Royal Mail, Coaches from Christchurch to Hokitika, Kumara, Greymouth, Reefton, Westport, and Ross, leave Springfield for the above places every Tuesday and Friday, on arrival of the first train from Christchurch, returning to Christchurch on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Special to Tourists.—Dunedin to Hokitika in 3 days.

Passengers, parcels, and luggage, to be booked at Cobb and Co.'s office, Christchurch, not later than 7 p.m. on Monday and Thursday Nights.

Luggage at reduced rates.
CASSIDY, BINNIE & CO.,
Proprietors.
C. A. ULRICH, Agent,
Cobb and Co.' Booking office Christchurch**JOHN HISLOP**
(LATE A. BEVERLY),
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

SIMON BROTHERS are Genuine Direct Importers, and fully retain their wide reputation for Strictly Moderate Prices.**NO DECEPTION.**—Comparison fearlessly invited. Ladies' and Gents' best makes and newest styles. Immense Stock. Test Prices.**DETERMINED TO SELL.**—Ladies' Kid (new elastics) from 6s 9d. Strong Lace (sewn), 9s 3d. Lambswool Slippers, 3s 9d.**BUY FROM THE MAKERS.**—Our Own Make gives every satisfaction. Men's Watertights from 11s 9d.**WOMEN'S STRONG WEAR.**—Lace, 9s 6d; Girls' from 3s 9d.—Note Address: SIMON BROTHERS, George Street, near Octagon.**ALEXANDER SLIGO**
Has just received "Boy's and Girl's Own Annuals," "Every Boy's and Girl's," "Chatter-box," "Childs Companion" "Prize," "Children's Friend," etc.BOOKBINDING, PAPER-BULING.
Account Bookmaking on the Premises.
42, GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN
Wholesale and Retail.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of VALUABLE SECTIONS.

Easy Terms.

Apply N. MOLONEY,
SOUTH DUNEDIN.**DOUGLAS HOTEL**
OCTAGON, DUNEDIN,
(Next Town Hall).

J. LISTON PROPRIETOR.

Having made several extensive alterations and fitted up one of Alcock's best Billiard Tables for the Comfort and Convenience of patrons, hopes by strict attention to business to meet with a fair share of Public Patronage. First-class accommodation for Boarders and Travellers. Terms moderate.

The Hotel is centrally situated, close to the Shipping and Railway Station:

Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.

None but the Best of Wines and Spirits kept on Stock:

J. LISTON, Proprietor.

RAILWAY HOTEL
INVERCARGILL.

PROPRIETOR ... MICHAEL GRIFFIN.

M. G. has much pleasure in informing his numerous friends and the public generally that he has taken the above well-known establishment, where he trusts, by careful attention to the wants of patrons, to merit a continuance of the support so liberally accorded his predecessor.

Passengers by early trains can rely upon being called in time.

Meals at all Hours.

WINES SPIRITS, BEERS, &c., of the Best Brands.

LOFT AND CO.

Having purchased from the Trustee, in the estate of Messrs. Suckling and Co., Christchurch, 169 trunks of imported Boots and Shoes, and intend offering the whole at less than manufacturers prices. Those Goods are now opened and we invite inspection.

LADIES Kid E.S. Hessians, with Fancy stitched fronts, all sizes, 5s 9d.**LADIES** Calf Kid E.S., with Patent Toes and Brass Heels, 5s 9d; splendid value.**LADIES** Superior Goat Levant with Patent toes, 6s 9d; usual price 9s 6d.**LADIES** extra high-legged plain Kid Balmorals, 8s 6d; never before sold under 12s 6d, only 2 trunks of this line**LADIES** extra good E.S. Blocked fronts, plain, 8s 6d a marvel of cheapness.**LADIES** Kid E.S. with Mock Buttons; a beautiful Boot, 10s 6d, usual price 14s 6d; all should see this line.**CHILDREN'S** E.S. and Lace, 150 different styles to choose from; all mothers should inspect them.**GIRLS** in Laced Buttons and E.S.; splendid assortment.**MEN'S** French Calf Sewn Shoes, English made; a really good Boot, only 10s 6d.**LADIES** Lastings with Military Heels, 4s 9d; season now on.**THE** above are only a few of the lines, This is a rare opportunity and all should pay

LOFT AND CO.

a visit at

9, 10, and 11. ROYAL ARCADE, DUNEDIN

THE PIANOFORTE TUNING AND REPAIRING DEPOT,

190 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

R. J. MATTHEWS having removed to the above named premises for the repairs and sale of all kinds of Musical Instruments, can compete with any house in the city as regards ability and charges. Therefore, the Musical Public can rely on getting their Pianos, Organs, etc., Tuned and Repaired in the most accurate manner, combined with moderate charges.

Sheet Music, Tutors and Exercises, etc., kept in stock. New shipments expected shortly of Instrumental and Vocal Music, also of all kinds of Musical instruments.

SOLE AGENTS for Cornish & Co's American Organs, which require the name only to recommend them. 14 Stops, Cash, £35 only.

Order early, as only a few now to hand. Cash only.

R. J. MATTHEWS,

Pianoforte Tuner to the various Convents in the Diocese,

190 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

G. CLARKE,WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
RATTRAY STREET (near Princes street),
DUNEDIN.

Watches and Clocks cleaned and repaired at the LOWEST PRICES in the City by practical and experienced workmen. Jewellery of all kinds made, also neatly and effectually repaired. Note address:—

BAILEY'S OLD SHOP,
Rattray Street**MANDEVILLE HOTEL**

MANDEVILLE.

JAMES ROCHE, PROPRIETOR.

Good Paddock Accommodation.

TO FOUNDRY PROPRIETORS, BLACK SMITHS, AND OTHERS.

WE beg respectfully to inform you that we are now in a position to supply the favourite Smithy Coal from the A. A. Company's Mine, Newcastle, N.S.W

This Coal is soft, strong, and very clean, and therefore makes the best Smithy Coal. It is quite free from dirt, being doubly screened before sending out.

All Coals will be charged at Lowest Possible Rates.

We respectfully ask a Trial, knowing the Coals will give satisfaction.

MARTIN AND WATSON,

Wholesale and Retail Coal Merchants.

OFFICES: CORNER OF OCTAGON AND STUART STREET.

DEPOT: CASTLE STREET

GREIG, MEFFEN AND CO.
Wholesale and Retail

GROCERS,

TEA AND COFFEE MERCHANTS,
EDINBURGH, EMPORIUM,Corner of George and Hanover Streets.
(late Kerr's Drapery Warehouse.)

Greig Meffen and Co., desire to inform their numerous customers and public generally, that they have removed to the above commodious premises and trust by care and attention to merit a share of the public patronage in addition to their present trade.

Families waited on or orders. Groceries delivered free in City and Suburbs.

Country orders receive special attention and are carefully packed and sent as directed.

THE UNVARNISHED TRUTH.

(Rev. Father Clarke, in the Month.)

A TRAVELLER in Donegal not long since asked a parish priest of a large village there respecting the general morality of the country, and was assured by him that the serious sins committed in his parish from one year's end to the other could be counted on the fingers of the hand. Another traveller asked a priest in one of the largest of the American cities a similar question, and the answer he received was that all the city through there were few boys of thirteen or fourteen who had not already lost their innocence. Out of our Catholic young men, said an American Bishop I believe nine out of ten are practical infidels, or at least neglect the practice of their religion altogether. This loss of Faith is in almost every case the result of previous moral corruption. Pittsburgh, where there is a large Catholic population, is said to contain more bad houses, in proportion to its population, than any other city in the world, and the age at which boys begin to frequent them is scarcely credible. Cincinnati is not much better, and in Chicago I heard the saddest accounts of the unblushing effrontery of open vice.

But why need they go, I shall be asked, to the large cities? Send them to Canada, establish them on the Western farms where labour is in great demand, let them join the Catholic colony of Bishop Ireland, send them where they will remain under the care of the Catholic priest, and thus you will avoid those frightful evils, and yet secure to them the benefits of emigration. Admirable in theory, but in practice of little avail! There may be a few hundreds here and there flourishing under the benevolent supervision of priest or bishop. But as a general rule, whatever the cause may be, Irishmen will not remain in Canada. Out of those who emigrated there in the course of 1882, nearly half (I think 50,000 out of 114,000, but I am quoting the figures from memory) had crossed the American frontier before twelve months had passed. From some other cause, which I do not pretend to explain, the proportion of Irish emigrants who settle in the cities of the States is lamentably great as compared with those who choose a country life. In this they afford a striking contrast with English immigrants who are generally farmers. We often read brilliant accounts of the settlers who are emigrated by Mr. Tuke's benevolent exertions, or even by the Government Emigration Fund. I have no doubt that the elaborate care exercised by those who have devoted weeks and months to their charitable task ensures for those whom they send out a comfortable position. I would go farther, and say that those whom the Government expect fare, in general, unmeasurably better in America than they would have done at home, as regards their material and worldly success. Far removed from the pinch of poverty, and from the recurring famine from time to time, with good wages, plentiful food and work, to be had by all who are willing to work, they fare well enough as regards this world. No just complaint can be made by those who are induced to cross the Atlantic, that they have been allured from their homes by false or exaggerated representations. The accounts sent home of their prosperity are true enough, and if they are selected instances yet I do not think they are unfairly selected. But if we followed up the history of any cargo of emigrants sent forth from Mayo or Connemara, we should find after a few years, that while some few remained in Canada, or in some Catholic settlement in the States, keeping up to their religious duties and prosperous alike in body and soul, the great mass had either drifted into the big cities, or else were living in the country out of the reach of Catholic church or Catholic school. Of these two later alternatives I scarcely know which is the more prejudicial to faith and morals. In the cities the children grow up too often corrupt in morals, and through the corruption of their morality lose their faith; in country districts they lose their faith simply from lack of Catholic teaching, and when in later life they go, as most of them do, to find employment in the cities, they either are Catholics only nominally, or else are so ill-instructed in their religious duties as to fall in most cases an easy prey to indifference, or vice, or even to open and professed infidelity.

It is this which seems to me the worst of all the miseries of wholesale eviction. It is not so much the children starving by the roadside and the delicate women turned out without food or shelter; it is not so much the breaking up of the ancestral home and the rending of the very strings of those who, rightly or wrongly, regard their long tenure as constituting a sacred claim which it is a sort of sacrilege ruthlessly to set at naught; these are not the ultimate woes of eviction. It is not the piercing wail of old men and women left behind which makes God's minister unable to restrain his tears as he accompanies the sorrowful party back from the railway station where they have parted with son or daughter, bound for the distant shores of "New Ireland." This is but a transient evil. It is not the houses standing empty and the cottages falling into ruin, for, after all, if their inmates are benefited by their change of home, if boys and girls, who would have been miserable in their hopeless poverty at home, are to be happy and prosperous across the Atlantic, priests and bishops would rejoice at their departure. It is the knowledge that souls which would have been saved at home will be lost abroad; that boys and girls, who would at home have been reared in piety and purity, will too often learn all that is foul and impious in the tenement houses and courts and alleys of American cities; it is the sad prospect of young men who would at home have been stalwart champions and obedient sons of Holy Church, living riotously, setting the law of God at naught, drifting into infidelity, listening with laughter and applause to blasphemous, infidel lecturers like Ingersoll; it is the thought of poor girls, who at home would have been crowned with the beautiful crown of virgin modesty, now exposed to the corruptions of a large city, perhaps walking the streets in open sin; it is the number of baptized Catholics who live without God and die without hope. This it is which is the bitter reflection of the zealous pastor who sees the Irish peasants quit their homes in Mayo or Donegal for a home across the sea.

It is true that when whole families emigrate together some of these evils are diminished: that boy and girl emigrating on their

own account are exposed to certain risks which are avoided when father and mother accompany their children, and the inmates of the old home in Ireland are transferred one and all to their new home in the States. But while some dangers are less, others are far greater. Those who have been carefully trained in the Catholic Faith in their early days go out with an ægis which it is their own fault if they discard: whereas the children who emigrate with their parents in their early childhood incur a danger worse than almost all the dangers I have already mentioned: they run a risk more perilous to them than the temptations to immorality, neglect of religion, infidelity, indifference, which beset one who emigrates in early manhood or womanhood. This danger is one which is greater than any of those I have already mentioned as threatening the Faith in America.

NO INQUIRY.

(Dublin Freeman, August 30.)

WE publish this week the Lord Lieutenant's reply to the letter of his Grace the Archbishop of Tuam, with respect to the confessions of Thomas Casey, the informer in the Maamtrasna murder cases. His Excellency has arrived at the conclusion that the verdict and the sentence in the case of Myles Joyce were right and just. What effect this decision will have throughout the country it is needless for us to express. The disappointment, the disgust, will be as deep as was the indignation occasioned by the terrible story of the informers. His Excellency states that he has made the fullest inquiry which the circumstances of the case admit of. It is the first official announcement we have of an inquiry at all. We have no desire to cast any doubt upon the earnestness and sincerity with which Earl Spencer devoted himself to satisfying the public mind; but who believes that a full, exhaustive, and searching inquiry was held? Were both sides heard, and if so, who represented the relatives of Myles Joyce? His Excellency, we are sure, will not regard it as throwing any suspicion upon the *bona fides* of what is termed the fullest inquiry, if we assert that five-sixths of the people of the country will fail to see the genuineness of an investigation held in Dublin Castle *in camera*, although the object was to ascertain the truth of a confession made by an informer in respect of what has been termed a judicial murder. It will be viewed in this light. Casey's revelations accused the Government, through its officials, of foul and barbarous practices in the trial of prisoners, and with regard to Myles Joyce in particular, of procuring, under revolting circumstances, his execution for a murder of which he was alleged to be innocent. In such a plight the Executive should feel the overwhelming urgency of clearing itself. Joyce's life was sacrificed. It could not be recalled. How best to remove the charge from the Executive than to hold an "inquiry" in a chamber of the Castle, where the circumstances of the trial could be probed and the strongest case for the Crown established? This will be the popular reading of his Excellency's most disappointing reply. It will be further held, that when Myles Joyce stood in the dock, and when his conviction was the object of the Counsel for the Crown, Thomas Casey's muttered, half-audible deposition was a precious and sacred thing. His oath now, when it is turned against the Crown, is discarded. Casey's oath is as reliable at present as it was when he swore against Joyce. He was an infamous witness on the table, and many, no doubt, still consider him to be infamous. But his depositions were in the former instance eagerly accepted by the Crown, acted upon, and submitted to a jury. Why should not his equally reliable testimony to-day be freely and publicly investigated? It is mere trifling with the serious issues involved in this gravest of charges to state, as in the reply of his Excellency, that "there was ample evidence at the trial of Myles Joyce, given by three unimpeached and independent witnesses, to convict all the prisoners without the evidence of Thomas Casey and Anthony Philbin." If this be so, why were Thomas Casey and Anthony Philbin, murderers upon their own showing, examined? The Crown knew of the three unimpeached and independent witnesses, and they knew too the value of an informer's oath. According to his Excellency's letter, Casey and Philbin were not required at all, yet their evidence was deemed of sufficient importance to warrant the Crown in condoning their self-confessed guilt in consideration of the testimony they could bear against Joyce and the others. These are the reflections suggested by the Lord Lieutenant's letter, and it will be for the reason here indicated that the public will refuse to believe that the inquiry alluded to was either real or searching or can command any confidence.

The means to which the Castle Press resorts to attain its political ends are usually such as most honest men would shrink from; but the attempt of the *Mail* a few days ago to frighten Mr. Carl Rosa into striking that terrible song called "The Wearing of the Green" out of the programme of his concert is calculated to cover the whole *Mail* party with ridicule. The Royal Black Hobahs must be in a very bad way when a national song, even though it refers to the past, can give them "a fit of the shivers."—*Nation*.

The *World* is responsible for the following:—"Lord Rowton has been twice to see Her Majesty during the last three weeks, and there is no doubt, I believe, that he has been consulted by the Queen on the present condition of public affairs. The noble lord is regarded by Her Majesty as the depository of the political ideas of Lord Beaconsfield, and she attaches, therefore, considerable importance to his opinions. Lord Rowton has been telling his noble friends that the Queen will not sanction a creation of Peers to swamp the majority in the Upper House. The Queen is unwilling that the Royal prerogative should be used for the purpose of solving the crisis; but if it is to be invoked, she will prefer to use the prerogative of dissolution rather than the prerogative of creating Peers. There will, therefore, be a dissolution before a creation of Peers; and, of course, Lord Salisbury has expressed his readiness to abide the issue of an appeal to the people.

J. F. STRATZ, & CO.
261 HIGH STREET,
CHRISTCHURCH.
Established 1877.

We are sending a strong Silver Hunting English Lever for £3 12s 6d.
Rotherham's Silver Hunting Lever for £4 15s.

Waltham Silver Hunting Lever for £3.
Each Watch is guaranteed a first-class time-keeper. Warranted three years, and sent to all parts of New Zealand post free.
J. F. Stratz & Co. hold themselves responsible for the watches sent, and if not genuine, money will be returned.

NATIONAL HOTEL,
GREAT KING STREET, DUNEDIN.

MR. P. DALY (late of the Golden Age Hotel) has taken this large and conveniently-situated establishment, which he will conduct on the most liberal and approved principles.

The House is splendidly fitted up in every respect, is within a few minutes' walk of the heart of the city, and offers every advantage to Visitors and Boarders.

Suites of Rooms for Private Families.
Billiard Room, and Bath Room.

JOHN OGG, late of the Caledonian Hotel, has so far recovered from his late illness that he has taken the Railway Hotel, South Dunedin, and hopes to see his old friends and the public generally.
JOHN OGG.

COWAN AND CO.,
PAPERMAKERS, EDINBURGH,

Have in Stock in Dunedin Assorted Printing Papers and Inks, and execute Orders for Printing Machinery, Type, and Printers', Bookbinders', and Stationers' Materials Generally.

Branch Warehouse at

GIBBS, BRIGHT AND CO'S
CRAWFORD STREET, DUNEDIN.

VENETIAN BLINDS!

VENETIAN BLINDS

At Moderate Prices

PATTERSON, BURK & CO.,
STUART ST.
(Opposite St. Paul's Church.)

CLUB HOTEL,
GORE.

EDWARD LEEN has much pleasure in informing his numerous friends and the public generally that he has taken the above Commodious Establishment, which he will conduct on the most approved style.

This Hostelry offers first-class accommodation for Travellers, Visitors, and the General Public, whose comfort and convenience will be studied with care and attention.

Passengers going by early trains can rely upon being called in time.

First-Class Billiard Table. All Liquors of the Best Quality.

Good Stabling attached.

EDWARD LEEN

Proprietor.

WANTED KNOWN.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

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

LAMBERT'S
North East Valley Works.

SHAMROCK HOTEL,
BATRAY STREET, DUNEDIN.

J. GEBBIE - PROPRIETRESS.

Miss J. Gebbie, who for the past ten years has been connected with the above Hotel, has now become Proprietress of the same.

The Shamrock, which has been so long and favourably known to the travelling public, will still be conducted with the same care and attention as in the past, affording the best accommodation to be found in the Colony.

Suites of Rooms for Private Families.

Large Commercial and Sample Rooms

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

JAMES HISLOP,

ARCHITECT,

Has Removed to Eldon Chambers,
PRINCES STREET,
DUNEDIN.

J. FLEMING

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

SHAMROCK HOTEL,
HAWERA.

J. O'REILLY.

The proprietor of the above new and commodious Hotel begs to notify to his patrons that he is now in a position to supply their every want in the shape of civility, attention, and liquors of the very best brands.

Good Stabling and Paddocks.

THE PRINCES STREET CASH
EMPORIUM.

WINTER 1884.

SAUNDERS AND COMPANY
have pleasure in announcing that they have just opened, ex direct and Orient steamers.

SEVERAL EXTENSIVE CASH
PURCHASES,

to which they desire to draw the attention of their Customers and the Public. The Goods are all of a very choice description; have been keenly bought for Cash in the Home Markets; and, owing to the continued depression in business here, will be sold considerably

UNDER WHOLESALE PRICES.

OUR DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT,

Under Miss Carroll's management, is giving unqualified satisfaction. As Miss Carroll has now a staff of over 50 Assistants, ladies can rely upon having their orders promptly and efficiently executed at moderate charges.

SAUNDERS AND COMPANY

THE PRINCES STREET CASH EMPORIUM

(Opposite General Post Office),
DUNEDIN.

**PIANOFORTES FOR SALE
OR HIRE.**

AMERICAN ORGANS, HARMONIUMS,
VIOLINS, GUITARS, FLUTES,
FIFES, CORNETS, HORNS,
CONCERTINAS,
BANJOS, TAMBOURINES, &c., &c.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF MUSIC,
Comprising Classical Compositions, Drawing Room Pieces, Dances, Comic, and Sentimental Songs, Duets, Trios, Quartets, Operas, &c.

Oratorios, Psalmodes, Anthems, Services, Masses, Chants, Psalters, Hymns, &c.

Tutors' Exercises, and Solfeggios for the voice; Tutors and Exercises for the Piano; Tutors for the Violin, Violoncello, Flute' Guitar, &c.

Metzler's, Boosey's, and Chappell's Cheap Publications, including the Christy, Colonial Cabinet, and other Magazines.

Metronomes, Digitariums, Music Stools, Canterbury's, &c.

Music Folios, Manuscript Music Books, and Paper.

Violin, Violoncello, Guitar, and Banjo Strings, Violin and Violoncello Bows, Pegs, Bridges, and other requisites,

AND EVERYTHING CONNECTED WITH
THE MUSIC TRADE.

REPAIRS AND TUNING.

MESSRS. CHAS. BEGG AND CO.

21 PRINCES STREET,
DUNEDIN.



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 incidental to the life of a miner, or to those living in the bush.

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

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is the most effectual remedy for old sores, wounds, ulcers, rheumatism, and all skin 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 78, New Oxford St. (late 533, Oxford St.) London; And are sold by all Vendors of Medicines throughout the Civilized World; with directions for use in almost every language.

Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 533, Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

ARCHBISHOP MORAN AS A PREACHER.

THE daily Press of the city have shown his Grace the Archbishop marked attention since his arrival, and while his Grace's speeches have not escaped criticism, the comments of the papers have been free from any tinge of bitterness or malice. In the *Sydney Daily Telegraph* of Monday last (6th inst.) there appeared a descriptive sketch of the Archbishop as a preacher, and feeling sure it will be interesting to our readers, we (*Sydney Freeman*) reprint it:—

Yesterday, for the fourth time since his arrival, the new Roman Catholic Archbishop occupied the pulpit of St. Mary's Cathedral. The day was a Church festival known under the title of the Feast of the Holy Rosary, and the Archbishop's discourse was entirely confined to an explanation of the devotion known as The Rosary, with appropriate remarks on its utility and efficacy as a means of prayer. Dr. Moran is evidently not of the sensational order of preachers. There had been no previous announcement of the Archbishop's sermon, and the discourse was evidently intended to be nothing more or less than a pious lecture or in struction of the ordinary description. A sermon by the late Archbishop Vaughan was invariably regarded in the light of an "attraction," and there was generally ample public announcement whenever the eloquent prelate was to hold forth at the cathedral. It is no secret that the late Dr. Vaughan made elaborate preparation for his discourses, and as they were always delivered with rare oratorical power, crowded congregations were the rule—the earnest manner and thrilling voice of the late prelate possessing a peculiar fascination for strangers as well as those who were accustomed to hear him. Every sermon of Dr. Vaughan was an effort—mentally, oratorically, or physically—and these addresses were perhaps among the most trying and exhausting labours of his Episcopal life. Dr. Vaughan rarely preached at St. Mary's on ordinary occasions. He reserved himself for special days, preaching not more than four or five times a year, excepting when he had a series of lectures, such as the Advent Conferences and the Lenten Sermons. Archbishop Vaughan with his great reputation appeared to consider himself bound to deliver something brilliant when he preached, whether at his cathedral or in any of the smaller churches, and it was not often he disappointed. Dr. Moran apparently regards preaching as one of the ordinary duties of his office, and he is likely to occupy the cathedral pulpit as frequently as any of the clergy attached to St. Mary's. The contrast in the style of the two Archbishops is as striking as it is great. Dr. Moran's manner is remarkably quiet, dignified, unassuming. There is no ostentatious display either of learning and erudition on the one hand, or of rhetoric and elocution on the other. He speaks with the calmness and preciseness of a judge, betraying no emotion and never making the slightest effort in the way of oratorical effect. His is more the manner of a grave professor instructing a class of students than that of an advocate pleading a cause. He speaks deliberately, with emphasis, and with unmistakable earnestness. At first he appears to speak slowly, but on attention one finds that his thoughts flow quickly and clearly, and that he gives them fluent and even graceful expression. As a rule laborious students and active intellectual workers are not gifted with oratorical powers in any marked degree, and Dr. Moran is no exception. His voice is not strong, but it is of a sympathetic quality which should make it agreeable in a small building, and it may be assumed with some degree of confidence that the undisguised flavour of the Irish accent is not unwelcome to the ears of those who, as a matter of course, form the majority in the Archbishop's audiences. There is one thing Dr. Moran does not do—and it is by no means a small point in his favour—he does not preach at his congregation. He does not address the people from any pedantic pedestal, but speaks to them in language that is not the less effective because it is simple and natural. The sermon yesterday occupied some 20 minutes in delivery, and the Archbishop concluded with a beautifully worded benediction.

CATHOLIC EDUCATION IN THE ARCHDIOCESE OF SYDNEY.

(*Sydney Freeman's Journal*, Oct. 11.)

THE Catholic School Board established by the late Archbishop met on Friday last, when a report was presented to his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Moran, who had been invited to attend. We understand that it is his Grace's intention to make other arrangements for the general management of the schools of the Archdiocese, and after Christmas a new system of inspection will be introduced by the Archbishop. It is his Grace's desire to put things on a better footing, and to effect many necessary improvements. The report, which is taken up for the most part with an explanation of the Catholic position in regard to the question of education, concludes as follows:—"As the Church has explicitly condemned the principle that religious instruction of Catholic children can safely be entrusted to non-Catholic teachers, it is obvious that in framing the present law, the Parliament of New South Wales places Catholics in the dilemma of either forfeiting their share of the educational revenue, or of exposing their children's faith to danger. True to the teaching of the Church, the Catholic people of this Colony, as in the others, have accepted the former alternative, and have already succeeded in providing for about 24,000 children in schools of their own. There still remains about the same number of Catholic children in the Public schools, mainly owing to two circumstances. The first is that in some districts we have as yet been unable to build Catholic schools. The second is that a large part of the Catholic population is spread over so vast an area of country as to render it quite impossible for thousands of them in their scattered state to have schools of their own; and unless the conditions of life change rapidly, there will long be a considerable part of the Catholic people whose children must avail themselves of the Public schools under the conscience clause. Towards the establishment of new

Catholic schools where they are needed in the Archdiocese and the perfecting of those already in existence, we look to your Grace for assistance and direction. Already much has been accomplished, since the Public Instruction Act of 1880 came into force to show the devoted zeal of both the clergy and laity. State aid to our schools ceased absolutely only twenty months ago, yet we have in the Archdiocese of Sydney alone 105 Catholic schools, 370 teachers, and 12,363 pupils. There is no need for us to dwell on the great labours of your Grace's venerated predecessor in the cause of education. They are known far and wide. Even during the vacancy of the Archbishop's See there has been a steady increase in the number of our schools, teachers, and pupils. Nearly the whole body of our adult teachers belong to Religious Orders. The boys' metropolitan schools are mainly conducted by the zealous and capable Marist Brothers, while the rest are chiefly in the hands of five Orders of Religious Sisters. There can be no doubt that the unbought labour of these Christian teachers is of the highest value to the cause of Catholic education. There is also a small number of lay teachers, and they are giving satisfaction. All the primary schools have been placed under regular inspection and are making fair progress. Our wants are many and still our means limited, for all the Catholic schools are now supported entirely without State aid, as was the case in the early days of the Colony. Your Grace coming from a land where ninety years ago the opening of a Catholic school was a penal offence punished by fine and imprisonment, but where, owing to the increased liberality of the times, the Catholic schools are now supported by Government aid, will find that here at the antipodes the Governments are harder to deal with in the matter of education than that of England, and far from advancing in a spirit of liberality the Governments of Australia have retrograded. Our schools are deprived of their share in the public revenue without a shadow of justification. This is owing, not to a real want of the spirit of fairness in the mass of our fellow-countrymen, but to the circumstance that they have been misled by politicians and doctrinaires. Public opinion on the matter is now divided. Many thousands of the Protestant population approve of the consistent stand we have made in support of our earnest convictions, and there can be no doubt that if the rest were not misled by those who taunt us with 'posing as martyrs,' the justice of our claim to share equally in the educational revenue would be universally admitted."

THE POPE V. THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

THE Roman correspondent of the *New York Sun* writes as follows:

The Supreme Court of Ancona has given a judgment by which the Pope has recovered half-a-million of francs which had been seized by the Bureau of Crown Lands and the Department of Public Worship in 1861. The history of this lawsuit is as follows:

Three abbeys, San Lorenzo in Campo, San Gaudenzo in Barbara, and Castelleone in the Marche were suppressed by Gregory XVI. The spiritual jurisdiction of the abbots was transferred to the Bishop of Pergola, and the three titles were reduced to only one—San Lorenzo in Campo.

Then by a special Bull (*Bonorum Omnium*) May 20, 1837, the Pope leased all the estate of the said abbeys for ever to the Cistercian Order for annual payment of 4,500 dollars to the Propaganda.

When Signor Valerio, the Commissary of Victor Emanuel, took possession of the Marche he abolished all the religious orders, seized their estates, and consequently the annual lease of 4,500dols. fell into the hands of the Government. This money had been kept before by the Cardinal Administrator of the Propaganda as a special fund for the remuneration of literary or scientific works published in the Pontifical dominions, or for the support of old or infirm prelates who had been in the service of the Holy See.

The Cardinal Administrator of the Propaganda protested against the arbitrary seizure of this annual payment, which belonged directly to the Pope himself, and which was only kept for administration by the Propaganda manager. But the bureau pretended that this income came originally from estates belonging to religious orders, and therefore had been duly confiscated by the Government like the other properties of the same kind.

Now, after some useless attempts to persuade them that the abbeys could not exist in 1861, since they had already been suppressed by Gregory XVI. in 1837, a lawsuit was brought against the bureau, and the result is that Signor Magliani, the Minister of Finance, has been ordered to pay back all the money unduly collected for the Propaganda, and to pay all the damages to the Cardinal Randi, actual administrator.

This order, together with the lost one given by the Supreme Court in favour of the Neapolitan Jesuits, will force out of the Italian Government the sum of several millions, because many other arbitrary confiscations of the same kind have been committed, which must, of course, all be restored, with the payment of damages.

If Mr. George Bolton could repudiate his lawful debts as easily and as often as he is now repudiating statements made by those who allege that he tempted them to swear falsely, he might laugh to scorn any bankruptcy proceedings taken against him. This week in addition to his repudiation of Casey's and Philbin's statements, he rushes into print, in the *Irish Times* and *Express*, to repudiate the charge made against him by an ex-prisoner named Francis Grundy, who avers that Bolton tempted him to swear falsely against Joseph Poole, the man who was hanged for the murder of Kenny in Seville place. The haste with which George betook himself to the public Press to defend his conduct induces us to think that "the galled jade winces." Time was, and it is not so long ago either, when this suspended pet of the Castle would scorn to notice any charge brought against him by one of the "rebels." Now he condescends to explain. *Verb. Sap.—Nation*, August 30,

BOTANICAL GARDEN HOTEL,
NORTH-EAST VALLEY,

DUNEDIN.

THOMAS KIRK, Proprietor,

The Botanical Gardens Hotel now being finished, the proprietor begs to inform his friends and the public generally that he is prepared to receive Boarders and resident Families. The Hotel is easy of access (being in close proximity to the Gardens), overlooks the grounds, and in one of the healthiest parts of the town. The cars stop at the door every six minutes. Large and well ventilated Bed-rooms, Parlours, Sitting-rooms, etc.

THOMAS KIRK, Proprietor.

SOUTH END MONUMENTAL WORKS,
Established - 1865.

H. PALMER
STONE MASON & SCULPTOR,
Princes Street South, Dunedin.

Monuments and Tombstones Erected; Stone Sinks, Window Sills, Chimney Pieces, and Hearth Stones fixed. Estimates given.

Town and Country Order promptly attended to

AYER'S
Hair Vigor

restores, with the gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray hair to a natural, rich brown color, or deep black, as may be desired. By its use light or red hair may be darkened, thin hair thickened, and baldness often, though not always, cured.

It checks falling of the hair, and stimulates a weak and sickly growth to vigor. It prevents and cures scurf and dandruff, and heals nearly every disease peculiar to the scalp. As a Ladies' Hair Dressing, the Vigor is unequalled; it contains neither oil nor dye, renders the hair soft, glossy, and silken in appearance, and imparts a delicate, agreeable, and lasting perfume.

MR. C. P. BRICHER writes from Kirby, O., July 3, 1883: "Last fall my hair commenced falling out, and in a short time I became nearly bald. I used part of a bottle of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, which stopped the falling of the hair, and started a new growth. I have now a full head of hair growing vigorously, and am convinced that but for the use of your preparation I should have been entirely bald."

J. W. BOWEN, proprietor of the *McArthur (Ohio) Enquirer*, says: "AYER'S HAIR VIGOR is a most excellent preparation for the hair. I speak of it from my own experience. Its use promotes the growth of new hair, and makes it glossy and soft. The VIGOR is also a sure cure for dandruff. Not within my knowledge has the preparation ever failed to give entire satisfaction."

MR. ANGUS FAIRBAIRN, leader of the celebrated "Fairbairn Family" of Scottish Vocalists, writes from *Boston, Mass.*, Feb. 6, 1880: "Ever since my hair began to give silvery evidence of the change which fleeting time procurst, I have used AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, and so have been able to maintain an appearance of youthfulness—a matter of considerable consequence to ministers, orators, actors, and in fact every one who lives in the eyes of the public."

Mrs. O. A. PRESCOTT, writing from *18 Elm St., Charlestown, Mass.*, April 14, 1882, says: "Two years ago about two-thirds of my hair came off. It thinned very rapidly, and I was fast growing bald. On using AYER'S HAIR VIGOR the falling stopped and a new growth commenced, and in about a month my head was completely covered with short hair. It has continued to grow, and is now as good as before it fell. I regularly used but one bottle of the VIGOR, but now use it occasionally as a dressing."

We have hundreds of similar testimonials to the efficacy of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR. It needs but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its value.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

PROPERTY EXCHANGE.
Princes Street South.

FOR SALE, Building Sections, Freehold and Leasehold Properties in all parts of Dunedin and Suburbs. Bank and Insurance Shares at Current Rates.
J. T. ROBERTS,
Estate & Commission Agent, Sharebroker, etc.
PRINCES STREET SOUTH.

M. AND J. MEENAN,
Wholesale and Retail
PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANTS.
Corner of George Street and Moray Place
Dunedin.

WANTED KNOWN —
E. F. Lawrence (late shopman to Mr. Dornwell) has opened the shop lately occupied by Mr. Smith, tailor, No. 20 George Street, opposite Carroll's Hotel,
With a good show of
BEEF, MUTTON, LAMB, PORK, AND VEAL
Of the best quality, and he trusts that with strict personal attention to business to receive a share of public patronage.
Families waited on for Orders. Price List on application.

Cash buyers will be we treated.
E. F. LAWRENCE,
Butcher, 20 George Street.

FRANK W. PETRE.
Engineer and Architect,
LIVERPOOL STREET, DUNEDIN.
Complete designs for Catholic Churches
Furnished under special arrangements.

READ IT ALL.
IT MAY SAVE YOUR LIFE.

HOP BITTERS
ARE THE PUREST AND BEST
Medicine ever made.

They are compounded from
HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, AND DANDELION.

"The Oldest, Best, most Renowned and Valuable Medicines in the World, and in addition, contain all the best and most effective curative properties of all other bitters, being the greatest Liver Regulator, BLOOD PURIFIER and life and health restoring agent on earth."

THEY GIVE NEW LIFE AND VIGOR TO THE AGED AND INFIRM.

"To Clergymen, Lawyers, Literary Men, Labourers, Ladies and all those whose sedentary employments cause irregularities of the Blood Stomach, Bowels, or Kidneys, or who require an Appetiser, Tonic, and mild Stimulant, these Bitters are invaluable, being highly curative, tonic and stimulating, without intoxicating."

"No matter what your feelings or symptoms are, or what the disease or ailment is, use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable, use the Bitters at once. It may save your life. Hundreds have been saved by so doing, at a trifling cost."

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST OR PHYSICIAN

"Do not suffer yourself or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters."

"Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged, drunken nostrum, but the purest and best Medicine ever made, and no person of family should be without it."

HOP BITTERS MANUFACTURING CO.
Melbourne, Australia, Rochester, N.Y. U.S.A.
Toronto, London, Antwerp, Paris

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established, 1859.
(FIRE AND MARINE.)
Capital £1,000,000. Paid-up Capital and Reserves, £400,000.
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 INSURANCE
Are granted upon every description of Buildings, including Mills, Breweries, &c., Stock and Furniture; also, upon Hay and Corn Stacks, and all Farm Produce, at lowest current Rates.

SUB-AGENCIES.

Port Chalmers	...	William Elder
Tokomairiro	...	Jas. Elder Brown
Lawrence	...	Herbert & Co.
Walkouaiti	...	E. Davis
Palmerston	...	T. M. Smith
Oamaru	...	L. E. Wilson
Kakanui	...	Robert Morton
OTAKIA, Henley, and Greytown	...	C. H. Morgan
Naseby	...	Robert Glenn
Otepopo	...	Chas. Beckingsale
Cromwell	...	Chas. Colclough
St. Bathans	...	Wm. McConnochin
Clinton	...	James Garden
Tapanui	...	Remmer & Washer

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

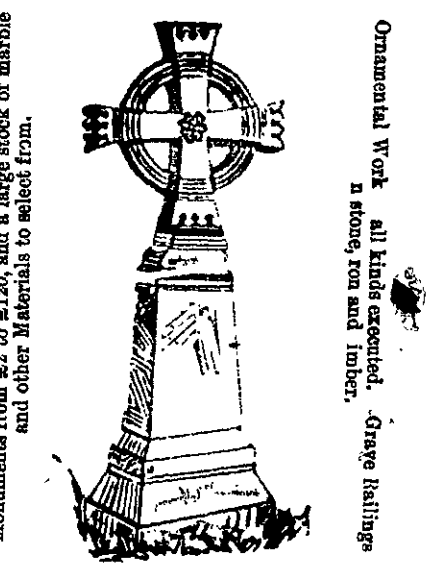
JAMES EDGAR,
Manager for Otago.

GLEESON'S HOTEL
Corner of Custom House & Hobson Sts.
AUCKLAND.

Board and Residence, £1 per week. Single Rooms, £1 5s. Hotel Table, 4s 6d per day.
First-Class Accommodation for Families. Suits of Rooms for Families. Hot and Cold Baths. Spacious Billiard Room with one of Thurston's Prize Tables.
P. GLEESON, Proprietor

W. STOCKS

MONUMENTAL MASON CHRISTOPHER,
Established 1872.]



Designs and Estimates forwarded on application
MONUMENTAL WORKS
MADRAS STREET SOUTH

Printed for the NEW ZEALAND TABLET COMPANY (Limited), by JOLLY, CONNOR & Co., at their Registered Atmospheric Printing Works, Octagon Dunedin, this 24th day of October, 1884, and published by the said Company.