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Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

D—D
REPORTERS!

WE are continually hearing of the many excellencies of the newspaper press, and yet if we may judge by the decisions of several people who should be authorities on the subject, it after all appears to be a direct way to perdition—at least for some of those connected with it. But we may hope, perhaps, that the reporters, to whom we allude, are an exception to the rule, and that all the other members of the profession stand in no particular need of salvation. The Salvation Army prays for the reporters in a manner that if reported aright, bespeaks their utter perdition, travelling revivalists occasionally refer to them as past praying for, and now we find a lady who wanders about preaching here and there describe those who had for some days attended her meetings in one of the Victorian towns as being "yet unsaved." She offered a prayer for the "dear reporters who were as yet unsaved." We do not know, however, as to whether the expression "unsaved reporters" may be taken as an equivalent of the words "d—d reporters," although, perhaps, if such be not the case we have an example of a distinction without a difference. And after all it would sound rather odd to hear a lady, even when declaiming from a platform, speak of anyone or anything as d—d. If, nevertheless, the "converted" are to be looked upon as saved at once and for ever it is extremely difficult to avoid the conclusion that a logical view of the matter must result in classing the unconverted with the damned. It will, meantime, be interesting to keep an eye on reporters generally so as to learn what may be the particular experiences of whatever member of their body it is who eventually attains to being saved. Of their experiences in the contrary state in which they now find themselves a report would also be interesting and we would suggest that someone or other belonging to the profession should give it to the world. A well authenticated limbo should be a very interesting realm to find described, and, according to the decision of all these extremely pious people of whom we have spoken, there can be little doubt but that such a place exists and that the reporters inhabit it. But it would seem that this great fact of salvation is not fully agreed upon by the world that is led by its private interpretation of Holy Scripture. According to another authority that we have at hand it would be quite possible for a reporter to be saved without giving outward and visible signs of the matter or even without experiencing any particular motion within, and for the credit of the calling let us hope that it is so, in some instances at any rate. We have at hand, then, an article from an Anglican publication named *Church Bells* in which the whole matter of sensible conversion is ridiculed and a belief in it pronounced to be exceedingly mischievous. "Few persons conversant with the popular Christianity of the uneducated classes," says the writer, "can be ignorant of their conviction that a sensible experience of conversion is a necessary prelude to a reformed life. In consequence of this, many remain year after year in a state of comparative indifference to religion, waiting for the sensible experience of conversion, which never comes. They believe that God gives and withholds this sensible experience on arbitrary grounds; and their idea, if not their language, often is, 'Ah! neighbour Smith has been converted, and I, alas! am where I was. My time perhaps may come, and then I shall be converted too.' Meanwhile there is no real, strenuous effort to resist and conquer what they know to be wrong. Others often suffer anguish and sorrow from the terrible doubts which cross them. 'I know that conversion is necessary. I have never experienced it: without it I have no hope.' Others are strengthened in a sense of presumptuous assurance. 'Thank God, I have experienced the sensible effects of conversion. Jesus my Saviour has visited my soul; I am safe.' The effects of such a belief are indifference, fear, presumption, intensified by the popular theory as to the results of conversion. A very common opinion prevails that conversion insures 'salvation: ' once converted, saved for ever. I have heard sometimes from the pulpit the exhortation of popular Christianity, which, if parodied, would sound like life-and-death, calls to enter a lifeboat. Leave this moment the sinking ship! It is doomed, doomed everlastingly! Enter the lifeboat; Christ is at the helm! Once there, safe for ever—everlastingly

safe!" Popular Christianity for the uneducated classes then is a very dangerous and ridiculous thing, and the truth is only to be found in the select Christianity of the classes that are educated. But the Christianity that betrays the masses that receive it must be acknowledged to be but a doubtful gift to mankind. And how shall we distinguish between the disputing judges, to whom shall we appeal to reverse the decision of Mrs. Hampson?—To the Archbishop of Canterbury, or his superior the Queen? To her Majesty when she attends the Anglican Church in England, or when she sits under the ministry of the Kirk in Scotland? for mayhap there is some difference of opinion according to the change of communion. How again must, the masses have fared through all the ages in which it was impossible for them to have been even in a slight degree educated, had there been no sure authority to guide them? and under such circumstances how many grotesque caricatures of Christianity must have emerged from those ages! As to the reporters meantime between all the authorities it is quite impossible for us to come to any decision about their real condition,—we shall hope for the best therefore, and that they are at the very worst—"unsaved."

TOUCHING
THE
BOOT.

THE boot is no doubt an important article of the man's attire. Whole columns might be written in connection with the history of the boot. Dean Swift, if we recollect aright, was accredited with a power of writing an interesting essay on a broomstick, if it so pleased him, but the man who should write an interesting essay on the boot need be of no very lively imagination—facts and fancies *galore* would be ready to his hand. From the times when the noble savage in his wild condition wore no boots owing to his uncultured state, down to the present day when Madame Sarah Bernhardt personating Lady Macbeth horrifies refined audiences by coming out on the stage without a tack of a shoe or stocking to her foot, owing no doubt to her extreme culture, there is no end of things that might be said in this connection. We can fancy a thrilling romance woven on the theme of a pair of moccasins, for example, and in this instance we may remark in passing, the noble savage did wear boots or something like them. See the faithful squaw how she embroiders the deerskin leggings for her dusky mate, beneath nature's canopy of the mighty forest. Or something pretty might be imagined in connection with the sabot. Even the patten on which the thrifty English housewife mounts in order that she may remain dry-shod while she mops the floors is not unworthy of notice. And, as for the brogue, what might not be repeated in its praise, as it kicks the dew from the shamocks? The dainty high-heeled invention, again, that seems especially worn for the purpose of enabling our maids—and even our matrons themselves—no feather-weights either—to display the skill with which they avoid tumbling down on their noses, might afford a subject to the novelist, or still better, the poet—and we recommend the matter to the attention of several of our rhyming friends. They will find their muse take to it most suitably and *con amore*, and whether they choose to ring the changes on the heel or the toe the poems produced by them will do honour to their powers. The boot and its kindred wear form decidedly a topic on which it would be possible to dwell infinitely—commemorating the wearers, and not by any means forgetting the makers. Did not the Bishop of Melbourne glorify the shoemaker immeasurably the other day when he declared that had he had one for his father he would never think of denying the fact, but would almost invariably stamp the episcopal seal in cobbler's wax. But long before the Bishop of Melbourne's time the Battle of Agincourt was fought on St. Crispin's day, and the patron of the cobbler was for the nonce the especial patron of the King. Whatever we had known, nevertheless, about the boot and its connections we were still unprepared to learn that it had been known to enter very deeply into theology and to act an important part in the religious life of a very eminent man. The boot, in fact, was the cause of the famous Emerson's renouncing his connection with the particular church to which in his earlier years he had belonged: "Emerson broke with the organised religion of the church, but on a point not of faith but of form. He was a born idealist and was offended by the deacons' creaking boots as they bore round the consecrated elements in their hands." Such is the historical fact related the other day at the Concord School of Philosophy by a certain learned doctor. To comment

on the matter wholly surpasses our power nor shall we stay to inquire as to whether the deacons in question covered the cloven foot with their creaking boots—but it will at least be admitted on all hands that a more remarkable case of conversion or its contrary has never occurred—and that is saying a great deal.

ONE of the most amusing articles we have read for a long time is that in which the London *World* discusses Mr. Healy. Amazement, indignation, disgust, horror, and despair, have all evidently contended for mastery in the writer's mind. For the newspaper in question Mr. Healy is an eighth wonder of the world, and it cannot tell what to make of him, that is, beyond making him an excuse to slander the Irish cause exceedingly—which it is glad to do. The *World* first of all holds Mr. Healy up as a phenomenon who without having had any educational advantages to speak of is still master of two foreign tongues, and of English to the extent of securing a sale and a reading for whatever it may please him to write. And the admission forced from an enemy as to the manner in which Mr. Healy has educated himself may be taken as a very fair homage to his talents. The *World* would have been glad to call him an ignoramus if it had been possible and we may be sure it would not have been at all particular about straining a point in the matter. Into Mr. Healy's course of self-education, eminently successful as it all too evidently was, the *World* does not seem to consider that hints on politeness entered to any very great extent, and it refers in a way that bespeaks strong distress of mind to the chastisement administered the other day in Parliament to Mr. Trevelyan. Mr. Healy, says the *World* did not in the least care about Mr. Trevelyan's accusing him by implication of being no gentleman. Surely thickness of hide could be no greater and callousness had reached its climax. But, perhaps, in addition, Mr. Healy did not even care about the *World's* accusing him, in turn, of endeavouring to incite to outrage, and of having called on the people over whom his influence reaches to have recourse to the blunderbuss. Mr. Trevelyan's implication as to his want of gentility was hardly as severe or scandalous as this, and yet perhaps it was as much regarded by Mr. Healy. It certainly deserved to be so, for nothing is more contemptible than wilful misrepresentation and of that the *World* was certainly guilty. We need not wonder that it also repeats the hackneyed old falsehood concerning the way in which outrages followed on exciting speeches made at Land League meetings, for that forms part of the stock in trade of anti-Irish writers generally, and must be repeated as a matter of course.—It is however, the direct opposite to the truth, as all who know anything about the matter must know—even many of these writers themselves, but not all of them by any means for a considerable number of those who esteem themselves capable of dealing with Irish affairs are complete know-nothings. The point, however, on which the *World* is particularly sublime is that touching the payment of members. To this pitch of iniquity it announces with despair the Irish are approaching, and the mischief of it all is that Mr. Healy bids fair to be the pattern after which the future members will be elected. And, we may observe in passing, that if such be the case even on the *World's* own showing Ireland will have nothing whatever to be ashamed of in her representatives, but on the contrary may be very proud of them,—independent, fearless, able men as they needs must be. But, shrieks the *World*, there is the very worst of it all; they will not be Irish representatives at all. They will be a wholly unnatural element in the staid House of Commons, a brood from the outer darkness, and representative of the wild trans-Atlantic revolutionaries. What a disturbing influence is here over every time-honoured British prejudice and how strangely the old successful rebellion of the States makes itself felt in the Government it cast off. Verily the Irish people have gone with a vengeance and we agree with the *World* in the belief that it is by this very payment of members by the funds largely raised abroad that the avenging blow is destined to be most powerfully struck home. The *World* asks, in conclusion, if when the Parliament is filled with members paid from abroad and elected on the pattern of Mr. Healy, it will be any longer possible to "control Ireland by the present social and political machinery." And, for our own part, we answer that we believe as we hope that it will be found wholly impossible to do anything of the kind—indeed, it is in this very hope and belief that we desire to do our part in raising the necessary funds. Our only doubt, meantime, is lest men of Mr. Healy's stamp may not be so plenty as the *World* fears. But, at least, we may hope to find men sufficiently up to the mark and in sufficient numbers, for even though a man may fall short of Mr. Healy's standard that need not prevent him from being a very energetic, good, and useful man. It will not be because he is so much worse than other men, but because Mr. Healy is so much better.

WHETHER the news of General Gordon's defeat and capture has been confirmed truly or not by the SOUDANESE and COMPLICATIONS. reported message of the Khedive to the Queen, it is impossible for us to say at the time when we are writing. The report, however, seems to have something of the tone of

truth about it following as it does on a message from O'Kelly, to the *Daily News* to the effect that a battle was raging in which although beaten back with great loss again and again the forces of the Mahdi returned to the fight in ever increasing numbers. The news, if it finally prove true, will be disastrous in its consequences to the government of Mr. Gladstone, and may go far to counteract the popularity arising to the Cabinet from their action on the Franchise. The delay of the expedition of relief until it was too late would, indeed, reflect most discreditably on any one accountable for it, and to excuse it in the eyes of the people would be a difficult matter. But, according to Sir Samuel Baker, the time had been let pass in an inexplicable manner, and, if the wrong route had not been finally decided on, which, supposing Sir Samuel Baker to be a competent authority, would seem more than doubtful, the expedition had, at least, set out too late and been, moreover, improperly organised. In a letter to the *Times* last August the traveller in question explained that the route to Berber from Snakin was a comparatively easy one, to be traversed by an army of relief in some twenty days, and over a country not unpleasant to travel at an advanced season of the year, and even capable of being crossed without unbearable inconvenience during the heat of August. The way by the Nile he explained to be difficult unless it were begun in good time and by means of a boat called a "nugger" especially fitted for ascending the cataracts, and capable of accommodating a large number of men. That British soldiers should be employed to row up the river against a stream of three knots, and in the intense heat, he pronounced a most cruel enterprise, and he asserted the statement as to the Red River boats being more suited to a low Nile than to the river at flood to be a mistake. There would be no chance, moreover, of the oarsmen's obtaining relief from the use of sails, for the wind blows from the south from April until the middle of November. The writer also points out how the expedition could be harassed by a force of hostile Arabs mounted on dromedaries and attacking the smaller boats from the high banks, but this danger he does not anticipate as likely to occur until the expedition has passed Dongola, where we are told Lord Wolseley with his staff has now arrived. But beyond Dongola Sir Samuel Baker states it will be impossible to proceed by the river route as the season is now too far advanced. Hence, the desert march to Shendi must be adopted, concerning which he has no information to give. His reliance, however, on the wisdom and resources of Lord Wolseley is strong, and he has certainly shown us that the General has undertaken no light task. The question, meantime, arises as to the course that will be followed if it turns out to be true that General Gordon has fallen into the hands of the enemy as reported. Supposing it to be so, and that he is kept prisoner rather than put to death as it seems not unlikely, his rescue of course must be attempted and the expedition will probably continue on their way to Khartoum, or even beyond it if necessary. But in event of Gordon's death will it be wise to retreat without exacting vengeance, and to leave the Soudan in the hands of the victorious prophet? The complications of the situation, then, seem to be serious—and, in any case, it is evident that Lord Wolseley and his men are engaged in a matter that must be most trying to the soldier and require on his part a stern attachment to duty for its own sake only. There are all the hardships and risks of war while the glory to be gained by victory is altogether out of measure with the shame to be incurred by defeat, and can win but inferior laurels. It would, nevertheless, be something to bring back General Gordon safe and sound, and, notwithstanding reports to the contrary, let us hope that such a possibility still exists.

THE intelligence that the Imperial Government has determined to punish the murderers of Mr. Bethell, and that a regiment is in readiness at Chatham to be embarked for the Transvaal, seems

to indicate a resolution to try conclusions once more with the Boers. The murder of Bethell was a very horrible affair, and following, as it did, on a long course of threats made against him—his presence among the natives and fearless opposition being most formidable to the designs of the Afrianders—it was of no light significance. It occurred on the occasion of an attack made by the men of the Transvaal on the people of Montsioa, in which Bethell was wounded, and was committed by two Boers while he lay upon the ground. They asked him what they should do with him now that they had found him at last, and on his replying "Shoot me if you like," after consulting with each other they blew out his brains, both of them firing together. On the same occasion Montsioa's tribe were plundered of their cattle, and the herds-boys, little fellows of 12 or 14, who drove them at the command of the enemy, were wantonly and cruelly butchered. Montsioa was afterwards invited to accept of the protection of the Transvaal in favour of which he must relinquish that of England—which, indeed so far does not seem to have profited him much, but he resolutely refused to do so. There are, then, quite sufficient reasons why the Transvaal should be called to account for its doings, and if England gives its inhabitants and its friends in South Africa generally a severe lesson it will be no more than they

richly deserve and the preservation of her own prestige demands. Indeed, it can now be clearly seen to have been a very serious mistake that was made in concluding the late war so rapidly and by yielding to the demands of the Boers. The peace that was thus made resulted only in persuading the people in question that England was afraid of them. Their peculiar style of warfare, bearing to the regular tactics of the day in some degree the same relationship borne by the warfare of the Parthians to that which obtained among the greater armies of old, was, in fact, apt to mislead them—and by the striking successes gained through it to give them false views of their own prowess. The battle of Majuba Hill, itself, their greatest victory, was no fair stand-up fight; they hid behind stones and rocks, and from under effective cover opened their deadly fire upon the British troops. With perfect horsemanship and an unerring aim—made more useful by a minute knowledge of the country, it is inevitable that the Boers must for a time prove dangerous enemies, and if there were nothing worth fighting for at stake it would be a reckless exposure of life to attack them. But there are the fate and fortunes of British colonies. There are the lives and freedom of countless native tribes, and civilisation and humanity require that they shall be taught to conduct themselves with moderation. Nor, in the end, will it prove difficult to subdue them; they are not, in fact, by any means a brave people, but as their cruelty toward the Natives is of itself sufficient to bespeak, they are at heart arrant cowards. All that is needed to bring them to their senses is a prudent general who shall know how to avoid giving them the advantages they need, and will take care to provide against their sharp shooting from under cover and their hasty retreat. It is, moreover, full time that steps were taken to curb their insolence, and the power they so freely use of shedding blood, with every circumstance of brutality and detestable cruelty.

MRS. GLADSTONE some weeks ago distributed the AN INDUBITABLE prizes at the Hawarden Flower Show, and Mr FACT. Gladstone, in responding to a vote of thanks passed to her, spoke a few words that should hold out no

slight hope and encouragement to the members of the fair sex. "I do not understand why the ladies are not allowed to speak for themselves," he said. "They are getting on in the world. Their case is looking up. There is no saying what they won't get into their hands by-and-by. But even in days when their position was not quite so much recognised as it now is, everybody knew that they had tongues in their heads." Woman, in fact, has had a tongue in her head from the very earliest times, and it may still happen in the course of Darwinian research that she will be proved to have been the first to cross the great boundary line by breaking from insensate gabble into articulate speech, or, at least there are curmudgeons who have been known to hint that she has occasionally crossed the line in the directly contrary direction—and that it should be in her power to do so seems suspicious. We should not, again, for our own part, dare to find any appositeness in the matter, but we may perhaps without offence quote the saying of one of the sex themselves—that is of a good religious woman of the middle ages who pleaded that even Balaam's ass had been made to speak wisely.—Whether it would, however, be a question for the theologian or the archæologist to determine the sex of that particular ass it is not for us to say. But does Mr. Gladstone indeed, intend to crown his career in this noble way? When the Franchise has been won, when Irish affairs have been finally settled by him will be set about the full emancipation of woman, and die with the laurels of that mighty triumph adorning his brow? It is, at any rate, not without some significance that he should have spoken in the way reported following close upon Miss Muller's spirited protest, and devotion of herself upon that especial altar where the holocaust offered is to be rewarded by the gaining of woman's rights. Mr. Gladstone at this most suggestive period proclaims abroad his belief that there is no saying what the sex will not get into their hands by-and-by—even their tongue perhaps, but certainly not to hold it. And what if captious critics have found fault with that which they have already executed with their hands. Meissonier, the French painter, we are, for example, told judges them by the secondary rank they hold in art. Not one has equalled a great master, not one has equalled Meissonier, he says—his prejudices, moreover, have most probably been but little moderated by the fact that a woman has since destroyed one of his pictures, not considering it a sufficiently flattering likeness of her. It was, after all, not of the hands that Mr. Gladstone spoke but of the tongue, and with that, as we said, woman has from primeval times been provided—and that its use is facile to her the man who doubts may readily obtain a proof. The tongue and the toilet, then, from of old have been the strong points of woman—nor are we to suppose that she will ever sacrifice the one to the other. When, for example, in the century of Louis XV. the salons presided over by Mmes. du Defiant, De Graffigny, Geoffrin, and D'Épinay, replaced those of the preceding reign, in which Mmes. de Rambouillet, De Sevigné, and De La Fayette had shone, philosophy and politics were all the theme, and the tongue of the sex wagged concerning the deepest problems and most abstruse subjects, but yet the toilet remained supreme. Powder, rouge

patches, no learning was sufficient to cause a forgetfulness of these things, or even to thrust them slightly into the back ground. If Mr. Gladstone really takes up the cause of woman, as we have some idea that he may do when all his other objects have been attained, when the Franchise has been won by him, as we said, and the affairs of Ireland finally set at rest, and everything else of lesser importance moved out of the way, so that he may go down into the grave like a victor indeed, shrouded as it were in a petticoat, and with the laurels of his noblest triumph freshly twined around his brows,—as well as the Parliamentary orator we shall see the Parliamentary dress-maker arise, and the coiffeur must practise his art in severe and classical devices. Mr. Gladstone, meantime, is perfectly right. No one on earth can deny that woman has always had a tongue—and far be it from us to dispute its use with her, let it be parliamentary or otherwise.

BUT as to the payment of members which is now THE PAYMENT agreed upon as necessary by the friends of Ireland OF MEMBERS, and which, as we see, is so much dreaded by her foes, the following passage, taken from an article recently contributed by Mr. T. P. O'Connor, to the *Catholic Quarterly Review* an American publication, will give a full explanation, and we recommend it to the careful attention of Our readers:—"This subject has perhaps by this time passed out of the region of controversy, and has been practically decided by the instinct and good sense of the Irish race at home and abroad. It is well known that the men who will truly represent National feeling in the House of Commons are not taken from the ranks of the wealthy; they must be taken from the ranks of the people. It is also known that the expenses of a member of Parliament are heavy; and it is notorious that the demands on a member of Parliament are so great as to leave but little time and less energy for the pursuit of a business or a profession. It is evident from these facts that the only way to obtain a sufficient number of representatives will be to have a fund for their remuneration. In connection with this part of the subject attention should be drawn to the fact that the amount of attendance a member gives to the House of Commons is one of the most serious elements of his usefulness. The present party is known to be numerically small; but the complete significance of that fact can only be gathered by looking at the ordinary attendance of the party. There are frequently weeks when the number of Irish members on each day in the House of Commons does not exceed twenty. Now this is a very bad state of things. The real fact is, an Irish member should always be in his place in the House of Commons. There is not a day nor an hour of any day on which he may not be able to do something for Ireland—not so much directly as indirectly—not through what he does himself, but what he can prevent others from doing. The House of Commons is so overweighted with work, and is still hampered by rules so antiquated and imbecile, that every Minister and every measure is still at the mercy of even a few members. One single Conservative member—Mr. Warton—by constant attendance in the House, and by an unscrupulous use of the power of "blocking," does more to embarrass the Liberal Ministry than any hundred members of his own party; and is, in fact, a more potent dictator of the fate of legislation than the Prime Minister. In short the House of Commons in nineteen-twentieths of its work is still at the mercy of a single determined and attentive member. As a single member has this enormous power, it will be seen what might be effected by a body of twenty or thirty men who would always be in their places, and would always watch the Ministers. Such a body confronting Ministers, if it only acted with judgment, would wring many concessions from the needs of Government. But this constant attendance can only be obtained by having a fund for the payment of members. The reason why so many members of the present party are irregular in attendance is not want of patriotism or zeal or energy. It is that, being men engaged in business and depending on business for their livelihood, they are unable to leave Ireland except at distant intervals; and then at serious risk to their interests. The indirect effects of such a fund are almost as important as the direct. Nothing succeeds like success. A cause that has the power of rewarding its adherents, strengthens its hold on large sections of society both inside and outside Ireland. These sections may be weak and time-serving, and mean. They may have all the vices which French *littérateurs* are fond of ascribing to the *bourgeoisie*; that does not alter the fact that they are a very influential portion of the population of Ireland as of every country. Who doubts that while a great part—probably the greater part—of the success in the smaller Irish constituencies of the last few years is due to lofty motives—to patriotic purpose and the advance of political education—who doubts that a part of the success was due to the fact that the Irish Party were seen to have behind them the financial resources of the Irish race in America and Australia? And the effect of these vast subscriptions on England and the rest of the world was also enormous. The world will not stop long to listen to the tale of the weak and the oppressed; it has all its ears for the strong and combative. The financial assistance given to the Irish at home by the Irish abroad

SAN FRANCISCO MAIL SERVICE FOR 1884

Leave Hoki-tika.	Leave Grey-mouth.	Leave West-port.	Leave Picton.	Leave Nelson.	Leave Inver-cargill.	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 Lyttel-ton.	Leave Well-ing-ton.	Leave New Plym'th	Leave Napier.	Leave Thames.	Leave Auck-land.	Arrive mdon.
Feb 2	Feb 3	Feb 4	Feb 5	Feb 6	Feb 7	Mar 15
Mar 1	Mar 2	Mar 3	Mar 4	Mar 5	Mar 6	Apr 12
Mar 29	Mar 30	Mar 31	Mar 2	Mar 3	Mar 4	Apr 10
April 26	April 27	April 28	April 29	April 30	April 31	May 12
May 24	May 25	May 26	May 27	May 28	May 29	June 7
June 21	June 22	June 23	June 24	June 25	June 26	July 5
July 19	July 20	July 21	July 22	July 23	July 24	Aug 2
Aug 16	Aug 17	Aug 18	Aug 19	Aug 20	Aug 21	Aug 30
Sept 13	Sept 14	Sept 15	Sept 16	Sept 17	Sept 18	Sept 27
Oct 11	Oct 12	Oct 13	Oct 14	Oct 15	Oct 16	Oct 25
Nov 8	Nov 9	Nov 10	Nov 11	Nov 12	Nov 13	Nov 22
						Dec 02

VISIT

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OF

- G. BROWN'S STOCK, Corner Princes and Stafford streets.
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- G. BROWN'S STOCK. GREAT BARGAINS.
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- Mollison, Duthie and Co.—Men's Moleskin Trousers
- Mollison, Duthie and Co.—Men's Crimean 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 Wincey, 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
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was one of the chief means in the last few years of convincing not only England, but all other nations, that there is still an Irish question that has to be settled. It shows that the struggle in which England is engaged is not with a small, poor, and helpless country, close to her own shores, and within reach of her rifles and ironclads; it shows that the struggle is with a great and ubiquitous race—numbering millions of men, free from English control—wealthy, generous, passionately devoted to the cradle-land of their race. Finally, as political men are but human, it is an advantage to a cause that the material interests of those concerned should not be in antagonism to the honest and fearless discharge of their duties. English Ministries are able to agree with each other and to keep their party together, partly by the fact that they have wealth and honour to give away; and an Opposition is maintained through years of depression and defeat by the hope of some day gaining the same privileges. In Ireland, too English rule has been maintained by the fact that England was able to buy most of the talent of the country: It is something to see the day when the Irish race can say to men of ability in Ireland that their kinsmen are wealthy and generous enough to offer a career of honour to those who serve Ireland faithfully and well." To this there is nothing for us to add.

PHIL REDMOND OF BALLYMACREEDY.

BY NUGENT ROBINSON.

(From a collection of stories published by the Catholic Publication Society Co.)

"True; but there are exceptional circumstances connected with this case which hedge it round with an impenetrable *chevaux de frise*."

"Of what nature?"

"Family pride, which will never cease to confiscate the old acres."

"But the lands of Kilnagadd and Derralossory belonged to our family."

"That may be, Mr. Redmond, but they were part and parcel of other territory before the Redmonds came north of Vinegar Hill. I know all about them, as I rented a fishing lodge from one of the tenants, and being anxious to purchase it, inquired into the title."

"I made my dying father a solemn promise that I would get the old place. Money is no object, Mr. O'Hara. My Father operated both in real estate and in gold, and died wealthy, so that a few thousands will not baulk me."

"You can try it," was the rejoinder, accompanied by a shake of the head.

It was late when they separated, Minchin warbling, "The Young May Moon," and insisting upon shaking hands with the "young boss," as he designated him over and over again.

CHAPTER II.

The summer's morning was bright and balmy, and Redmond, after a yeoman's breakfast—consisting of trout fried with bacon, fresh eggs, tea in which cream was pre-eminent—started out in the glorious sunlight which was irradiating hill and dale, mountain and valley. The forget-me-nots told their tale to the crystal pools, the graceful ferns languidly embraced the lichen-covered stones, an occasional cur, basking in the heat and glow, opened a lazy eye as Phil passed along the road, and compromised a bark with a prolonged yawn. The hawthorns threw their shadows across the path, and the "blossoming furze, unprofitably gay" sent forth that fresh, quaint and delicious perfume that tells us with speechless eloquence, that we are out in the bright green country, and away from the heat and turmoil and loathsomeness of the over-crowded human hive.

Having promised to join his newly found friends at Lough Dan, Phil took the steep and romantic road that leads to the lake direct from the village of Roundwood. Far away to the left in the summer, haze lay the picturesque village of Annamoe, and farther still the sweet sad valley of Glendalough, guarded by the giant Lug na Culligh, while the deep-tinted groves of Castle Kevin lent a delicious contrast to the purple heights of the heather-covered Derryhawn; on his right the grim, gray crags of Luggelaw, and, as he gained the crest of the hill, the blue waters of Lough Dan lay mirrored beneath him, reflecting the giant shadows of Carrig-na-Leena. The exquisite loveliness of the scene fell upon the young American like a dream or a perfume. It was refreshing yet almost intoxicating. He thought of the colour glories of the Hudson in the fall of the blood-reds and orange yellows and the wine hues of the autumn foliage, and they seared his mental vision when he came to contemplate the soft, cloudy green, the odor-laden atmosphere, pure yet filmy as a bridal veil, and the delicious completeness of the *corp d'œil*, so satisfying, soothing, and so enravishing.

Somehow or other he associated all this perfection with the fair young girl whose pale face and mantling blush still haunted his imagination like a sweet strain of music. These scenes were a suitable setting for her beauty. She would comprehend them, she would commune with nature in this wild secluded spot, so lonely and yet so lovely. As his ideas glided into this rosy channel, his reverie was suddenly disturbed by the sound of wheels, and close upon him came a basket phaeton attached to a diminutive pony. His heart gave one violent bound—the object of his immediate and gushing thoughts was the occupant of the vehicle. Would she pass without noticing him? There had been no introduction. He could expect no recognition, and yet—

Chance fills up many a gap in life, solves many riddles, and hastens many denouements.

The pony, evidently a wilful, over-petted, hand-fed little brute, took it into its stubborn head that a rest at this particular spot in the road would admirably suit his inclinations; and as he feared no whip, and, save a gentle chuck upon the reins and a solemn admonishment from his fair mistress, his whim could be indulged in with comparative impunity, he proceeded forthwith to carry his idea into execution, and stopped with a jerk right opposite where Phil Redmond stood.

"Do go on, Doaty!" exclaimed Miss O'Byrne, shaking the reins. "Do go on, there's a pet. You shall have a lump of sugar when we get to the stable."

Doaty shook his head and stolidly gazed at the lake beneath him.

"Permit me to try and persuade him," said Phil, stepping forward and lifting his hat, which, by the way, doubled up in his hand, clumsily concealing his face and utterly destroying the bow.

"Oh! thanks; I seemed destined to give you trouble sir."

This was a delicate recognition.

"I have to thank you for making me the most popular man at Roundwood," retorted Mr. Redmond. "I feel like a lord-lieutenant. I had quite a *levee* this morning."

"And your courtiers, instead of looking for place, were seeking for pence."

"A distinction without much difference."

"Except in the vicerey," she laughed.

Doaty was as good as gold—at least so thought one of the party—and manifested no intention of budging an inch.

"What a tiresome pony!" exclaimed Miss O'Byrne. "I shall have to beat him."

"Let me try and get him along." And Phil, taking hold of his shaggy main, lugged the unwilling Doaty along in the direction of the lake.

"This is really too bad, sir," remonstrated Miss O'Byrne. "I cannot tax you in this way."

"It is no tax I assure you. I have nothing on earth to do but to revel in the especial sunshine of this moment."

This was said with ever so slight an emphasis; nevertheless it bore a scarlet blossom in the rich blush which came whispering all over the young girl's charming pallor.

"You—you are a stranger here?"

"I am, and yet I ought not to be."

"This savors of a riddle."

"Very easily solved. My forefathers hunted these hills and fished that lake. My father was reckless, extravagant, and new men came into possession of the old acres. My father emigrated, and made a great deal of money in New York, and—"

"I have been in New York," interposed the young lady.

Here was a bridge for travel-thought. Here was a market for mutual mental wares.

"Did you like it?" he asked.

"Like!" she exclaimed, enthusiastically "who could dislike it? It is the most charming city, perhaps excepting Paris, that I have ever lived in. And how are Fifth Avenue and Broadway, and the ash-boxes?" she added with a ringing laugh.

Doaty made another stop, and no earthly inducement would stir him until he so willed it himself. His fair mistress relinquished the idea and the reins, and, stepping from the vehicle, clambered, with the assistance of Redmond, to a moss-grown bank, from which she pointed out some objects of special interest in the scenery.

"That is Billy Doyle's cottage at Sbhonnagh, down far in the valley by the edge of the lake. See the amber thatch glowing in the sunlight, and the red flag. That flag shows that poor Mr. Fenler is on the lake fishing."

"Who is poor Mr. Fenler?" asked Phil.

"He is the man who was a great merchant in Dublin, but who lost all his property, and his wife, and all his children. He saved as much from the wreck as enabled him to purchase one-half of that cottage—the slatted half—and to support himself. He came here seven years ago having made a vow never to leave the valley again."

"And has he kept it?"

"Religiously. He goes nowhere, and spends his whole time in fishing. Do you see that golden strand at the head of the lake?"

"Yes."

"Well, there is a legend about that which you should hear. Any old crone in the valley will do it ample justice."

"I should prefer to hear it from a fairy on the hill," said Redmond, gallantly.

"*Pas de compliments*, although yours was clearly French."

"You beat me at my own weapons," laughed Redmond. "But whose palatial residence is that right over in the cleft between these two hills?"

The fire lighted up the young girl's eye, the delicate nostril expanded, the rich, ripe lips quivered, as she proudly replied: "That is my home."

Her home—the nest in which she had been nurtured. What a precious flower in that gloomy valley! What a world of love and joy and beauty in that lone and sequestered spot!

"I envy you," murmured Phil. "The tranquil loveliness of your home is—" he was going to send the words from his heart to his lips, but luckily they encountered Prudence upon the road, and altered themselves to suit that cold, passionless, interfering busybody—"is—just as it ought to be. You have made no vows to leave this valley?" he added.

"No, but I have often thought it."

"Such a determination would be a calamity, Miss O'Byrne,"

"How do you know my name?" she quickly demanded.

"I asked the waiter after you had left."

"Now for an exchange," she laughed. "Let us trade. What is your name?"

"Philip Redmond, son of Redmond of Ballymacreedy."

"Why, that is Ballymacreedy, exclaimed the young girl, pointing to a fir-covered mountain, upon the side of which, as though perched on a shelf, stood a gaunt, uncompromising-looking, square-built

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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.

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mansion, all roof and windows. Phil Redmond's feelings, as he gazed on the home he had never known save by hearsay, were of a varied and conflicting nature. He had pictured it a feudal stronghold towering over an extensive lake such as America boasts of—a diminutive ocean—a battlemented castle, with keep and moat and drawbridge, ivy-grown in the interests of the picturesque and plated in the interests of modern sunlight.

"Good heavens!" he exclaimed involuntarily, "how unlike what I conceived it to be. What a cruel disappointment!"

So rudely were his ideas shattered, and so bitterly the pride of baronial halls mortified, that the poor fellow's heart felt quite crushed. Whether Miss O'Byrne saw this or whether Doaty saw it is not the question here; but *certainly*, that admirable little brute gave a loud neigh as a trumpet-call to Redmond's scattered senses, and evinced for the first moment during the preceding half-hour a desire to proceed upon his homeward journey.

"Papa does not visit, Mr. Redmond," said Miss O'Byrne, as she grasped the reins upon resuming her seat in the basket upon the wheels; "but I shall ask him to call upon you, when I may hope for something like a formal introduction. How half an hour flies upon the wings of *sans ceremonie*!" And with a delicious inclination of the head, half-saucy, half-dignified, and wholly *piquante*, she disappeared at the turn of the road leading into the valley.

"Heigho-h!" sighed Philip Redmond of Ballymaeedy.

(To be continued.)

INVERCARGILL CATHOLIC LITERARY SOCIETY.

THE usual weekly meeting of the above Society was held in the Boys' School, Liddell street, on Thursday, the 23rd ult. The chair was occupied by the president, Mr P. Reid. There was a fair attendance. Mr. R. Cowley and Mr. C. Decy were unanimously elected members, and the last named gentleman was initiated. After some routine business had been dealt with.

The programme intended for the evening was to be a Court Case, but owing to the plaintiff (Mr. Lawlor) not being present, the case could not be proceeded with. Nevertheless that being a failure, the programme that was got up and given during the evening was not a failure; but was, perhaps, one of the most enjoyable entertainments given at the meeting for some time previous. The first part consisted of an essay on "Good Reading," which was given by Mr. Gilfedder in a very able manner.

Mr. Gilfedder said: "You are all aware, no doubt, that reading is a subject of very much importance, as it is the great medium through which we hold communication with the outer world, and the means by which we obtain an acquaintance with matters which lie out of the sphere of our own direct observation. How unhappy must be the state and how superficial the knowledge of the man who cannot read, for his ideas must be limited to what little he can obtain from oral instruction, and from personal experience and observation; but happy is the lot of the man who can read all literature open to him—in fact, he has the key of all human knowledge in his possession. He can make himself acquainted with the researches of the historian the imaginations of the past, and the investigations and discoveries of the philosopher. It is undoubtedly a great acquisition to the mental faculties to be able to read, yet a grander gift to intellectual refinement is the ability to read well; and as society regards bad reading as a sign of inferior education, we should persistently endeavour to improve in this simple mechanical art. The chief characteristics of good reading are fluency, intelligence, and expressiveness. Fluency depends upon accuracy ease and distinctness combined; Intelligence upon a clear insight into the subject read; and expressiveness upon fluency and intelligence as well as upon intellectual refinement and sympathy with the author; and in order to secure these results we must read with due deliberation, with unaffected and natural tone and with distinct and forcible enunciation. It is a great folly indeed to endeavour to read too rapidly, as many people are inclined to do. A distinguished educationist says "Learn to read slow; all other graces will duly follow in their proper places." A good reader will regard the sense of what he is reading and pause and emphasize accordingly; by reading deliberately and pausing judiciously he is enabled to read for a longer time without fatigue, to give each word its proper pronunciation, and to keep sufficient breath in store for the emphatic words and aspirates when they occur; he is also able to let his eye run in advance of his voice, and thus he can better comprehend the meaning of what he is reading and be better prepared to grapple with difficult and jaw-breaking words when they appear. But he who reads too rapidly deprives himself of all these advantages. However, on he glides, regardless of laws, clause or pause until some polysyllabic teaser abruptly checks his headlong career, destroys the equilibrium of his equanimity, and blasts all his hopes of a reputation as a good reader. He quoted several instances in which most ludicrous blunders have been made on account of indistinct reading, and concluded by stating that whenever we hear a person read deliberately giving each word a distinct and correct pronunciation, with intellectual refinement, expressing sympathy with the author, with animated spirit and moderated voice, observing all the emphatic words and pausing judiciously at all the stops, and, finally, reading on with the same fluency and facility through difficult sentences as through the easy ones, we may fairly and rationally conclude that that person is a good reader.

Mr. Marlow in complimenting Mr. Gilfedder on the style of his paper, would concur with all the assertions contained in it, and thought that the members would be very much benefited by the essay. Mr. Cusack also congratulated the writer of the paper. In his opinion there was nothing contained in it that could be criticised; it was simply up to the standard of perfection.

Mr. Gilfedder received a hearty vote of thanks for his able composition.

The next part of the programme consisted of a debate.—"Is the Pledge necessary to the Cause of Temperance," was opened in the affirmative by Mr. Marlow, who gave a grand and fluent address in

its favour. He gave several instances of men who before taking the pledge had miserable homes, and whose children, he had seen to his own knowledge, to be shoeless, hatless, ragged, and neglected, and who were also strangers to the school, and by means of the pledge they had freehold sections now, and their children were respectable. He briefly referred to the benefits derived through the Rev. Father Hennebery during his mission throughout the Colony in that cause. He also spoke of the many attempts some men had made not to drink and failed, yet when these men took the pledge and had it to fall back on, they could keep sober, and strongly insisted that moderate drinkers should take the pledge to help on their weaker brethren. He (Mr. Marlow) was supported by Messrs W. J. McMillan, M. Gavin, B. Bradley, and M. O'Brien, while the negative side was supported by Mr. D. Brady, who gave a lengthy and earnest address, which perhaps could not be more elaborate had the subject been premeditated and which gained the appreciation of the majority of the members on being put by one vote and was supported by M. P. Mulligan, N. Gilfedder, J. Cusack, and J. McIntyre, several of the members who voted for the negative, did not vote conscientiously, but owing to the arguments brought forward in favour of its negation, being stronger than those produced by the affirmative, consequently they voted for the negative side.

As these two foregoing subjects did not fully occupy the time of the meeting, Mr. Gilfedder contributed a recitation, "Bingen on the Rhine," and considering this was his first attempt at the meeting he was very successful. He was followed by Mr. Cusack, who gave a reading from Irish History in his usual excellent style. Mr. Marlow rendered, "Somebody's Mother," and though a little nervous, owing to its being his first attempt, he succeeded in giving the recitation a fair interpretation; he moderates his voice to perfection almost. Mr. P. Reid gave the last item, a recitation, the "Power of the Sword" by T. D. Sullivan. It is not necessary for me to comment on that gentleman's abilities as an elocutionist, as he is an experienced elocutionist. He will not feel flattered by my notice of the fact, that he is quite a treat at the meetings of the Society, and no matter what the recitation may be that he undertakes to render, he is quite a master of it.

The programme for the next meeting will be a debate on "are Chinese detrimental to the prosperity of the Colony." Mr. Marlow and Mr. J. Crowley will support the negative side, while Mr. Cusack and Mr. O'Brien will support the affirmative side.

The meeting was closed in the usual form.

THE DIALECT PLAGUE.

JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS, author of the delightful "Uncle Remus" stories, has protested against the stream of rubbish printed in papers and magazines as "dialect" prose and poetry, by writers who think that bad spelling and worse grammar make up for the total lack of wit, humour and naturalness. Many besides Mr. Harris have groaned under the affliction of the ignoramus, on the stage or in print, who, while unable to write or speak a sentence of decent English, fancy themselves able to "take off" the lingual lapses of other uneducated people.

There are yet others who think, like Mrs. Plornish "Little Dorritt," that broken English is a sort of tongue in itself, a *lingua franca* which all "foreigners" should understand in common. An educated man, and a Bostonian, recently applied to the Pilot Office for a point of information on Irish punctuation. To explain the purport of his question he showed a poem in the customary broken-English attempt at brogue, which he honestly believed to be the oral and written language of the Irish people!

As a matter of fact, it requires, genius, and genius of a high order, to reproduce any dialect. In addition to genius there must be sympathy. The writer who aims to ridicule is certain to overshoot his mark. Thackeray came nearest of any Englishman to catching the subtleties of the Irish speech, and anybody who has studied his *borgue* will readily see how much truer to nature it is where he only indulges in good-natured banter or affectionate humour than where he is actuated by national prejudice and hatred. In trying to ridicule O'Connell and the men of 1848 he loses the good temper, and consequently the artistic fidelity which he brought to the creation of his imaginary Irish heroes and heroines.

Where Thackeray failed, the more generous-souled American, George W. Cable, succeeds. The latter easily leads all writers in the English language in his wonderful versatility of dialect. His Irish is almost, if not quite, perfect. The same may be said of his Creole French. He is equally at home in German and Italian dialect, and the finely-shaded *patois* of the West Indian natives.

The reason is simple. Mr Cable has not only great genius but also great powers of observation and a sweet human sympathy which saves his unconscious subjects from absurdity. It delights him to follow in its finest shade the jargonising freaks of Creole, Irish or Dutch mispronunciation. To reproduce or parody it for the purpose of ridicule would revolt him as much as the mockery of a personal infirmity.

Jefferson's "Rip Van Winkle" and Boucicault's "Shaughraun" ought to drive forever from the stage the hideous monstrosities that have passed for "Dutchmen" and "Irishmen." So the perfect dialect of Cable if it do not find successful imitators, may at least succeed in abolishing the dreary and weary race of literary "nigger minstrels."—*Pilot*.

At a meeting of the Corporation of the City of Cork, the Nationalist members demanded to know of the Mayor why he dared to invite the Duke of Edinburgh to visit the city. The Mayor gave them no answer. The Nationals stated that the Mayor had misrepresented the feelings of the citizens of Cork in extending an invitation to the Duke of Edinburgh to visit the city. Great confusion ensued, and the Mayor, together with the Conservative members of the board withdrew. The National members then elected Alderman Madden as chairman, and several speeches were delivered denunciation of the course of the Mayor.

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

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SURGEON DENTIST,

No charge for advice.

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STOVES, STOVES, STOVES.

JUST LANDED,
from New York, a Large Assortment of
AMERICAN COOKING STOVES,

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Also,

A FEW SLIGHTLY DAMAGED,
Cheap.

WILKINSON AND KEDDIE,
Ironmongers and Importers,
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SIR GEORGE BOWEN, K.U.M.G.

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TRUNK AND PORTMANTEAU
MANUFACTURER.
Sample Cases, Travelling trunks, and ladies' Bags.
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(Next Morris, Photographer).
Trunks, Portmanteaus, and bags of all kinds Repaired.

LOOK, WHO WOULD HAVE
THOUGHT IT!

J. A. ALLEN
wishes his friends and fellow-citizens to know that he started business on his own account, under the style of

J. A. ALLEN AND CO.,

AERATED WATER AND CORDIAL
MANUFACTURERS,

MACLAGGAN STREET.

Nothing but first-class goods turned out
An early inspection will oblige.

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AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS;
KING STREET,
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KILGOUR & Co., having purchased the entire plant of Messrs. Carew and Co.'s Aerated Water business, are prepared to execute all orders, either town or country, with despatch.

Cordials and Liqueurs of the finest quality.

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Wines Beers, and Spirits of the best quality.

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Repairs effected.

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SOUTHEND FOUNDRY, CRAWFORD STREET,
DUNEDIN.

KINCAID, M'QUEEN & CO.
VULCAN FOUNDRY,
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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.

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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.

THE HOPE OF IRELAND.

WE (*Pilot*) take the following eloquent extract from the letter of Mr. Alexander Sullivan, ex-President of the Irish National League, which was read at Chickering Hall, New York, on the occasion of the Farewell Reception to Messrs. Sexton and Redmond, August 28:—

It is impossible to restrain a frank expression of the solace the Irish people feel in contemplating in the presence of these, our accomplished brothers, the change which has taken place in the relations of the children of Ireland to their captive but glorious mother. Moore was compelled to leave his native land to obtain admission into literature. Goldsmith wandered abroad, lost for ever to his country. Deprived of her Parliament, the brush of Maclise embellishes the Parliament of her tormentor. But a new age is upon us; what was the shame of the coward or the cruel necessity of landlord-made poverty, has become the glory of a race (applause). That they are Irish is the boast and the challenge of these representatives of Ireland in an alien Parliament. Their genius is dedicated to her chains; their aspirations are their mother's hopes; their ambition is Ireland's liberty (prolonged cheers). A Sheridan and a Burke may gem a British diadem; but in the history of pure and splendid modern eloquence the Irish Parliamentary Party have placed two Irishmen who would scorn to be designated British—A. M. Sullivan and Thomas Sexton (cheers and applause). How diverse the gifts, how Irish the pride of the colleagues they have had in that body. A Healy presses the thorn incessantly in the side of despotism (applause). A McCarthy unmasks the Tory Premier to reveal an impostor in statesmanship and a tyrant in a charlatan. Ireland's greatest journalist, Edmund Dwyer Gray, defiantly exposes the inconsistency of a Liberal Premier who defines liberty of the Press on the principles of George Wilkes in England and in Ireland regulates it by the code of a Cromwell and the conscience of a Scroggs (great cheering). William O'Brien (applause) compels even England to avert her face from the morals of the deputies of her Crown in Ireland. For T. D. Sullivan (applause), who has so finely written the ballads of his country, let us wish nothing so much as that he shall live to take a hand in writing her laws. These are only a few—for I must be brief—of the Irishmen who have made Ireland admired, hated and feared in a hostile Parliament, because they will be Irish and will not be British. Let us exert every effort so to augment their numbers that they will not be tolerated after the next general election; and when the moment of their triumphant expulsion comes, we may safely assume that neither of Lords nor Commons will they ask "compensation for disturbance" (laughter and applause in which Mr. Sexton joined). One name remains to be added to this parliamentary list for the unique reason that he never sat in Parliament. Elected for Meath, he was refused the seat, having been already advanced to the highest dignity known in the British Empire. He was an Irish felon. The weary years of imprisonment of Michael Davitt (loud cheers), although they modified his views on economic questions, have safely guarded for him, as if they were his prison walls, the affection of the Irish race.

It should be remembered that the first men who taught the world the self-respect of the Irish race were men of action. It was the soldiers who, compelled by overwhelming numbers to choose exile or slavery, went forth in tens of thousands and became free and stainless subjects of European flags. But wherever they fought and fell, their valour was inspired by Irish pride, their national emblem was borne above their clashing arms; their victories were won with mad cries of onset in their Gaelic tongue (cheers). They gave their lives for France, for Spain, for Austria, for Portugal; but their blood was Irish blood, and into their graves sank Irish hearts. It was these men who first taught the world the self-respect of the Irish race; and no man of that blood is now ashamed to acknowledge it unless in his veins it has been disgraced (good). The Irish exiles who, according to an official British report, constituted more than half of the American Revolutionary army; the fiery Irish who fought with their Irish Jackson (applause) in 1812; the distinguished officers and dauntless men who shared the perils of the deplorable civil conflict, were truer Americans because they were true Irishmen. The never-defeated soldier who is the head of our army has not hesitated publicly to record his detestation of the power that so long has blighted the motherland of his people; and which, after being twice driven from American soil, sought a third time to destroy the Republic. Is Phil Sheridan a less true American because he boasts of Irish blood (loud cheers).

Happily, in a great nation like ours—a vast composite of all races, all unchangeably devoted to the Republic—all retain their love for the sources whence they sprang. All recall in tender fancy the landscape, the traditions, the songs, the firesides, of their motherland. The only man in the United States who can truthfully affirm that he is free from these foreign associations and sympathies—that he is neither German, nor French, nor Irish—that he is simply an American—is the North American Indian (great laughter and applause). Whatever is best in all racial traits, survives, blends, and develops into the noblest national American character. Whatever is the effect of despotism, is transitory and perishes under the American amalgam (cheers). Tell our brothers, Sexton and Redmond, that we shall adhere to the precept and example of our fathers, and render to the Government and institutions of the United States our first allegiance, and bid them say, beyond the sea, that our love for our motherland shall be animated until she, too, is free.

On Sunday last, 15,000 persons in Dublin attended the funeral of Mr. Denis Duggan, an Irish patriot, who had suffered for his country. Mr. Duggan was one of the '66 men" who were transported to Western Australia in the convict ship *Hongoumont*. He was a quiet, brave man, well educated and able. He had been a school-teacher before his arrest. Ireland tenderly mourns the loss of the sons who were true to her in the trial. Their gravestones are the landmarks of the national cause and the tablets that speak to the young generation.—*Pilot*, Sept. 20.

NAILING THE LIE.

(Dublin *Freeman*, September 13.)

THE Dublin correspondence of the London *Times* reached a point on Tuesday at which some formal protest against the misrepresentation and scurrility of that journal when dealing with Irish affairs is absolutely necessitated. The Dublin correspondent outherods himself (and everybody knowing his Press connection and political proclivities will understand the full meaning of that statement) in the opening sentence of his letter appearing in the *Times* of Tuesday. "The organisation of crime and outrage," writes the editor of the *Daily Express*—for he is by common repute the Dublin correspondent of the London *Times*—"is proceeding with more rapid strides in the provinces under the auspices of the National League, and with the benediction of the spiritual guides of the people." We need hardly say that there is not a single item from the accounts of current events to justify this bigoted libel. The editor and correspondent, who we presume is the author of the statement, has the advantage amongst correspondents of being permitted by the present management of the *Times* to send them a hash or *rechauffe* of his Orange articles in the *Express*, in lieu of the news of this day. The result is that, so far as the *Times* is concerned, its Irish news is really worth nothing, because it is anticipated by all the other papers. When we look down the correspondence which has attracted our attention by its excessive virulence, we find the first paragraph of news beginning "Last week." To illustrate how little even the writer of this correspondence feels himself justified by actual facts in his comment, the slanderous opening sentence of which we have quoted, we have only to extract the second and third sentences. "There is still," he writes, "a comparatively settled aspect of affairs. Peace and order generally prevail, and the public mind is seldom shocked by brutal acts of intimidation and revenge which remind the country of the terrible ordeal it passed through two years ago." Then he reverts to the maligning. "The machinery of mischief," he says, as it were in excuse for his unfounded diatribes, and for the absence of outrage, "is not yet in working order. Several of the party have to be fitted," he adds, and meanwhile "the process of getting up steam is going on steadily." "Ministers of religion," he continues "who might be expected to teach the highest lessons of morality and to point out the danger which is incurred by a reckless disregard of authority, countenance and commend their acts of fraud and violence." Mark ye, "their acts of fraud and violence"! What and where and whose are the acts of fraud and violence? We have instanced Dr. Patton in the beginning of this letter, upon which we are forced by its own blind virulence to comment thus, saying that "peace and order generally prevail." What more, if so much, could he say of England or Scotland? They are at this moment the theatre of an agitation, of which the Prime Minister is the head, and of which the Chief Secretary for Ireland is first lieutenant. Yet, no English provincial correspondent of the *Times* dares to despatch to his paper a message regarding the agitation against the Lords, saying that "the machinery of mischief is not yet in working order." What would be the journalistic fate of the London *Times* correspondent in England or Scotland who telegraphed of the parsons that they were "countenancing and commending acts of fraud and violence?" Let Dr. Patton ransack the files for evidence of his charge against the priesthood of Ireland, and again we say after his search he will have to fall back upon his imagination for his facts and supply to his journal stage Orange thunder for forked-lightning reality. Of course we can do no more than brand Dr. Patton's emanation as a libel on the priesthood and the whole country. Unfortunately the readers of the *Times* get the libel first, and the truth always lags a day or so behind, if the trouble ever be taken to give it to the English public at all. Thus are the chances of an honourable understanding between the peoples who ought to be allies and friends on equal terms undermined and prevented by base prejudice on the part of men who have plenty of opportunity of knowing and doing better; and thus, for whatever filthy motive, a real unity of feeling between the people of England and Ireland is rendered impossible by Whigs and Tories of the old school who, like dying wasps, put forth all their poison with their last sting.

On board one of the vessels of the Channel Fleet which has been steaming round the coast of Ireland, and which recently visited us in Dublin Bay, there is some one, presumably an officer, who writes a correspondence for an English paper, and who takes care to display in it a great amount of anti-Irish bigotry and spleen. Writing from Kingstown, and describing the visit of the fleet to some of the Northern ports, this person remarks that that part of the country may be called "Protestant Ireland"; he says it presented a great contrast to the parts of the South and West which they had visited, the people being industrious and thrifty, their cottages neat, and their children clean. "The places we have been sent to before coming here," he says, "are quite devoid of standing crops—cereals. They do not seem to have an idea beyond a potato field there; they plant the potatoes and sit on the wall and beg until it is time to dig them up." The despicable slanderer who wrote these words knew nothing of the condition, circumstances, or habits of the people he was traducing. The poor people in the West who own little patches of land that will only grow potatoes, instead of sitting down and begging while their crops are in the ground, go in quest of work to England and Scotland, and when they bring home the fruits of their hard labour the landlord takes the greater part from them under the name of rent. They would be very glad to attend to snug farms and cosy cottages if they were allowed to possess anything of the kind. We think the Catholic officers and men on board the Channel Squadron ought to endeavour to find out this calumniator of their countrymen and their religion. They might, perhaps, discover some way of enlightening him on Irish affairs. Rear-Admiral Whyte is, we believe, a Catholic and an Irishman; we wonder if he likes to read such accounts of his co-religionists and countrymen as that supplied to the Press by, perhaps, some member of his own ship's company.—*Nation*, Sept. 6.

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

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For further particulars apply to the
REV. MOTHER SUPERIOR.

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Producing the Voice on the latest Scientific Principles—in

Private and Class lessons.

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

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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.
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A FEW VACANCIES FOR BOARDERS.

The Terms are:

Board and Tuition	£36 per Annum.
Bedding and Washing	5 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.

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SOLICITORS,

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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, Foulies, Costume Cloth,
French Merinos, Pompadours, Galateas, Sateens, French Cambrics
etc., etc. Novelties in Fancy Goods. Novelties in Millinery. No-
velties 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.

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The Cash Draper,
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ROSS & McNEILL,

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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
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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
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Have the pleasure to notify that they have suc-
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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,
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B R O W N E W I N G A D C O.
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pence per yard.

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White Shirts,	} M E A S U R E
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Sleeping Suits,	} P A T T E R N
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Collars and Cuffs,	
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YOUTHS' WEAR, and can be purchased by the Public
at all their 23 BRANCHES, FROM INVERCARGILL
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M E R C E R Y,

H A T S, A N D

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D U N E D I N B R A N C H—

C O R N E R O F O C T A G O N, P R I N C E S S T R E E T

News of the Week.

FRIDAY.

By the mail steamer (says the *N.Z. Freeman's Journal*) a young Auckland came back to the shores of his native land, after an absence of eight or nine years. We allude to the Rev. Father William Mahoney third son of Mr. E. Mahoney, architect, of Ponsonby. Father Mahoney was accompanied by Mr. Thomas Mahoney, his elder brother, who has been on a holiday tour in the old country. The rev. gentleman was met on his arrival by his father and a number of friends, among whom we noticed Mr. P. Darby. Our readers will remember that a son of Mr. Darby's went home with Father Mahoney with the intention of joining the priesthood, but after a year's study, changed his mind and entered the medical profession. We understand he is practising in the North of Ireland, and is likely to make a name in his profession worthy of an Auckland. Father Mahoney studied at Orcutt College, and after completing his studies there, was ordained priest about six months ago, by the Right Rev. Bishop of Ilesly, who presides over the flock of the diocese of Birmingham. Father Mahoney is the second Auckland who has entered the priesthood. Father O'Reilly, the genial and energetic pastor of the Thames, being the first. At 10 o'clock on Sunday, Father Mahoney celebrated his first Mass in Auckland, at the Conventual Church, at St. Mary's, Ponsonby. There was a large congregation present to hear Mass and receive his blessing. The Rev. Father delivered a short and impressive address, which was attentively listened to by the faithful. After Mass all went round to bid him welcome, and to renew his acquaintance.

A practice of interfering with the politics of the country from the pulpit appears to be springing up in the colony (says the *Wellington Post*). Only a week or two ago we heard of the Rev. Mr. Reid's denunciation of the Kawhia trip, taken by members of the House, because the trip extended over a Sunday. Last evening the Rev. Mr. Coffey, at St. Mark's, also referred to the small sympathy members of the present Parliament evidently felt for the proper observance of the Sabbath, and sought strongly to impress his hearers with the enormity of voting for such men at the elections. The rev. gentleman was also pleased to allude to the sympathy given by "paraphrase writers" of the Press to the legislators referred to upon the occasion of Mr. Reid's denunciation of them, which sympathy he, of course, thought very much misplaced.

In the House of Representatives yesterday the Hon. Sir J. Vogel moved that the House go into committee to consider the following resolution:—"That the difficulties surrounding the railways constructed under the District Railways Act, and the hardships to which the ratepayers are subjected in connection therewith, are such that this House considers the Government should seize a favourable opportunity to enter into agreements to acquire the said lines by lease and purchase, such agreements to be subject to the ratification of Parliament, and to contain a provision that until Parliament has had an opportunity of giving such ratification, all proceedings against ratepayers shall be stopped." Major Atkinson suggested that the Government should make a statement before going into Committee on a matter of such importance. The Hon. Sir J. Vogel understood the House was going into Committee for the purpose of debating the Resolution. The motion was agreed to. After some discussion and several amendments, the Hon. Mr. Stout moved the following:—"That the Government be requested to come to the best arrangement they can with the district railway companies, with the view of the acquisition of the lines by the Colony, such arrangement being subject to the ratification of Parliament." The amendment was put, and carried on a division.—Ayes, 49; noes, 24.

The Wellington correspondent of the *Lyttelton Times* writes as follows:—"Great interest is being taken, both inside the House and outside, in Wahanui's appearance at the bar of the House. He is a pleasant, intelligent as well as dignified old party, and in a sort of way makes an impression upon all who happen to be brought into contact with him. Like all other Natives when they have business on hand, he is not very communicative, and, moreover is inclined to talk in somewhat puzzling metaphor. In conversation this morning he politely evaded telling me what line he was going to take when at the bar of the House. He admitted that he had scarcely read through the new Bill. All the same he had caught sight, as he put it, "of its great teeth and tail with a big sting in it," so that apparently Mr. Ballance's measure does not altogether please him. From what he afterwards said, I feel inclined to look for a general setting forth of the desires of the King country Natives and their grievances. Perhaps he will even ask for "Home Rule," as his colleagues Tawhiao and Major Te Wheoro have been practically doing from Lord Derby. It is a thousand pities Wahanui did not accompany them. What he might not have accomplished with the aid of a few enthusiastic ladies I should be afraid to say, for "really, you know, he is such a very nice old gentleman."

A project is on foot (says the *Cromwell Argus*) to erect a gold-mining dredge on the Kawarau River, and a meeting of those willing to form a company with this object is convened to be held to-morrow afternoon. The promoters have already met with liberal promises of support, and there is no doubt the affair will eventuate in success. We believe it is intended to build the dredge at the Gorge, and thence work down the river. Persons of lengthened experience in river mining are sanguine that the venture will prove a most profitable one, and the results of dredging at Alexandra, and in the vicinity of Beaumont, afford strong grounds for anticipating excellent returns on the Kawarau. Mr. Andrew Dalziel, one of the most experienced dredgers in Otago, is one of the promoters, and this fact of itself will, no doubt, give confidence to investors. We hope to see the movement meet with hearty support, as success in the present instance will certainly lead to the putting of other machines on the Kawarau and Clutha rivers, and in all probability bring about a much-needed revival in mining enterprise.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday the Hon. Evelyn Ashley, Under-secretary for the Colonies, replying to questions, stated that General Smythe, commander of the British forces in South Africa, had been instructed to refuse to recognise the claim of the Transvaal Government to protect Montsioa, the paramount chief of Bechuanaaland, a territory over which British authority is to be restored. England intends to punish the murderers of Bethell, and to expel all marauders.

In the elections of deputies to the German Reichstag, just concluded, the Liberals have lost, while the Socialists have gained ground.

Late intelligence from Touquin shows that the French troops are suffering severely from the effects of the climate. A large proportion of men are unfit to take the field, and the number on the sick list is rapidly increasing.

The Agents-general are urging Lord Darby to press the French Government for the exclusion of recidivists from New Caledonia.

Five new peers have been created.

Smallpox is raging at Merawa, a town a short distance below the fourth cataract of the Nile.

SATURDAY.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, replying to Mr. Pyke, as to whether it is the intention of the Government to place a sum on the Supplementary Estimates for the formation of the Crookston section of the Waipahi-Boxburgh railway line the Hon. Mr. Richardson said it would not be necessary to place a sum on the Estimates for the purpose.—Replying to Mr. G. F. Richardson, as to whether Government will, during the recess, cause a preliminary survey to be made of the Seaward Bush railway-line from Oteramika to Mataura, and thence to its ultimate junction with the Catlin's River railway, and a report to be prepared for the information of this House of the extent and character of the agricultural and forest lands which will be rendered accessible by the line, the Hon. Mr. Richardson said he was not prepared to give the promise required.—Replying to Mr. Duncan, as to whether the Government will, during the recess, cause a survey to be made of the line of railway up the Waitaki to the lake country, and a report of the quality and quantity of the land to be settled upon on each side of such route, and whether the same facilities would be extended to a company to form such a line as are now given to the East and West Coast Railway Company the Hon. Mr. Richardson said the Department would not be able to prepare the information required. If a flying survey would be sufficient, Government would not object to it. Replying to Mr. O'Connor, as to whether the Government will have the site for the bridge over the Buller, at Lyell, selected and specifications prepared before next session, the Hon. Mr. Richardson promised to comply with the request.—The Hon. Sir J. Vogel moved the second reading of the Consolidated Stock Bill. He said the object of the Bill was explained in the Financial Statement. The bill had been framed to give immediate relief to the Consolidated Revenue. The motion for the second reading was put, and carried on a division—ayes, 48; noes, 15.

The passage of the Harbour Bill was celebrated at Westport by general rejoicing yesterday. The streets were lined with bunting, and congratulatory telegrams were sent to the members for the district by all the local bodies.

At the first annual meeting of the Auckland Apple Farm Company no dividend was declared. A balance of £1256 was carried forward. The report was encouraging. 47,000 trees were planted last year, and are strong and healthy. Messrs. Billington, Peacock (M.H.R.), and Connell were re-elected directors.

A banquet by Pressman and others is to be given to Mr. Thomas Bracken, at Auckland, on Monday.

The East and West Coast Railway Bill (says the *Lyttelton Times*) has run the gauntlet of both Houses, and is now out of purgatory. That it should have escaped with a whole skin was not to be expected; neither men nor measures can well do that after running the gauntlet. The Bill had to face heavy blows, and did receive one or two severe stripes. Nevertheless it is still to all intents and purposes the same as which was introduced by the Government into the Lower House. With one exception, its essential parts have come out of the ordeal intact. The exception is clause 5. The question asked is—Is this excision likely to damn the whole scheme in the eyes of English capitalists. On the whole we think not, and we say this advisedly, despite the words of warning used by the Premier at the final consideration of the Bill in the Lower House. When the Company has finished the construction of the line, we trust that it will find something better to do with it than to hand it over to the Government to be worked by the Colony. For reasons which have repeatedly been urged in these columns, we believe that the paying capabilities of a West Coast Railway have been greatly under-rated. It is not a little curious that the Upper House, whose treatment of the Bill was so dreaded, really did more good than harm to the measure. It is true the Lords struck out clause 5, but they also restored the much more necessary freedom of choice of route. There is plenty of time for the Colony to reconsider the rejection of the arrangement for the taking over and working of the railway when made by the Government. The line can be made without any such proviso. But it is possible that the restriction of the route to Arthur's Pass might have killed the whole scheme. At any rate, as we pointed out in a former article, it was a device to bring about that result. There are those who state that the amount of available land contiguous to the Lewis Pass route is double proportionately to the amount to be secured in the Arthur's Pass country. The distance to be traversed in the one case is so very little longer than the other—eleven miles is the excess—that it will not weigh with the public much on the score of convenience. The choice is exactly one of those things which the constructors should be left to make; luckily, this is to be done.

The debate on the Address-in-Reply to the Speech from the Throne was continued in the House of Commons on Wednesday night, when Lord Randolph Churchill moved an amendment censuring Mr. Chamberlain for his action in connection with the riots that occurred

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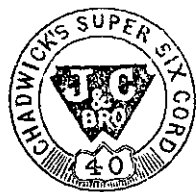
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at Birmingham on the 14th inst. A long and animated debate ensued, and resulted in the rejection of the amendment by a majority of 36 votes.

A battalion of the Royal Irish Regiment, the first battalion of the Royal West Kent Regiment, and the first battalion of the Gordon Highlanders will ascend the Nile next week for Khartoum.

MONDAY.

In the House of Representatives yesterday the motion was put that Wahanui be heard at the bar of the House, and agreed to. Wahanui then entered the chamber and addressed the House. He said it was his great desire to speak on behalf of his people that brought him before the House. These were the two objects for which he was there: the first was in order to explain his sentiments; the second, that he might look on the works done in the House. The first subject on which he wished to speak concerned the ancestral lands of himself and his people; the second, the action of the Native Land Committee with respect to those lands. No white man's foot had yet trod upon those lands, and no European had any authority over them. He would ask the House to devise a law for administering those lands. The late Native Minister had told him that his ideas on the subject were good. He had seen the proposed Native Lands Settlement Bill. He found it had great sharks' teeth from the head to the mouth. There was also a sting in its tail. He hoped the House would consider his words. Let not the House be carried away with the desire to obtain land, but let them do what was just and right. Since he had seen the bill he asked whether the Minister would allow him to amend certain provisions. At present there was no embarrassment with regard to his land, but he was actuated by fear. The recent visit of Tawhiao to England was in reference to the disposal of his land by the House. He (Wahanui) therefore asked the House to pass just laws with regard to his land. He also hoped the House would carry out the laws of that great lady who lives in England—he meant the Queen. He hoped some of the clauses in the bill would not be carried, as they appeared to be framed without due consideration. He wanted the authority over his lands to be vested in their own committees. Another request he had to make was that the sale of spirits to Natives should be stopped, as it was a great evil. He only desired to add that he hoped the House would pass just laws affecting him and his people.—The Hon. Mr. Ballance moved the second reading of the Native Lands Settlement Bill. The motion was carried.—The Hon. Sir J. Vogel moved the second reading of the Property Tax Bill. As hon. members were aware, the bill had to be renewed from year to year. The bill simply proposed to reduce the tax by one-half. Major Atkinson protested against the reduction of the tax, as it would be in the interests of a certain class. Under ordinary circumstances he should have been glad to congratulate the House, but he could not do so in the present case. Mr. Montgomery was sorry he could not support the bill. He thought it was a very wrong principle to meet our liabilities by further borrowing. He would ask the Treasurer whether he was doing a wise thing to let it go forth to the world that he could not meet their liabilities without borrowing money to do it, and at the same time they were going to reduce taxation. The principle was vicious, and should not be tolerated. Sir G. Gray said he should vote against the bill. If the Treasurer wished to reduce taxation he should have taken it off the necessities of life. It was taking the tax off the wrong people, and the principle was unsound. Mr. Rolleston would vote against the bill. He said they had had a marvellous financial speech during the session, and their engagements were proposed to be met by a series of finessing of a character that was not at all encouraging. They had begun the year with a deficiency of £160,000, and yet they were told by the Minister of Public Works that he would so conduct his department as to leave a large surplus. He intended voting against every financial measure of the present Government. Mr. Macandrew thought the Government did not go far enough. He should like to see the whole of the tax taken off. He differed altogether from those who asserted that the reduction of the tax relieved the rich. He had no objection to borrowing to any amount if they could keep it within the Colony. The House divided on the second reading of the bill—ayes, 40; noes, 21.

Mrs. Maurice Kelly, of Wade, Auckland, who arrived in this Colony in 1841, is dead. Her husband is in his 97th year.

The *Dunstan Times* has the following:—On the Old Man Range, Steele and Co. are pushing on with their water race from the Gorge Creek when the weather permits. Mr. Kemp has extended his water race to White Spur, and has now water available for hire. The reef in White's tunnel was slightly pinched last week, and is hardly so thick as formerly. Mervyn and Gavan have let a contract to drive 200ft; the price is stated at 11s 6d per foot, the claim owners to find the necessary timber. Most of the other claims on the Range will start work next month, so that the Range will be pretty busy during the summer. The Great Western Company at Butcher's Gully Saddle have got some payable stone at the depth of about 8 feet. They are at present idle waiting for timber. The reef they have struck is at present about 18 inches thick; it is well defined and running through solid country.

The rumours which have been in circulation regarding Earl Granville's attempt to mediate between France and China are daily gaining ground, but have not yet received any official confirmation.

A serious outbreak of cholera has occurred at Nantes, and 15 fatal cases are reported.

Intelligence to hand from Wady Halfa states that the Canadians have arrived there, and are now passing 50 boats daily over the second cataract, and the troops are proceeding up the Nile with the utmost despatch. Telegrams have been received from Sir E. W. Wilson, head of the Intelligence Department, attached to Lord Wolseley's staff, stating that he has received a report which he believes to be true, to the effect that the Mahdi's forces attacked General Gordon opposite Khartoum, and were repulsed with heavy loss.

The Chinese are massing large bodies of troops at Shanghai and Pekin, with a view to the prosecution of active hostilities against the French.

The Blackstone Hill correspondent of the *Mount Ida Chronicle*, writes as follows:—A rush, on a small scale, took place a few days ago to the old diggings at German Hill, about 16 miles down Ida Valley. It appears there is a large extent of excellent sluicing ground there, but no water is available. A few parties have set in to tunnel the ground, which consists of quartz wash covered with immense boulders of conglomerate, or "clinkers," as they are commonly called, and which were left as "bottom" in the early days. There are very extensive deposits of this nature all over the district which will doubtless be brought under the operations of the miner eventually—that is, if the settlers, in purchasing land, do not block the only outlet for tailings, a consummation which is gradually being achieved, I am sorry to remark. When the water-supply is set free in one place by the exhaustion of the alluvial drifts, it can be taken to another, and the hidden wealth of the otherwise useless country extracted. Government by this time ought to be aware of this fact, and, in surveying lands for settlement near auriferous ground, should set aside areas for tailings and tail-races. The miners cannot always be on the alert to prevent improper or injudicious alienation.

In reference to the subject of breeding that delicious fresh-water fish, the perch, Mr. Smart, of Sydenham, supplies us (*Lyttelton Times*) with some interesting information. About two and a half years ago he placed in his fishpond—a sheet of water of four acres—thirty-six perch. They have increased and multiplied in a wonderful way, Mr. Smart being now able to number his stock by thousands. They grow rapidly, afford good sport with the rod and line, and prove to be perfect for the table. Probably the marked success of this experiment is due to the fact that the fish were placed in still water instead of a running stream. The pond, it may be added, contains a goodly number of trout.

A naval artillery company has been formed at Oamaru, and so many applications were received for enrolment that the majority of the corps had to be balloted for. Over 150 applications were received. Mr. D. N. Robinson, of the New Zealand Shipping Company, has been elected captain.

Parleying in connection with Pacific affairs is awaiting replies from Sydney on the subject.

TUESDAY.

A curious little incident reaches us (*Post*) from Gore Bay, the scene of the wreck of the *Lastingham*. A few days ago Messrs. Jenkins and France paid a visit to the wreck. While Mr. France was on the cliff over the spot where the vessel lies, he heard the faint mew of a cat. At first he could not see any animal likely to be responsible for the familiar sound, but on his calling "Puss, puss," a large grey, hungry-looking cat came running towards him. It is very tame, and from the way it "chums" up to everyone divers are of opinion that it must be the *Lastingham's* "fo'klsle cat." There is a general desire to take possession of the newly discovered memento of the catastrophe—we assure our readers no pun was intended—but Mr. France considers he has a preferential claim unless the company can establish a better right. Should they think of doing so, it will be interesting to see under what category they will claim the animal, whether as cargo, ship's stores, fittings, or live stock.

A most successful members' ball was given in the main corridor of Parliament Buildings yesterday evening. Over 600 invitations were issued. Amongst those present were his Excellency the Governor, Miss Jervois, and Major Cautley. There were nearly all the members of both Houses of Parliament present, and a large number of leading citizens. The ball was one of the best given in Wellington for some time past.

The hop gradens at Mr. Tanner's Riverslea estate are beginning to look green (says the Hastings correspondent of the *Napier telegraph*) and the children of the district are already looking forward to the hop-picking. This industry promises before long to become one of great importance to the district. Mr. Tanner (who never does things by halves) was so satisfied with his last year's experience in this line this year greatly enlarged his plantation and has now 33 acres in hops, last year had 10½ acres, which Mr. Whibley (to whom I am indebted for my information) informs me paid over thirty per cent. on the outlay. This year 22½ acres more been planted. There are 16½ acres planted with Kent goldings, 9½ with golden grape, 4½ with late Bumfords, 1 with Colgate's late sort, 1 with Whibley's early goldings, and ½ acre with Hinham's early Jones. The different sorts are planted so that they will not all be fit for picking at the same time, but come on in rotation. There are 30,000 hills, and no less than 42,000 poles are in use. The laying out of the ground, planting sets, preparing poles, &c., has given employment to a large number of persons, and necessitated a large expenditure of money. I am sure all will be glad to hear of it turning out a big success, and returning a handsome percentage on the outlay.

The *Coromandel Mail* says:—Things are looking decidedly better in this mine (*Kapauga*). Some very nice specimens have been got in the stopes, and there is every probability that more will be got now, as they are working below the old shots of gold which formerly turned out so well. The manager has also made a very important discovery lately in iron pyrites. He finds that patches occur through the reefs, some 50 pounds tested having yielded over 5 ounces of gold. Large quantities of this mineral have been thrown away at various times, for although gold was known to exist in it the cost of extraction was found to be too great. Captain Argall has extracted the gold by a different process, which will leave a margin of profit.

A disastrous panic took place at the Star Theatre, Glasgow, during a performance on Friday. Several workmen who had formerly been employed at the theatre and discharged raised a cry of fire, causing the audience to rise *en masse* and rushed to the doors. A terrible scene ensued, and after the building had been cleared it was discovered that 14 people had been killed, and 14 were more or less severely injured, some of them being in a critical condition. The police succeeded in arresting the men who caused the panic.

The *Times* considers that the temporary delay taking place in regard to Federation is neither surprising nor lamentable. It also

holds the opinion that the New Guinea and New Caledonia difficulty is altogether too slender a basis for such a Federal movement on the part of the colonies, and furthermore, it would be premature of them to consent to support such a scheme without seeing their way clear to continue it with utility to themselves.

The fact that the foundation-stone of a new convent and convent school was to be laid at Pukekohe on Sunday, Oct. 19 (says the *Auckland Weekly News*) excited a great deal of attention, not only in the neighbourhood in which the ceremony took place, but in settlements within a radius of twenty miles, and in Auckland also, where a large amount of practical sympathy had been shown towards the movement. The church grounds, about five acres in extent, are within a short distance of the centre of the settlement, in a commanding position, on the top of a gentle slope from the railway line, and facing one of the main district roads. On it have quite recently been erected a handsome church well adapted to the requirements of the congregation. On one side of the church is a well-built presbytery occupied by the Rev. Father Costello, the energetic priest, and, on the other facing the same road, is a Catholic hall, 50 feet x 35 feet. This is not yet quite finished, and is not lined, but it was turned to useful service yesterday as a dining-room for the large number of guests assembled. The blocks and plates of the convent building are already laid some distance at the rear of the church. The building is to be plain, but suitable, and measures 80 feet in length by 38 feet in width, the studs 14 feet in height, and the roof of galvanized iron. Its form is that of a double cross. At one end will be the select school, 20 feet by 38 feet, at the other end will be the dormitories, etc., a space of equal dimensions, and the body of the building, 25 feet in width, with verandahs on each side, will have a hall six feet in width running through, and the spaces on each side will be divided into four rooms. The design was prepared and the building is being constructed, by Mr. Goodwin, a local builder, and a member of the church committee. As already stated there was a large attendance. A special train, which left Auckland at ten o'clock, brought up the Very Rev. Father Walter Macdonald and about 120 visitors. The settlers in the neighbourhood mustered in good force, and amongst those present were visitors from Mercer, Fokeno, Waikuku, Waipipi, and other districts.

A telegram posted at the Corner to-day (says the *Thames Star*) conveyed to the public the welcome intelligence that another haul of picked stone and specimens—this time 40lbs—had been obtained in the winze below the 230ft. level, Cambria, and a good show of gold left visible. At the time of my visit, matters in the winze were looking really well, and it seems, judging from present results, as if the opinions frequently expressed as to the richness of this piece of ground were about to be verified. The winze is about 15ft. deep and the lode, which is lying flat, is over 8ft. wide in the west end, and fully 4ft. thick in the east, a strong body of solid quartz. The specimens hitherto have been found in the east end, in about 13in. of the hanging-wall portion of the lode, though the precious metal is seen freely in dabs in the footwall portion. The whole reef is remarkable for the quantity of mineral it contains, and the gold is mixed with this mineral, which is a favourable indication, and one which portends that the stone will crush better than it looks. The 40lbs bagged this morning is of good quality, a portion of it being obtained from the bottom of the winze (where gold is still showing), and the remainder from a point on the west side, about 2ft. above the bottom, where yesterday's haul was bagged. Good gold is still showing here. Preparations are now being made to rig the windlass, and when that is done the manager will have a chance of continuing the east drive. There is no sign in the winze of the pinch which occurred in the drive. The west drive is now in about 37 feet from the crosscut; the reef continues to show gold freely, and on the footwall are a number of stringers, also showing the precious metal when broken. The leading stope over this drive is in some 12 or 14 feet from crosscut, and eastward it is about 7ft., the lode in both ends yielding excellent dirt. Ten head of stamps are now employed at the Queen of Beauty battery on the company's dirt, and before long the manager hopes to keep them regularly at work.

Parleying is now proceeding with the view of effecting a compromise on the franchise question.

Some anxiety is felt for the French position in Tonquin, on account of the Chinese blockading it.

The Dorsetshire Regiment is at present at Chatham, prepared to embark for the Transvaal at a moment's notice.

Intelligence has been received from Khartoum through a noted Arab shiekh, who reports that at the end of September the greater portion of the garrison there were deserting, and that General Gordon had embarked with 2000 soldiers and refugees, and steamed northward; but the rebels succeeded in sinking several of the vessels, which completely barred the passage of the river to Berber. The only steamer that succeeded in passing upward was that with Colonel Stewart on board, and it was subsequently wrecked. General Gordon, with the rest of the flotilla, succeeded in retreating as far as Shendy, where they were all captured by the rebels. The Khedive has sent a telegram to her Majesty the Queen confirming this news. General Wolseley and staff have arrived at Dongola.

WEDNESDAY.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, replying to Mr. Hobbs, whether Government will take steps to set aside blocks of land not exceeding in all 5000 acres, situated in the Bay of Islands, Hokianga, and Mongonui districts, for Highland crofters, on similar terms and conditions to those embodied in section 31, "Waste Lands Act 1877," and Amendment Act 1884, and whether they will take action to induce a number of the said crofters to occupy the said blocks. The Hon. Mr. Ballance said it would be as well to wait till the experiment had been tried in the South Island before taking any further steps in this direction.—Mr. J. C. Brown presented a petition from the Catholics of Tuapeka, protesting against the injustice of the education system.—The Hon. Sir J. Vogel moved the committal of the New Zealand Loan Bill. Mr. Holmes protested against the immigration vote in the schedule, on the ground of there being so many unemployed in the Colony. Mr. Guinness objected that the lines of

railway mentioned in the schedule had not been specified. Mr. Grigg said the vote for immigration was a very necessary provision. He strongly defended the vote. Dr. Newman was opposed to the immigration vote, except as regarded nominated immigrants. Sir G. Grey was opposed to the vote. He hoped the House would remove the item altogether. The Hon. Sir J. Vogel said that out of the £30,000 on the schedule £17,000 was for actual liabilities. The Government felt bound to carry out the agreements made with the nominated immigrants. It was proposed only to introduce a desirable class of immigrants. It was also proposed to bring out as an experiment half-a-dozen Highland crofters. He thought it was to be regretted that a larger amount for immigration could not be voted. It was very desirable to encourage population to the Colony, although perhaps the present time was not the most suitable. He looked forward, however, to a more prosperous time, when a much larger stream of immigration would be required than was at present provided for. The House went into Committee on the bill, and the whole of the clauses were passed with slight amendment.

The members of the congregation of St. Mary's (says the *Napier Telegraph*) are united in their expression of regret at learning that Father Cassidy has been appointed to the New Plymouth district. A brilliant preacher, and unremitting in attention to the duties of his cure, Father Cassidy has endeared himself to everyone of his co-religionists, and will take away with him the respect and good wishes of all those who had pleasure of his acquaintance outside the Catholic Church. Father Cassidy leaves for New Plymouth next week.

A boy name William Ansley, aged 14, was drowned yesterday afternoon in the Wanganui River at Arawamohu. He had gone to bathe, and is supposed to have taken cramp. The body was recovered within an hour of the occurrence.

Bishop Luck writes from England that he intends to bring out with him four Benedictine fathers and perhaps two or three secular clergy.

By recent legislation the life of the telegraph operators in this Colony has been rendered anything but a happy or desirable one (says the *Wellington Evening Press*). The imposition of another hour's work a day upon a class of men whose occupation is, under the best of circumstances, a great mental strain, and the closest of ties, and whose daily working time was sufficiently long under former regulations, is one of the worst political acts of the present session. When it is remembered that the individuals who are affected by this arbitrary infliction are young men, to whom a fair amount of relaxation from work is as much a necessity to their health and the proper performance of their duties, as light, air, regular habits, and regular diet, it will be understood what a great evil has been committed. . . . The Government and the House have, in this their last dealing with the telegraph operators, been guilty of an infringement of the dictates of humanity and justice, which may fairly be recorded on the same page as the endeavour to "boycott" the "strikers," by damaging their chances in the neighboring colonies. That transaction remains as an indelible stain upon its perpetrators and the administration of the day, and this last one will reflect almost as discreditably upon the present Government. Even at this eleventh hour, however, the evil can be abated, if it is only as regards these country stations, and we trust the House and the Commissioner of Telegraphs will see to it before the session closes.

At an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Auckland Tobacco Company, the following resolutions were carried unanimously:—"That the capital of the Company be increased to £25,000 by the issue of 2000 new shares of £1 each; that the stock-in-trade, machinery, and other property of the New Zealand Tobacco-growing and Manufacturing Company should, if possible, be purchased by the Auckland Tobacco Company for such price and on such terms as the directors shall deem right and expedient.

Lord Derby proposes that the colonies shall appoint a council to advise and assist Major Scratchley in the control of the affairs of New Guinea. He also asks that the colonies should double the subsidy; and the Admiralty advise the purchasing of a steamer for the use of the High Commissioner.

In the House of Lords on Monday Lord Granville took occasion to deny the statement current that the Khedive had wired to the Queen that Khartoum had fallen and that Gordon had been made prisoner. The report to that effect is now generally disbelieved. Intelligence has been received that the Mahdi is gathering his forces around Khartoum, and has summoned General Gordon to surrender.

THURSDAY.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Stout moved the second reading of the Civil List Act Amendment Bill. He said it was intended to provide for the appointment of an extra Minister, who would have charge of the Mines Department. He referred to the importance of the mining industry, which required to be looked after more carefully than had hitherto been the case. The Government thought it would be advisable to have the Department under the charge of one Minister, who would devote the whole of his time to the office. If the House desired to see the mining industry more fully developed, they would support the proposal now brought forward. He would not take up further time at this stage of the session, but simply move the second reading of the bill. Captain Sutter objected to the proposal to appoint an extra Minister. He said there was no necessity whatever for it. He thought too much importance altogether was given to the goldfields. For his part he considered the Colony would be better off if there was not a gold digger in the Colony. Mr. Barron moved the adjournment of the debate for a fortnight. He thought by that time the Government might be able to make some adjustment of the Ministerial portfolios. Mr. Levestam and Mr. Peacock supported the adjournment of the debate. Sir G. Grey said if the bill got into Committee he should move to substitute two under secretaries for the proposed Minister. The Hon. Sir J. Vogel defended the proposal to appoint an extra Minister, on the ground of the state of the public business demanding it. The Government would be prepared to consider the question of appointing two under secretaries instead of a Minister if it was the wish of the House. If the adjournment for a fortnight were carried,

it would mean shelving the motion altogether. Mr. Duncan hoped the House would vote for the amendment. He saw no reason for the appointment of an extra Minister. The motion was lost on the voices.

A banquet by Pressmen and others was given at Auckland on Tuesday evening to Mr. Thomas Bracken, the well-known poet and journalist. Fifty gentlemen were present. Mr. William Berry presided. Apologies were received and read from Sir F. Whitaker, Mr. Mr. Mitchelson (M.H.R.), Dr. Campbell, Mr. Wm. Swanson, and Mr. J. M. Spera. Amongst those present were the Mayor of Auckland, Consul Griffin, Mr. Aickin (chairman of the Harbour Board), etc. The toast of the evening was received with great enthusiasm. Mr. Bracken gave two recitations. Mr. Mitchelson in his note of apology expressed regret that Mr. Bracken was not now in Parliament, and hoped to see him there again, although they belonged to different parties.

Yesterday morning Michael Patrick M'Carthy, seaman of the H. J. Libby, who was committed to gaol by the Resident Magistrate at Lyttelton, was brought before Mr. Justice Johnston at Christchurch on a writ of *habeas corpus*. Mr. Weston and Mr. Joyce appeared for the prisoner; Mr. Harper appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of the American Consul. The Magistrate was unrepresented. After reading the affidavits giving the history of the case, his Honor said the form of commitment was bad. The Magistrate had seen that he had no jurisdiction, and no conviction had taken place. The Magistrate was detaining the prisoner in custody till the American Consul could intervene, but the warrant of commitment alleged that the man had been convicted. The adjudication was bad, as the man had not been adjudicated on for his offence. Prisoner was entitled to be discharged, but it was to be understood that this does not interfere with the Consul's right to apply for extradition in proper form, or prevent the captain of the ship moving again in this matter if he pleased. Prisoner was then discharged.

The outbreak of the cholera at Nantes is assuming serious dimensions, and, despite the precautions which have been taken by the authorities, the disease continues to spread rapidly.

Lord Derby has stated that the New Guinea and Pacific decision is final; but he admits that the protectorate means annexation.

The ex-Empress Eugenie met with an accident whereby she sustained a slight fracture of the leg.

Major Kitchener telegraphs that information has reached him that General Gordon has refused the Mahdi's summons to surrender, and that the Mahdi has since withdrawn from Khartoum, and announced his intention of making no further attack on the place for two months. Lord Wolseley offers to withdraw the English troops from the Soudan on the condition that General Gordon is granted a free and safe passage from Khartoum.

CANTERBURY CATHOLIC LITERARY SOCIETY.

Monday, Oct. 27, 1884.

THE president announced that owing to His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Redwood going south soon after his arrival in Christchurch, his Lordship's visit was deferred until his return, due notice of which would be given the members. The business appointed for the evening, was therefore postponed, and that of the succeeding evening substituted.

A letter from Mr. Maskell to the president, Mr. O'Connor, was read, in which he expressed his best wishes for the Society's welfare and an intimation of a present to the Library of a Catholic Dictionary. This book was laid on the table and shown to the members. It is a large, well-bound work, and is replete with Catholic information. It is a work, which, as Mr. Maskell has said, no Catholic library should be without. A vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the donor, and a clause added that it should remain in the Library as a work of reference only.

Mr. R. A. Loughnan consented to deliver a lecture on the following Monday. The remainder of the evening was very pleasantly spent. Among the items was displayed a beautiful piece of elocutionary art by Mr. Letters. The piece selected was "Tall's Address to his Native Mountains." Mr. Loughnan sang Moore's "Shamrock," and Dr. Bakewell also read from Moore, "When First I Met Thee," and explained the circumstances in connection with George IV. that gave the opportunity of writing the piece. Mr. W. Geoghegan also gave a reading, and Mr. Leahy contributed a song, which were warmly applauded.

Died, on Sunday, August 17, at his residence, Tubbernavice—the house occupied by father and grandfather for the past 150 years—at the patriarchal age of ninety-two, Edward MacHale, last surviving brother of the late Archbishop of Tuam, Most Rev. John MacHale. The late illustrious Archbishop lived ninety-three years; and his brother had now at his death attained the remarkable longevity of ninety-two years. These ages, and those of father and grandfather, who were quite patriarchal in their time, are a proof of the naturally long-lived character of the family and of the salubrious character of the climate of Tirawley. Regarding the deceased, he was, during life, a quiet, plain, unaffected, honest man. He was, on account of his artlessness, liked by all who knew him. There was a great gathering of the Clan MacHale, at his death and obsequies, from Glenhurst to Ballina, and from Belmullet to Castlebar. The remains were interred in the family burial-ground, near those of his brother Thomas. At the funeral were: the parish priest, Rev. Patrick MacHale, who officiated; Very Rev. Dr. Costello, Rev. Canon MacGee, P.P., Aghish, Castlebar; Canon U. J. Bourke, P.P., Claremorris; Patrick Boland, P.P., Ardagh, near Ballina; P. J. MacPhilpin, C.C., Keelgoles; John MacHale, C.C., Newport; Anthony MacHale, C.C., Ballina; Michael MacHale, C.C., Adergoole; Michael Clarke, Crossmolina. Mr. John Walsh, J.P., Castlehill, the lord of the manor, was present, and many respectable farmers from Ballina to Castlebar. May his soul rest in peace!

Poet's Corner.

ALL SAINTS.

From the lowest depths of sorrow,
From the thoughts of constant sin,
We can turn with uiter gladness
To the hope that we may win—
Light as brilliant, robes as snowy,
Rest at last as sweet and fair,
As Thy saints have found in glory
After all life's pains and care.

Lives no grander, ways no stranger,
Simple duties as they came,
Made their lives so like all others
That they almost seemed the same.
But below that even surface
Love was floating all within,
Turning every thought to Jesus,
Bearing every pain for Him.

Not the feast of martyrs only,
Not of saints whose deeds are known,
But the feast of e'en our dear ones
Whose great loss has left us lone.
Longing for that hour of meeting
When our tears shall all be dried,
When we, too, the Lamb may follow
With our dark souls purified,

Full of sadness and of sweetness
Is this day of solemn praise;
Surely they will hear our praying
And their supplications raise,
They have not the toil forgotten,
Or the weary fight with sin:
Ask—and they will pray for graces
That at last we too may win.

Saints in Heaven! hear our crying;
We are tempted, weary, cold,
Saints in Heaven! ask the Shepherd
To draw all into His fold.
All who wander or are strangers
To that voice for ever blest,
Which is calling them so sweetly
By His yoke to find their rest.

Saints in Heaven! we are pleading
As you once yourselves did plead,
For our way is steep and thorny
And our very hopes seem dead.
Pray—and we shall cease our sinning,
Pray—and we shall hope once more,
Till we come to hear your singing
On eternity's great shore.

PAX COPIA SAPIENTIA.

Dunedin, November 1st, 1884.

OTAGO LAND BOARD.—At Wednesday's meeting the application of R. Davidson, J. Sizemore and A. Milligan to lease section 92, block V., Hawksbury, was declined. W. Brotherston's application to purchase 30 acres, block XII., Poolburn, was approved of. Section 5, block XXIV., Dunkeld, was ordered to be offered for sale at previous price with £40 valuation for Arbuckle's improvements added. Thomas Gibson's application to purchase section 130, block III., Shotover, was recommended for the approval of Government. On the application of A. Graham sections 1, 2, 3 and 4, block II., Dart, were withdrawn from deferred-payment to be opened for application at 20s. per acre upset. Deferred-payment licenses were ordered to Thomas Gibson, section 3; Thomas Kirk, section 13, block I., Waikoihi. Donald M'Corkindale, section 22, block XIV.; R. Capstick, section 91, block XIV., Tuapaka West.

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 62 George Street.—Note.—Dressmaking by Mrs. Carter. Best in the city. Lowest charges.—[ADVT]

The first ship ever built on the Pacific Coast was drafted, modelled, and launched by a Jesuit, Father Jean Ugarte. In 1719, the mission to which he was attached was on the verge of famine. Some of the vessels of their little fleet had been wrecked. The rest were so waterlogged as to be unseaworthy. Father Ugarte proposed the building of a ship and a voyage to Mexico for the necessary supplies. He wrought his model, and, without material, suitable tools, or skilled workmen, began his task. After incredible labour—the timber had to be brought from the mountains 200 miles distant—the ship was built, under his direction, by the Indians of the mission. He himself placed the cross at the bow, and appropriately named the result of so much work, prayer, and privation "The Triumph of the Cross." The proposed voyage, and subsequently many exploring expeditions detailed in the *Jesuit Relations* were made in this remarkable vessel. Father Ugarte was also the pioneer of agricultural industry among the natives of the Coast, and the first cattle and sheep were introduced into California from Mexico through his enterprise.—*Pilot*.

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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. Gahan'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.

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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 that 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.

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Mrs. Eichardt (2nd inst. of £6.)	2 0 0	Mr. John Ryan	1 0 0
Mrs. Malaghan	2 0 0	" William Green	1 0 0
Mr. James McChisney (1st inst. of £2)	1 0 0	Mrs. O'Meara	1 0 0
Mr. Robert McBride	1 0 0	Mr. John O'Meara	1 0 0
" James Hogan	1 0 0	" John McBride, junr.	1 0 0
" Patrick Flynn	1 0 0	A Friend	5 0 0
		Church Collections	1 0 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.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH.



THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 13, 1884.
8 O'clock.

ORGAN RECITAL

By MR. ARTHUR J. TOWSEY,
Assisted by the Members of the Church Choir.

Organ Solo—"Zadok the Priest" (Coronation Anthem)	Handel
Chorus—"Credo," Messe Solennelle	Gounod
Organ Solo—"Minuet and Trio, Symphony XI."	Haydn
Solo—"Alma Virgo" ... (MISS HORNE)	Hummel
Organ Solo—"Offertoire in D minor"	Baptiste
Solo—"Ecce Deus" ... (MR. LEARY)	J. C. Clifton
Organ Solo—{a "Air à la Bourree"	Duprôt
{b "Minuet and Trio"	Calkin
Duet—"Tantum Ergo" (MISSES WALKER AND CARROLL)	Carltoni
Organ Solo—"Fixed in his Everlasting Seat," "Samson"	Handel
Solo—"Salve Maria" ... (MISS CORRIGAN)	Garcia
Organ Solo—"Commemoration March"	S. Clark
Chorus—"Gloria," Mass No. 1	Hadyne

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Salary, £80 per annum, and furnished house. Applications, with Testimonials, to be sent to MR. B. GORDON.

CATHEDRAL FUND.

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

	£	s.	d.
St. Patrick's Band (on account of Concert)	...	50	0 0
Mr. D. A. Cameron, Nokomai (4th instl.)	...	20	0 0
A Friend	...	10	0 0
Mr. John Dwyer	...	1	0 0
Mr. James Daly	...	1	0 0
Mr. P. O'Brien (1st instl. of £5)	...	1	0 0
Mr. Mackle	...	1	0 0
Mr. J. J. Harris	...	1	0 0

WEEKLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Per Rev. P. Lynch	10	7	6	Per Mr. Lennon	4	10	0
" Mr. T. B. Conway	4	7	6	" Miss Tob'n	2	0	0
" Mr. N. Smith	1	4	0	" Mrs. Bell	1	7	0
" Mr. Hamilton	0	6	0	" Mr. Carroll (Mor- nington)	1	3	0

† P. MORAN.

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT.

SUBSCRIBER. We do not limit our columns in any part to religious contributions only.

MARRIAGE.

DENNEHY—GERITY.—On the 15th October, at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Timaru, by the Rev. Father Devoy, assisted by the Rev. Father Goggan, Michael Frederick Dennehy to Maggie Josephine Gerity.

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 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.

MORE OF IT.



HE supplementary estimates inform us that in addition to the hundreds of thousands of pounds already voted this year for public schools another vote is required, and that the increase in attendances, together with £2,350 to meet the extravagance of Westland, makes it now necessary to provide no less a sum than £11,640. This is an amount not to be despised in the present state of our finances. But what would be the additional amount required were the Catholics to close their schools and send the nine thousand children now educated in these schools to the public schools? At least £40,000 for the first year, and £50,000 for the years immediately succeeding. Is Parliament prepared for this? We say, unhesitatingly, certainly not. Parliament never calculated on the possibility of such a contingency. Parliament knows well that Catholics never will accept godless education, and, therefore, meanly avails itself of Catholic adherence to Christianity and principle to expend for godless schools the money that Catholics are compelled to contribute, and that should in justice be spent on Catholic schools. When we petition for redress we are told that the public schools are open to us, although it is well known they are no more open to us than are Protestant churches or the blasphemies of lycuums, and thus our claims are ignored or despised. This is a revival of the old penal law which compelled Catholics to support the Protestant religion on the plea that if they wished they could become Protestants; and that, in fact, they ought to abandon their faith in order to have some value for their money. And long after it became evident that Catholics were prepared to sacrifice their lives rather than their faith, the tyranny and cruel injustice continued to be perpetrated. So it is now in these days—days that are called days of freedom and liberality. The name, indeed, is changed, but the thing is the same. Education has been substituted for religion, that is all the real change that has been effected. Whereas formerly Catholics were by law compelled to support a religious establishment that delighted in proclaiming them to be idolatrous and damnable; now they are compelled to maintain a system of education which has been established to teach that religion is only deserving of being either ignored or contemned, and that though there may be a sort of God in the universe, he has no claim on the service of children, at all events, during school hours; and that though he may have some authority on Sundays in churches, he has none whatever in the school-room. Where is the substantial difference between the old abominable penal law and the new one? And if there be a difference it is in favour of the old tyranny and robbery. The old tyranny, at all events, recognised God, a kind of Christianity, the immortality of the soul, rewards and punishments hereafter; but the new tyranny ignores all these things, and by ignoring them really denies them. The old state of things must, therefore, be regarded as preferable to the new. The men who inflicted the old tyranny had some religion, the men who inflict the new have really none. The new tyranny is consequently more cynical, more detestable, more injurious to individuals and to society than was the old. No evil can be compared in its injurious effects to indifference and ignorance of religion. Our present system of public schools is called a system of education. It is a misnomer.

There can be no education where ignorance of religion, not to say contempt of it, is ably and systematically taught, and this is the true state of the question under our so-called national system of education. Where Christianity is not taught, men soon learn to worship a fetish and deify their own passions, and it is to effect this that we Catholics are compelled to contribute large sums of money annually. What greater injustice and tyranny can be imagined?

THE Ven. Archdeacon Coleman is still continuing his collecting tour in aid of the Dunedin Cathedral building fund with success. He will visit Arrowtown next Sunday, where we have no doubt but that he will meet with the same generous response that has attended on his appeals elsewhere without exception.

THE poor missionaries in Mexico have found out that they made a mistake. They commenced by making an onslaught on the extortions of Rome, and the consequence was that the "converts" of whom, it is needless for us to remark, there are of course crowds, took them at their word and would only have their own particular gospel without money and without price. This is a state of affairs that hardly entered into their calculations, for it is one thing to denounce Rome but quite another to act yourself in consistency with the denunciation, as we all know. Hence the poor missionaries are obliged to send home to the States for fresh supplies. So runs the story which at least illustrates the ingenuity of those who live, even temporarily, upon the pure milk of the Word.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Pall Mall Gazette* accounts for the resistance shown to the Salvation Army in Switzerland not by their preaching the Christian Doctrine which had been already very fully taught by the various Evangelical Churches, but by their insisting on the necessity for a reformation of life, and attacking the prevalent vices—to doctrine the good Swiss had no objection whatever but virtue offended them horribly.—All this, meantime, is quite in keeping with what we know of the Reformation, and is particularly interesting in these days of the celebration of anniversaries connected with that movement. The people who received the new light were everywhere strong in doctrine and weak in morals, and it would appear that as a rule their descendants have followed in their footsteps. As to the change to be eventually wrought by the Salvation Army, that remains to be seen. The experience of similar outbreaks and their results does not, however, leave us much room for doubt concerning the matter.

ANOTHER fact which it would be well for the pious people engaged in the celebration of anniversaries of the Reformers to remember is that the scepticism which has resulted from the Reformation continues to be attended also by an abundant and increasing crop of suicides—in Germany especially, the number committed in Saxony alone amounting last year to 2004. Let this also be duly recited to the honour of Messrs Wyclif, Luther and Co., by those who proclaim their glories.

We hardly wonder at the ridicule, and indignation aroused in France by the manner in which the English Press spoke of Admiral Courbet. The following sentence from the *Times*, for example, seems especially suggestive of the pot and kettle. "Already the inhumanity of the victors has spread demoralisation among the vanquished." What was it, then, that demoralised the mob at Alexandria?

THE Dunedin Catholic Literary Society held their usual meeting on Friday last, Mr. Callan, vice-president in the chair. Five members were elected, and three names nominated. It was decided that the dux medal be presented to the Christian Brothers School. Messrs. Dalton and Fitzpatrick gave recitations, the execution of which, was pronounced excellent, and Messrs. J. E. Dunne and R. A. Dunne contributed readings, which, in matter were most appropriate, and, in manner of reading, well rendered. Mr. Eagar read a poem, supposed to be one of Milton's. All the contributors received a well deserved vote of thanks.

SOME crusty old bachelor, must certainly have had a hand in drawing up the Police Offences Bill. Among its provisions is one making any person found guilty of wheeling a perambulator on the footpath of a town liable to a fine of £1. This was evidently done with a view to exposing infants to the danger of being run over, and is quite enough to excite a reasonable rebellion on the part of mothers and nurses.

A CASE occurred the other day in Christchurch in which the plaintiff complained that he had been deprived of the "quiet enjoyment" of a slaughter house. Legal technicalities would seem to be occasionally rather queerly applied.

THE *N. Z. Illustrated Herald* for the current month, contains some very fine views of the scenery of the Colony, and is, if possible above the average. The study of its pages should prove the means of attracting many visitors or settlers to New Zealand.

GREAT hopes are based in certain quarters on Sir Julius Vogel's measure for the encouragement of beet-sugar making in the Colony. Admitting, however, the importance of the industry, and the impetus likely to be given by it to taking up land there still remains the question as to how far it can be profitably carried on

without an abundance of cheap labour.—The cultivation of the sugar-cane in Queensland, for example, made necessary the introduction of the Polynesians. Will the immigration here of Germans and Belgians, skilled in the culture of the plant in question, *mutatis mutandis*, suffice for the need? It may at least be rationally doubted if such will be the case.

THE proposal made by Government to appoint a Minister for Mines is among the most promising of the matters taken in hand by them, and the manner in which it has been treated by the House is anything rather than praiseworthy. The mining population have so far had abundant reason to complain that their interests have been made a secondary consideration, and there are even some grounds to suppose that Captain Sutter is not the only member of the Legislature who holds the extraordinary opinion that the Colony would be better off without its miners. Yet the miners have been and still continue to be everywhere the pioneers and the very back-bone of settlement. Had it not been for their arrival the Colony would be at least fifty years behind the position in which it now stands, and that is probably an under-statement of the true state of the case. Whether it be the nature of their occupation that develops good qualities, or whether the men who are naturally inclined to follow that occupation are a superior race, there is nowhere to be found a finer body of men than our miners, and the effects of their presence upon our population generally cannot be otherwise than wholesome. Instead of wishing them away, therefore, the wiser part would be to afford them all reasonable facilities for carrying on their work, even including the instructions they ask for from technical lectures—a demand that in itself is a sufficient proof of their high standing as men, so that not only might their final settlement among us be secured but that others of their class might also be attracted to our shores.

It turns out that there was no foundation for the report of the Mahdi's victory over General Gordon. The chief feature, in fact concerning reports relating to the Soudan appears to be their total uncertainty. Whether the rumours originate altogether in gossip among the people, however, or, in some instances at least, are invented in the interests of the Conservative party may be open to doubt. In any case communication must be difficult, and the means of sending or receiving genuine intelligence extremely limited.

MR. A. J. TOWSEY has kindly consented to give an organ recital in St. Joseph's church in aid of the Dunedin Cathedral Building Fund on Thursday evening, the 13th inst. Mr. Towsey will be assisted by the members of the choir and a most attractive programme which will be found in another place, has been drawn up. Independently of the object for which the recital will be given, the opportunity offered of hearing Mr. Towsey's fine performance before his departure for Christchurch should have the effect of bringing a large audience together on the occasion.

THE half-yearly report and balance-sheet of the Bank of New Zealand, which will be found elsewhere should prove very satisfactory and encouraging reading in these depressed times. The Colony in which such a prosperous and promising institution exists and flourishes cannot after all be in a very deplorable condition. The proofs of good management are evident, and reflect much credit on all concerned.

INTERESTING CEREMONIES.

Timaru October, 22, 1884.

It having been known that Miss Gerity was to be married on the 15th October to Mr. Michael Deneby, the parish priest, the members of the choir and the congregation were determined, in recognition of her services as organist to the Church, not to allow the occasion to pass unmarked, and those who attended the Church at any time will bear witness that the young lady's services called for recognition, as she always played with singular sweetness and taste. Miss Gerity's friends therefore subscribed for the purchase of a handsome piano, which was presented to her at the Presbytery on Monday evening, 13th of October, by the Rev. Father Devoy, in presence of several friends. The Rev. Father after having explained in well-chosen chosen words to the young lady the object of the meeting that night read the following address, and Mr. T. O'Driscoll, Miss Gerity's step-father, suitably replied, and returned thanks for the beautiful present on behalf of his daughter.

"Dear Miss Gerity,—As the happy day for your wedding is just to hand, I thought that we should not let such an important event pass by without giving you some token of the respect and esteem in which you are held by everyone in the parish, both priests and people. For many years you have held the important post of organist in our beautiful church, and we can all bear testimony to the very devoted and most efficient manner in which you performed your duties, which were self-imposed, and which you perseveringly and zealously discharged for the greater honor and glory of God, and without any pecuniary remuneration. We cannot forget also, at this time, the many other services which you have rendered at concerts and entertainments in aid of the good works of the parish. You were never found wanting when your splendid talents as a musician were required to help to make those entertainments a success. On those occasions, as in the discharge of your important duties in the church, you have always merited the esteem and praise of all who came in contact with you by your lady-like, quiet, agreeable, and unassuming manner. I have

therefore, much pleasure in presenting this address to you, and in asking you to accept the accompanying present on behalf of the priests, present and past, of the parish, also on behalf of the parishioners and the choir. And we all join in wishing you, and the young gentleman to whom you are so soon to be united in the bonds of holy wedlock, happy days and God's choicest graces and many blessings here and hereafter.

"(Signed on behalf of the above.)

"F. DEVOY, S.M., P.P., M. DE H. DUVAL,
"F. L. HARNEY, F. SUGRUE,
"F. BURNS, T. DELANY."

The marriage ceremony took place on the Wednesday following and occasioned a good deal of stir amongst the many friends of the bride, and members of the congregation. The ceremony took place at the early hour of nine o'clock, and so intense seemed the excitement to have been that by that early hour the church was densely crowded by persons of all denominations. The bridegroom, accompanied by his best man, Mr. Edmond Dennehy, Messrs. F. Burns and Gallop, arrived punctually at the time appointed, followed shortly after by the bride's mother, Mr. Dennehy, sen., and other members of the family. At about a quarter past nine the bride arrived, and was conducted to the altar by Mr. T. O'Driscoll, followed by her two bridesmaids, the Misses Dennehy and O'Driscoll. Miss Gerity's dress was the object of general admiration among the female members of the congregation, being of ivory white satin with long court train, trimmed with rich Valenciennes lace, and adorned with pearls. She wore also a flowing bridal veil, with wreath of orange blossoms. The bridesmaids wore pink nun's veiling, veils and wreaths. The marriage ceremony was performed by the parish priest, the Rev. Father Devoy, assisted by the Rev. Father Grogan. As a compliment to the fair organist, the choir sang Carl Maria von Weber's beautiful Mass in G. The musical portion was rendered beautifully, and was the theme of general praise. At the conclusion of the service, as the wedding party passed out of the church, Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" was played. A numerous party attended the happy pair to the residence of the bride's parents, where a splendid breakfast awaited the numerous guests. Miss Gerity has always been held in the highest estimation by the members of the congregation and by all others who know her, and it is not surprising, therefore, that so large a crowd should have assembled to witness her marriage, and to wish her happiness.

CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own Correspondent.)

November 4, 1884.

THIS is, as far as Christchurch is concerned, the last week of the missionary collection for St. Patrick's College at Wellington. So far the rev. missionary has collected subscriptions amounting to some £2,000. To this sum some thirty persons have contributed from £20 to £25 each, many gave £5, and no one gave less than a sovereign. For the district of Christchurch, especially when one considers the depressed times, that is a subscription which is entitled to be called handsome.—Last Sunday was the last of the series of Sunday lectures and sermons in connection with this mission. The closing subjects were "the Divine Creation of the Universe," and "the Proofs of Revelation," the first of which occupied the preacher on the last Sunday in October, and the second formed the matter of his sermon on the evening of the first Sunday in November. The argument from design, with many of its most striking and beautiful developments, ran through the first discourse. The second was made striking partly by the duly reasoned proof of the harmony between science and revelation, and partly by the very great number of proofs of the truth of revelation which it contained, both those which are within the sacred writings themselves and those which are to be found in the writings of profane authors, as well as in the works of the many historians of the church. The subject—for the two questions of divine creation of the universe and of the proof of revelation are really too great divisions of the same subject—afforded material for a long series of lectures, which the rev. lecturer can deliver out of the abundance of his knowledge. The only regret of those who heard him is that time and health do not permit him to do so. Two such masterly treatises have seldom been delivered anywhere. Two that are more wanted for reply to those who slander the Church in these days could not be found.

In the secular world we are getting a little excited about the rising price of frozen meat. The cable with its announcements of 6d. and 7d. per lb., has sent our farmers into ecstasies. It has been said that the improved price is the first fruit of superior arrangement. In this way, when the dismal fourpence had been reached, the freezing companies and stock-owners made a demand on the shipping companies for a reduction of freight—insisted, in fact, on their refusal to pay more than 1½d. per lb. These carriers straightway took to buying carcasses on their own account. The first of these arriving late in October, has come in for fine prices; and still the gale of high prices is blowing. In some quarters this is held to show that the carrier, having become the seller, and buying at the selling market himself, takes care of his own interest by making the best arrangements for sale. The former low prices, it is similarly contended, showed that the agents, who were the sellers, cared so little for the interests of their clients that they rushed the meat into the market anyhow, took no care in its sale, and produced nothing but crops of the most wretched account-sales on record. There is something in this. There is also something in the fact that, during the hot months of the last exceptional summer, a very great quantity of New Zealand meat arrived at Home, and was sacrificed for want of sufficient storage. This is the great difficulty of meat grown in this district; a great deal of it gets into first-class condition just in time to arrive in London in the Dogdays. I am inclined to think that, with plenty of cold storage and good arrangements (the carrier remaining always the seller), the frozen meat industry will never see bad days again.

—I heard a story the other day of the direct steam service which ought to open the eyes of the enterprising. Brazil is not far from the Pampas of the Plate with their vast meat supply. That supply is inferior to the large, well-grown mutton of this Colony. One of the stewards of a direct-liner was struck by this fact, and, engaging freight space, invested here in fifty carcasses, for which, on arrival at Rio, the Brazilians gave him a shilling a pound all round. At Rio there is a population of half-a-million souls. People are calling upon the Government to find them new markets, when there is one in the very track of direct steam.

The passage through all its stages in the Legislature of the West Coast Railway Bill—that is the name we know it best by here—has been hailed with considerable satisfaction. Whether the company whose application to the Government provided this change in the law will be equally satisfied, remains to be seen. I can only say that the local agent of the company seems quite satisfied. He ought to be. His company professed themselves ready to invest their money if the land concessions were made equal in value to one-third of the actual cost of the line, instead of one-third of a minimum cost of £5,000 per mile. But the Bill passed sanctions land concession to the extent of one-half the actual cost. The route is also an open question, so that this company, which has received an extra temptation in the way of land, finds itself left to make the line which is best for its interest, which is in this case, of course, the public interest too. The only objection to the Bill in its present shape, comes oddly enough from Sir Julius Vogel, and is to the effect that the excision of the fifth clause may wreck the project. As the fifth clause provided only that the Government could work the line for the company, and as companies generally prefer to work their lines themselves, I fail to see the force of the objection.

People are reminding one another in this connection that there was a time when most respectable men in Canterbury denounced the project to make a tunnel through the hill to Lyttelton, as a project to fasten a millstone round the neck of Canterbury for all time. The same thing was said of the railway system from Christchurch southwards. The West Coast project, I find on all sides, now that the Bill is safe, has a great number of converts amongst its friends.

The Kaiapoi Woollen factory people, while declaring their usual ten per cent dividend, lament that the capacity of their machinery is so much larger than their output. That is typical of the seats of industry generally in our part of the world, which the above railway is expected to alter very much for the better. I should add that the ten per cent is just that part of the arrangement which is not typical. If you ask the shareholders you will learn that it does not require to be altered either.

We are of course all very well pleased that the policy Bills of the Government are passed. But amongst us there is no great disappointment about the loss of the District Railways Bill or of the South Sea scheme. Public opinion here is not interested in the sorrows of the shareholders, and for the South Seas no one seems to care a straw.

There is one thing about which people ought to care more than a straw, but people are not as a rule original observers in these parts, and no one has called their attention to it. I allude to the frequency with which we hear of outrages in the streets of Sydney. With our system of education, this is what we shall come to in New Zealand, unless we take warning. But warning by facts is just the one thing people will not take.

The project for importing Highland crofters by a temptation of 10,000 acres is another thing that does not seem to have taken our public by storm. It may be because a saying about fish of one and flesh of another makes itself heard in many minds. There are others in the United Kingdom besides Highland crofters who have earned a right to colonial consideration by the operation of land laws precisely similar, only perhaps worse in degree.

Public opinion is, however, very much exercised over the Libby case, that a man should stab his captain at sea nobody says is right. But that any seaman should be subjected to beating with a belaying-pin no one thinks any better of. After the belaying-pin, came the stabbing, and after stabbing came chaining up of such a character that the unhappy victim had to be carried into court to stand his trial before the Magistrate in Lyttelton. The Magistrate decided that the man's case can be sent for trial to the States (without witnesses) and that the master's cannot. Public opinion here is simply horrified.

Charity Sunday will not see the Catholic contribution at the top of the tree this year, because the Catholic contribution is delayed. The parish priest has delayed it out of consideration for the heavy call just made on the congregation for the Wellington College. At a later date Father Le Menant is to give a lecture on "Modern Magic" in one of the public halls, for the benefit of the Benevolent Association. The proceeds, supplemented if necessary subsequently by a collection, are sure to place the Catholic subscription again in the position of *facile princeps*.

King Louis II., the music-mad monarch of Bavaria, is in sore financial straits. The civil list of the royal family has repeatedly been curtailed under the present constitutional Government, and now amounts to less than a million and a quarters dollars per year. The King has, nevertheless, gone on with the building of new palaces and such incidental extravagances as performances of grand operas, with himself as the sole auditor, until his ready money is exhausted, and his debts are becoming colossal. A few weeks ago he had to discharge all the architects, landscape gardeners, and workmen engaged in creating the "Alpine Versailles," and he was much grieved at having to abandon his dream of reproducing the gilded luxury of the third empire among the Bavarian alps. But the contractors are still clamoring for payment of their arrears, and the royal spendthrift has been forced to seek the costly aid of the money lenders. It is said that he has just effected a loan from four Bavarian banks of 8,500,000 marks (1,923,000dols.) returnable in eighteen years. The condition of the royal credit may be imagined from the statement that the syndicate demands twelve per cent interest per annum.

Commercial.

MR. DONALD STRONACH (on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company (Limited)) reports for the week ended November 5, as follows:—

Fat Cattle.—179 were penned for the week's supply. This was not an excessive number, but the trade being well supplied from last week, purchases' bidding was very dull. Bullocks brought £7 15s to £11 2s 6d; cows, £7 to £8 15s. We sold on account of Mr. D. Cameron, Timaru, 17 bullocks, and on account of other vendors 14 heifers at quotations; and quote prime beef 22s 6d per 100lb.

Fat Calves.—Seven were penned and sold at from 12s 6d to £1. **Fat Sheep.**—3,063 were forward. Of these 1,500 were merinoes, the balance cross-breeds. Very few were prime, the larger number being mixed and inferior. This was one of the duller sales that has been experienced for a long time, and only that a large number were taken up by graziers, and some turned out, prices would have suffered a heavy decline; as it was, prices for prime quality were lower by 1s to 1s 6d; others from 2s to 2s 6d per head. Best cross-breeds (in the wool) brought 17s to £1 1s; others, 11s to 15s 9d; shorn do, 10s 9d to 13s 9d; merinoes, 10s to 14s 6d. We sold on account of Mr. William Telford, Clinton, 118 cross-breeds at 18s to 18s 6d; and quote mutton 2½d to 3d per lb.

Fat Lambs.—369 were forward. Best lambs brought 14s 6d to 15s 6d; others, 11s to 13s 6d. We sold on account of Mr. D. Dunn, Oamaru, 49 at 14s 9d to 15s 6d; B. Baxter, Waimate, 45 at 12 6d to 13s 9d; J. Robson, Oamaru, 49 at 11s 6d to 12s 3d.

Fat Pigs.—Forty-two were forward, consisting of suckers and porkers. Suckers brought 12s to 14s; porkers, 15s 6d to 54s each.

Store Cattle.—There is a fair demand for well-grown bullocks (3 to 5 years old), at from £4 10s to £6 10s. Privately we disposed of a mob at quotations.

Store Sheep.—We have no sales to report, but have a large number of two-tooth cross and half-bred sheep to offer for delivery off shears.

Sheepskins.—We offered a full catalogue, comprising all descriptions, at our weekly sale on Monday. The usual number of buyers were in attendance, but competition lacked spirit, and last week's prices were not reached, merinoes suffering most. Butchers' green cross-breeds brought 4s 10d, 5s, 5s 2d, 5s 4d, 5s 5d, 5s 6d; do. merinoes, 4s 9d, 4s 10d, 4s 11d, 5s, 5s 1d, 5s 4d; do. pelts, 7d to 10; lambs, 7d to 9d; country dry skins—merino, 1s 10d to 4s 10d; do. cross-breeds, 1s 7d to 5s 7d.

Rabbit-skins.—We offered a medium catalogue on Monday to a full muster of the trade. As very few prime winter skins are now offering competition is not so keen for others, and lower prices all round are being realised. We sold 6 bags medium to good at 1s 6d to 1s 7d; 4 bales mixed and black fawn and good greys at 1s 3d to 1s 6d.

Hides.—These are in fair demand at prices equal to late quotations, at which we cleared out all our consignments.

Tallow.—There is a better demand existing for prime lots of uniform quality for shipment, and a shade over late quotations is being paid. We quote inferior and mixed, 18s to 22s; medium, 23s to 25s; good to prime 26s to 28s 6d. Rough fat is hard to quit at from 15s 6d to 19s per cwt.

Grain.—Wheat: For prime samples of white velvet and Tuscan late quotations (viz, 3s 6d to 3s 7d) could be procured; but as holders of these descriptions decline the prices offered and millers are not over anxious to buy, there are no sales of any consequence to report. Good hard red straw is worth 8s 3d to 8s 5d; medium, 2s 9d to 3s; frost-d and fowls' wheat, 1s 6d to 2s 4d (ex store), bags weighed in.

Oats: The demand is easier, but quotations are unaltered. The paucity of supplies enables owners to demand late prices; buyers, however, operate cautiously, and, unless for immediate requirements, they don't buy. We quote stout bright milling, 2s 9d to 2s 10d, short bright feed, 2s 8d to 2s 9d; inferior and medium 2s 4d to 2s 6d ex store, bags weighed in.—**Barley:** Little lots for feeding and milling find buyers, the former at 1s 6d to 2s 3d, the latter 2s 6d to 3s, ex store, bags weighed in.

PRODUCE MARKET.—NOVEMBER 6.

MESSRS. 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. MEENAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale prices, 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, 2s 6d to 2s 10s; rye-grass, £3; chaff, £2 10s to £3; straw, £1 15s to £2; bran, £4; pollard, £4; flour, £8 to £8 15s; 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, £3 10s to £4.

The extent of the division between Freemasonry and the Catholic Church, shown in the Encyclical *Humanum genus* recently issued by Leo XIII., is further accentuated by the organ of that brotherhood—the *Masonic Bulletin of the Grand Symbolic Scotch Lodge*. This journal says: "Leo XIII., with an incontestable authority and a great abundance of proofs, has demonstrated once more that there exists an impassable abyss between the Church of which he is the representative, and the Revolution, of which Freemasonry is the right hand. It is well that minds hesitating still should cease to deceive themselves with a vain hope of conciliation; each one should accustom himself to comprehend that the hour is come to choose between the ancient order, which is supported on revelation and the new order, which recognizes no other foundations than science and human reason, between the spirit of authority and the spirit of liberty." The issue between the two great powers—the Church and the Revolution, or Freemasonry, could scarcely be defined in a plainer or more forcible manner.—*Pilot*.

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.

The half-yearly general meeting of shareholders was held at the Banking-house, Queen street, Auckland, on Tuesday, October 28, at noon, Dr. J. L. Campbell (chairman of directors) in the chair.

The General Manager (Mr. D. L. Murdoch) read the advertisement calling the meeting, also the minutes of the last half yearly general meeting, and the report and balance-sheet, as follows:—

Forty-sixth Report of the Directors of the Bank of New Zealand to the Half-yearly General Meeting of the Proprietors, held at the Banking-house, Auckland, on Tuesday, October 28, 1884.

The result of the operations of the past half-year enables the directors to meet shareholders with the following report:—

	£	s.	d.
The net profit for the half-year ended September 30, after full appropriation for all known bad and doubtful debts, and in reduction of Bank premises and furniture accounts, amounts to ...	82,688	17	3
To which has to be added—			
Balance from half-year ended March 31, 1884	13,405	0	4
Giving a total available for division, of ...	£96,093	17	7

Which it is proposed to appropriate as follows:—

To payment of Dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum ...	£50,000	0	0
To Bonus of 5s per share, equal to 5 per cent. per annum ...	25,000	0	0
To Balance carried to Profit and Loss New Account ...	21,093	17	7
	£96,093	17	7

The Dividend and Bonus will be payable at the Head Office, Auckland, to-morrow (Wednesday), the 29th inst.; and at Branches on receipt of advice.

For the Board of Directors,

J. LOGAN CAMPBELL,
Chairman.

Aggregate Balance-sheet of the Bank of New Zealand at 30th September, 1884, including London Office at 31st July, 1884:—

LIABILITIES.			
Dr.	£	s.	d.
Capital paid up ...	1,000,000	0	0
Reserve Fund ...	625,000	0	0
Notes in circulation ...	510,383	0	0
Bills payable in circulation ...	1,411,477	0	7
Deposits and other liabilities ...	10,490,813	4	1
Balance of profit and loss ...	96,093	17	7
	£14,133,767	2	3

ASSETS.			
Cr.	£	s.	d.
Coin and Cash balances at Bankers ...	1,056,541	9	0
Money on short call in London ...	658,023	3	10
Bullion on hand and in transit ...	189,256	3	6
Government securities ...	800,042	1	9
Bills receivable, and securities in London ...	1,604,122	3	0
Bills discounted, and other debts due to the Bank	9,528,758	12	10
Landed property, bank premises, &c. ...	297,023	8	4
	£14,133,767	2	3

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.			
Dr.	£	s.	d.
To dividend on 100,000 shares of £10 each; at rate of 10 per cent. per annum ...	50,000	0	0
To bonus at the rate of 5s per share, equal to 5 per cent. per annum ...	25,000	0	0
To balance carried to Profit and Loss Account ...	21,093	17	7
	£96,093	17	7

RESERVE FUND.			
Dr.	£	s.	d.
To balance ...	625,000	0	0
Cr.			
By Balance from last half-year ...	625,000	0	0

We hereby certify that we have examined the accounts of the Bank of New Zealand for the half-year ended 31st March 1884, and that we have counted the cash balances and examined the bills and other securities held at the Head Office, and compared the returns of the branches with the statements in the foregoing balance-sheet, and have found the same to be correct.

(Signed, WM. INNES TAYLOR, }
J. L. WILSON, } Auditors

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, you are all more or less intimately acquainted with the condition of business throughout New Zealand, and the influences which, for the past three years, have prejudicially affected it. These have so often been remarked on from this chair that I need not weary you with any repetition; but it affords me much gratification to be able to notice symptoms of returning prosperity. Very considerable relief has been effected by the reduction of merchants' stocks throughout the Colony, and the more rapid and reliable communication established with England by

direct steamers will tend much, not only to prevent any future glut, but generally to economise capital. Appreciable recovery has taken place both in the demand for and price of wool, and the future prospects of the market appear favourable. Frozen mutton, which up to a very recent period left it open to doubt whether the export might not have been discontinued, at all events for a time, has lately attained a position in the London market which seems to ensure a fair return to growers, and most encouraging accounts have been received of the probable future markets for New Zealand tinned meats and dairy produce. The prospects for wheatgrowers are not so assured a character. The high average of the harvests in America and England and the rapidly-increasing supplies being obtained from India, leave little hope of remunerative prices for the coming season, but it is understood that a considerably diminished area is under this crop, farmers having given more attention to grazing and the growth of other cereals, for which there is a better market. New Zealand being the chief field of operation for this Bank, and our share of its business being so large, we have naturally felt the influence of the past depression; and until a more marked recovery takes place we have thought it better to make provision for possible losses on a more than average scale rather than make any further additions to reserve. I trust, however, that such caution will not long be necessary, and that portion at least of what is now provided for possible contingencies may yet be returned to profit. Notwithstanding the influence to which I alluded, and the general fall in the value of money, we are enabled to meet you with the very satisfactory report and balance-sheet which have just been read, and after paying our usual dividend and bonus, to open the new half-year with the respectable balance of £21,093 17s 7d, a result which, under the circumstances, will, I am sure, commend itself to shareholders. As compared with last balance-sheet, there is little room for comment on the figures put before you to-day. It will be seen that in point of resources our position is a strong one, and we are ready at any time to take advantage of any opening which offers for more active business. The coin and equivalents show an increase of over £150,000, while our advance of all kinds exhibit a slight decrease. The circulation, in sympathy with inactive business, shows slight contraction; bills payable, which indicate the volume of this Bank's exchange transactions, are, as is usual at this season of the year, at their lowest point, while deposits and other liabilities are higher by more than half a million. The available balance of profit and loss is better by £8000 than in last report, due partly to increased profit and partly to the larger balance carried forward from last half-year. With an expression of confidence that before we again meet a very marked improvement in general business will have been experienced in the Colony, I beg to move the adoption of the report and balance-sheet.

Sir Frederick Whitaker said: I have much pleasure and satisfaction in seconding the adoption of the report and balance-sheet. You have heard them read, and you must be gratified, looking at the state of affairs which has existed for some time past in reference to the different commercial prospects of the country. But I am glad to say that the depression which has hitherto apparently to a certain extent existed is now showing indications of passing away, and I have no doubt the Bank, which has always been ready to avail itself of fair opportunities for promoting and increasing its business, will be able to meet any demands upon it. Its position is one of great strength, and it is quite capable of carrying on all the business which it has, and more. The object of the directors has been to do a safe business rather than to do a large one with, it might be, a certain degree of want of safety in it. The consequence of this has been that the Bank is in such a position that whatever openings may present themselves for the extension of its business it will be thoroughly able to take advantage of them. The accounts placed before you are something like those for some years past, with little modification. The balance sheet cannot be otherwise than satisfactory to the shareholders, and I have, therefore, much pleasure in seconding the adoption of the report and balance-sheet.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. W. Innes Taylor was elected a director in place of Mr. J. C. Faith, who retired by rotation. Messrs. J. L. Wilson and A. K. Taylor were elected auditors.

The usual vote of thanks to the directors and staff was then passed, and the meeting terminated.

MAYORAL ELECTION.

D. M. S P E E D I N G

RESPECTFULLY SOLICITS
YOUR VOTE AND SUPPORT.

ELECTION DAY:—

WEDNESDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER, AT TOWN HALL
From 9 a.m. till 6 o'clock p.m.

TO THE RATEPAYERS OF DUNEDIN.

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

ARTHUR SCULLAR.

R O B E R T L U M S D E N
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.

THE LATE J. A. MACGAHAN.

(From the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette*.)

"THE people of Ohio a few months ago awakened to a knowledge of the fact that one of her most distinguished sons lay buried in a Turkish cemetery near Constantinople, and steps were taken by the Legislature to have his remains brought home and buried in his native soil. For this purpose a United States' vessel visited Constantinople, took the body of the honoured dead on board, and in a few days it will arrive 'at home.' He who is thus honoured is the late war correspondent, J. A. MacGahan, who, despite the policy of non-interference in foreign affairs which his native country has always pursued, Archibald Forbes says, "changed the face of Eastern Europe."

Januarius Aloysius MacGahan was born in a log cabin in Perry County, Ohio, June 12, 1844. His father was born in Kings County, Ireland, and his mother in the United States, of Irish parents. In his boyhood the famous correspondent attended a country district school known as Pigeon's Roost, where he exhibited the same qualities that in later life attached many to him and enabled him the more perfectly to prosecute his work—tact, good nature, keenness of perception, courage, and pluck. His early ambition was to teach school, and his ability to interest younger children in what he had himself studied or read, indicates that he would have made a successful pedagogue. His father died when he was quite young, but fortunately for him his mother was a woman able to give the needful training to make him a man in the truest sense of the word. MacGahan early developed a taste for literature, and took especial delight in biography and history, and the result of these boyhood studies was displayed in the many interesting incidents and expressions with which his letters were adorned. One of his favourite books was the fairy story, "Alice in Wonderland," and it is related that upon the eve of a great battle during the Russia-Turkish war he endeavoured to quiet the nerves of his comrades by quoting amusing passages from it. When seventeen years old MacGahan applied for the Pigeon's Roost School, and was so disappointed when rejected on account of his youth that he resolved to leave the neighbourhood, which he did, and never returned. He first went to Huntington, Ind., and soon after to St. Louis, where he obtained a situation upon one of the daily papers. He remained there several years, and in 1868 went to Brussels to study. While there he began corresponding for the *New York Herald* and when the Franco-Prussian war broke out was employed by that paper as special correspondent. He was in Paris during the Commune, was arrested, and would probably have been hung but for the efforts of the American Minister.

The year succeeding the declaration of war between France and Germany, MacGahan spent in visiting various popular resorts in Southern Russia, and formed an extensive acquaintance with prominent and influential attachés of the Government. During the summer of 1872 he was employed in reporting the conference on the Alabama claims at Geneva, and, in 1873, was directed by the *Herald* to accompany the Russian expedition to Khiva. Going to St. Petersburg, he found that the Government had decided not to permit any newspaper correspondents to go with the army, and the several correspondents, with the exception of MacGahan, returned home. He alone was resolved to report the war. Eugene Schuyler, then Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg, was about to start on a visit to Bokhara, and MacGahan accompanied him as far as Fort Perovsky. For four weeks he traveled over an almost trackless desert, with the thermometer a part of the time ranging from thirty to sixty degrees below zero. During the first seventeen days he passed, with a poor guide for a companion, through the country of the fierce Gburlis, arriving at Khala Ata. There he had expected to find Gen. Kauffman and the Russian army, but not only had the army passed days before, but the stern commander of the fort prohibited the daring correspondent from proceeding farther until he could write to the authorities at St. Petersburg for permission. The Russian soldier evidently knew little or nothing about war correspondents, for very much to his surprise, he found the next morning that MacGahan had disappeared, and, though he chased him for days with a squad of soldiers, never succeeded in catching up with him. After passing through almost inconceivable dangers, MacGahan, at the end of twenty-eight days, arrived at Kauffman's camp, and was received by that admirer of personal pluck and bravery with open arms and the declaration that he was a "brave fellow." When the Czar heard of his exploit, he sent him the decoration of the St. Stanislaus, and ever afterwards he was the accepted comrade of the Russian officers and soldiers.

Two or three days after MacGahan met the army. It crossed the Oxus River and began the assault upon Khiva, which he witnessed, and accompanied the victors upon their entry into the fallen city. While prosecuting a private and secret inspection of the Khan's palace he met with three adventures, his escape from death through any one of which was almost miraculous. While feeling his way through the dungeon-dark passages he noticed suddenly that the ground under his feet was soggy as though it was wet, and stooping down he found that he was standing on the brink of a curbless well, into which another step or two would have carried him to certain death. Alarmed by his narrow escape, he determined to carry a lighted match. Entering a room, he saw the floor covered with what seemed to be black earth. Curious to know what it was he picked up a handful, and was horrified to find it to be gunpowder, the room being the palace magazine. Proceeding still further, his attention was attracted by the sound of human voices. Knocking at a door, it was opened, and he found himself in the Khan's harem. Notwithstanding he knew it would be certain death to be caught there, he remained, and by signs and broken Russian carried on a long conversation with the queen of the harem, whom he described as a remarkably intelligent woman. While at Khiva, MacGahan formed that friendship with Gen. Skobelev which was likened unto that of David and Jonathan, and ended only with the death of the former.

In 1875 MacGahan accompanied an expedition sent by the *New York Herald* to the Arctic Sea; but the summer of 1876 found him again in Europe as the correspondent of the *London Daily News*. While in Constantinople he heard rumors of the atrocities of the Turkish bashibazouks in Bulgaria, and determined to investigate them. In the company of Eugene Schuyler he traversed the desolated region, and found that the half of the horrible story had not been told. What he saw with his own eyes was described in nine letters to the *Daily News*, and, has a picture of human fiendishness, they are without a parallel. The story is too horrible to repeat, but it can be found in the letters, which were published in pamphlet form under the title of the "Atrocities in Bulgaria." MacGahan felt called upon himself to apologize for what he described, and offered as an excuse the necessity of doing so in order to show the world what inhuman brutes and liars the Turks were. The publication of his letters aroused in the English people such indignation that Disraeli who was apologizing for the Turks, sought to belittle them by ridicule, but such was the reputation of the writer for truthfulness, and so completely were all his statements verified by later investigation, that the premier only caused the people to turn against himself. There is no doubt that these letters brought about the war between Russia and Turkey, and little doubt that they were the most powerful influence in the defeat of Disraeli and his party. MacGahan became known to nearly every inhabitant of Bulgaria. His whole being was stirred with indignation at what he saw while passing through the country, and he told them that within a year he would return with the army of the Czar. This he did; and from the day the Russians crossed the Danube the Bulgarians have looked upon him as the liberator of their country. Had he lived, and the question of the ruler of Bulgaria been submitted to the people, he would have been the chosen one; but dying, they perpetuate his memory by an annual requiem Mass in the Cathedral at Tirnova, upon the anniversary of his death—June 9, 1878.

MacGahan represented the *Daily News* with the Russians during the entire period of the Russo-Turkish war. After the cessation of hostilities he remained at Constantinople, awaiting the meeting of the Berlin Congress, which he was to report for the *Daily News*, and recruiting from the hardships of the campaign. While nursing his friend, Lieut. Greene, military attaché of the United States army, with the Russian army, who was sick with black typhus fever, MacGahan was stricken with that dread disease, and in a few days died, June 9, 1878. Such was the deadly nature of his disease that all persons were prohibited from entering the room where his body lay, but his devoted friend, Skobelev, at the risk of his life, went to see him, and over his lifeless corpse wept like a child. MacGahan was buried in the cemetery at Pera; his funeral was attended by the United States Minister and members of the legation, by the officers of the United States steamer Dispatch, and a large number of Russian officers. He left a wife, a Russian lady, who now resides in New York city, and an infant son.

Lieut. Greene says of him: "No man of his age has, in recent years, done more to bring honour on the name of America, throughout the length and breadth of Europe, and far into Asia: no man has more faithfully served the English-speaking races by telling them the truth about great events in an attractive form in their daily papers. His letters may be studied as models by those who propose to adopt his profession, and his sterling character, his pluck and energy, by every man who aims at honest success in any walk of life.

His great deeds truly merit all the honours now bestowed upon him, and Ohio may well be proud of having given to the world such a son.

THE MAKING OF THE IRISH NATION.

WE (*Nation*) have to hand this week the second of the very interesting series of letters on the Irish question which Mr. Justin M'Carthy, M.P., is contributing to the *New York Tribune*. The first of the series we gave in our last issue. In the letter at present before us, Mr. M'Carthy begins by treating as ridiculous the constant reports which English newspapers circulate that the Irish Parliamentary party is breaking up. Mr. Parnell's influence, he says, is probably greater now than ever it was before. Passing to the question of obstruction, he denies that the Irish party ever practised obstruction for the mere pleasure of seeing Parliamentary business hampered and delayed. He significantly points out what might be done in the way of delaying legislation if the Irish members turned their attention to private bills and delivered speeches on each of them. Writing of the result of Mr. Parnell's policy, Mr. M'Carthy says:—

"By the course of action which he initiated, Mr. Parnell accomplished two objects; he proved to the House of Commons that Ireland was at last determined to be heard, and he proved to the Irish people that there was at last a party of men in Parliament who were resolved that Ireland should be heard. Beginning with a party of four or five he is now at the head of a party of forty; he will soon be at the head of a party of seventy or eighty. There is not the slightest occasion now to call attention to the case of Ireland by the rough process of stopping all movement of Parliamentary business. We must be listened to now. Our vote on a critical division may decide the fate of an administration. After the next election we shall in a human probability hold the fate of any and every Ministry in the hollow of our hands. Suppose we have only seventy men—and no one expects that our number after the elections will be only seventy—seventy votes count as one hundred and forty on a division; seventy withdrawn from the Ministry, seventy added to the Opposition, or *vice versa*. In plain words, the Irish Parliamentary party will be able to decide beforehand the fate of any measure or motion brought before the House of Commons which has the support of one of the two great English parties and is opposed by the other. This is the policy of Mr. Parnell—this is and this was his policy—to create a thoroughly independent Irish party in the House of Commons which should be strong enough to hold the balance of power in its hands. He has even already accomplished much of his pur-

pose. I wish I could convey to your readers an adequate idea of the anxiety, the alarm, the excitement which prevail on both sides of the House concerning the probable vote of the Irish party when some critical division is coming on. We are beset, each and every one of us, by official, or at least, semi-official, delegates from this side or that, eager to explain to us wherein, according to their ideas, are to be found the true interests of Ireland. We act as our own view of Irish interests tells us that we ought to act. Where there seems to us no public principle involved we hold ourselves free to act with a sole regard for the effect which our vote may have on the interests of Ireland. But I am bound to say that we never yet gave a vote to the side of what we believed to be in itself a wrong cause. There never was a question involving the interests of humanity anywhere which had not the Irish vote given on the right side. The cause of the poor, the cause of the working people, has always the support of the Irish vote. Every oppressed foreign population, under English rule or other rule, has the sympathy and the help—when help can be given in the English Parliament—of the members who follow Mr. Parnell. But there are occasions when a critical division is to be taken on some mere question of English party—of Ministry and Opposition—and then we are free to act. Is it for the interests of Ireland at the present moment that we should strengthen or weaken, sustain or damage the Ministry? We discuss the question among ourselves and come to a conclusion, and act accordingly. By such a course of policy, by standing together and watching our opportunity, we overthrow Mr. Forster and shall overthrow Lord Spencer. In the next Parliament it will be a question not of Viceroy and Chief Secretaries, but of whole administrations. With such existing conditions and such a prospect, what do we want of obstruction? What do we care about delaying the general movement of business in the House of Commons? The Conservatives do enough in that way; and, indeed, under the most favourable circumstances, the movement of business in the House of Commons is so slow, cumbersome, and clumsy that a future generation will find it hard to believe that any assembly of sane men could have endured a system which sacrifices the needs of an empire to the pelting, petty work of a parish vestry."

With the House of Lords obstructing and destroying useful measures, Mr. McCarthy believes that the best-intentioned Government could do but little for Ireland. He then proceeds:—

"This is the conviction which underlies and inspires the policy of Mr. Parnell. He assumes as a matter of certainty that the English Parliament cannot do for Ireland what Ireland wants to have done—what Ireland could do for herself. Therefore he bends all his energies to the task of getting Ireland extricated from the cruel coils of her Parliamentary connection with England, and he sees but one way of accomplishing this task, and that is by the strength of a powerful Parliamentary party which shall have the Irish people behind it. Mr. Parnell is essentially a Parliamentary politician. He is not a theorist or a dreamer. Airy speculations do not captivate him, do not even interest him. He treads the firm earth of present and practical politics. For this very reason he is fully possessed of the knowledge that no Irish Parliamentary party, however numerous, able, and resolute, would be of any real use if it had not the Irish people at its back. To put it metaphorically, the Irish people are the shaft of the spear. The Parliamentary party are the spear-head; Mr. Parnell's is the hand that propels and guides spear, shaft, and spear-head to the mark. Mr. Parnell's purpose is so clear and certain that he does not think it necessary to talk much about it. He does not much care for the formal and long debates on Home Ru'e which were a ceremonial of every session during Mr. Butt's leadership. The English Press and public seemed to be greatly amazed and alarmed when, two or three years ago, Mr. Parnell said he would not have 'taken off his coat' merely to pass a measure of land reform. The fact that any surprise was felt only showed how little the English Press and public understood of the real Irish question. With Mr. Parnell it is simply an article of faith that a thoroughly satisfactory measure of land reform cannot be got from an English Parliament as at present constituted, and that no measure of land reform, however complete, would satisfy the Irish people in such a way as to extinguish their desire for self-government. Anyone who does not understand that fact, who has not got it fully into his head, who does not assume it as an elementary condition of the controversy between England and Ireland, will only waste his time and puzzle his brains to no purpose if he troubles himself to think about the Irish question.

"The end is a great one; and a man or a party cannot steadily seek a great end without accomplishing in the pursuit of it some other good objects as well. His policy is purifying the constituencies. The authority of the public spirit he has evoked sets corruption and undue influence of all kinds at absolute defiance. The representation has been purified as well as the constituencies. I remember John Bright telling me some years ago of a saying once familiar in the House of Commons, that an Irish member could always be known in the street by reason of his invariable movement towards the offices of the Treasury. Even the wildest spirit of burlesque, of extravagant sarcasm, would hardly apply such a saying to the Irish Nationalist members of Parliament to-day. They beg for no places; they ask for no favours. The man who votes for an Irish National member knows that he is voting for one who is pledged not to seek for or accept any favour from any Ministry for himself or for any of his constituents. Charles Lever's 'Kenny Dodd' describes some Irish constituent writing to his representative, and replying to the representative's account of his own public services by the words, 'Get my son Tom a place in the Custom House and I don't care if New Zealand never had a constitution.' No constituent ever applies to us to get his son Tom a place in the Custom House. I cannot but feel my faith in the future of Ireland much strengthened, if it needed strengthening, when I see the change that has taken place, and see how even very ordinary and commonplace persons, from whom one might not expect over-much in the way of self-sacrifice, have been willing to forego so many chances of personal advantage for the mere sake of helping the national movement. I may say,

too, that the Irish members of Parliament stand aloof from the social influences of London, which used at one time to have such a softening and enervating effect on their political character. This isolation, for so I may call it, was distinctly the work of Mr. Parnell. It was not the way of O'Connell; it was not the way of Mr. Butt. O'Connell's relations of friendship with some of the Whigs of his day were often injurious to his influence over political movements; and similar relationships with English public men made Mr. Butt far too anxious to please, or at least not to displease the House of Commons. Five years ago I wrote an article in a London periodical in which I told my readers that a new chapter was opening in Irish political history when the Irish Parliamentary party had got a leader who did not care one straw for the friendship of a duke, and who would not go to dine at the house of a Cabinet Minister. This may seem to some of your readers a small matter; to those who know the history of Irish Parliamentary movements it is a greater matter; it is a part of that policy of independence which Mr. Parnell has come to carry out, and which is now tried in action for the first time."

THE "WORLD" ON MR. HEALY.

FROM a London "society" journal (says the *Nation*) no one could expect a favourable article on a Parnellite member of Parliament; yet with all its offensiveness the following article from the *World* on the hon. member for Monaghan will have a certain interest for Irish readers:—

The position occupied by Mr. Healy in the ranks of the Irish party, if less authoritative than that of Mr. Parnell, is just now more conspicuous and significant. Ostensibly a loyal follower of his titular chief, he is resolved to miss no chance of putting himself in evidence; and it is clear that he anticipates, probably at no great distance, the time when what Mr. Parnell has been, or is, he may be. Mr. Parnell is at present enjoying a repose, suitable to the season, in his beautiful Vale of Avoca. He nominates candidates for constituencies; he is possibly elaborating the plan of a coming campaign. But he ascends no platform, makes no speeches; and it might be almost inferred from his attitude—whether it be described as one of masterly inactivity or of unworthy supineness—that he would not regret a withdrawal from active political life under cover of any chivalrous or decent pretext which could be found. Mr. Healy, on the other hand, is aggressively on the alert. He is the most industrious, indefatigable, unscrupulous, and gifted of Irishmen. In the course of a few years he has risen from the place of a small clerk on an Irish railway to that of a public personage. He is a contrast to many or most of his Parliamentary compatriots, not merely in his hard-headedness, his absolute indifference to English opinion, and his brutal frankness of tongue, but in the circumstance that he entered upon his present career without any of the educational advantages and opportunities which they have generally enjoyed. He was at none of the schools or colleges, which are as much open to the Irish peasantry as Glasgow and Edinburgh, St. Andrew's, and Aberdeen, are at the disposal of the Highland crofter's son. If he is inferior to several of his colleagues in the gift of oratory, he is their superior in the art of debate, and he enjoys an almost unrivalled capacity of exasperating the Prime Minister and making the life of Irish Secretaries unendurable. His own extraordinary power of will and application have enabled him to acquire two European languages, and to write English so pungent and vigorous that it at once secures him a livelihood from his pen and makes him a power as a publicist.

There was never a time when the reputation which Mr. Healy commands and the authority which he exercises were so suggestive—so ominous—and therefore worthy of such close attention as the present. Towards the close of the past session he insulted Mr. Trevelyan with such grossness as to cause that gentleman peremptorily to remind the House that though he had the misfortune to be Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, he was also an English gentleman. Mr. Healy himself was, of course, gratified at his success upon this occasion. The effect he produced was exactly that which he intended to produce, and it was less than nothing to him that Mr. Trevelyan accused him by implication of not being a gentleman at all. In the same way he will, we may be sure, have been acutely pleased at the outburst of reprobation which certain words of his uttered last week, have elicited. The only trumpet, he said, that could wake the English legislature to a sense of Irish grievances was the rattle of the blunderbus, and the best appeals to English justice were bullets and slugs. Everyone will admit that language of this sort is a direct appeal to violence and assassination. If Mr. Healy wished to revive the outrages on whose diminution Mr. Gladstone congratulated his hearers in Midlothian, he could not have employed expressions better calculated to produce such an effect. That his words were criminal in themselves, and are open to the interpretation of having had a criminal intent, is plain on the face of them. No action, however, in respect of them has yet been taken by the Government, and probably the official construction charitably placed upon them is that they do not exceed the legitimate limits of free speech. The Irish Nationalist Press has applauded them to the echo, and they have touched a sympathetic chord of admiration in the breast of the American Irish on the other side of the Atlantic. What next? we may well be tempted to ask. Will Mr. Healy be permitted and encouraged to outdo himself? Will other speakers be encouraged to outdo Healy? and, in this case, what will be the consequence? It is a matter, not of loose conjecture, but of positive knowledge and scientific demonstration, that, four years ago, Irish crime of all kinds, murder included, was exactly proportionate to the inflammatory harangues made in particular neighbourhoods. Where, as was then repeatedly shown, the orators of the Land League denounced English ascendancy, and threatened landlords with destruction, there mutilation and murder followed as surely as night succeeds the day. If, therefore, the argument by analogy is good for anything, one may be certain that Mr. Healy's hints—emphasised by the example of

Mr. Healy's impressively rapid rise and progress—will not be barren of results.

But this is only one of the ways in which Mr. Healy's example will work mischief. Aspirants after his notoriety and power will certainly not be wanting. If he is not a man after the heart of the whole Irish people, he is the ideal of a large section of it. It now seems to be an understood thing that the Irish representatives are to be regularly paid from a national fund formed for the purpose. The chief contributors to this will not be Irish peasants or shopkeepers. On the contrary, we know from the past, and especially from the history of the Land League, that the sinews of sedition and civil war proceed mainly from America. It follows, therefore, that the Irish members of Parliament will cease to be the representatives of their country, and will become in a constantly increasing degree the delegates of the Transatlantic revolutionaries, whose paid servants they are. Mr. Healy, so far as his language and demeanour are concerned, may be described as a prophetic pattern of what is likely to be experienced from these new members of the Imperial Parliament. At St. Stephen's itself the rancour and vituperation of their tongue may be curbed; but it is not Westminster which is the manufactory of Irish opinion, or to which the delegates will look for a proof that they have earned their money. They will recognise only their responsibility to Ireland, or rather to those patrons on the other side of the Atlantic who aim at making the Government of Ireland by England impossible. Mr. Healy is the most ambitious and capable type of a class of politician with whom we are destined in the future to make an extensively increased acquaintance. His antecedents and his achievements are calculated to attract and to win the admiration of the order to which he belongs, and from which the Irish Parliamentarians of the future will be drawn. This is the contingency with which the Government have to reckon. When it is fulfilled shall we be able to control Ireland by the present social and political machinery? If as they ought to do, Ministers will fairly ask themselves that question, can they, while according full impunity to an example and language such as those supplied by Mr. Healy, answer it in a satisfactory manner?

THE BROTHERS OF THE CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS.

(From the London Times.)

Of all the rooms in this annex there is certainly none more interesting than No 5—"Noah's Ark," as "the Brothers" facetiously call it after the religious (or scholastic) name of the ever obliging and intelligent Brother in charge. In this room is contained the multifarious and well packed collection of the Brothers of the Christian Schools. Until the present exhibition probably not above a score or two of people in England, every heard of these Brothers. And yet they have recently celebrated the 200th anniversary of their foundation, and have schools all over the world, from France to China and the United States. Altogether they have 1,175 houses, 11,233 Brothers and almost 330,000 pupils. They have as yet, however, only seven schools in England, one being St. Joseph's College, Clapham; the Brotherhood in Ireland with a similar name having no connection with the institution, whose headquarters are in Paris. In France and her colonies they have 953 houses, 70 in the United States 44 in Belgium, 26 in Canada, and the rest in Italy, Spain, South America Turkey, England, Egypt Austria, India, and China. The founder of this brotherhood was the Venerable J. B. De La Salle, a French ecclesiastic, of good family, born in Rheims in 1651. La Salle, whom his biographers generally speak of simply as "the Venerable," had when quite young attained to high ecclesiastical office, and had undoubtedly a brilliant career before him as a churchman. But all this he renounced literally selling his goods to feed the poor, and purposely reducing himself to poverty in order that he might devote his life to the education of the poor, and to the improvement of education generally in France. He was certainly a man of pure and noble mind, and in the matter of education was possessed of ideas far ahead of his time. His conception of a teaching corporation was distinctly Catholic. Although he may not have been the prime originator of the idea, he was the first to give it a practical and permanent shape. His scheme was to form teaching brotherhoods, consisting of men who, after due probation and training, took upon themselves vows of poverty and celibacy and gave themselves up for life to the work of education. Although he himself was an ecclesiastic, it was forbidden to the Brothers to aspire to the Church so that they should have nothing to look forward to, nothing to aspire to but the office of teacher. At his death in the beginning of the 18th century he left the Brotherhood in a flourishing and well-organised condition, and, with occasional vicissitudes, it has gone on prospering and extending its operations ever since, until now, as the above statistics show, it has spread all over the world.

In France and Belgium especially the Brothers have achieved a great reputation as teachers, and they do their best to accommodate themselves to the frequent changes in the educational statutes with which the reformers of the republic harass them. In the United States and Canada also they have gained for themselves a high and secure position, and some of the most interesting exhibits in Room 5 are from these countries. Brother Noah himself is a Canadian, of Irish extraction, who has a high position in one of the New York establishments. He has undergone a very thorough training; he spent three years in English schools to make himself acquainted with the best points in our educational system, and some time also, we believe, in France and Belgium. Indeed the Brothers all seem to receive an extremely careful training, and it is only after a very strict probation that they are allowed to enter the Brotherhood. One of the teachers in the Clapham school is a Doctor of Science of London University. The distinctive features of the teaching of the Christian Brothers are its practicality and adaptability to circumstances. While the character of the education is mainly such as we call elementary and middle-class, at its best it is not surpassed by the most advanced Realschulen in Germany, and certainly not equalled all round by the most advanced middle-class schools in this country.

In France especially the schools are attended by pupils of all social grades. La Salle undoubtedly has the credit of being the founder both of normal schools and of technical education. When the supply of Brothers became unequal to the demand he undertook to train teachers for parish and village schools. In his programme, moreover, science was allotted an important place. At St. Yon, one of the best institutions of his time, the first course included French, Latin, writing, grammar, orthography, arithmetic, and drawing; and the second course, history, geography, literature, book-keeping, natural history, hydrography; also music and some of the living languages. Attached to the school for the use of the pupils were a botanical garden and large library. After a certain stage each pupil applied himself to those branches best suited to his talents, his inclinations, and his pursuits in life. In the guide which he compiled he enjoined the teachers to make their instruction as practical as possible. In teaching natural history, for example, the pupils were to be taken to a zoological garden when possible; in other branches they were to be taken to manufactories and other places in order to see mechanical processes actually at work.

The system thus inculcated by the founder has been developed to a wonderful extent in recent years, as may be seen on a visit to Room 5. Geographical instruction especially, in which England is said to be so far behind, has been brought to great perfection, mainly through the genius of Brother Alexis, a Belgian by birth, at present attached to the headquarters in Paris. His special faculty in the matter of geography was early noticed, and his superiors made him give himself entirely up to this department. His text books, maps, and models as shown in the exhibition deservedly take a high place. He was the first to adapt the use of various colours for hypsometrical purposes, in school maps, and we have seen few maps so easy to read and conveying such a variety of useful information. His method is to begin with the school, and by means of models and corresponding maps the pupils are gradually led in time to the village, the parish, the district, province, country, etc, until, as is evident from their actual exercises, they have a very real idea of the leading features of their own country and of the world generally. Various models by Brother Alexis are exhibited. In one the object is to teach the pupil differences of altitude. It is enclosed in a square glass case or aquarium, which is filled with water that can be gradually drawn off by means of a tap. Certain colours are invariably used for certain altitudes, from sea level up to, say, 15,000 feet. By lowering the water-surface the idea of contour-lines is conveyed, and as a map is hung on the wall above the model with corresponding colours, the pupil is thereby taught to read his map in a very real manner. Another fine model is used to teach the significance of the different geographical terms.

All the Brothers' schools have museums attached to them representative of the productions or the industries of the districts in which the schools are placed. Marseilles for example, is a great commercial centre. The museum from Marseilles shown in the exhibition may be taken as a typical one. It consists of specimens of the products in all stages, from the raw material to the manufactured goods, of the various countries with which the great seaport has connections. The course of instruction in geography there includes not only the town and district and the ordinary subjects—the pupils have to construct maps showing the courses taken by vessels in going from the seaport to all the parts of the world with which it deals. Special maps have to be made of the most important of these foreign regions the pupils have to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the geography of the localities, their people, and their special products, and even their particular systems of book-keeping. The value of such a training for a clerk in a Marseilles house is evident. At Lyons, again, the pupils are turned out with such a knowledge of silk-weaving that they are qualified to take their places as skilled mechanics in manufactories. With every thread of the warp and woof they are familiar by means of drawings increasing in complexity. In the actual processes of weaving they are thoroughly trained. Not only so, but they are taken to the manufactories, and there are taught to draw every part of the machines to scale, and from their rough notes make a perfect copy in school. Drawing rightly forms an important branch of education in all the schools; and some of the specimens of the pupils' work from the Roman schools—drawings of the various parts of churches, for example—are astonishing for their beauty and accuracy. From one of the Alpine districts we have a complete herbarium of the Alps. From Paris, we believe are some handsome and beautiful specimens of cabinet work, of musical instruments, telescopes, spirit-levels, and other instruments of precision. From New York we find boots and shoes, knitted work, baskets, rugs, and a variety of other useful articles, made by waifs and strays picked up on the streets, and taken into a school maintained for the special purpose. Hundreds of specimens of pupils' work in all departments, and from all countries, are shown, including even beautiful writings and drawings from Egypt. Indeed, the precision and intelligence shown by the Brothers in adapting their education to the special circumstances of their pupils are unsurpassed. In America, for example, the boy who does not know shorthand, the Morse code, and the use of the Remington type-writer has a poor chance of getting on in mercantile life; so all these are taught in the Brothers' American School. They have, in short, long ago solved the problem of technical education. At the ordinary schools of the Brothers, the success of their methods is shown by the fact that in public competitions their pupils carry off, as a rule, a far greater proportion of awards than those of any other class of schools. These are simply a few of the features that mark the system of education pursued by this remarkable Brotherhood. In these holiday times, when so many teachers from the provinces are visiting London, they could not do better than spend an hour or two in Room 5, making themselves acquainted with the leading peculiarities of the system, under the guidance of Brother Noah and his obliging *compagnons*.

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whom all further particulars may be obtained

GOLDEN JUBILEE OF THE VENERABLE ARCHPRIEST GARIN, S. M.

(Nelson Colonist, Oct. 20.)

THE Right Rev. Dr. Redwood, Bishop of Wellington, who is at present on a visit to Nelson, and who will be present at the banquet to be held to-night in celebration of the jubilee of the venerable and respected priest who has for so long enjoyed the esteem of those of all classes and creeds in Nelson, preached special sermons at St. Mary's yesterday, having reference to the occasion alluded to. In the morning the sacred building was crowded in every part, whilst many in vain endeavoured to gain admission in the evening, for though forms were placed in the body of the church there was not room for all. There were services at 7 o'clock and again at 8 o'clock in the morning, but at eleven o'clock, Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Garin, the Rev. Fathers Binsfield and Mahoney acting as Deacon and sub-Deacon respectively. In the afternoon the Bishop held a confirmation, and in the evening there was the usual service which terminated with the "Te Deum," sung in praise to God, and as an acknowledgement of His mercies, and the success of the special celebration of the day. Both at Mass and in the evening the musical portion of the service were efficiently rendered by a well-trained choir. His Lordship the Bishop preached at the morning service, and again at Vespers, the sermon in the evening being a continuation of that delivered in the morning, was an especially eloquent one. [The sermon was that published by us last week.]

BANQUET.

(Compiled from the Nelson Colonist and the Evening Mail.)

A banquet was given on Monday night, Oct. 20, in celebration of the Golden Jubilee of the Rev. Father Garin, who entered the priesthood on the 19th October, 1834. The tables were laid in the large room of the Girls' Orphanage, which is 86 feet in length, and a very pretty sight it presented, the walls being very tastefully decorated with evergreens and banners, the principal one of the latter bearing the inscription in golden letters on a scarlet ground "A Happy Feast Dear Reverend Father," while at the end of the room over the chairman's head was the large portrait of Father Garin presented to him some years ago by the members of his congregation. The tables in themselves with their glittering load of glass, cutlery, and plate, which showed to great advantage among the numerous candlesticks which were ranged from one end to the other formed a sight well worth seeing, and we may here state that the whole of the arrangements, the viands, and the wines, were of the best, and reflected infinite credit on those upon whom had devolved the work of making all the necessary preparations. The chair was taken by His Lordship the Bishop of Wellington, on whose right hand was the hero of the day, the venerable priest who in his capacity as a missionary landed in New Zealand in 1840, and was through all the disturbances in the Bay of Islands, including the battle of Kororareka, in the early days of the Colony. The vice-chair was taken by His Honor Judge Broad, and, owing to the number of citizens who assembled to do honor to the Reverend Father, the tables, although laid for 116, were insufficient to provide accommodation for all who were present. During the banquet music both vocal and instrumental, was provided by the girls attending the High School, a piano for that purpose having been placed in position in the corridor.

The Right Rev. Bishop Redwood, on rising, said he was about to read an address presented to the Rev. Father Garin by all the Catholic clergy of New Zealand, and his Lordship thereupon read the address of congratulation, which was signed by the Catholic Bishops of Dunedin, Wellington, and Auckland, and by and on behalf of all the clergy. The address was received with loud applause.

His Honor Judge Broad then read an address from the Laity of Nelson, offering their sincere felicitations on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of the Rev. Father Garin, and which likewise was received with loud applause.

Other addresses were presented by the girls attending the High School, and by the girls of St. Mary's School, and after the reading of which four bright little dots presented the Rev. Father with bouquets of white flowers. The last address presented was from the boys of the St. Mary's Industrial School and Orphanage, and it is needless to say that on the reading of each there was hearty applause.

The addresses having been presented, the young ladies sang a chorus composed by the rev. ladies for the occasion, we understand, "Our voices raise in jubilee."

The Rev. Father Garin now cut the wedding cake which was placed in front of him, and this having been handed round to the guests.

The Bishop said he then rose with very great pleasure, but at the same time with very deep emotions—so deep indeed that he was afraid they would almost paralyse utterance—to propose the health of their venerable friend. It would be difficult for most of them to enter fully into the feelings that now filled his soul; the name of Father Garin recalled so many recollections of his (the speaker's) earlier days, so many tokens of kindness, so many affectionate corrections, so many endeavours to improve his (the speaker's) mind, and to prepare him for what God in His mercy had enabled him to attain. He could only join his voice to that of the whole of New Zealand—there was not a remote corner in the Colony that day where there were not pupils of Father Garin, and not a corner where there were not hearts throbbing with delight at the great celebration they were performing in his honor. (Applause.) It was not only so in New Zealand, but in Australia and England there were many hearts beating high with joy, knowing of their festival. He joined most cordially in the sincere affection and noble feelings of gratitude presented in the various addresses, and was sure they all felt happy in taking part in that social gathering. It was not a political gathering, nor a religious one, but it was a gathering of friends of every age—(loud applause)—of each sex, and of various conditions, forming one circle round that dear friend, who was the centre of all their affections. (Applause.) Therefore that evening they would reduce the toasts to one,

and concentrate every warm feeling upon Father Garin. The rev. father had rendered vast service in New Zealand, and even far beyond its confines—he had shown every Christian and every human virtue, and had done so under great difficulties and many hardships. He left his own dear native France years ago, and underwent great dangers to preach the Gospel to the Maoris, and when obedience fixed his destiny in Nelson—words were useless, they all knew what he did. Those buildings told their tale. See how he gathered those children (orphans) from every part of New Zealand and trained them to be good citizens of this country, which they all loved so well, and in which they had such high hopes. (Applause.) He found himself going further than he had intended, and would say no more, because the theme of praise was an embarrassing one as to where to begin and where to end. In looking over the addresses he had noticed what he deemed a mistake. He saw their dear friend addressed as the Rev. Father Garin, and he might there correct it. He had thought the matter over and though it would not exalt him in their esteem he (the Bishop) would now confer on him what his humility would cause him to decline, but which was due to him for his unceasing services, in religion, education, charity, benevolence, and every other good word. He (the Bishop) had then to announce that henceforth Father Garin was to be the Very Venerable Archbishop of the Diocese of Wellington. (Loud and long-continued applause.) His Lordship then called on the guests to fill their glasses and drink in honour of the very venerable Archbishop.

The toast was received with immense enthusiasm, and drank with loud cheers.

The Bishop then said he had to present to the Very Rev. Archbishop a small token, in a substantial form, of the high appreciation manifested towards him. It was a purse of 100 sovs.—(applause)—presented by persons of all classes, all creeds, denominations, and professions, as a universal token of their appreciation and love towards the Venerable Archbishop. (Applause.)

The Venerable Archbishop, on rising to return thanks, was visibly affected, and after the loud and long-continued applause which greeted him had ceased, he said that before he responded to the different utterances he wished to express respect to the memory of two great missionaries who had died lately—the Rev. Father Poupinel, who died in France, and Father Forest, who died in Napier. They had worked well in New Zealand, and therefore he wished to show them a mark of respect that night. He also asked their sympathy for the Rev. Father Seauzeau, who would have been present with them but for an accident in which he broke his leg. He then said: "My Lord and Rev. Father, Ladies and Gentleman,—I am at a loss to know what to say. His Lordship in his own natural eloquence and learning has given me praise—I never expected such praise. I knew something kind would be said, but not such unbounding words as his Lordship has expressed. In his sermon last night he said he expected I should be angry. I must say I did not deserve such praise, and I don't know how to answer all those who have honored me by their presence on this occasion of my golden wedding—I beg to tender my most sincere thanks. When something happens that can only do so once in a lifetime it generally has a sad effect, and so this celebration affects me. It is 50 years since I was promoted to the high position of priest. It brings two feelings, one of joy and gladness, another of fear and hope. When I consider all the blessings and favours God has heaped upon me in that time, I feel my heart open with gratitude. I have been favoured with extraordinary powers—not bestowed on the greatest people in the world, and only granted to the priest—the power to open the gates of heaven and shut the gates of hell. So for 50 years it has been my pleasure to open the gates of heaven to hundreds of children and others by baptising in the waters of regeneration. For 50 years I have had to reconcile souls to God, and open the gates of heaven by absolution and the Sacrament of Penitence. For 50 years I have had to feed with the bread of life. For 50 years I have preached the word, leading to the gates of heaven; and for 50 years have I administered the Sacraments to the dying, helping them to meet their Lord in heaven. He continued to say that it was a subject for rejoicing that God Almighty had allowed him to do this, and had been pleased to grant him these favours, but it was not, he said, for his own worth that he had been used as an instrument. He also felt fear and hope, for he remembered that St. Paul said "To whom much is committed of him, much shall be demanded." Man could see the face, but God saw the heart. When they saw a priest performing his duty, they might say he must be a saint. Now, if they saw him even ten times better than he appeared, what could that prove? that he was ten times better? No! simply that God had given him ten times more grace to work for his honor and glory, and he might perhaps be like that steward, who receiving that one talent had hid it in the ground instead of using it profitably. God had promoted him for the purpose of preaching the gospel and administering the sacraments; and he asked himself, then, had he done as God expected? He had to preach the Christian virtues—for instance, humility: had been humble, and not felt pride or vanity? Had he always been charitable? He had a great account to render. The venerable archbishop then referred to their schools, and said that if there had been a drawback of late it was on account of the Government withholding the grant. He begged them all to work hard for these schools. He was not expecting to live many years more, and would beg as his last word and last will that they would use their best abilities to place those schools on a solid foundation. In alluding to the Girls' Schools, he said the teachers had worked very hard to effect improvements, and that they had succeeded so far. The Industrial Schools promised to be a great success, and he gave his Honor Mr. Currie and his Honor Judge Broad credit for this. He then expressed his pleasure at his Lordship's presence, especially as it brought several together who had lived in that station (St. Mary's)—his Lordship as student and pupil, their old friend Brother Marie as assistant and tutor, and his Lordship's humble servant as parish priest. He ventured to say that his Lordship had not forgotten those days, and especially when he went for a few days into the country to his loving parents. That was the time the inspiration entered his young heart, and he

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Beware of German and other Imitations

SINGER SEWING MACHINES.

thought of one day being devoted to sacerdotal dignity. He (the Venerable Archpriest) was then glad to congratulate his Lordship on the realisation of those happy thoughts and projects, and was the more so that in his Lordship's person they had a most devoted and able prelate of the Church. To the ladies and gentlemen present and all who had taken part in that celebration he returned thanks, whether Catholics or non-Catholics. He was glad to say that good feelings had always existed between them, and that in Protestants he had found many well disposed, and many willing to assist them. (Applause). He begged to congratulate their good sisters for what they had done towards their schools. They must not rely on their past records, but look to the future, where they saw strong competition and opposition, against which they must work hard. He had also to return thanks to his dear old companion, faithful Brother Marie, who came to Nelson to reside with him, and who was still living with him. (Loud applause.) He also returned thanks to the several priests who had successfully spent some time in Nelson, and especially to the Rev. Father Binsfield of whose visits in the country districts and whose care of orphans he spoke in the highest terms. He must congratulate his especial friend and worthy confrere, Father Mahoney—loud applause)—whom he had always found devoted to the cause, and always ready to work through bad weather as well as good. Now that they were going to make great alterations in the Boys' Industrial School, he hoped the time had come for Father Mahoney to relieve him and take the management of that institution, and he hoped his Lordship the Bishop would approve of that idea. He concluded by expressing thanks to the Almighty God for the assistance he had received in doing the work which they had undertaken here, so that they had been able to promote their religion and their country. (Loud applause).

The Venerable Archpriest, after resuming his seat, immediately rose again to acknowledge their presentation. He said that if they had presented him with a picture it would have needed an expression of opinion, or if they had given him a horse he would have had to judge it, but their present did not require an artist to appreciate it, and money could get either of those things. Their present was a most proper one—(loud applause)—and he thanked them very much for it. Of money they could make a bad or a good use, and he did not see how he could turn it to better advantage than by offering it for the Glory of God. As the Church they had built—they called it "Our Church"—was not properly designated, as it was not "Ours" so long as there was a debt on it, he gave these 100 sovereigns towards extinguishing that debt. (Loud applause.)

His Honor Judge Broad then rose and said that his Lordship had said that they were only to have one toast on the present occasion, but in spite of all the penalties he might incur by disobeying the prelate of his Church, he would venture to propose a second toast. They would all feel that it would be particularly appropriate on that occasion not only to drink the health of the venerable master, but also that of the most reverend pupil. They could all imagine the many feelings actuating the minds of the venerable Archpriest and of his Lordship, and that they were of a most sacred character. Anyone who knew the venerable Archpriest knew that anything said in the addresses was by no means undeserved, and now they saw reflected in his child—if he might so venture to allude to his Lordship—the virtues of the master. Bishop Redwood came to Father Garin when his mind was young and plastic, and he believed his Lordship would gladly admit that the master moulded his mind to virtue and religion, and therefore there was something very appropriate in asking them to drink the health of his Lordship the Bishop of Wellington.

The toast was most warmly received, and drank with cheers. The Bishop said that the very flattering words of Judge Broad had quite taken him by surprise. He had no idea that he would be called on that evening to address them when his emotions were so deep and beyond the power of utterance. Judge Broad was right in saying there were secrets of the heart. He had been kind enough to say, too, that the pupil was worthy the master, but he had to gainsay this. He only hoped the pupil might approach the genuine and sterling worth of the master; at present he was only in his teens, and they would have to see how he bore himself when he had for half a century borne his exalted responsibilities upon his shoulders. They might then see if he was worthy of his master. He again expressed his deep regard for the kind words spoken, and said his only regret was that he was not a more worthy object of their appreciation (applause).

The guests having remained in social converse for a short time, his Lordship then left the chair, and soon afterwards the whole company dispersed.

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London, Sept. 1.—The conduct of Lord Spencer during his visit to the South of Ireland furnishes a singular commentary upon the recent statements made by English officials as to the general improvement of temper of the Irish people towards the English Government. The Lord Lieutenant, wherever he goes, is accompanied by a small army of police and detectives, by whom all persons of a suspicious appearance are carefully watched. His appearance on the streets is greeted by large crowds, but they are attracted evidently by curiosity, and they stand in gloomy silence without a sign of loyalty or good feeling. Lord Spencer is himself much depressed at these repeated exhibitions of distrust and thinly-masked hostility. At Killarney the constables composing his escort were employed for some hours in scraping from the walls, with long poles and brushes, offensive placards which had been posted just before the Earl's arrival. During this operation the constables were chafed and gayed unmercifully by the populace, who seemed to derive much amusement from the proceedings.

A TRUE IRISH WELCOME.

(From the Nation, Sept. 3.)

MR. SEXTON, M.P., and Mr. William Redmond, M.P., arrived in Dublin from Cork at ten o'clock on Monday night, on their return home from the Boston convention. The occasion was marked by one of the most magnificent demonstrations seen in Dublin for many years. The *Irish Times*, unsympathetic as it is towards the national cause, admits that the reception of Monday night was "one of the largest popular demonstrations that ever took place in the capital." Before the train arrived at Kingsbridge station the platform was thronged with Parliamentary representatives, members of the Municipal Council, and substantial merchants and traders of the city. Outside the gates an immense crowd was assembled which extended far along the quays. Amongst those present was the Irish leader, Mr. Parnell, who travelled specially from Avondale to receive Mr. Sexton. The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of Dublin, Alderman Meagher, M.P., was also in attendance. Mr. Michael Davitt also joined in the demonstration of welcome, and the members of the Irish Parliamentary party who awaited the arrival of their colleagues were Messrs. T. M. Healy, M.P., Wm. O'Brien, M.P., T. P. O'Connor, M.P., Justin M'Carthy, M.P., T. D. Sullivan, M.P., T. Harrington, M.P., T. Mayne, M.P., E. Leamy, M.P., J. F. Small, M.P., N. Lynch, M.P.

When the train steamed into the station a ringing cheer greeted the returned envoys. They were warmly welcomed by Mr. Parnell and their other friends, and a procession was then formed. Thousands of people accompanied the carriages to the rooms of the National League, and while the addresses were being delivered from the balcony an immense multitude stood below. On the motion of Mr. Harrington, M.P., the chair was taken amidst great applause by Mr. Parnell.

Mr. Parnell, M.P., who was received with loud cheers, said—Fellow-citizens, it is some time since I have had the opportunity of addressing so vast an assemblage of my fellow-countrymen as the present one. Under any circumstances I should have been proud and happy to see you here in such overwhelming numbers (cheers). But I am additionally rejoiced to-night in being able to take a humble part with you in welcoming home to our shores that distinguished Irishman, our fellow-countryman, Thomas Sexton (cheers). You shared my feelings of satisfaction and pride when you heard a few weeks since that he had consented to represent you beyond the Atlantic at that great assemblage of our fellow-countrymen in America (cheers). You felt and I felt that in his hands was safe the task of representing the patriotism and the eloquence of Ireland (cheers), and that in whatever Sexton did and whatever he said he would be a credit to you and to our country. He has nobly acquitted himself (cheers). He has told the story of Ireland and how she stands to that greater Ireland beyond the ocean. (cheers). He has maintained the already great and overwhelming reputation which he had formed amongst us. He has endeared to him the hearts of all who heard him and all who saw him, and he has attracted to him the judgment of all who heard him. We welcome him back, then, to-night, and we hope it may long be the lot of Ireland to be able to find such sons to represent her (cheers). He has learned something himself too, during his absence. He has learned, to appreciate the enormous power for the benefit of Ireland which our countrymen in America are able and willing to wield. And he is in a better position to-day than he was a short time since, to estimate what are the chances—the overwhelming chances in favour of Ireland's freedom (cheers). He will return to his task amongst us with renewed energy, with renewed hope and confidence and belief in his country's future, with greater determination to trample down and overcome all obstacles till our hopes are realised till we have banished foreign misrule (cheers), and till that day comes, and we believe it will not be a distant one, when an Irish Parliament will assemble in College-green (cheers) able and willing to mete out just laws to our people, and to maintain the dignity and independence of the nation at home and abroad (cheers). I have great pleasure in asking you to give a *cead míle fáilte* to Mr. Sexton (cheers).

Mr. Sexton, M.P., who was received with loud cheers, said—My Lord Mayor, Mr. Parnell, and citizens of Dublin—I thank you from my heart for this magnificent welcome, and I thank you because I know the meaning of this great assemblage gathered here to-night is a demonstration of adhesion to the cause of the people whom I love and the leader whom I revere (cheers). Gazing upon you and listening to your thrilling cheers, I find it hard to believe that I have lately crossed the Atlantic Ocean, because the cheers which have greeted me here to-night seem to my ear and to my heart to be the echo of the cheers that bade me God speed from the capital of America (cheers). Ireland and America are very far apart, but the Irish race are one, and the Irish race in politics have abolished the Atlantic Ocean (cheers). Fellow-countrymen, I went to America at the wish of my leader (hear, hear), whose wish to me has all the sacredness of a command (hear, hear). I went to America as his ambassador and as the ambassador of the Irish people, and I can give you no better proof than this of the influence and the power of the Irish race on the American continent, that upon me, as the ambassador of Parnell and of the Irish people, there were showered by the highest in the land, and by the great free community of America, such honours as the ambassador of no European despot could command (cheers). My mission is completed, my special work is done ("Not yet"). I mean my work in America, though I know there is work in Ireland yet to be done.

A Voice—And yourself is fit to do it.

Mr. Sexton—I know there is work to be done in Ireland, in casting the pure light of public opinion upon foul and filthy places (cheers). I know there is work to be done in clearing out reptiles.

A Voice—And to wash out the Castle (cheers).

Mr. Sexton—Reptiles who would have been cleared out of this country by St. Patrick only they came after his time (laughter).

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And returning to my own country, and to dear old Dublin, and to the people from whom I sprung, and who have the affection of my heart and the services of my life, I say this to you to-night, that the world is wide and America is prosperous and free; but there is no place for Irishmen like Ireland (cheers). I went to America as the bearer of a message, and what did my message say? I told the American people that we were thankful to them for the help they had given us in our hour of bitter agony. I told them that we had won our way upon the soil of Ireland, and that the brood—the foul and cruel brood of Cromwellian troopers are no longer the absolute lords of Ireland (cheers). I told them that we are winning our way in union, in intelligence, in resolution, in manly spirit; and I will never forget the cheer that rose from the American audience when I told them that the caubeen is no longer lifted upon the Irish highway, and that if a tenant and a landlord meet on the Queen's highway in Ireland the tenant stiffens up his backbone and wants to see if the landlord will take off his hat first (laughter and cheers). I told the American people that we were within sight of the goal of national independence (cheers); that we are an educated, an united people; and that we feel in our hearts and believe in our minds that there is no power on earth or in hell to keep us from our rights (cheers). Now, fellow-countrymen, I have another word to say. I went to America as a delegate from Ireland. I stand here to-night upon the classic ground of the Land League (cheers), and, standing here upon this spot that future ages will hold to be consecrated to the cause of human liberty I stand with the moral force of a delegate from America to Ireland. I speak to the five millions of the Irish race at home from the fifteen millions of the Irish race abroad (hear, hear). And what do they say to you? they say this: They believe that you have the souls of men; they believe that you have the impulses of patriots; they believe that you have the spirit of freemen; they believe that you are determined to be free (cheers). They believe that Ireland has now in the citadel of the alien, in the Parliament of London, a body of men gifted by God and by Nature with honesty and with intellect (cheers). They know that that party has poured the cause of Ireland into the ear of the world; they know we have conquered the moral sense of mankind; they know that the forces of God and Nature, the power of morals and the tremendous influence of the human conscience, are all upon our side (cheers). But, fellow-countrymen, America knows one thing more. Before and above all America feels and knows—and Irish America rests tranquilly confident in the deep conviction—that Ireland has now at the head of her party a man sent by Heaven to achieve her freedom (cheers). Irishmen in America, being free citizens of a free country, where every man's mind and every man's conscience are his own, differ upon questions of American politics; but wherever from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and wherever from Maine to Mexico, a body of Irishmen meet on American soil to discuss the cause of Ireland, those Irishmen all speak with one heart and with united voice, and that voice is all for Ireland (cheers). There is no second opinion amongst any men whom I have met in America, and I have met men of all kinds. I have met with men who have personal wrongs to avenge against the misgovernors of Ireland—men who have suffered the horrors of the prison cell; but all classes of Irishmen, whatever their special school of opinion, whatever their rank in life, lay down this one cardinal doctrine and gospel of hope for the whole cause, and that is, that Parnell is the leader whom the Irish people, if they are ever to win, must follow with unity, with resolution, and with the reverence which the great qualities of his mind and intellect, his love of liberty and his hatred of oppression entitle him to at our hands (cheers). Irish-America believes that Parnell will win (cheers); and not Irish-America only, because the native-born American citizens are opening their minds to the merits of the Irish cause. It was my pride and my delight to stand on the platform of Boston beside the Governor of that mighty State (cheers)—a State which is as large as Ireland, a State with three millions of people. I stood beside that man—

A Voice—A good man was there.

Mr. Sexton—Who occupies in that State a position as powerful as the red earl holds in Ireland (groans, hisses, and laughter) and who occupies a very different position from the red earl in the hearts of the people. I heard that great official of State say to the assembled thousands of Boston in the vast building where we met that the Irish were entitled to Home Rule (cheers), that they are competent to use it wisely and well, and that there is no power in the world that can keep it permanently from them. I cannot tell you what thoughts went through my mind as I stood in that great hall, 3,000 miles away, and saw a regiment of 500 men, every man of them a stalwart Irishman, (cheers), and saw that stalwart regiment presenting arms to salute the ambassadors from Ireland (cheers). My heart was full; but even in the most serious moment an Irishman finds room for a joke, and I did somewhat tickle the humour of that Boston audience when I told them I was much obliged for the military honours they had given me, but that my relations with the military of the old country were of quite a different kind (laughter and cheers). Now the hour is late, and I shall close by giving you in a few simple words the message of America to Ireland. Ireland in America is your faithful ally. Nothing can draw it away from your service, and I believe I can say for the fifteen millions of Irish birth and Irish blood in the American continent what the framers of the American Declaration of Independence said about American liberty, that the Irish in America are ready to pledge to the service of the Irish cause, and to the service of Irish liberty, "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honour" (cheers). They believe—our kindred in America believe, as I have told you—that Parnell will win. I believe the same; but I close by saying this—that whether Parnell wins or loses—whether the Irish party that follow him succeed or fail—the Irish struggle has passed beyond the bounds of the shores of Ireland. It is no longer the struggle of a country—it is now the struggle of a race (cheers); and I believe that, whatever may become of us and our Parliamentary leader, the Irish race all over the world are determined, by the help of God, and with the power inherent to them, that Ireland shall be held, and used, and enjoyed, and governed by the Irish race alone (enthusiastic cheers).

Mr. W. H. K. Redmond, M.P., was then introduced. He delivered a brief but eloquent speech, in which he assured the Irish race, at home that their kindred in America were eager to give all help, all assistance, all support, and all encouragement in their power (cheers).

Mr. William O'Brien, M. P., Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P.; Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M. P.; Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P., and Mr. Healy, M. P., then addressed the multitude in the order named, each of them expressing the great satisfaction felt by him in taking part in the demonstration of welcome to Mr. Sexton and Mr. Redmond.

The proceedings did not terminate until after one o'clock in the morning. At the close of Mr. Healy's speech the crowd dispersed, cheering loudly. Chief Superintendent Mallon, Superintendents Reddy, Byrne, and Entwistle were present with a force of police in Sackville-street.

THE LAST TRIBUTE TO MACGAHAN.

(From the Boston Pilot.)

THE funeral of Januarius Aloysius MacGahan, the famous war correspondent, occurred at New Lexington, Ohio, on the 11th Sept. About 15,000 persons were in attendance. The homes of the most humble as well as the residences of the most wealthy were decorated with marks of mourning. A Solemn Mass of Requiem was celebrated at St. Rose's Church. The congregation completely filled the edifice, not one in a hundred being able to obtain admittance. In the front seat were the mother, brother and widow of the deceased, the latter being a Russian lady. The funeral eulogy was pronounced by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Watterson, of Columbus, O. Nothing that has been said of MacGahan has been so well said as this. It deserves to live with the memory of the "Liberator of Bulgaria and the hero of two continents." There was thought and forcible application in every sentence, while the oratory of the able divine and polished scholar was very impressive. All standing room was occupied. The heat was exceedingly oppressive, and the church was surrounded by bands, the military and other organizations, and thousands who could not gain admittance, and yet a pin could have been heard dropping during the entire discourse, which was an hour in length. The richest gems of thought were clothed in plain but choicest English, and delivered with the weight of inspiration. No abstract can do the great effort justice. The occasion was a great one, but the Bishop was more than equal to it. He was as unostentatious as the humblest teacher, but every one felt his power. His modest dignity was such as to command respect. One of the most impressive features of his discourse was its practical bearing. He did not aim too high, but his range was along on the plain on which people move, and his utterances struck them.

By a clear statement of facts he showed the certainty of death and that the true philosophy would lead all to recognise the preparation for it as the chief and ultimate aim of life. In referring to the responsibility of members of the Press to God and their fellow-men the Bishop dealt at length, and on this point he was most happy in his remarks. He elaborated on the power for good the Press had and the need of conscience in the exercise of that power. His description of a newspaper establishment, with its office equipment and its correspondents and agents in all parts of the world was very fine. From this he passed on to the life, character and services of Januarius Aloysius MacGahan, paying an eloquent tribute to his memory and showing that his success lay in the secret that he was always truthful and conscientious in his work, never given to treachery, bias of opinion or unreliable statements. The Bishop said that the deceased early in life was confirmed by Archbishop Purcell, and remained a true Catholic to his death. He was thus guided in the great work which he accomplished, and to this was due his success. He closed with an impressive appeal for the study of the lesson of such a life.

After Mass the procession was formed and proceeded to the New Lexington Cemetery. The rear of the procession had not left the city when the hearse arrived at the grave. Two companies of military, the local Grand Army of the Republic and the United States barracks band at Columbus, the latter under the direction of General Sheridan, participated in the parade. At the cemetery an eulogy was pronounced by E. S. Colburn, an old friend of the deceased, and a poem was read by Colonel W. A. Taylor. Judge Silas H. Wright, of Lancaster, Ohio, read a lengthy address on "The Newspaper Correspondents." The remains were placed in a brick lined vault on the highest piece of ground in the cemetery, from which an elegant view for miles can be had in many directions. An arch was sprung at the head of the grave, with the inscription, "Rest in thy native soil." The intense heat of the day and the heavy dust on the line of march were oppressive to the immense crowd. The programme was carried out under the direction of the Legislative Committee. New Lexington never before had so many people within its borders. May his soul rest in peace!

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The work of the Church among the negroes in the United States makes quiet but steady progress. Especially favoured is the mission of the Benedictine Monks, who, in 1877, founded a little monastery on Skidaway Island, Georgia, in the Diocese of Savannah. The material, as well as the moral, condition of the negroes who numerously inhabit the island has greatly improved since the advent of the monks. Not content with giving the negroes religious instruction, they direct and assist them in the cultivation of the soil. We also note with pleasure that a new convent of the Oblate Sisters (coloured)—an offshoot of the almost century-old convent in Baltimore—was lately dedicated in St. Louis. As our readers are aware, the better organisation of Catholic missions among our negro population will enter prominently into the deliberations of the coming Plenary Council of Catholic Bishops at Baltimore.—Pilot.

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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 be 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,

RATTRAY 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.

ST. IGNATIUS AND THE JESUITS.

If ever there was a society, (says the *Liverpool Catholic Times*), in speaking of the recent celebration of the feast of St. Ignatius, which could claim to be proof against adversity, it is the community founded by Ignatius of Loyola. From its very inception it has continually experienced trials and vicissitudes of no ordinary kind. It has struggled against them all, and betrayed a vitality which is indestructible. If we turn to the pages of history we are forcibly reminded that growth and decay are not only the law of individual life but that of society itself. Where are now the great empires which were raised up in antiquity by military art and diplomatic skill? The first Assyrian Empire was destroyed in the flames which consumed Sardanapalus. The second was shattered into pieces by Cyrus, and the Persian Empire which he founded on its ruins has also perished off the face of the earth, overthrown by Alexander the Great. The Macedonian Empire was likewise broken into fragments, and the Roman Empire was laid desolate in the East and in the West. In the same way early historical records show how great cities and powerful societies sprang up in various countries, but in the course of time lost their prestige and completely disappeared. Of those institutions of the past all that now remains is the name. They succumbed in accordance with the general law of decay.

One common feature pervades the story of their last days. When the breath of dissolution set in, no matter how they struggled against it, they went down irretrievably. In view of this an interesting historical problem presents itself to the mind in considering the troubles and difficulties which the Society of Jesus has surmounted, nay, the apparent death from which it has more than once risen to energy. In battling for the Church the Jesuits have gone into the foremost points of danger, and have aroused the fiercest enmity of the foes of religion. The force of intolerance could not go further than it has gone on many an occasion against them. They have been met not merely by open methods of warfare, but by all the forms of opposition that the ingenuity of malevolence could devise, and their opponents have many a time sung pæans over what was believed to be their utter collapse; but the Jesuits have always revived and entered on fresh action with unrelaxed effort.

Macaulay has told in words which have become familiar to every one at all acquainted with English literature now the great Order went forth conquering and to conquer. "In spite of oceans and deserts, of hunger and pestilence, of spies and penal laws, of dungeons and racks, of gibbets and quartering blocks, Jesuits were to be found under every disguise and in every country: scholars, physicians, merchants, serving-men; in the hostile court of Sweden, in the old Manor houses of Cheshire, among the hovels of Connaught, arguing, instructing, consoling, stealing away the hearts of the young, animating the courage of the timid, holding up the crucifix before the eyes of the dying." The history of their struggles is in a fact a record of triumphs.

By a strange coincidence, St. Ignatius was born in the same year as Luther, and the first signal achievement of the society was the effective opposition it offered to the so-called "Reformers." Luther and Loyola have been rather aptly described by a Protestant writer as the action and reaction of that time. Between the Jesuits and the Lutherans there was certainly a most striking contrast. The "Reformers" announced principles destructive of all spiritual authority. The Jesuits affirmed as their first and most important rule complete submission to superior ecclesiastical power. Luther and his followers in showy language appealed to the passions; the Jesuits, whilst not less brilliant, addressed themselves with logical precision to the intellect. Luther was always a boor. The Jesuit was ever refined; his weapons, offensive and defensive, were used with delicacy and discretion, but were not the less keen. His devotion to the cause of religion in times of difficulty since the days of Ignatius, has rendered his name amongst unreflecting Protestants a by-word for deceit. When they have been driven out of countries because of their ability in bearing the brunt of the Church's battle, the Jesuits have returned and faced the terrors of death to secure the salvation of individual souls. Like other priests they have at such critical periods adopted various disguises, and have done so with such success that non-Catholics in many instances supposed them gifted with an occult power somewhat akin to necromancy.

Yet, there have not been wanting Protestants ready to take a just and generous view of their actions and motives. M. Dallas, a Protestant writer, has given to the world an appreciative account of what they have done for religion and civilization in some parts of the world. "These men," he says, "planted the Christian Faith in the extremities of the East, in Japan, in the Molucca Islands; they announced it in China, in Tibet and Further India, in Ethiopia and Caffraria. Others in the opposite hemisphere appeared on the snowy wastes of North America, and presently Hurons were civilized and Canada ceased to be peopled only by barbarians. Others almost in our own days, nothing degenerate, succeeded to humanize new hard featured tribes, even to assemble them in Christian churches in California. They were but a detachment from the body of their brethren, who at the same time were advancing with rapid progress through Cinaloa, among the unknown hordes of savages who roved through the immense tracts to the north of Mexico. Others again in great numbers, from the school of Ignatius, with most inflexible perseverance amidst every species of opposition, continued to gather new nations into the Church, to form new colonies of civilized cannibals, for the Kings of Spain and Portugal, in the horrid wilds of Brazil, Maragnon, and Paraguay. Here truly flowed the milk and honey of human happiness." But it is not merely as missionaries that the Jesuits have laid the civilized world under obligations. From their colleges and schools have gone forth men deeply versed in the most profound sciences, whilst they themselves have shed light on every path of human knowledge. In this country to-day, both in the school and the mission-field, they are giving proof of a devotion worthy of the brightest period in their annals. They may indeed well be stimulated by the example given to them by heroic Jesuit

Fathers who knew how "to die and suffer bravely" here, in the penal times. The blood of Jesuits flowed freely at Tyburn, and nearly every part of England has been consecrated by the trials and sufferings of Jesuits. Fortunately, since those days a happy change has come to pass in this country. Active hostility to Catholicism and to the Jesuits has entirely disappeared, and the Society is able to celebrate the Feast of its founder with the knowledge that it has full freedom to carry out its observances.

CEDAR CREEK REEFS.

(From our own correspondent.)

Ross, October 27.

"WILLIAM TELL."—The value of this property is proved beyond a doubt. At the request of Mr. R. J. Seddon, M.H.R., the manager sent about a half hundred weight of quartz to Wellington, which was crushed and analysed under the supervision of the Mines Department. It was taken promiscuously from a shot in the winze at a depth of 25ft., as the directors wished that a fair average sample only should be sent—not picked specimens,—and by that means the public would be better able to form an estimate of the general body of the lode. The following is a condensed copy of the report of Dr. Hector on the analysis:—"The quartz is white and tends to be crystalline in places. It is marked with patches of iron oxides especially in the casing, and as it is in these rusty portions that the visible gold occurs, a double analysis was made. 1st. Rusty quartz forming about one-tenth of the bulk of the sample, yielded at the rate of 18oz. 4dwts. Ogrs to the ton. 2nd. The result of the crushing of 4½lbs being the bulk of the sample from which the above specimens were taken, was at the rate of 4oz. 13dwt. 15grs to the ton. Quality of gold, 24 carats." Inspector Gordon, of the Mines Department, also reported, as the crushing took place under his direction at Messrs. Mills' foundry, and gave the same yield. The payable quality of the stone may be considered as fairly established, and the hope may be reasonably entertained that the district is destined in the near future to become a most important one, and a safe field for the investment of capital. Even at the present time, considering the ridiculously low prices of shares, an investor would be certain to realise from 200 to 300 per cent before many months. From the many scandalous transactions that have taken place within the last few years on certain reefing fields, it is not surprising that capitalists are cautious in investing in reefs. But the people of Ross, who are all more or less directly interested in their success are determined to put their shoulders to the wheel and to do their best with their limited means to develop the wealth that lies at their doors. Mr. P. Moran has been the successful tenderer, at £2 15s per foot, for sinking the winze another fifty feet, and is down already about ten feet, the reef widening and showing gold freely as he goes down. Shares, 3s 6d.

"Swiss Republic."—A meeting will take place next week, after which tenders will be called for taking out thirty or forty tons of stone, for a trial crushing. Shares, 3s.

"All Nations."—Have finished contract for tunnel and crossed the William Tell and Swiss Republic reefs. They propose inviting tenders for sinking on the Swiss Republic reef, which they crossed in the tunnel. Shares, 1s 6d.

The "Just in Time" and "Welcome" tunnel party are pushing on vigorously with this contract. Charles Parkison, the contractor, is at present an inmate of the Tutara Hospital, suffering from injuries to his collar bone by the falling of a tree.

"Shebnar."—A contract has been let for a tunnel and the party have already set in to work.

"Band of Hope."—An excited individual ran through the town one day last week and withdrew all shares from the market. From inquiries made since, the cause of the excitement arose from the discovery of a reef in the claim by the man prospecting, I have not yet any reliable information as to size or quality. Mr. Murray, the surveyor, has been busy for the last three weeks surveying leases, a plan of which I will forward you as soon as published.

ALLUVIAL COMPANIES.

"Ross United."—The repairs to the turbine are completed, and the whole machinery, pumping apparatus, elevator and turbine, are in perfect working order.

"Prince of Wales."—This claim sued a shareholder in the Resident Magistrate's Court, Hokitika, last Monday, before Messrs. Fowler and Reid, and the Manager, Mr. Joshua Gibson, who is a J.P., and considered one of the smartest managers in Westland, stated in his evidence that he considered a shareholder or director who had a draft sent to him through the Bank for a call had paid it!!! And in answer to the defendant, he could not tell the amount of the liabilities of the Company, nor could he give a rough approximation of them.

"Mout D'or."—A fine young man, a native of Lombardy, Italy, was killed on this claim by the face falling on him last Sunday week, while working.

A very eloquent sermon was preached at High Mass yesterday by the Rev. Father Ahearn on the desecration of the Sabbath, which, unfortunately, is only too prevalent in this neighbourhood, especially among the large alluvial claims, the "boscos" of which are, generally speaking, either indifferent in matters of religion or zealous atheists.

Chicago, Aug. 13.—Rev. H. M. Collison, who killed his wife yesterday, is still alive. If he recovers he will be totally blind. Mrs. Collison was about to go driving with a lady friend when Collison called her back, closed the door and committed the crime. He recently resigned the pastorate of Fullerton Avenue church, the attendance having greatly fallen off on account of his extreme Calvinism. It is believed he brooded over the Church troubles, and seeing poor prospect for the future, determined, in a fit of momentary insanity, to end the troubles of himself and wife. They leave four small children unprovided for.

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

Rev. Father Wilds' EXPERIENCE.

The Rev. Z. P. Wilds, well-known city missionary in New York, and brother of the late eminent Judge Wilds, of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, writes as follows:

"78 E. 5th St., New York, May 16, 1882.
MESSRS. J. C. AYER & Co., Gentlemen:
Last winter I was troubled with a most uncomfortable itching humor affecting more especially my limbs, which itched so intolerably at night, and burned so intensely, that I could scarcely bear any clothing over them. I was also a sufferer from a severe catarrh and catarrhal cough; my appetite was poor, and my system a good deal run down. Knowing the value of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, by observation of many other cases, and from personal use in former years, I began taking it for the above-named disorders. My appetite improved almost from the first dose. After a short time the fever and itching were allayed, and all signs of irritation of the skin disappeared. My catarrh and cough were also cured by the same means, and my general health greatly improved, until it is now excellent. I feel a hundred per cent stronger, and I attribute these results to the use of the SARSAPARILLA, which I recommend with all confidence, as the best blood medicine ever devised. I took it in small doses three times a day, and used, in all, less than two bottles. I place these facts at your service, hoping their publication may do good.
Yours respectfully,
Z. P. WILDS."

The above instance is but one of the many constantly coming to our notice, which prove the perfect adaptability of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA to the cure of all diseases arising from impure or impoverished blood, and a weakened vitality.

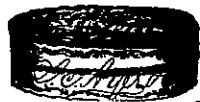
Ayer's Sarsaparilla

cleanses, enriches, and strengthens the blood, stimulates the action of the stomach and bowels, and thereby enables the system to resist and overcome the attacks of all Scrofulous Diseases, Eruptions of the Skin, Rheumatism, Catarrh, General Debility, and all disorders resulting from poor or corrupted blood and a low state of the system.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists; price \$1, six bottles for \$5.



AYER'S
CATHARTIC
PILLS.

Best Purgative Medicine

cure Constipation, Indigestion, Headache, and all Bilious Disorders.

Sold everywhere. Always reliable.

PROPERTY EXCHANGE,
Princes Street South.

FOR SALE, Building Sections, Free hold 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. MEENA,
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 well 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.

REMEMBER THIS.
IF YOU ARE SICK.

If you are sick, HOP BITTERS will surely aid Nature in making you well again when all else fails.

If you are comparatively well, but feel the need of a grand tonic and stimulant, never rest easy till you are made a new being by the use of

HOP BITTERS.

If you are costive or dyspeptic, or are suffering from any other of the numerous diseases of the stomach or bowels, it is your own fault if you remain ill, for

HOP BITTERS

are a sovereign remedy in all such complaints.

* If you are wasting away with any form of Kidney Disease, stop tempting Death this moment, and turn for a cure to

HOP BITTERS.

If you are sick with that terrible sickness Nervousness, you will find a "Balm in Gilead" in the use of

HOP BITTERS.

If you are a frequenter, or a resident of a miasmatic district, barricade your system against the scourge of all countries—malarial, epidemic, bilious, and intermittent fevers—by the use of

HOP BITTERS.

If you have rough, pimply, or sallow skin, bad breath, pains and aches, and feel miserable generally, HOP BITTERS will give you fair skin, rich blood, the sweetest breath, health and comfort.

In short, they cure ALL Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Nerves, Kidneys, etc., and

\$500

will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

That poor, bedridden, invalid wife, sister, mother, or daughter, can be made the picture of health by a few bottles of Hop Bitters, costing but a trifle.

Will you let them suffer?

CLEANSE, PURIFY, AND ENRICH THE
BLOOD WITH

HOP BITTERS,

And you will have no sickness or suffering or doctors' bills to pay.

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 INSURANCES

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

SUB-AGENCIES.

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

Corner of Custom House & Hobson Sts.

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.

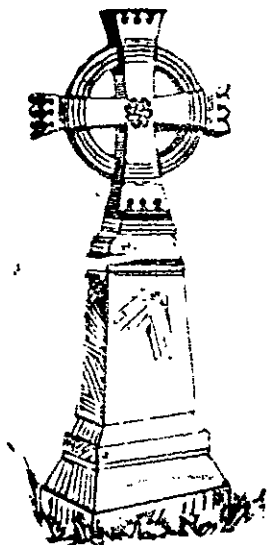
P. GLEESON, Proprietor

W. STOCKS

MONUMENTAL MASON
CHRISTCHURCH,

Established 1872.]

Monuments from \$2 to \$120, and a large stock of marble and other Materials to select from.



Ornamental Work all kinds executed. Grave Railings in stone, iron and timber.

Designs and Estimate 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, Otago, Dunedin, this 7th day of November, 1884, and published by the said Company.