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Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

A USEFUL
PAMPHLET

THE London *Tablet* reviews a pamphlet which has been published under the title of "We Catholics," and which deals with the want of sympathy, mutual admiration, and *esprit de corps*, that exists

among Catholics, and the manner in which they disclaim all distinctive connection with each other as members of the same creed. The *Tablet* believes that the publication in question is calculated to do good, and reviews it at some length, but the comments and quotations made have occasionally but little bearing on the condition of things that obtains among Catholics in these Colonies, and, therefore, we forbear from borrowing our contemporary's review entire, as we should otherwise have done. The following quotation, however seems very much to the purpose, and deserving of the attention of Catholics in every part of the world. "Gaping with an often stupid admiration at the men, and the women, and the ways of Babylon, we are ever on our guard lest we should squander precious praises on our own! And if we are critical Catholics inasmuch as we are critical of each other—in another way is not our Catholicism critical too? Will the flower of Faith survive these cold blasts that are for ever blowing? The preacher with whose manner we are so eager to find fault—shall we not, in some moment of confusion, be irritable at his doctrine too? we, who are so careful to dissociate ourselves from our fellow Catholics in Clubland and at Court—and who are quick to declare at the polls, and round the council-board, we have no common bond in our common Creed—shall we not in time discover that the sanctuary itself is a distasteful meeting ground? and that the one link binding us to our brother-believers is less attaching than the ten chains which tie us to worldlings? I put these questions to myself no less than to my Fellows in the Faith, whom I love, and whose very foibles I am fain to share. But, as a chief offender, I say it is an inclined plane on which we, who do not feel the full responsibility of a glorious spiritual kinship, have taken our stand; and at the foot of it is the City of Destruction." Undoubtedly the over-critical spirit in which it is not uncommon to hear Catholics examine into, and discuss matters connected with their Church, is a very dangerous one, and many of us perhaps, are acquainted with particular instances in which it has been productive of great evil. It is, moreover, frequently exercised in cases, such as those of which the reviewer had already told us, and in which Catholics can hardly be persuaded that "their swans are not geese,"—a mistake most likely indeed to end in the City of Destruction.—Nor need we be at much pains to point out the justice with which the pamphleteer asserts that the spirit which prompts Catholics to disown the influences of their common creed in the every-day matters of life is one that makes against the Faith itself. It is unfortunately, nevertheless, a prevailing spirit among us. We do not know whether we may make excuse for the unwillingness, where it exists, of colonial Catholics, as such, to draw upon themselves the attention of the public, and to shun the appearance of singularity with regard to worldly affairs, by the following paragraph.—Our fathers—fined and ostracised at every turn, shut out from public life, and condemned to pay double land-tax, within the memory of men still living—were naturally drawn back upon themselves. And if your typical Catholic peer became a nincompoop, whose only object in life was to save his own soul, and the soul of his aunts, he did not choose so utterly ill after all, and a tyrannous State was responsible for the narrowness of his vision. He thought it a great thing to be left alone. The descendant of men who had paid heavy forfeits in kind and in credit, for the sake of the Faith, he counted himself lucky to be forgotten, since to be remembered, might mean that his house was to be ransacked, his chaplain hanged, his goods distrained. A sentiment branded into a community by the common hangman is not so easily obliterated, after all. Obscurity, first courted as an ally of safety, ends by being prized for itself; he who even in friendship lifts the veil, is regarded as a foe. Thus it was that the agitation for Catholic Emancipation was discountenanced by some of the Faithful, and thus it was that the publicity raising Re-establishment of the Hierarchy offended here and there, a later generation, so

that Lord Beaumont indicts a letter to the Earl of Zeland, to disown the Pope's act of usurpation, and the Duke of Norfolk writes to express entire agreement with Lord Beaumont, and marches down in temporary high dudgeon on Sunday, August 31, 1851, to the Protestant Church at Arundel. "Annoy ourselves, so far, we have hardly had any public question agitated or bold step taken, that would call for the remonstrance of the ~~strong~~ heart begotten of persecution. The only truly Catholic question agitated publicly in this hemisphere has been that of education, and the Catholics who took the anti-Catholic side in that were ~~acted~~, as we know, not by any timid love of their religion, and ~~fears~~ injury, but by motives of self-interest, and because, as the saying is, they had an axe to grind. The effects of persecution, however, on the Catholic body generally, in a greater or lesser degree, are justly described by the pamphleteer. In conclusion we agree with the *Tablet* in believing that the writer will not have written in vain, if his pamphlet succeeds in promoting a closer and more lively union among Catholics. And, we will add for our own part, a more just appreciation by them of the efforts that united they are capable of making. To know their own strength and worth is a desideratum among Catholics, and, with such a knowledge, many mistakes into which they now fall, might be avoided, and their position would become ameliorated in many ways.

IRELAND'S
AMBASSADORS.

A very important pastoral issued to the priests and people of the Diocese of Meath by their Bishop, the Most Rev. Dr. Nulty, sets forth strongly and in its true light the decisive step that has been taken by the Holy Father in connection with Irish affairs, and points out to all Irishmen how certainly they may rely upon the Pope, and how sure they may feel that he will deal wisely and justly with them and with their cause. The pastoral treats of a subject that has by many people been considered delicate in the extreme and which those whose faith was weak in the resolute consistency of the Holy Father and his determination to show no favour, and hear no flatterers, in regulating his conduct towards his children, regarded with some feeling of doubt and fear.—Dr. Nulty begins by recalling the sufferings that fidelity to Rome had entailed for over three hundred years on Ireland—beginning from the time when Dr. Walsh his own predecessor, first as parish priest of Trim, and afterwards as Bishop of Meath, had endured for the faith an imprisonment of eighteen years,—so that the irons in which he was bound gnawed their way into the very bones of his wrists and ankles, down to the present when much of the ill odour in which Ireland stands is undoubtedly due to the fact that she is before all things Catholic.—For let us not be deceived, this, in the eyes of the people of Great Britain, is her first and greatest fault, or let us not be blinded by the notion that the mind of that people has become more favourable towards Rome—a some suppose and would persuade us.—The matter was fully explained, for example, the other day by the London *Times*, when, in a leader on Cardinal Manning's address at the opening of the Oratory Church, it warned the preacher that England was tolerant only because she did not fear, but that at the first note of alarm she was ready to resume her former attitude towards Rome in all its bitterness. The Bishop drew a very powerful picture of the sufferings endured by Ireland because of her firm allegiance to Rome from the time of the Reformation falsely so-called, down to the day when O'Connell, being required on taking his seat for Clare to swear that "the Pope hath not nor ought to have, any jurisdiction or authority in the realm of England," answered that he knew the one statement to be false, and as a Catholic believed the other to be so as well.—Dr. Nulty, then went on to describe the nature of the Irishman, proud and sensitive, resenting contempt and sarcasm, and looking for revenge; a faulty nature indeed, but one painted by a true Irishman, a true patriot, and who, judging his fellow countrymen by himself, need not fear to hurt their sensibilities, or offend them by telling a necessary truth, and making known faults that should be carefully considered by others and guarded against by themselves. Such a nature, added the Bishop, had led Irishmen even to renounce the Faith and he gave as an instance that of a well-known family of his diocese who, having endured all the penalties of the evil times and still remained faithful, had apostatised within the memory of men still living because a country priest had, probably in ignorance, affronted them.—And continued the Bishop, had not great nations

apostatized, had not England, Scotland, France? "I do not believe that the Irish nation will ever follow their fatal example," he added "but I do believe it would be nothing short of criminal rashness to expose it to the danger or temptation of doing so. I can find no evidence of a Divine promise made to any nation any more than to our own guaranteeing to it the indefectibility of its faith in all circumstances. Neither can I see any solid grounds for believing in a special exceptional Providence which would save Irish multitudes any more than Irish individuals from renouncing their allegiance to the Church in a paroxysm of passion, either in retaliation for some imaginary interference with their political freedom or to avenge an insult or an affront which they had rashly assumed had been offered to them by the Holy See.—Yet we know, although Dr. Nulty does not recall it to us, that pressure of the closest nature has been brought upon the Pope to persuade him to subject the faith of the Irish people to such a trial.—Advantage has been taken of the Pope's helpless state to importune him in this matter and, apart from all considerations except those that are worldly, how could the Pope be better situated for the purpose in question?—A feeble old man enduring imprisonment; subject to endless anxieties; weak in his physical health; and, as delicate old men are commonly, longing for rest and freedom from harassing cares; troubled, moreover, with regard to those who are dependent upon him, and desirous, if possible, to make such terms for them as would ensure their welfare and safety—not to speak of the great interests of the Church which he has at heart, for in considering only the worldly aspect of the matter we can hardly make any mention of them. Such an old man and so situated is addressed by one of the greatest Powers of Europe or the world, and humbly asked to interfere in its internal policy, and on its behalf control a people whom it is unable to subdue to its will. And can we believe that the Pope would be asked to do this without the expectation of reward? England, we are told, is so powerful in the counsels of Italy that the bare will of the Prince of Wales made known at the Quirinal has sufficed to preserve intact, and in the very teeth of Italian laws, certain ecclesiastical establishments in the Eternal City, and what, therefore, might not a complaisant Pope expect from her good offices? But Leo XIII., in spite of all his trials, in spite of the great temptations placed before him, and in the midst of his difficulties, has first of all considered the interests of his faithful Irish children, and done that which was necessary to make himself acquainted with what were their true wants, and how their cause might justly be decided. He rejected the ambassadors of England, and summoned to his side the bishops of the Irish Church, that from their lips he might learn the truth and, on the accurate information they of all men could the best supply him with, take steps for the guidance of the Irish people and instruct them how to act. "By citing," says Dr. Nulty, "the representatives of the various shades of opinion in the Irish episcopate he has shown his determination to ascertain with precision and certainty the intrinsic merits of the questions on which they may be divided, and he has chosen the simplest, the easiest, and most infallible method possible for ascertaining the truth, not only on these questions, but on every disputed question of faith or of doctrine that can ever possibly arise. He has shown, too, that he has totally discarded the dubious, the suspicious, the prejudiced and misleading channels through which information on Irish public questions may hitherto have reached him. Henceforth he is determined to believe nothing of us except what we tell him ourselves through the bishops that will represent us. Of his own proper accord, and without a suggestion from any quarter, he has chosen the readiest and the most effective method possible, for ascertaining the whole truth on every Irish question with clearness, precision, and infallible certainty." And Dr. Nulty adds that the Irish bishops go to Rome substantially united on every question, even on those that relate to politics.—Dr. Delaney, of Cork, for example, whose directions to honour the Prince of Wales were even resisted in so meek and unexpected a quarter as the convent of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, substantially agreeing with Dr. Croke, of Cashel, whose name was cheered by the crowd in honourable position between those of the Mahdi and the Czar. The end of the bishops is evidently the same, although they may differ as to the means of bringing about that end. But all will be laid truly and clearly before the Pope by the bishops, the friends of the people and of the national cause, and he will decide without fear or favour—of which, indeed, we have received a sure earnest in the delegates he has chosen and those he has rejected. There is no room, then, for anxiety as to the attitude of Rome towards Ireland. There is no danger that a trial will arise to the faith of Ireland from the action of the Pope towards the national cause, and all these rumours that reach us as to the choice of bishops, and the consultation of English authorities may be treated with contempt. The Pope has already publicly recognised the dignity and independence of the Irish people, and his whole line of action will be consistent with what he has done. The cause of Ireland is in good hands, and we may leave it there with confidence.

WE may take some credit to ourselves because EUROPE AGAINST early in the dispute between England and Russia ENGLAND. we gave it as our settled conviction that not only

was the boldness of the Russian demands due in great part to the support of Germany, but that the cause of offence which had set Berlin, or Varzin perhaps more properly, in opposition to London, was to be found in the liberal policy, or advancing democracy, of the English Government. And by the arrival of the last English papers we find that we have been very remarkably borne out by both the English and the German Press.—The London Times, for example, declares that the attitude of Germany in the impending war would be little short of openly hostile. "Both at Berlin and St. Petersburg," it says, "the impression is that the attitude of the German power towards this country will be one of neutrality, and scarcely of benevolent neutrality. To attempt to localise in Asia a conflict between England and Russia would be to cripple us where we are naturally strongest—on the seas. To keep Turkey rigidly in the position of a neutral would be, as is indeed avowed, with the object of excluding the British fleet from the Black Sea, and allowing the Russian Government to organise its forces for service in Central Asia from the base." According to the correspondent of the Times at Paris, moreover, the task of preventing the Turkish Government from coming to England's assistance, if it were undertaken by Germany, as the Times suggests, need be no very difficult one. The correspondent narrates a conversation which he had held with a certain Turk, a personage, he says, "whose words have great weight as indications of the ideas of his Government," and who expressed a mistrust of England and a feeling of mortification and anger at the manner in which she had treated his country, infinitely preferring the methods of Russia, who had dismembered the Turkish Empire after an open war and defeat. England, on the contrary, had invidiously offered to introduce the Turks into Egypt under her own protection, and to show them to a subject nation as obeying a people that was not Mahomedan "It was done" he added, "and she knows it well—to prevent us from going there while pretending to invite us. In the same way, she has asked us to go to the Soudan, but has refused to allow us to enter Egypt. She has requested us to return home by the back-stairs. We have replied that we will only do so by the front door. She brings forward the question of the Suez Canal, but she cannot pretend to protect it against all Europe. What we proposed was to protect it for all Europe. That should deprive her of all pretext for remaining there."—The title of *Perfidie Albion* then, has for the Turk an especial meaning and one that may also prove to have some significance for England herself.—This Turkish authority further referred to the position of the Afghans who he said, were already virtually assimilated to Russia.—"The English," he said, "do not know how to assimilate these countries, which are in their nature and in the manners and customs of their inhabitants so much like Russia. And everything leads to the supposition that war will not break out, because England has not with her the most indispensable element in the strife—that is to say, the Afghan element—and this will relieve us from the necessity of pronouncing for one or the other, or showing to what side we should lean were we compelled to indicate our opinions."—The decision, we need hardly say, was not one flattering to English pride.—But to return to Germany—as we said, we, from the first, believed that the part we understood her to be acting against English interests was provoked by the Liberalism of the Gladstone Cabinet and perhaps by the still more advanced Liberalism that must hereafter obtain—and we find so much stated in plain terms by an Austrian paper, the *Neue Wiener Tagblatt*, which is quoted by the Vienna correspondent of the Times, thus—"One cannot understand the sympathy felt for Russia in German Governmental circles, as the overgrowth of Russia would certainly put Germany in peril. Nevertheless, it has become evident that Germany is on the side of Russia. England's sin is doubtless that of her Liberal Cabinet, which has not allowed her to be carried along by the Reactionary currents of Continental policy."—But as to the opinion of the German Press, the following passage taken from the Berlin correspondence of the Times will suffice to illustrate it.—"Here are a few straws showing which way the wind is at present blowing here. In an article entitled '1855 and 1885' the *Kreuz Zeitung* remarks:—'Certainly we are on a very good and friendly footing with England. But then these relations must always be of a somewhat platonic character, seeing that England can neither injure nor benefit us very much. But Russia is our neighbour, with whom we have to reckon, for in every great crisis of our existence much must depend on her attitude. How, then, can it be doubted, how is it possible to weigh for a moment, what our place would have to be if, in the event of a collision between England and Russia, we were compelled to declare for one or the other?' Another Conservative organ, the *Reichshote*, writes:—'We Germans have no interest at stake in the quarrel, and therefore we can maintain a purely observant attitude. But this much we may say, that if England's supremacy on the ocean and in the world's markets be not sooner or later broken Germany

can and will never be able to take the position to which she is entitled while England's predominance and her abuse of it can meanwhile, only be successfully combated by the Power that has become her territorial neighbour, and is now in a position to back its reasons by big battalions."—Nor is it only by quotations bearing on the position to be occupied by other Powers in the event of war that we may learn what were the feelings towards England of foreign countries and especially of Germany. The manner in which they allude to the terms of the peace to be made, and which, if we have been rightly informed in these colonies, are now nearly settled on, is expressive of a contempt that must seem to Englishmen far more bitter than even extreme detestation. The *Allgemeine Zeitung* of Munich for example, a newspaper generally more favourable to England than to Russia as we are told, writes thus:—"Call it what you like—a game, a bet, a diplomatic steeplechase, or anything else—England has as good as lost. . . . And what, then, is to become of England for having put up with Russian presumption on the banks of the Murghab and the Kushk? There can be no further limit to her yieldingness. The 'debateable ground' lies precisely between Merv and Herat, and if Russia once gets into her power the northern slopes of the Paropamisus she will also manage to find mountain passes leading to the Heri Rud—i.e., to Herat, and from Herat roads leads eastward to Cabul and southward to Candahar. Again, the Afghans, who must lose all respect for England through Mr. Gladstone's policy, will be swallowed up as Russia's vassals, and then can begin the great plundering war raid to India, whose loyalty meanwhile will likewise have received a rude shock. With every advance of the Russians, the situation becomes more serious for England, and it will be hopeless if Afghanistan chop round to Russia. Lord Dufferin has done his honest best; but his adroitness can only be successful if deeds follow on words, and if England now, at the eleventh hour, act seriously. By pouncing on Penjdeh Russia has already delivered the necessary counter-stroke to the meeting at Rawul Pindi . . . and with similar coolness she has answered the English demand for the disavowal of General Komaroff with a request for the withdrawal of General Lumsden for having misinformed his Government about the Russian onset. And poor Lumsden! . . . The Russians never so much as thought of sending Frontier Commissioners; and instead of them General Komaroff at last makes his appearance with even a larger escort than that of General Lumsden, which was so much complained of. Komaroff draws the frontier line as it pleases him, while Lumsden merely looks on and reports. And if England puts up with that, then she will have lost for the third time. . . . England's prestige in Asia, if not already lost, is endangered to a very perilous degree." That the acquisition of Penjdeh by Russia, moreover, has all the importance attributed to it by this German paper, we learn from well-informed English sources. The *Times* correspondent for example, writes from Calcutta as follows:—"It is generally felt here that it will be a grave mistake to give up Penjdeh, as its possession will enable Russia to cut off Herat from Badakshan, and practically to stop all communication between Afghan Turkestan and Cabul during the winter months; thereby giving Russia an opportunity for secretly pushing on for a descent on Cabul by the Bamian Pass, as well as for operating by the source of the Murghab, and through the Hazara country." General Hamley, again, a well-known and high authority, writes to the newspaper in question corroborating this statement and summing up all the advantages to be derived from the occupation of the position—namely, the possession of the principal road to Herat;—the power of preventing the use of the Zulfikar Pass in defence of that town; the command of the high road through Herat and Balkh to Cabul, and some others of much importance.—If the German Press were acquainted with these details, we need not wonder at their declaration, that for England to yield would be a humiliation almost beyond expression.—"The weakness of modern England," says the *Berlin Post*, "lies at many points—indeed, at only too many; but the chief cause of it is the lack of one guiding and continuous spirit in the management of her affairs, which cannot be remedied at will." The *Vossische Zeitung* writes:—"It is difficult to answer the question how Mr. Gladstone will manage to settle the difficulty in the just and honourable manner referred to yesterday. His yieldingness can scarcely go farther, and it appears to us that in the pending conflict England has only the choice between an uncertain and a fateful war and a peaceful solution, which would be little honourable to her, inflicting as it would, an incurable wound on her prestige in the Christian and Mussulman world. Of a capitulation Mr. Gladstone cannot think, or his doom would be sealed." "What is the use," asks a Vienna correspondent, "of alarming the world and disturbing the Bourses by parading your resources in four corners of the world if from the beginning you have resolved 'courageously to retire' whenever the gauntlet is thrown down?" "Russia has already gained so much," says the *Tagblatt*, "that she can now pose as a lover of peace, whilst England has now proved her inability to defend either Afghanistan or India."

The *Deutsche Zeitung* is quite as outspoken:—"Russia was right in the disdain she has shown over England's fanfaronnades. All the protests and threats about Penjdeh were empty bluster. Earl Granville has secured peace for his country, but at the same time has invited Russia soon to repeat her safe promenade towards Herat, the seizure of which will be as easily arranged as the present." An unkind thrust was also that reported of the King of Sweden, who is said to have hastened back from Constantinople, which city he was visiting, in order to provide if possible for the defence, of Gothland against the establishment there of an English Coaling station. The attitude of the continental nations generally, therefore, seems to have been anything but favourable to England in her threatened straits and it may possibly have influenced, in some degree, the acceptance by her of humiliating measures for peace. Germany especially appears to have adopted an adverse part towards her, as the boldness of Russia, we say again, suggested from the beginning.

THE Irish newspapers to hand by the San Francisco ALBERT EDWARD mail fully confirm the assertion made by us last TROTTED OUT. week, and before we had received the papers in question, that the nationalist demonstrations in the South were the necessary consequence of the manner in which the anti-Irish press had spoken concerning the reception given in Dublin to the Prince of Wales. Cold politeness or neutrality had been recommended to the Irish people by their leaders, and, when they put it in practice, the enthusiasm of the ascendant and interested classes was attributed to them, and, a light cheer, here and there, absolutely irrepressible on the part of an excitable crowd met to witness an imposing pageant, was made use of to stigmatise them as false to their principles, and turbulent in their contentment merely out of perversity. The Prince of Wales himself, meantime, had at first sight fully recognised the truth, and could not avoid showing by his manner how much struck he was by the preparations made to receive him at Kingstown in contrast with those he had witnessed on former occasions. *United Ireland* indeed remarks with *naïveté* that the times were very much changed since 1863 when on the occasion of His Royal Highness's marriage £1600 worth of plate-glass was smashed in Cork alone—in testimony of the affection entertained by the populace for their Prince, for it would seem that there are occasions on which a kicking down stairs may be fully consistent with dissembled love. Their knowledge of the true state of the popular mind, moreover, was well testified to on the part of the authorities by the fact that every inch of the roads over which the royal procession was to pass had been placed under the guard of soldiers armed to the teeth and prepared for all emergencies. And afterwards the Prince again showed his appreciation of his reception by snubbing in a very marked way the Kingstown Commissioners who had been the first to present him with an address on landing. His reply was an official document issued from the Castle and which even the flunkies to whom it was forwarded refused to receive. The fact is that the reception accorded to the Prince by the people of Dublin was, as we had already said, a triumph for the national leaders. In obedience to their advice no hostile demonstration was made and any signs of cordiality shown were inevitable on the part of a people to whose character sullenness is complete by foreign and whose natural gaiety will make itself apparent on every possible opportunity. It was, nevertheless, out of this attitude, of a very contrary significance to those who thoroughly understand the Irish people, that the anti-Irish press immediately proceeded to make capital, crowing over the leaders of the people and proclaiming a great political victory for the Prince. Although it had previously been insisted upon, even in their own columns, that the Prince's visit would have no political bearing whatever. Is it to be wondered at, then, if all Ireland was provoked beyond endurance and the wrath of the people stirred up from its utmost depths? For all this, however, no hostile demonstration was still intended—a resolution only was come to that the true state of the case should be brought before the eyes of the Royal Visitors and a contradiction publicly made of the false statements and deductions that had been so loudly and triumphantly trumpeted abroad. For this purpose, therefore, a multitude, accompanied by various bands of musicians had assembled at Mallow railway station, and were prepared on the arrival of the train conveying the Prince and his suite to Cork to testify their devotion to the Irish cause rather than to the person of his Royal Highness, by the performance of various popular airs and the singing of national songs and choruses. When, while they were in perfect quietness and conducting themselves with the utmost propriety, the police under the guidance of one Inspector Carr, a candidate for Castle favour, attacked them and, with bludgeons and bayonets, drove them to some distance from the line—Inspector Carr grossly insulting Mr. O'Brien, M.P., who interfered on behalf of the people, and bullying even Mr. Butler, the Resident Magistrate, to whose moderation and good sense Mr. O'Brien afterwards attributed the fact that a very serious riot did not take place. It was in the midst of such an uproar that the Royal train arrived, and the Prince of Wales thus

SAN FRANCISCO MAIL SERVICE FOR 1885.

Leave Hoki-tika.	Leave Grey-mouth.	Leave West-port.	Leave Picton.	Leave Nelson.	Leave Inver-cargill.	Leave Dunedin
Jan 2	Jan 1	Jan 1	Jan 1	Jan 3	Jan 2	Jan 3
Jan 30	Jan 29	Jan 29	Jan 29	Jan 31	Jan 30	Jan 31
Feb 27	Feb 26	Feb 26	Feb 26	Feb 28	Feb 27	Feb 28
Mar 27	Mar 26	Mar 26	Mar 26	Mar 28	Mar 27	Mar 28
April 24	April 23	April 23	April 23	April 25	April 24	April 25
May 22	May 21	May 21	May 21	May 23	May 22	May 23
June 19	June 18	June 18	June 18	June 20	June 19	June 20
July 17	July 16	July 16	July 16	July 18	July 17	July 18
Aug 14	Aug 13	Aug 13	Aug 13	Aug 15	Aug 14	Aug 15
Sept 11	Sept 10	Sept 10	Sept 10	Sept 12	Sept 11	Sept 12
Oct 9	Oct 8	Oct 8	Oct 8	Oct 10	Oct 9	Oct 10
Nov 6	Nov 5	Nov 5	Nov 5	Nov 7	Nov 6	Nov 7

Leave Lyttel-ton.	Leave Well-ing-ton.	Leave New Ply-mouth.	Leave Napier.	Leave Thames.	Leave Auck-land.	Arrive London.
Jan 3	Jan 4	Jan 5	Jan 3	Jan 5	Jan 6	Feb 13
Jan 31	Feb 1	Feb 2	Jan 31	Feb 2	Feb 3	Mar 13
Feb 28	Mar 1	Mar 2	Feb 28	Mar 2	Mar 3	April 10
Mar 28	Mar 29	Mar 30	Mar 28	Mar 30	Mar 31	May 8
April 25	April 26	April 27	April 25	April 27	April 28	June 5
May 23	May 24	May 25	May 23	May 25	May 26	July 3
June 20	June 21	June 22	June 20	June 22	June 23	July 31
July 18	July 19	July 20	July 18	July 20	July 21	Aug 28
Aug 15	Aug 16	Aug 17	Aug 15	Aug 17	Aug 18	Sept 25
Sept 12	Sept 13	Sept 14	Sept 12	Sept 14	Sept 15	Oct 23
Oct 10	Oct 11	Oct 12	Oct 10	Oct 12	Oct 13	Nov 20
Nov 7	Nov 8	Nov 9	Nov 7	Nov 9	Nov 10	Nov 18

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obtained an admirable opportunity of seeing the methods of Castle rule in full play. Perhaps it was this experience that induced him subsequently to recommend the abolition of the Lord-lieutenancy, as we are told he did. The tidings of what had occurred at Mallow spread to Cork, and excited the wildest indignation there. The people, indeed, had already been prepared to take part with their Mallow friends by also making it manifest to the Royal Visitors that above all things they were Irish nationalists, and not to be cajoled by any condescending attentions of the higher powers. Their determination had been formed in spite of influential opposition, even Dr. Delaney, their bishop, himself demanding their homage for the Royal Visitors, but with such ill success that in one of the convents, the Rev. Mother withstood his Lordship's directions to adorn her buildings with flags. The blame, then, rests with those who would have excited a great demonstration of popular affection among a people, whose feelings leant strongly in an opposite direction, by calumniating their real attitude, and misrepresenting their allegiance to the leaders who had deserved so well of them, if the neutrality advised by Mr. Parnell was departed from in the first instance. It rests with the hero of the baton and bayonet at Mallow, who by bludgeoning the people was fully and justly convinced that he was qualifying himself for high promotion by the Castle, and for whose conduct, on the part of the people, ever anxious if possible to forgive, the disgraceful excuse of intoxication is offered—a condition, however, that, as it has been proved in the sight of all the world, if only made use of in the right direction, will form no barrier to the favour of Dublin Castle, whose favour has been openly and impudently bestowed on men indulging in much greater infamy, if the Prince of Wales arrived in Cork only to be greeted with rioting and every possible mark of popular dissatisfaction. Indeed, it is recorded that his Royal Highness narrowly escaped the indignity of being struck by an onion on the nose—but, let us recollect that the Duke of Edinburgh had the bullet with which he was wounded by O'Farrell, at Sydney, mounted in gold and attached as an ornament to his watch-chain. Would not that onion, duly pickled and enclosed in something suitable, most becomingly adorn the watch-guard of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, or at least deserve some place in a royal museum? The whole progress of the Prince, after the events at Mallow and Cork, was marked by manifestations of displeasure. Silent crowds, black flags, national anthems and choruses, national mottoes, and the memory of Myles Joyce, everywhere caught his attention, and proved to him that a people cannot be made loyal by the bludgeon and the bayonet, and that it is but a foolish attempt to gain a political victory by the publication of glaring falsehoods that can be and will be read by those against whom they have been issued, and strongly and boldly resented and disproved by them. Let us be convinced that the Prince of Wales has gone back to England feeling but little indebted to those who imposed upon him such a royal progress, and made of him the representative of a cause detested by the people and visited with their scorn and reprobation. A royal progress prevented only by bludgeons and bayonets from becoming a royal retreat is but a scurvy matter to inscribe upon the page of history, and will form but a paltry addition to the records of the reign of King Edward VII. But as to the national cause it has naturally benefited exceedingly by all this, and renewed its vigour.—Such is the inevitable consequence.

It seems that matters in connection with the Otago Bible Society are in a most flourishing and promising condition, affording much food for thankfulness in the present, and hope for the future. So much we learn from the report of the Society presented to their annual meeting the other day, and which we have read with much interest, and, let us confidently trust, with some slight edification.—Indeed, next to a study of the Bible itself, nothing should have a more ameliorating effect upon the heart of the sinner than just such reports as those alluded to.—It should, then, be consoling to us to hear that the number of Bibles distributed this year shows an advance on last year, for is it not recorded in the annals of Exeter Hall that on the number of Bibles issued depends the number of people converted, and, could a Bible in his own particular vernacular only be placed in the hand of every man upon earth, the whole world would become at once one most excellent Evangelical congregation.—All the people who have ever opened a Bible are now, as we know, joined heart and soul in the service of the Lord, and united in the bonds of salvation without a division.—So patent a fact requires neither proof nor comment.—It is further of interest to learn that copies of the Bible in fourteen different languages have been asked for and supplied during the year, and accordingly we receive the assurance that at least fourteen souls, more or less foreign, have been saved. And the foreign soul is of especial value in the eyes of the Bible distributor. As to the nature of the translations, that, we may remark, is a mere trifle. Had not the English translation itself so far been defective and yet consider the great things accomplished by it. If the English nation has been raised to the eminence it occupies in the world by a defective translation, why may not Chinamen and Kaffirs, Italians

Spaniards, Japanese, and the outer world in general, profit also according to their degree.—Their translations, of course, being for the most part merely the translations of a bad translation, cannot be expected to raise them to the great height on which the English nation stands—but they must elevate them temporarily in a high degree—for are not earthly prosperity and happiness the reward of a true piety, according to our private interpreters? All the promises of Christ to those who are faithful to Him must be understood to have their temporal meaning also—and as to His warnings of persecution and sorrow to be suffered by His disciples—well, whatever they mean, it is not that men of piety and Bible-readers are not fully to enjoy themselves and wax fat upon the earth. The report tells us, then—and the report is infallible—as we have been told times without number in fact, that England—and Scotland of course—Scotland perhaps even more than England—owe all they possess—each as a nation, not to any peculiarity of national character or civil constitution, but to Bible-reading alone. The infallible report at the same time refers for proof of this assertion to the testimony of a certain eminent French statesman who attributed the preservation of England from revolutions like those that have disturbed the Continent to her free circulation of the Bible and its power over the national mind.—The French statesman, however, does not seem to have mentioned the fact that Continental revolutions had in truth derived their origin from the land of the free Bible—for the father of Continental revolution, that is Voltaire, had been the pupil of the English Bolingbroke.—But such facts as these are mere trifles that must not be permitted to disturb the great tradition, and, although the men who have worked out the greatness of England have been many of them anything rather than students of the Bible, it must be admitted that in their public character at least they rested upon the Bible, and upon that only. The year just ended, as we learn again with interest from the report, has been a year of commemorations. There was that, for example, of the fortunate epoch at which John Wycliffe first gave the Bible in their vernacular to his nation. But, strange to say, though 500 years have since elapsed, less than half mankind are now as happy as the English people then were, and 600 different translations have yet to be made. And is it not also a fact a little remarkable, according to this reasoning, that, although the New Testament when it was written appeared in a vernacular of the age, translations of it into the vernaculars of the nations remained to be made even in Wycliffe's times, and are still to be undertaken in many instances? The want of such translations, in fact, seems to have been from the very first the rule rather than the exception. Again, we are told that this year commemoration was made of the translation of the Bible into Icelandic, and that a house in Iceland wanting a Bible is scarcely to be found. But, then, we naturally ask, why has not fidelity to the translated Word produced in Iceland the same effects that it has produced in England and Scotland? Why is not Iceland also great and prosperous, if England and Scotland be so through faithfulness to the Word? Or have the natural characteristics of the people or the disadvantages of their country prevented this? Or, if natural characteristics and climatic or territorial disadvantages can mar the effects of the Word, why, on the other hand, may not natural characteristics of a favourable sort, a civil constitution, and territorial and climatic advantages influence the fruits of the Word and improve them—that is in the temporal way in which such fruits are manifested by the greatness of Great Britain? It is a fact that several Bible-reading peoples fall far short of the advantages enjoyed by Great Britain, and how, then, shall we allow that those advantages have arisen from Bible-reading only? And far be it from us to question the report, much less to seek to amend it, still it may be permitted us humbly to inquire, why, in mentioning the great events of the year, the greatest of all in a Biblical way has been wholly passed over. We allude to the correct translation of the Bible into English, now for the first time—500 years after Wycliffe—issued. Surely such an event was worthy of remark; surely it is the source of increased hope and many joyful anticipations. If England has thriven and waxed great and become a mistress of nations on the bad translation of a corrupt text—as high Scriptural authorities and learned scholars give us to understand the Authorised Version hitherto prevalent has been—what may not be expected from her study of the correct translation of an amended text? As to those other nations that can only have a translation of a translation, if even that, and which hitherto, have had only a translation of the condemned version—or an attempt at one—they must always continue in a position lower than that of England, but England herself should go forward now with giant strides, and become indeed the mistress of the world. Meantime, it will be an interesting task for the Bible societies generally to undertake the translation into every known language, of the Revised Version, but, unless they will continue willingly, and knowingly, to do that which hitherto they have done in good faith, but ignorantly—that is to deceive the nations—it remains for them to set about the work immediately. Those 600 tribes into whose language no translation has yet, 600 years after Wycliffe, been made,—as this report informs us—have perhaps after all not suffered such an extreme loss.

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CORRESPONDENTS and contributors are requested to post their manuscripts so that they may reach us at latest on Wednesday morning. We cannot guarantee the immediate publication of anything received by on Thursday, when we go to press

When they get the Word at length, it will be, at least, a version of the correct edition. But the report has certainly omitted the greatest Biblical event of the year, and consequently failed to edify us as much as it might otherwise have done. Still some edification we have decidedly obtained.

THE WICKED WOODS OF TOBEREEVIL.

BY ROSA MULHOLLAND.

AUTHOR OF "THE WILD BIRDS OF KILLEEVY," ETC.

CHAPTER X.

MAY was now twenty years old, and she considered herself past her youth. She had known herself a tall young person since the age of fifteen; and five years make a long time to look back upon. She had now cast off the crazy imaginations of her earlier days, and settled down to serious middle age. She would have given a very bad account of her past life, if you could by any subtlety have entrapped her into talking about herself. She would have told you that she had been an idle, roving scapegrace, spending her time wandering over moors and haunting mountain caves, making acquaintance with rabbit-burrows and plovers' nests. She had cultivated the excitement of lurking in ambush for hours to watch the flight of an eagle, and the luxury of lying on her back in the long, warm broom, to enjoy with perfect ease the ecstasy of the lark, she had so lived among the animals and birds that she made sisters and brothers of them in her own wild way, and believed that they sympathized with her thoughts, while she had a scent and instinct equal to their own. To be sure, she had picked up a little learning by the way; but everything that was useful she had been apt to forget, whereas, everything that was visionary and romantic had clung to her without effort upon her part. If she had got poetry by heart, and carefully studied portions of Shakespeare and other masters, it was for the pleasure that it gave her, and not through studious desires. Part of her delight in it was the reciting of passages aloud to the winds and the birds, while perched upon a rock in some of her favorite wildernesses. If she had read tales and romances with breathless excitement, it was that she found an unutterable interest in making her way into a world of life and movement, thronged with varieties of people who were in every way different from herself and Aunt Martha. If she devoured the Bible and the lives of the saints, it was because they kindled a magnificent sense of awe within her, and made existence supernatural and heroic. She had composed psalms out of her own worshipping heart, and sung them up to the clouds as she tramped about the hills. She had gathered round her dogs, and tame rabbits, and jackdaws, and improvised long legends and romances for their benefit, in which figured crowds of motley characters, angels and devils, fairies and witches, heroes and villains, every beautiful embodiment of goodness and ugly incarnation of wickedness. She had learned reading from curiosity, spelling from reading, grammar by observation, history in brilliant patches and pictures, and French and Italian by instinct, ear and fancy. She picked up foreign languages as she picked up a tune. Geography, she would declare, had altogether slipped through her fingers; but she knew the names of most places, whether they were near or far away, and what kind of people were found living in them. She knew all about Australia, because Paul Finiston was there. In her roving and questionings, reading and speculations, one idea had been uppermost in her mind, life was a great mystery of joy. In order to penetrate it she climbed high rocks, battled with strong winds, consulted birds, beasts and books, basked in the sun, dreamed by the fireside, prayed, laughed, wept, talked, mused; and at last, when she had explored every outlet of her life to its extreme limits, and wrought her up to a very high pitch of nervous fancy, Aunt Martha, who had been quietly observing her, spoke. It was now quite time that she should give up her childish freedom, and settle down into a useful, well-conducted young woman. On that occasion May had burst into passionate tears. The humdrum life that she was dreading had overtaken her. Time would not spare her to her dear wild life. On receiving her lecture she had disappeared instantly, and for the day; but in the evening she presented herself in the parlor, tidy in person, serious and ashamed. She was going to do all, and be all, that was expected of her.

So, now, May being twenty years old, and having been for three years labouring earnestly to tame herself, and walk in quiet ways, may be fairly said to have sown her wild oats. She wore housewifely clothing and smooth hair. She had put aside romances and plays and poems, and set herself to graver studies. She took to making pastry, and spent a considerable time at her spinning-wheel. She relinquished her idea that an excessive joy was the one object of life, and prayed night and morning to be delivered from her dreams and fancies. She even thought of a likely spot for her grave, and wondered if it could be possible she should live to be as old as Aunt Martha, and then perhaps live longer still. In the meantime she was good to her poor neighbours, and as helpful as she was able; and she kept up her intercourse with the animals and birds. When she went out of a morning to the sunny side of the ruin, and, nestling in the ivy, stretched out a hand and made a cooing sound, they all came round her, rabbits and dogs and ducks and geese and chickens, the calf and the donkey, and the jackdaws from the belfry. Tame and wild, they clustered about her, and fed at her feet or out of her hand; but she petted them now as a superior being, not as formerly, when she was only their companion and playfellow. The enactment of this scene was the one folly of her day, all the rest of the time being spent in serious behavior and steady occupation. She was as staid and demure as any one could wish, or as any one could regret to see her. Miss Martha beheld the wholesome change in the girl, but thought all the time that the change was a little too extreme. Yet how was this to be avoided? What ought a young girl to be? Miss Martha

looked back into her own youth, and sought in vain for any experience which might apply to her niece. Miss Martha had never been imaginative. Where one young person lives entirely with elder people, in an atmosphere at once antiquated and still, romantic and wild, it is likely that the young spirit will be either too much oppressed or too much emancipated. Miss Martha did not quite see this; but she knew that a little change was sometimes wholesome for young people, and she wished May had a little change.

Thus she had not given an absolute denial when Sir John had expressed a wish to see May at Camlough. She had conveyed the idea to the gentleman that, if the ladies of the family exerted themselves properly, she would not insist that the thing could not be done. May, on hearing of the matter, had looked a little frightened, and had said very gravely: "I think I would rather not go." Yet a certain controlled excitement of expectation had evidently hung about her since.

On the day when Katherine came from Camlough to seek her, May, as it happened, was busy in the kitchen. Bridget was out for a holiday; and Miss Martha had stepped down to the meadow with old Nanny to hold counsel over a sickly cow. The sun was hot and strong, the yellow blind in the kitchen was down, and the window open; there was a pot of lavender and sweet-marjoram on the window sill, and the fire winked under the saucers; the walls were glittering with tin implements; and, in the middle of the red-tiled floor, sat May, shelling peas into an earthen dish. She was smooth and neat, and looked suitable to the time and place in her apron and green gingham gown.

From fifteen to twenty May had gained in beauty. She was not of more than middle height, her figure full, yet slender, and replete with all womanly curves and fair lines. Her features were hardly so much regular as harmonious, large enough for dignity, yet small enough for feminine grace. Her eyes had still that brown-purple hue which Paul Finiston had thought so lovely, still those circling tinges of shadow which had charmed the old monk. Her hair was black, with a tinge of brown in it, her complexion of a creamy fairness, which made the darkness of her eyes very deep and striking, and a blush upon her face very perceptible and beautiful. Her mouth was, perhaps, the jewel of her face. Most lips can express joy in smiles and trouble in heaviness. It is a rare thing to see a mouth which shows involuntarily all the subtle shades of feeling that hover between pleasure and pain, all the flickerings of fancy, perhaps the nervousness and steadfastness of a difficult courage. When you knew May awhile, you forgot about the redness of her lips and the loveliness of their curves; you thought more about their thousand unuttered revelations.

"What an odd, ridiculous place!" cried Katherine, as she and her cavalier rode up to the gate of Monasterlea. And there was more here to discern of grandness and quaintness than Miss Archbold could take note of in a week. An artist would have seen it at a glance; but Katherine was not an artist, and saw something very unfinished in the majestic ruin, with the homely cottage in its arms; the picturesque confusion of crosses and rose gardens, blooming hedge and black archways; the acres of mounded graveyard upon one side, and upon the other, and farther away, the corn-fields and the sweet farm-lands. It is true she had seen the place long ago; but she had not then thought it so exceedingly inelegant.

"It is fine!" cried Christopher, with a touch of that enthusiasm which Katherine had never felt, but immediately relapsed into a strain which pleased her better. "You beautified the whole place when you visited it years ago," he said.

The door of Miss Martha's dwelling stood open, and the blinds were all down to keep out the heat. There was no one about, and it suited Miss Archbold's humour at the moment rather to walk in without ceremony, than to stand knocking at the door. Meeting no one, she proceeded to explore the house, looking into rooms, left and right, perfectly unconcerned as to how the dwellers in the cottage might approve of her intrusion. A mocking laugh from the passage came floating over the pea-pods and dishes to May, who looked up with notice of something unusual in the house; and there stood Katherine and her lover in the doorway.

As May arose, with quickened eye and colour, in a pretty confusion to meet her, it must be confessed that Katherine received a shock. She had not counted on finding anything so lovely here; did not want anything so lovely at Camlough. But a moment passed, and the whisper of vanity had soothed and appeased her. She was more beautiful by far even than this; so much so, that there never could be rivalry between herself and this mountain-reared maiden. And in some sense the whisper spoke truth. As a mere piece of flesh and blood, as a statue of perfection to be measured and criticised, she was a handsomer creature than May.

"You have not forgotten me?" she said, smiling, and holding out both her hands, while the folds of her riding-habit fell away from them, making graceful drapery all around her on the floor.

"No, indeed," said May, stepping forward to take the hands.

"This is not my first visit to Monasterlea," said Katherine, tenderly, "and I have very good reason to remember the first."

"She is changed," thought May triumphantly. "And how beautiful she is! Now I should like to go to Camlough."

"Your aunt has promised you to us," said Katherine, "and I have come to know when we may expect you." And all the while Miss Archbold was wondering how May would look if she were not dressed like a housemaid.

(To be continued.)

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THOMAS HEFFERNAN, PROPRIETOR.

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

THOMAS HEFFERNAN, Proprietor.

THE "SIRIUS" and "ORION"
OPEN and CLOSE FIRE COOKING
RANGES.

For burning Wood or Coal, fitted with
high or low pressure boiler.
Iron Fretwork and General Castings.
Repairs effected.

H. E. SHACKLOCK,
SOUTHEND FOUNDRY, CRAWFORD STREET,
DUNEDIN.

DENTISTRY.

H. ROBINSON
SURGEON DENTIST,
No charge for advice.
Painless extraction by the aid of nitrous
oxide gas.

Address—
Dodd's Buildings,
Corner of GEORGE ST. & MORAY PLACE.

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MRS. DICK'S Registry Offices,
Moray Place, next Criterion Hotel,
are the oldest and most select offices in
Dunedin, Governesses, Housekeepers, all
classes of respectable servants supplied.
Letters and telegrams receive prompt atten-
tion.

PAUL FREDRIC,
FASHIONABLE AND ANATOMICAL
BOOTMAKER,
CORNER ALBANY AND LEITH STREETS,
DUNEDIN.

Requests the attention of his Friends and
the Public to his large and Superior Stock of
Imported and Colonial Boots Shoes, etc.,
also to the fact that he is making comfort-
able, durable, neat, and well-fitting, sewn,
pegged, or rivetted work. Sewn work a
speciality.
N.B.—Lowest remunerative prices. Repairs
neatly done.

J. M A O F I E,
COAL MERCHANT,
GT. KING STREET,
DUNEDIN.

All Kinds of Coal always on hand. Smithy
Coal sent to all parts of the Country.

FINDLAY & CO. (LIMITED),
TIMBER MERCHANTS,
DOOR AND SASH MANUFACTURERS,
AND
GENERAL IRONMONGERS,
Cumberland, Stuart, and Castle Streets,
DUNEDIN.**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
ix minutes. Large and well ventilated Bed-
rooms, Parlours, Sitting-rooms, etc.

THOMAS KIRK, Proprietor.

P E A C O C K H O T E L
PRINCES STREET SOUTH,
DUNEDIN.

ALEXANDER DUNCAN, late of Wai-
kaka (near Gore), has taken the above-named
Hotel.

Trams pass the doors every few minut's
for the Ocean Beach and Gardens.

Wines Beers, and Spirits of the last
quality.

ALEXANDER DUNCAN, Proprietor.

C R O W N H O T E L
BATTERY STREET,
D U N E D I N .

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

Single and Double Bedrooms. Suites of
Rooms for families.

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

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

P. KELIGHER, Proprietor.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

WILKINSON AND KEDDIE,
IRONMONGERS,
97 George street, Dunedin,
will sell all Goods at WHOLESALE PRICES
(for CASH ONLY) from APRIL 1, and for the
two succeeding months, as it is absolutely
necessary to realise a large sum of money at
once.

Goods charged through our books will be
at usual prices, while cash buyers will receive
a substantial retuction during April, May,
and June.

Inspection will convince that the reduc-
tions are genuine.

KINCAID, M'QUEEN & CO
VULCAN FOUNDRY,
Great King Street, Dunedin.

Engineers, Boiler-makers, Iron and Brass
Founders, Millwrights, Iron
Shipbuilders, &c.

High Pressure and Compound Steam
Engines, Turbine and other Water Wheels,
Quartz Crushing and every description of
Pumping, Windiug, Mining, Stone-breaking,
Woolwashing, Drying, Flour Mill, and
Dredging Machinery made and repaired.

Cast and Wrought Iron Ripples and Sluice
Plates.

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

C L U B H O T E L,
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 accommoda-
tion 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 o
the Best Quality.

Good Stabling attached.

EDWARD LEEN

Proprietor.

HARP OF ERIN HOTEL
QUEENSTOWN.

MRS. M'BRIDE ... Proprietress.

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

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

HUGH GOURLEY
desires to inform the public he still
continues the Undertaking Business as for-
merly at the Establishment, corner Clark and
Mackellan streets, Dunedin.
Funerals attended in Town or Country with
promptness and economy

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

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

Charges in all cases will be strictly mo erate.
Orders by letter or telegram will be at-
tended to at once.

CRAIG AND GILLIES,
No. 18 GEORGE STREET (near Octagon).

JAMES SELBY
(Late J. Baker),
PRACTICAL WATCH AND CLOCK
MAKER,
128 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN

The Lowest possible Charge made for re-
pairing. Best workmanship guaranteed.

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

J. SELBY
(Late J. Baker),

Watchmaker and Jeweller, 128 George street

W. H. T E R R Y,
ARCHITECT,
Hislop's Exchange Court,
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

WELLINGTON.

(From our own Correspondent.)

June 1,

To-day the portals of St. Patrick's College were opened for the first time for the reception of students within its halls, and the practical business of Catholic collegiate education in New Zealand commenced. Though there has been no ceremonial opening of the College, on account of the absence of His Lordship Dr. Redwood, who is on his way to Europe, yet, all the same, it certainly has with it to-day the best wishes and fervent prayers for its welfare and success of the Catholics not only of this city, but of the whole diocese. Though various descriptive remarks on the College have from time to time appeared in your columns, the present is not an inopportune time to give some further descriptive particulars. The site of the College is on two town sections, portion of a plateau at the base of Mount Cook, lying between Tory street, and Cambridge terrace, close to Buckle street, and not very distant from the Wellington College. From its splendidly elevated site and general prominent position, the College now forms one of the best land marks of Wellington, being visible from a considerable distance. The front elevation overlooking Cambridge terrace is 118 feet in width, the side or south elevation to Buckle street is 105 feet in width, and the depth of the building is 85 feet. The style of architecture adopted throughout the edifice is nearly pure Gothic, with high-peaked gables and a massive square central tower. The windows are set in sunken panels, with label mouldings surrounding and enriching them. The north and south sides are almost as rich in general ornamentation as the front. The back part of the building faces Tory street, between it and which lies the play ground and out buildings, enclosed in by a galvanised iron fence about seven feet high. From the main entrance, fronting Cambridge terrace, springs the tower, which is 85ft. in height having in it on the second storey a large ornamental niche, wherein is to be placed a statue of the patron saint of the college. The whole edifice, which is three storeys, and the towers are of brick, plastered without and plastered and stuccoed within. It may be interesting to know that there were used in the construction of the College, over three-quarters of a million of bricks, seven hundred casks of cement, close on one hundred thousand feet of timber, and eight tons of corrugated iron. The tower, which is two storeys in height is reached by a stair case let into the wall from the second storey of the main building. One apartment is darkened while the other or top one is well lighted. In the lower will be placed an astronomical observatory with all modern appliances. Being the most elevated building in the city it will be well adapted for purpose and will no doubt be fully esteemed when any important transit of the heavenly bodies or meteorological disturbance is anticipated. From the flat roof on the summit of the tower, access to which is through a trap door, after ascending a lofty step-ladder, a magnificent panoramic view is obtained, embracing as it does the entire city and out-lying suburbs, the wide extent of Port Nicholson harbour, and the townships of Petone and the Lower Hutt. The public entrance to the College is gained by means of a gradually ascending carriage way leading from Cambridge terrace. After ascending a few broad stone steps and passing through two sets of massive doors and a splendid vestibule, the visitor finds himself in a lofty corridor, running longitudinally across the building and leading to a well-lighted study, 70ft. by 26ft., fitted up with desks and other educational appliances, all of the most modern pattern. At one end is a rostrum; behind this is a large lavatory, from which, by means of a side door, is the access to the On this, the basement floor, on either side of the vestibule are three parlours, nicely furnished, also a large apartment intended for a library. A valuable collection of classical, theological and philosophical standard works, consisting of several thousand volumes for the library left by the late Very Rev. Father O'Reilly, will be placed in the apartment directly, and will form an excellent nucleus of the splendid library which is contemplated for the College. There is a side entrance to Buckle street, and to the new church now in course of erection on the piece of land fronting this street, some time since purchased for the purposes of a church. A flight of stone steps takes you to the cellars, which are very spacious. To the rear of the corridor above-mentioned are the kitchen, pantries, scullery, and other offices, and over which are the apartments for the domestics engaged on the premises which at present consist of a matron (Miss Finnigan), 5 general servants, a gardener and a kitchen and errand boy. In the kitchen is a 7ft. Leamington range, which supplies hot water to the several lavatories and bedrooms in the upper stories. On the basement floor are also situated the professors' and students' dining rooms. Facing the vestibule is the main staircase built of Kaori with cedar balustrades and rails. On reaching the second floor a similar corridor to that on the ground floor runs across the building north and south. The largest apartment on the floor is the dormitory, situated immediately over and of similar dimensions to the study on the first floor. It has two fireplaces and is thoroughly well ventilated and lighted. An apartment is portioned off at one end of the dormitory for the Prefect. Passing through the end of the dormitory a lavatory is reached, which has a concrete floor and is filled up with basins on two sides, bath rooms and patent closets on another side, and on the fourth side shelves and receptacles for the boy's requisites. On this floor is a large room which will be the museum. A very large collection of curiosities have been already collected for the purpose by the Rev. Father Le Menant des Chesnais, and will be placed therein directly. The Rector's bedroom and sitting-room are on this floor, at the south-eastern corner, as well as several class-rooms, lecture hall, and studies. A temporary oratory has been improvised in the lecture hall, pending the completion of the church in course of erection adjoining the College. On the third and top floor is another large dormitory, lavatory, etc., as on the middle floor. There are on this floor the bedrooms and sitting-rooms for the professors and several parlours for the convenience of the boarders. The professors' rooms are nicely furnished, but everything in the way of luxuries are excluded. Electric bells

are placed over the entire building, from the tower to the kitchen. There is a capital supply of water laid on to all parts of the building, and on each floor a hose is placed. The ventilation and sanitary arrangements have been well attended to; two large pipes are run up on the outside which will discharge all foul air arising from the drains and closets right over the top of the tower. The gas is laid on to every corridor and compartment. In each class-room and study, and in both the dormitories the very best and safest means have been provided for admitting the fresh air and discharging the impure air. The furnishing is not yet complete—a quantity of furniture, educational requisites, and scientific appliances being on their way out from Home. A kitchen garden will be laid off on one side of the land between the main building and Cambridge terrace; the remainder will be planted with trees and shrubs. The play-ground is situated between the back of the laundry and Tory street, but though of very fair dimensions is not large enough for cricket or football; this, however, will be in a great measure compensated for by the close proximity of the Basin Reserve, in Buckle street. A large open shed is being erected, where the boys may recreate themselves in wet weather. The professors are thinking of having a ball-alley erected in a portion of the play-ground for hand-ball. This game is unknown to colonial youths, but is much practised by the youth of Ireland and is a great favourite at all Catholic seminaries and with young ecclesiastics. As is well known, the Marist Fathers are to have the charge of the College. The professional staff at present consists of the Very Rev. Dr. Walters, rector; Fathers Carolan and Goggin, as classical and mathematical teachers; the Rev. Fathers Devoy, Seauzeau, and Des Chesnais will also assist in the other branches of higher education—the latter will especially direct the astronomical studies. The well-known ability of these teachers is a sufficient guarantee of the tone of the College generally. The comfort of the boarders will be well looked after, and parents at a distance can rest assured that their boys will enjoy the pleasures of a private home during the time they are within the walls of the College. The thorough success of this great and noble monument of Catholic faith now rests in the hands of the Catholic parents of the whole of New Zealand, and it is to be sincerely hoped that they will avail themselves of this great undertaking which their generosity has helped to erect. Our non-Catholic citizens view the College with pride as an ornament to the city, and with amazement at the gigantic undertaking of a comparatively small portion of the people of New Zealand.

SONS OF THE PEOPLE.

(Correspondence of the *Pilot*.)

IN advocating the maintenance of the miserable sum of 900 francs a year to each of the French clergy, which the Chamber aims at withdrawing from them, M. Grandjeu says in *Figaro* that these priests are in an immense majority the sons of poor farmers; they come from the farm and the plough; they have raised themselves by their own merit, and, in exchange for the life of sacrifice and devotion which they lead in the depths of the rural districts, the State, which scatters money abroad on so many useless functions, grudges them 900 francs a year. They have been exiled, guillotined, shot, and they have never cursed their executioners. The first act of the successor of Mgr. Darbois, Archbishop of Paris, was to adopt, as a father, the orphans of the Commune! An unpublished letter of Father Lacordaire says of the country priest: "If Plato and Socrates had seen this spectacle of a learned, serious man shutting himself up in a village to cultivate the intelligence and the conscience of poor peasants, to console and assist them by religion, they would have been ravished with admiration; they would have kissed the ground on which these priests trod. . . . Their appearance is sometimes rude and coarse, but under this rudeness there is more force and devotion than in the fine aristocracy. It is the blood of the barbarians which regenerated the Roman Empire. It is again this blood of the people which is the organ of all great deeds, and, in particular, of priestly devotedness. One day Napoleon was surprised by a storm and forced to take shelter in a cottage. As he stood upon the threshold he saw an old priest passing by hurriedly. He asked the priest where he was going such weather. 'Sir,' said the priest, 'I am going to bring the last consolations of religion to a dying person.' Napoleon, touched, looked to his suite, saying, 'What manly stuff are our French priests made of.' If you ask what are the best known names amongst the clergy of to-day, in the Press and in the pulpit, those that have a universal reputation—Father Monsabré, Father Ollivier, Father Didon, Father Felix, you find that they are children of the people, and that they bear in their person and in their speech the strong imprint of their origin, taking from this origin an indescribable strength and power which gives a special action to their eloquence. And these are they whom the Government, the champions of progress, cast out, disperse, proscribe! Go still higher, these colonial bishops who are missionaries of the French language and French civilisation, these archbishops and cardinals, against whose grants—eaten up by charity before being received—the deputies cry out, whence do they come but from the ranks of the people? There is Cardinal Gousset, who at the age of 17 did not know how to read, and who dug the ground; Cardinal Regnier, seventh son of an Anjou peasant; Cardinals Mathieu, Morlot, Pic, one coming from an obscure office desk, another from a carpenter's shop, and the third from a cobbler's stall. There is the most glorious of all, Mgr. Dupanloup humbly repeating the sacred words: "Lifting up the poor out of the dunghill—*Do stercore erigens pauperem*." It is not a fruitful and generous democracy, this which aims at crushing the moral and religious life of the nation, and of rendering life impossible to the powerful advocates of civilisation.

The sure effects of Ayer's Sarsaparilla are thorough and permanent. If there is a lurking taint of scrofula about you, Ayer's Sarsaparilla will dislodge it, and expel it from your system.

X O B S E R V E X

400 BOXES VELVETEENS ON SHOW THIS WEEK

Just Opened Direct from London
250 BOXES,
Home Prices, 1s 5¹/₂d per yard.

Also,

LOVELY SHADES IN COLOURED VELVETEENS
In the following shades :

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| Cardinal | Marone |
| Ruby | Pink |
| Navy | Sky |
| Light Blue | Cream |
| Prune | Brown |
| Myrtle | Olive |
| Sapphire | Peacock |
| Light Fawn | Biscuit |
| Claret | &c., &c. |

BEST SELECTION IN THE CITY.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO MILLINERS.
RICH MILLINERY PLUSHES NOW OPENED
In the following shades :

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| Pink | Cream |
| Marone | Cardinal |
| Claret | Mid Blue |
| Light Blue | Seal Brown |
| Fawn | Black |
| Sag | |

AT
THE LONDON DRAPERY COMPANY
35 GEORGE STREET.

Establishments at Invercargill and Oamaru.
PRICE AND BULLIED,
Managers.

SACRED HEART HIGH and SELECT SCHOOLS FOR YOUNG LADIES.

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

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

CALLAN AND GALLAWAY, SOLICITORS

JETTY STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

ROSS & McNEILL,
IRONMONGERS,
PRINCES STREET,
DUNEDIN.

HAVE IN STOCK :—
Harvest Tools, Guns, Powder, and all
kinds of
SPORTING AMMUNITION,
Cheese Presses, Curd Mills, Chaff-
Cutters,
Fencing Wire, Wire Netting, Barb
Wire, and all kinds of
FURNISHING & GENERAL
IRONMONGERY.

PITTT AND MAGUIRE,
Wholesale, Retail, and
FAMILY GROCERS,
LONDON HOUSE—149 COLOMBO STREET
(Three doors from Langdon and Judge),
Beg to notify having taken the above Premises, and intend
carrying on business as

GENERAL GROCERS,

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

GIVE GOOD VALUE

At such Prices as will

DEFY COMPETITION.

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

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

And other Groceries too numerous to mention at equally Low Prices.
All Goods guaranteed to be of First-class Quality.
R. C. PITTT was 10 years with MR. S. NASHESKI, High Street,
Christchurch; and F. J. MAGUIRE was 5 years with MR. W. J.
FISHER, High Street, Christchurch.

NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS.

BROWN, EWING, AND CO.,

in consequence of recent heavy shipments, find their present Stock
considerably in excess of previous seasons, notably in the following
departments :—

- DRESS MATERIALS, JACKETS, AND ULSTERS.
LADIES' HOSIERY, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, CARPETS.
MEN'S, YOUTHS', AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

And, although so early in the Season, have resolved to offer to their
customers and the public generally such special inducements as will
ensure a considerable reduction of their stock. Present quotations
for above lines (this season's Fashionable Goods), will be—

NOMINAL ADVANCE ON LANDED COST.

PRINCES STREET.

Corner of Manse street.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL
(Late Swan),

[ESTABLISHED 1865]

WHARF AND REVELL STREETS, HOKITIKA.

This Magnificent Hotel, having been enlarged to nearly double
its former size, thoroughly repaired, painted, decorated, re-furnished,
and improved in every respect, is now by far the Largest Commercial
Hotel in Westland. It commands a splendid view of the harbour,
shipping and roadstead. The house contains public and private bars,
dining room to seat 60 persons, and GRAND BILLIARD ROOM
with one of Alcock's Prize Tables.

The SAMPLE and SHOW ROOMS are admitted to be the best
in New Zealand, and are kept for the use of Commercial Travellers,
free of charge.

There are likewise six Parlors, including two large, well-
furnished, Commercial Rooms, suites of rooms for private parties and
families, bath-room, and 33 comfortable bed-rooms, under the careful
superintendence of the landlady.

The Proprietor, in returning thanks to the public for their
patronage for the last 16 years, begs to announce that while the
Comforts are largely increased the Tariff is Greatly Reduced.

Wines, Ales, and Spirits only of the First Brands will be kept
in Stock.

Table d'hote at 6 p.m.

Coaches for Kumara and Ross leave the Hotel daily, and for
Christchurch on Tuesdays and Fridays. Passengers certain to be
called in time for all coaches and steamers.

D. LYNCH, Proprietor.

MESSRS. REYNOLDS AND HENDERSON,
GENTLEMEN.—I have to inform you that you are the
Successful Tenderers for the Boot and Shoe Stock in the
Assigned Estate of J. Mollison and Son, Princes street, Dunedin.
(Signed) T. S. GRAHAM, Trustee.

May 29, 1885.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

With reference to the above Messrs. REYNOLDS AND HENDERSON
beg to inform their friends and public generally that they have
severed their connection with City Boot Palace and purchased the
above Assigned estate of J. Mollison and Son, Princes street, at less
than half English cost; and as we only have the premises for a few
weeks we intend holding a Great Clearing Sale for about one month.
The Stock must be sold at your own prices.

INSPECTION INVITED,

SALE COMMENCES FRIDAY, MAY 29.

The Public are asked to reserve purchases till then.

I HAVE for SALE the most desirable SITE for a
GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE in the suburbs, being two
acres at Anderson's Bay, situated between the properties of Mr.
Justice Williams and Mrs. Tolmie. The price is remarkably low, and
nearly the whole of the purchase-money may remain on the property
It can easily be sub-divided into two or four sites.

GEORGE W. ELLIOTT,
N.Z. Accident Insurance Company

News of the Week.

FRIDAY.

THE Wellington Press says:—His Worship the Resident Magistrate delivered two very curious judgments. Two defendants were charged with contravening the enactments of "The Employment of Females and Others Act 1881," inasmuch as they did not give their assistants holiday on Saturday afternoon, as provided by law. Both were proved guilty, and of course had to be punished. The defence set up in one case was that the girl in question was staying of her own accord to make up time she had lost through coming late. His Worship said that in that case the fine would doubtless come out of her pocket. It seems hard that because an employer of labour breaks the law, the servant, who probably had no desire to work, but had no power to refuse, should have to pay the penalty. In the other case it was alleged that the girl was not a factory operative under the Act; she was engaged to carry parcels, mind the shop, and fill up her spare (?) time in the workroom. His Worship held that she could not be employed in the workroom after 2 p.m. on Saturdays without infringing the Act, but suggested, as a means of evading the law, that the girl should be employed in the workroom until 2 p.m., and then put into the shop as a saleswoman! It is proverbially easy to drive a coach and six through an Act of Parliament, but it is somewhat unusual to see a magistrate acting as a finger-post on the road.

Further particulars published in Melbourne regarding the Simpson's road bank robbery show the affair to have been skillfully prepared and carried into execution. The robbers effected an entrance into the building through a window and awaited the arrival of the manager and his assistant inside the bank. The attack was so sudden that resistance was impossible on the part of the victims, who were gagged and bound hand and foot and placed under a table, where they were eventually discovered. The total proceeds of the robbery amount to £1165. A reward of £550 is offered by the National Bank of Australasia for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the criminals. The police are actively prosecuting their investigations, but up to the present have been unsuccessful in their endeavours to obtain a clue.

SATURDAY.

Eight hundred tenders were received for the New Zealand loan, covering £8,860,000.

I (Wellington correspondent of the *Daily Times*) learn on good authority that the minimum at which the new loan is allotted is £100 3s 6d, and not "£103 3s 6d" as stated in the evening papers. Ministers are jubilant at the success of the loan, which, of course, they attribute to the English capitalists' confidence in their finance. Experienced commercial authorities here, however, are inclined to attribute the result rather to the extreme depression of British trade, lack of confidence at Home, and the difficulty of finding good investments for capital, to which also has to be added the confidence always felt by the British public at large in the real solvency and vast resources of this Colony.

M. de Freycinet, Minister for Foreign affairs, is making inquiries regarding the alleged religious persecutions at the Loyalty Islands.

Sir Peter Lumsden expresses a doubt whether peace will be preserved between England and Russia. There are now 15,000 Afghan soldiers in Herat.

News is to hand that a party of rebel Arabs have occupied Korti, which place was formerly Lord Wolseley's head-quarters on the Nile.

A treaty has been concluded between Germany and the rebel chief Lamco. Germany has demanded that the Sultan of Zanzibar shall discontinue hostilities towards that chief. The *Nord Deutsche Zeitung*, the semi-official organ of the Government, in referring to the question, disclaims all designs on the part of Germany to acquire territory in Zanzibar, but expresses the hope that England will induce the Sultan to desist from provoking Germany.

The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P., president of the Board of Trade, addressed a crowded meeting of his constituents at Birmingham on Thursday evening. Regarding Egyptian affairs, Mr. Chamberlain stated that obstruction on the part of the French Government to the policy of Great Britain in Egypt had delayed the evacuation of that country by the British forces, and would perhaps finally render it a matter of impossibility.

A Cabinet Council has been summoned for to-day, when the Ministry will come to a decision as to the renewal of the Prevention of Crimes Act in Ireland.

MONDAY.

The Auckland branch of the Irish Land League have contributed £213 to the general fund of the League, £100 to the payment of Irish members' fund, and £33 to the A. M. Sullivan testimonial fund.

At St. Mary's Cathedral, Sydney, last night, the Most Rev. Archbishop Moran, who is about to leave for Europe, was presented with a beautifully illuminated address and two photographic albums, containing views of the buildings which have been consecrated by him.

Arrangements for the reception at Sydney of the New South Wales Soudan contingent are now completed. The programme includes a grand military display, in which 3500 Volunteers will be engaged.

The third series of Colonial wool auctions commenced on Thursday, when 9700 bales were submitted to a good attendance of Home and Foreign buyers. Cross-breeds ruled about 3d higher than the March sales, while faulty merino wools exhibited rather a weaker tendency. The sales are announced to close on July 16.

The *Novosti Vremya* newspaper publishes a telegram stating that Abdul Rahman Khan, Ameer of Afghanistan, has been murdered by his suite.

A meeting of the Imperial Cabinet was held on Saturday, as announced, but the Ministry were unable to come to a decision as to renewal of the Prevention of Crimes Act in Ireland.

News to hand from the Island of Crete states that serious disturbances have recently taken place among the populace.

In the House of Commons on Friday night, Mr. Gladstone stated that England and Russia had come to terms with regard to arbitration as to the Afghan frontier question, and both countries were agreed as who was to be appointed arbitrator.

In the House of Commons on Saturday the memorial presented by the recent Maori embassy was brought up for consideration. During the discussion that took place the Hon. A. Evelyn Ashley, M.P., Parliamentary Under-secretary for the colonies, stated in the course of his speech that the memorial would receive due consideration, but that the Imperial Government were not entitled to interfere in the international affairs of any Colony to which the right of self-government had been granted.

TUESDAY.

Dr Hector, at the request of the Government, forwarded per Tongariro three cases of Taranaki iron sand to M. de Harven, at Antwerp. While in the Colony M. de Harven expressed a wish to obtain a sample of the sand to have it tested.

A telegram from Taupo states that 5000 sheep, in three separate mobs, have passed there for the Northern markets. It is estimated that fully 60,000 sheep have this season passed through Taupo from Hawke's Bay for Auckland and Northern markets.

The rumours which were current on Sunday in Melbourne of several arrests having been made in connection with the Simpson's road bank robbery proved to be correct. It was announced to-day that the police had arrested six men and three women in various places on suspicion of being connected with the affair. The cart in which the robbers drove off has also been found, and identified by those who saw it at the time of the robbery. When the prisoners were searched at the police station £100 in notes of the National Bank of Australasia were found upon them, together with a large sum in gold.

Cholera has broken out in the town of Mureia, on the south-east coast of Spain.

Old Dongola has been evacuated by the British troops.

Further details to hand in regard to the disturbances in Crete show that a number of Cretan Deputies boarded the steamer which was bringing Savas Pasha, the new Governor, and attempted to prevent his landing, declaring that he had been appointed contrary to the wishes of the Cretan people.

Major-general Sir Peter Lumsden arrived in London on Sunday from India. He met with an enthusiastic reception, being warmly cheered by the large crowd which had assembled to welcome him.

The earthquakes in the province of Cashmere still continue with great severity. Great damage to property has taken place, and many houses have been swallowed up by the fissures in the earth.

WEDNESDAY.

The Kaikoura correspondent of the *Lyttelton Times* writes as follows:—The Catholic Church folk held a bazaar and concert in the early part of the month, realising over a hundred pounds as the result of a few weeks, which must have been entered into with thorough earnestness. The whole proceedings passed off remarkably well, being set down as the most successful effort entered into by the religious bodies here. Matters taken in hand by the Catholic Church party here always seem to hit the popular taste and go well. Assistance is rendered by ourselves, the combination of forces seeming to be a very happy one, and ensuring success at the outset. An attempt was made to divert the aid promised by those who were not of the Catholic Church communion, but it proved not only abortive, but contributed to the success of the undertaking. It is a mistake when people in small places will not work in harmony to promote the welfare of one's neighbours' interests, simply because one does not participate individually in that particular cause. The Catholic concert was repeated on Monday night for the benefit of the Public Library. The attendance was large and the entertainment a success.

In the Auckland Supreme Court yesterday Mr. Justice Gillies granted a certificate to the Speaker of the Legislative Council in the matter of introducing a bill to allow the leasing of St. Mary's Convent property for a term of 66 years.

Major Cantley hands over charge of the defence works at Wellington to-day. As a compliment to him one of the forts is to be named Cantley Fort, but it is not yet decided which.

A bell (says the *Bruce Herald*) has been successfully established in the steeple of the Milton Catholic Church. It has a pleasing tone, and harmonises admirably with the other church bells of the town. The attractions of the town are slowly but surely increasing.

As the Mines Department is now a separate portfolio, the Hon. Mr. Larnach has decided to make, at an early period of the session, a Mines Statement, much in the same way as the Minister for Public Works prepares his. The Statement will be comprehensive, and deal fully with mining industries in each district. In this year's Statement Mr. Larnach will recommend the adoption of Professor Black's suggestion as to the establishment of mining schools, and for that purpose has induced his colleagues to place a sum of about £17,000 on the Estimates. It is not intended, however, that the Government shall bear the whole cost of such schools, as they will only be established in districts where the miners are willing to contribute to the cost. Sets of samples will be procured from England to assist in instructing the mining community in mineralogy, etc. From his recent tour of inspection Mr. Larnach has ascertained that the principal wants of miners are additional water-power and the cutting of tracks through heavily-wooded country, so as to enable prospecting to be carried on.

The examination of the prisoners in custody for the Simpson's road bank robbery was concluded at Melbourne on Monday, when the whole of them were remanded, bail being refused. The police have been taking active steps to prevent the disposal of the plunder


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SON.—WANAKA, s.s., on Friday, June 19.**
Passengers from Dunedin wharf at 4 p.m.

**FOR LYTTTELTON, WELLING-
TON, PICTON, NELSON, TARANAKI
AND MANUKAU.—ROTORUA, s.s., on Mon-
day June 15. Passengers by 12.10 p.m. train.**

**FOR LYTTTELTON, WELLING-
TON, NAPIER, GISBORNE AND
AUCKLAND.—WAIRARAPA, s.s., Wednes-
day, June 17. Passengers by 2.30 p.m. train.**

**FOR MELBOURNE VIA BLUFF
—WAIHORA, s.s. on Thursday, June 18.**
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**FOR WESTPORT AND GREY-
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via Oamaru, Timaru, Lyttelton, and Well-
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s.s., early.**

**FOR AUCKLAND, via OAMARU,
TIMARU, LYTTTELTON, WELLINGTON,
NAPIER, GISBORNE AND TAURANGA.
—OHAU, s.s., about Monday June 15.**

**FOR SYDNEY VIA OAMARU,
LYTTTELTON AND WELLINGTON.—
HAUROTO, s.s., on Tuesday June 16: Pas-
sengers by 2.30 p.m. train.**

**FOR FIJI FROM AUCKLAND.
—ARAWATA, s.s., about Monday 29th
June.**

OFFICES: Corner of Vogel, Water, and Cum-
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CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,

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The Dispensing Department will be conducted solely by the Proprietor.

Medicines may be obtained at any hour.

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GILDING WORKS.**

ELECTRO-PLATING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
Forks, Spoons, Cruets, Salvers, and Every
Description of Worn E.P. Ware Re-
Plated equal to New.

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BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,
188 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes
made to order on the Shortest Notice.
Repairs neatly done on shortest notice at
Moderate Charges.

BRAIDVALE NURSERY.

GORDON BROTHERS
Invite intending Planters and others
to visit the Nurseries, and inspect their large
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FOREST AND FRUIT TREES,
EVERGREENS, ORNAMENTAL, AND
FLOWERING SHRUBS,
HEDGE PLANTS, ROSES, BULBS,
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ANDERSON'S BAY.

** Tramcars pass the North-East Valley
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PARKSIDE, CAVERSHAM,
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ALE AND PORTER BREWERS AND BOTTLERS.

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valids Stout, which is considered by Con-
noisseurs to be superior to any in New Zea-
land.

Orders by letter or telegram punctually
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mers and friends I have Removed my
Business to premises nearly opposite, in
Princes Street, where I shall keep a Large
and Choice Assortment of all kinds of Tweeds
and Coatings, which will be made up in the
best and most stylish fits to be had in the
city.

J. KIRBY, TAILOR,
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IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS;

IRON, TIMBER, AND FURNITURE
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"LUSTRAL" KEROSENE.

Just Landed ex "Irene" a large consign-
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Water White Oil. Price very Low.

Kerosene Lamps in Endless Variety.

Grates, Ranges, and Mantel-pieces.

PAPER HANGINGS

White and Red Lead, Paints, Oils, and
Colours, of all descriptions.

Largest and best assorted Stock of
COLONIAL AND ENGLISH-MADE
FURNITURE IN THE COLONY.

WIRE-WOVEN SPRING MATTRESSES,

made of steel-plated wire

NOT AMERICAN MANUFACTURE.

Single	42s
Double	55s

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WOODWARE COMPANY.**

PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

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PRACTICAL

BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,
GEORGE STREET,
(3 doors from Morris, Photographer),
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LADIES' BOOTS A SPECIALTY.

Ladies' and Gent's Worked Slippers made
up. Repairs neatly and promptly executed.
CHEAPEST PLACE IN DUNEDIN FOR REPAIRS.

SAMUEL ROBSON,

(Late ROBSON & FRASER),

CASH TAILOR,

132 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

S. R. is now in a position to Execute Orders
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THE LATEST STYLES, CASH PRICES.

VALUABLE TRUTHS.

"If you are suffering from poor health
'or languishing on a bed of sickness,
'take cheer, for American Co's.

HOP BITTERS WILL CURE YOU.

"If you are simply ailing, if you feel
'weak and dispirited, without clearly
'knowing why, American Co's

HOP BITTERS WILL REVIVE YOU.

"If you are a Minister, and have over-
'taxed yourself with your pastoral duties,
'or a mother worn out with care and
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HOP BITTERS WILL RESTORE YOU.

"If you are a man of business, or
'labourer weakened by the strain of
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'ters, toiling over your midnight work.

HOP BITTERS WILL STRENGTHEN
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"If you are suffering from over-eating
'or drinking, any indiscretion or dissi-
'pation, or are young and growing too
'fast, as is often the case, American Co's

HOP BITTERS WILL RELIEVE YOU.

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'farm, at the desk, anywhere, and feel
'that your system needs cleansing, ton-
'ing, or stimulating, without intoxicat-
'ing, American Co's

HOP BITTERS IS WHAT YOU NEED.

"If you are old and your blood thin
'and impure, pulse feeble, your nerves
'unsteady, and your faculties waning.

HOP BITTERS WILL GIVE YOU NEW
LIFE AND VIGOUR.

"HOP BITTERS" as made by the Am-
'erican Co., is an elegant, healthy, and
'refreshing flavouring for sick-room
'drinks, impure water, etc., rendering
'them harmless, and sweetening the
'mouth, and cleansing the stomach."

**CLEANSE, PURIFY AND ENRICH THE
BLOOD WITH
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And you will have no sickness or suffering or
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None genuine without a bunch of green
hops, on white label and Dr. Soule's name
blown in bottle, shun all others as vile
poisonous stuff.

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WORKING MEN'S TAILORS,

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Have much pleasure in intimating that they
are now prepared to execute orders in all the
latest patterns of English, Scotch, German,
and Colonial Tweeds, Worsted Coatings,
Serges, etc., at the lowest possible figure for
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Ladies' Riding Habits, Ulsters, etc.; also,
Gentlemen's Light Tweed Waterproof Over-
coats made to order from a choice selection of
materials. Mourning suits on the shortest
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by any confederates. Four of the prisoners have been identified by witnesses as the same who were seen to drive off from the bank and subsequently to enter Studley Park. Further search in the Park resulted in the recovery of £200 in National Bank notes and a bag of silver, which had been buried in the ground.

It is currently reported that an agreement on the Russo-Afghan frontier question has been virtually arrived at between Great Britain and Russia, the latter Power having yielded in her demands for the Zulifikar Pass. The statement published in the Russian journals to the effect that the Ameer of Afghanistan has been murdered by some member of his suite has not been endorsed from any other source, and the news is disbelieved by the authorities at London.

THURSDAY.

In the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone stated that it would be premature to assert that the difficulty with Russia had passed over.

In consequence of the Sultan of Zanzibar's action in opposing the Protectorate recently established by Germany over the territory to the northward of Zanzibar, it is expected that the town will be bombarded by German war vessels at present in the neighbourhood. The claims put forward by Germany to the town of St. Lucia on the sea coast of Northern Zululand, and which was recently annexed by Great Britain, have been withdrawn.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's motion condemning the Budget proposals of the Government came on for discussion. Mr. Gladstone said that the Budget question would mean the life or death of the Government. Mr. Childers, Chancellor of the Exchequer, charged the Tories with opposing concessions to the colonies. Some excitement was caused during the debate by the Parnellites jumping up on their seats and endeavouring to speak. On the division being taken the motion was carried by 264 to 252. The defeat of the Government was quite unexpected. A number of Liberals abstained from voting. A meeting of the Cabinet was held afterwards, at which it was resolved that the Ministry should resign. Mr. Gladstone accordingly proceeded at once to Balmoral and informed Her Majesty the Queen of the decision arrived at. Parliament has been adjourned until Friday.

CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own Correspondent.)

June 9, 1885.

A QUESTION has arisen about the scholarships in the Board of Education, worth £40. In North Canterbury these were till 1882 open scholarships. In that year the North Canterbury Board restricted theirs "to all children who have attended regularly any public school under the Board from the commencement of the December quarter, previous to the date of the examination, provided that the children attending secondary schools, who have held any of the Boards' scholarships, may compete in classes C, D, and E." The head master of Christ's College Grammar School, the best of its kind by the way in New Zealand, wrote to the Board of Education at its last meeting, suggesting a return to the old rule. In his letter he made two points—one was a statement of his conviction that the Board had not shut out competition through dread of superior teaching elsewhere; the other was that as the scholarships are not confined to the children of poor people, all children have a just claim to compete. The demand of the headmaster, backed by his insinuation of the dread of competition, flustered the Board a little. The matter was postponed, the secretary being instructed to furnish each member with a copy of the headmaster's letter, and a copy of the Board's resolution of 1882, which the chairman said had not been arrived at "without grave debate." One of our morning journals strongly advocates a return to the open scholarships, on the double ground of the increased competition and of justice to all alike. To refuse Catholics, who contribute to the revenue, the opportunity of competing, the writer said, was as bad as it would be to keep them out of the public schools, to which they also contribute. This is very remarkable. The essence of the Catholic educational position is that Catholics are shut out of the Government schools. There are as you know hosts of people who insist that they are not. The owner of a well-fenced paddock, might as well say that he does not keep the poor sheep and cattle off his grass. O dear no! There is only the fence. The discussion in the Board of Education will have its uses. If the minor matter of the scholarships is decided according to justice, the major question of aid to denominational schools will logically be decided too. The practical outcome is of course very different, still it will be something to have had the question of justice enquired into. Hitherto nobody has allowed the question to be raised at all. The truth is that the more it is stirred, the worse the position of the advocates of injustice appears to be.

Father Ginaty is back from Wellington (where he was present at the opening of the College), looking all the fresher for his trip. Sunday being within the octave of Corpus Christi, we celebrated it with High Mass in the morning, and procession of the Blessed Sacrament in the evening after vespers, Father Ginaty preaching an impressive sermon on the Real Presence.

We are all now in the commercial vein. The starting of the Janet Nichol has inspired most of us with a desire for the peaceful conquest of Samoa, Tonga, Tahiti, Rarotonga, and many another island "at the gateways of the day." Most of us are represented by the Industrial Association who have taken advantage of the free pass offered by the Government to send a delegate. Mr. T. Pavitt, an old Christchurch resident who has had considerable experience of commercial matters is the chosen label, as one of our writers has put it. What trade is to be opened up no one seems to know. That is why Mr. Pavitt is at this moment ploughing the seas. The islands have a magnificent position, and we want to share it. The difficulties in the way are obvious; it is also obvious that by sitting still nobody will overcome them. There may not be a great deal in this exploration of a trade route. The enterprise is at least in the spirit of Josh Billings' advice to

people who want to milk cows, not to get a stool and sit upon it, waiting for the animals to lay up alongside.

"Great is the truth, etc.," as I need not remind your readers. What I will say to them is that a gentleman who is here after some extensive cruising in the island trade has borne a striking testimony to the superiority of the Catholic teaching in the Pacific. "Never give a Wesleyan credit in Fiji," says Mr. Tichborne, as reported in the *Lyttelton Times*. "A Catholic is quite another pair of shoes. The priest will see that he pays up, and in a Catholic district you can leave your cashbox wide open on a tree stump all day and never miss a cent—unless a white man comes along." Mr. Tichborne is not a Catholic himself. He has explained that trade in these regions is a matter nowadays of cash, not as of old of barter. The trader pays for his produce in cash out of a bag of dollars, shillings, francs, sovereigns, as the case may be) the money varies with the locality, which he carries with him. Having received their cash, the Natives buy the trader's goods with it. So that leaving an open cashbox anywhere unguarded is distinctly a temptation even in Fiji. The testimony this shrewdly observant wanderer has borne to the high influence of the grand old Church ought to be widely made known.

Of political speeches we have had a most luxuriant crop. As usual it is a crop of wiry old straw, which obstinately refuses to yield grain to the diligent thresher. There is one thing about the collection that will interest the political world outside of Canterbury, viz., that they show how closely the bulk of the Canterbury members intend to stick together during the coming session. Another remarkable thing there is, too. The member who has nailed his educational colours to the mast more formally than any, the member who has most loudly cried "No Surrender," of cost or anything else, is Mr. Montgomery. And Mr. Montgomery has no following.

Your remarks last week on the monopoly of the Canterbury lands were most true, as well as severe. That is the true cause of the depression, as several public men have pointed out lately. Labour cannot find employment, and the agriculturist who comes with enough money to make him with decent prices a prosperous yeoman passes Canterbury by.

Colonel Whitmore has been here. As beseems a soldier, he did not let the grass grow under his feet. Rapidity, as those who know him always say, was ever the Colonel's strong point. It was his rapidity which drove Tito Kowaru out of the Taranaki and Patea country in 1868-69. Tito never got leave to rest the sole of his foot. Whenever the scouts reported his whereabouts, no matter what hour of the day or night it might be, no matter what work had been gone through, the Colonel turned his men out then and there, and went off in pursuit; moreover, he never sent his men when he did not go himself. How he met his officers in this district, the papers will have told you. What they did not tell you is that he pricked the bubble dissatisfaction with great effect. It has been persistently represented to the Government by certain malcontents that the whole force is not in accord with the officer commanding the district. The Colonel, when the officers were all assembled, asked that anyone who had a grievance should out with it. It was found that there was no grievance, except against some of the regulations.

The determination of its London directors to wind up the Grain Agency Company has not caused any surprise here. It has been an open secret all along that the Company never was a success. One thing in the Company's history has, however, occasioned surprise, and ought to be remembered. When Messrs. Stead and Cunningham sold their businesses to the Company, they guaranteed interest to the amount altogether of some £15,000. When things were getting bad in the wheat trade, these gentlemen took over a large number of grain cargoes that properly ought to have been consigned on the Company's account. The result was as they knew it might be; over and above the £15,000 they had guaranteed, they paid the Company (i.e., saved it from loss to that extent) no less than £70,000. This did not save the Company—perhaps nothing can make grain-buying profitable to a company—but their handsome conduct, so rare in this grasping age, should be remembered to their credit.

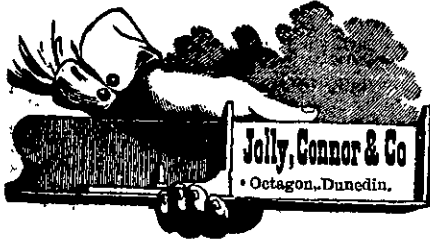
An accident at Rangiora has its moral. In the dead darkness of the night an old man is plodding along a country road; a buggy is going along at a good pace; the old man does not hear, the driver of the buggy does not see. There is a thud and a cry, and the old man's days are numbered. At the inquest, it came out that the young man in the buggy left the stricken victim on the roadside, drove into Rangiora, delayed there before reporting the accident, one of them actually going to a hairdresser's and getting his hair cut! The Coroner's remarks on this "inhuman brutality" will be endorsed far and wide. The moral for all who drive in buggies at night is that they must keep their lamps in order. One lamp was broken in this case; hence the accident.

Word has reached us that the statue of the late Mr. Moorhouse is complete. Mr. Moorhouse was the father of railways in Canterbury. The Lyttelton tunnel is his great work. You will see that we still honour our great men in the old way.

It is grievous to see that the earthquake shocks are still continuing in Spain, and that their effects are felt in so many towns and places. The shock which occurred in Andalusia on Saturday was felt to a considerable distance, and in a town in the province of Malaga three houses fell. Fortunately no one was injured by the fall, but there was naturally a wild alarm amongst the inhabitants, who fled from their homes and encamped in the open country surrounding the town.

Cardinal Newman has just celebrated his 84th birthday at the Birmingham Oratory. The *London World* says:—"His Eminence who is enjoying a second youth rather than a second childhood, shows an amount of vitality quite surprising to those who some little time ago were anxious about his health. He said Mass at seven o'clock on the morning of his birthday, and later received visits from a number of his friends. With one of these, Mr. Wilfred Ward, a son of his old friend, the Cardinal was able to talk for an hour and a half, although a few months ago his doctors told him that half an hour was to be the extent of his conversations."

TO THE CATHOLIC CLERGY, SCHOOLS, SOCIETIES, &c.



ESTIMATES sent to all parts of the Colony for
CERTIFICATES, SCHOOL BOOKS, CATECHISMS, RULES, &c., &c.

Every description of Printing from a line to a book.

A P P E A L.

TO THE VENERABLE ARCHDEACON COLEMAN.

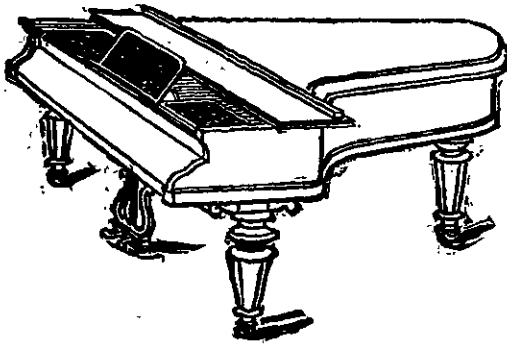
"Dunedin, April 30, 1884.

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 knew 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.

THE MUSIC WAREHOUSE, DUNEDIN

PIANOFORTES.

HARMONIUMS.

AMERICAN ORGANS.

MILITARY, ORCHESTRAL BRASS,

AND

DRUM AND FIFE BAND INSTRUMENTS.

Since our introduction of the system of purchase by deferred payments, we have sold hundreds of Pianofortes &c., &c., and can produce Testimonials from all parts of the Colony expressing satisfaction with the system as administered by us.

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SONGS, PIANOFORTE MUSIC,

DANCES, VOCAL DUETS,

ORGAN MUSIC, ETC., ETC.

CHAS. BEGG & CO.,

21, PRINCES STREET.

ESTABLISHED 24 YEARS.

NONDAY OIL.

Now Landing, ex Rebecca Crowell, from Boston.

Insist on having NONDAY OIL from your Grocer.

Get the best—brilliant, safe.
 Less consumption of oil, less filling and trimming of lamps and cheaper in the end than low-test dangerous oils that are sold at of lamps, a lower price.

Every tin stamped to avoid counterfeits.

To be had from all first-class Grocers.

SHORTLY TO OPEN.**THE DON TAILORING COMPANY**
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.**A LONG FELT WANT.**

This Company is formed by a Co-operation of Journeymen Tailors, for the supply to the Public of Clothing, made to fit, at the Lowest Possible Prices.

The Garments will be all Tailor made, but sold at the same price as the Common Ready Made Article.

Mr. Hyde, for many years Cutter and Manager of the Don Tailoring Company, London, will act in the same capacity in this Company, and will personally wait on every customer, so that a perfect fit and general satisfaction will be secured.

The Company's speciality will be English Tweed Trousers, made to measure at 12s 6d with 15 per cent. added for Customs duty, and superior Colonial Tweed Trousers at 17s 6d, made and finished to please the most fastidious.

As regards the English Tweeds the Prices will be exactly the same as sold by the Don Company, London, with the Customs duty added; and the Colonial Tweeds will be correspondingly low priced.

Suits of both English and Colonial Tweeds will be made to measure equally cheap. Prices ranging from 50s, with Customs duty added.

As on all sound Co-operative principles, the Company must command an extensive Ready Money trade to succeed, and under no circumstances will credit be given.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

The Manager would specially recommend that in placing your first order, be careful to state your own ideas of fashion, etc.; fit being guaranteed, your ultimate approval will be absolutely secured.

Note the Address:

THE DON TAILORING COMPANY,

(Opposite Inglis),

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.**SACRED HEART HIGH AND SELECT SCHOOLS**
FOR YOUNG LADIES

(Conducted by the Religious of Notre Dame des Missions),

BARBADOES STREET, CHRISTCHURCH,

Will be RE-OPENED for day pupils on Thursday, 22nd January at 2 p.m.

Boarders for the High School are requested to return on Monday 19th January.

Application for Boarders and Day Pupils to be made at the Monastery, before or after the 19th January, between 2 and 5 p.m.

For further particulars apply to the REV. MOTHER PRIORRESS

M E D I C A L.

WANTED A PARTNER in a flourishing practice in one of the chief centres of population. Must be a Catholic, have money, and be well qualified.

Address, in first instance—

"P. G. D."

TABLET Office,

Dunedin.

WANTED KNOWN.—Just Received, another Small Shipment of Lampware, ex ship Annie Berner, from New York. Lamp-glasses, globes, and fittings, all sorts, sizes, and shapes. Lamps of every description repaired. A. PALMER, Staffordshire House, 9 George street, opposite the Town Clock. Established 20 years.

SAUNDERS AND COMPANY'S

GRAND FINAL CLEARING SALE

Now Going On.

£40,000 Worth of

GENERAL DRAPERY AND CLOTHING

For

£21,000.

Whole Stock must be Realised Without Delay.

PREMISES TO BE CLOSED.

MRS. GILL is now holding a Great Clearing Sale of Fashionable First-class millinery.

GREAT CLERING SALE.—Trimmed and Untrimmed Straw Bonnets, Straw Hats, Sailor Hats, Felt and Beaver Hats.

GREAT CLEARING SALE of Ladies' and Maids' Corsets, Thomson's patent Corsets, Infants' Tie Bands.

GREAT CLEARING SALE of Underclothing, imported direct from the best markets, or manufactured on the premises.

GREAT CLEARING SALE of Ulsters, Capes, Macintoshes, Flowers, Feathers, Laces, and every description of Fancy Drapery.

SELECT Assortment of Mourning Millinery always on hand. Dressmaking—Fit and style guaranteed. Terms moderate **MRS. GILL**, Princes St.



PROPERTY ASSESSMENT.

APPLICATIONS are invited from thoroughly competent valuers who are willing to act as Assessors for the next triennial assessment, which will be commenced on or about 1st August. A memorandum stating the nature of the duties to be performed, and forms of application, may be obtained by applying personally or by letter addressed to the Postmaster at any Post Office which is a Telegraph or Money Order Office. References will, in all cases, be required.

J. SPERRY,
Commissioner.

Property Tax Department,
Wellington, 4th May, 1885.

GARRISON HALL.

Under the Patronage of His Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Moran and Clergy.

A GRAND CONCERT AND LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT Will be given in the above-named Hall, under the auspices of the Dunedin Catholic Literary Society, on **FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 19, 1885.**

In Aid of **BUILDING AN ADDITION TO THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOL.**

Joint Committee—Messrs. P. Carolin, J. P. Hayes, R. A. Dunne, W. Hall, and W. Fitzpatrick.

Reserved Chairs, 2s 6d; Gallery, 2s; Body of the Hall, 1s. Children under 14 years old—To Chairs or Gallery, 1s; Body of the Hall, 6d.

Commence at 7.45 p.m. sharp. Doors open at 7.15.

WANTED—Employment by a girl, aged 14, a good scholar, and willing to work, to mind children in a Catholic Family, more for a home than wages—Apply M. C. Tablet office.

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

PAYMENT OF MEMBERS' FUND.

(Collected by Mr. F. Meenan.)

£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Mr. F. Meenan	1 1 0	Mr. P. Lynch	1 0 0
" P. Farrell	0 10 0	" E. Sheedy	1 0 0
" Wm. O'Connell	0 5 0	" James McCan	0 10 0
" John Hackett	0 5 0	" J. B. Callan	1 1 0
" M. Cleary	0 5 0	" P. Kellegher	0 10 0
" Thomas Murray	1 0 0	Father Walsh	0 10 0
" P. Casey	0 10 0	Mr. T. Reynolds	0 10 0
" Mick Moore	0 10 0	" D. Kennedy, River-	
" Jos. Hallinan	0 5 0	head, Auckland	0 12 0
" A. O'Hagan	0 5 0	" John Murray	0 10 0

WANTED by the Mistress of the Roman Catholic School, Naseby, two little girls, as Boarders. Terms, £10 per quarter, in advance, including board, English, and Music.

CATHEDRAL FUND.

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

WEEKLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Per Rev. P. Lynch	6 0 0	Per Mr. W. Hall	1 11 0
" Mr. N. Smith	1 8 0	" " Drumm	2 2 0
" " Dillon	0 17 0		

† **P. MORAN.**

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SHONEEN VOLUNTEERS.—The verses forwarded by our contemporary are too well known, and occupy too prominent a place in Irish literature to render it needful that we should publish them. We have, moreover, acted in no way at variance with the sentiments expressed in them. It would not benefit Ireland one straw were Irishmen in New Zealand to have their throats cut, their wives and daughters insulted, and their houses burned, as they surely would, should the Russians make a successful attack upon the Colony. We ourselves also lay claim to patriotism in the cause of Ireland, but we preserve our common sense, and without it a patriot is not of much use.

NOTICE.

The Rev. Father Lynch will say Mass in Winton Catholic Church on Sunday the 28th June, at the usual hour. The Rev. M. Walsh will say Mass at the Catholic Church, Wrey's Bush, on Sunday the 5th July next, in Riverton on the 12th, and in Orepuki on the 19th July at the usual hour.

✕ **P. MORAN.**

Dunedin, 11th July, 1885.

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1885.

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.

THE GLADSTONE MINISTRY.



THE **GLADSTONE** Ministry has fallen. It has been defeated on the Budget by a majority of twelve, and Mr. **GLADSTONE** has placed his resignation and that of his colleagues in the hands of Her Majesty. No news has yet arrived here as to his successor, nor is it easy to forecast whether or not the opposition will be able to form a Ministry. In the present state of the House of Commons a Conservative Government would be in a minority, and it is doubtful whether the Conservative leaders would consent to hold office even till the general election in the face of a hostile House. Until the final solution of this question great anxiety will be felt everywhere. **GLADSTONE** has been a great Prime

Minister, and a liberal statesman. No man living has done more for popular freedom, and we regret his defeat. True, his Irish policy has not been an unbroken success, but the Conservatives, had they been in power, would not have done better—not even as well as he. No English Ministry, no British Government can ever govern Ireland successfully. In the nature of things, such success is not possible, and until England makes up her mind to do to Ireland as she has done to her colonies—that is, concede to the sister island unfettered local Government, no English Minister can even hope to be a great success. It is said that the Nationalist members swelled the majority against the GLADSTONE Ministry. We do not yet know. It may be so, and probably is. Nor is this surprising, considering all the just grounds of complaint which they have had against his Irish government. Still it must not be forgotten that he disestablished the State Church, and gave the Land Act, together with some other useful measures. His faults have been such as were inseparable from an attempt made by England to legislate for and govern Ireland. It is not possible for such an attempt to succeed. As well might England attempt to legislate for and govern France from London. As well might she attempt to legislate for and govern her colonies from the same centre. Ireland is a distinct nation, and not an English county; and the great mistake is to regard her as an English county, which for some time has been and is still the mistake of so many English statesmen. It is this mistake that lies at the bottom of all the blunders that the English Parliament has made during the GLADSTONE administration. We regret Mr. GLADSTONE's fall and sympathise with him, because we regard his faults rather as misfortunes than crimes. It is probably owing to his Russian policy that this fall is in a great measure due. We do not share in the indignation caused by his peace policy. On the contrary, his desire to avoid war so long as war can be avoided with honour and consistently with the interests of the Empire, is his strongest recommendation to us. The readiness of the Tory party to run amuck against everything not in accordance with its own prejudices is with us the strongest reason for not desiring their return to power. Nor are the English people likely to forget how the Conservative party accumulated a national debt of more than four hundred millions sterling in endeavouring to stay the progress of the French Revolution, and to no purpose, for which debt they are still paying an enormous amount of interest annually. For the most part the wars waged in the past by this party have been quite useless. A statesman, therefore, who, like Mr. GLADSTONE, is slow to proclaim war, is a wise one, one who ought to be dear to the Empire, and his fall from power in the present state of our relations with Russia cannot but be deplored as a great calamity. All the talk in the newspapers about his trifling with the honour and interests of the Empire is mere rubbish. If necessary, and when necessary, Mr. GLADSTONE, it cannot be doubted, would fight to the last extremity to maintain both; and we feel quite confident that his wisdom and judgment could be as safely trusted as the wisdom and judgment of any other British statesman.

TO-DAY, Friday, being the Feast of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Vespers and Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament will take place in St. Joseph's Church, Dunedin, at 7 p.m.

As it is intended to form in Dunedin, an Association of the Sacred Heart for women and girls, similar to that already established for men, ladies interested in the matter will hold a meeting in St. Joseph's schoolroom on the termination of Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament in St. Joseph's Church on this (Friday) evening. It is not necessary that all those attending the meeting, should join the association, and a full attendance is requested as it is desirable to obtain as much information as possible concerning women and girls unable to attend but probably willing to become members of the Society. The girls admitted into the Association must be above school-age.

We forward by this day's mail to Mr. Joseph Winter Treasurer of the Irish National League Melbourne the sum of £267 19s 4d in aid of the Payment of Members Fund, including contributions from Kumara, The Lead, Westbrook and Caps Terrace, Humphrey's Gully, Hokitika, Greymouth, Brunner town, No Town, Maori Creek, Boatman's, Dunedin, Kaikorai, Milton, Nevis, Balclutha, Clyde, Kawarau Gorge, and all of which have been in turn already acknowledged in the columns of the NEW ZEALAND TABLET.

We desire to remind our readers that a second concert in aid of the Christian Brothers' Building Fund will be given in the Garrison Hall, Dunedin, on Friday evening, the 19th inst: A great improvement has been made on the programme of the first concert which

proved such a success, and it may confidently be expected that a most agreeable entertainment will take place. Particular attention is being bestowed on Irish music which will be one of the principal features of the evening.

The current number of the New Zealand *Herald* well sustains the character of the paper.—Views of New Plymouth Harbour and Waiau river are especially deserving of notice.

THE defeat of the Gladstone Cabinet on their financial proposals has been a most unexpected event. Having survived, as they did, the proposed vote of censure on their Russo-Afghan policy, it might have been thought that they were all but invulnerable. It remains to be seen, however, whether the soreness of the country concerning the concessions made to Russia, and its anger at the way in which the ridicule and pity of the Continent have been poured out on it, may not have exercised some influence in this defeat. If such were the case we shall probably witness a failure in the proposed arbitration, and a new departure in negotiations with the Czar. It will be of much interest besides in several ways to watch the course of policy pursued by the Tories if they come into office, as we must naturally expect.

We copy the following sensible remarks from our correspondent the *Bruce Herald*:—The cost to the State of education in New South Wales, including that of school premises, has averaged £7 10s 10d per head for the last four years, and if the interest on loans for educational purposes were added, it would come for the last year to about £8 per head. The percentage of attendance was very unsatisfactory, there being 250,000 in the Colony of school age, and only 167,000 in attendance. Nearly three-quarters of a million of money was expended in teaching about two-thirds of the children for whom the schools were brought into existence. Without the aid of the State, fully as satisfactory results would have been attained educationally, and infinitely higher morally and socially, for about one fourth the cost. The balance which is chiefly expended on State machinery would thus have been available for other purposes. The same may be said, to a greater or lesser extent, of every national education system in the world.

IN connection with the reform of ecclesiastical music, for which an energetic movement is now on foot in Europe the following paragraph and letter clipped from a contemporary will be found interesting. We may add that copies of the Mass alluded to may be ordered of Messrs. Whitaker Bros. Wellington. "Mr. Joseph Short seems to have made a 'hit' with his mass, 'S. Joseph.' The following is the compliment (translated by Canon O'Sullivan), which Cardinal Bartolini, prefect of the Sacred Congregation of Rites at Rome pays:—'Most Honoured Sir,—The musical work, entitled 'Mass, (S. Joseph), sent by you to the Sacred Congregation, deserves all praise, because it has been composed upon rules suitable to sacred music according to the regulations published recently. Wherefore I have to congratulate you on your work, and to exhort you to continue to enrich this part of the Sacred Liturgy with other such praiseworthy compositions. With deserved regard, I have to subscribe myself, etc., etc., etc., D. Cardinal Bartolini, Prefect of Sacred Congregation of Rites, The Most Illustrious Professor, Joseph Short, Birmingham.

Mr. George Le Lievre, George street, Dunedin, executes with great ability all commissions entrusted to him in the way of electroplating and gilding.

Mr. J. Sheehan, boot and shoemaker, George street, Dunedin, may be visited profitably by all persons desirous of obtaining first-class goods at moderate prices.

Mrs. Gill's great clearing sale of millinery is now being held at her establishment Princes street Dunedin. Ladies will find their requirements supplied there in a very satisfactory manner.

The Property Tax Department advertises for Assessors.

Mr. R. A. Borrowes well and favourably known in connection with the establishments of Messrs. Wilkinson and Anning, and Messrs. Howard and Raymond, has opened a chemist and druggist's establishment in George street Dunedin. Mr. Borrowes' qualifications are an ample guarantee for the manner in which his business will be conducted.

Messrs. Brown, Ewing and Co., Princes street, Dunedin, finding their stock rather in excess of what they usually keep on hand, have resolved to offer a large portion of it at very moderate prices. The opportunity thus afforded to the public is an extremely favourable one.

J. H. KILGOUR, Grain and Produce Broker, reports under above date as follows:—Wheat: The market is quiet, and prices nominally the same as quoted last week—viz., 3s 2d to 3s 3d for white velvet and Tuscan, and 3s to 3s 1d for other milling descriptions; fowl feed is now offering freely at 2s to 2s 4d.—Oats: There is a fair demand for shipment, but supplies are quite equal to requirements, and only white, short quality is inquired for, which I quote at 1s 8d to 1s 8½d; ordinary feed, 1s 7d to 1s 7½d.—Barley: The demand is limited to really choice parcels of malting at a reduction on recent quotations.—Chaff: There is a fair demand for good quality, well cut, at 2s per ton.—Potatoes: Supplies have been coming forward more freely, and as the demand is limited to local requirements, prices are somewhat easier. I quote prime Derwents, 2s 10s.—Butter: I have inquirers for prime quality at 8½d per lb., but medium and inferior is almost unsaleable. Fresh is also wanted, but must be prime.—Eggs: 2s per dozen, and still scarce.—Turnips: 20s per ton for best Swedes.—Carrots: 22 per ton.

THE CANTERBURY CATHOLIC LITERARY SOCIETY AND THE CANTERBURY IRISH RIFLES.

STRANGE combination, but nevertheless a real one. Owing to a considerable number of the members of the C.C.L.S. having been seized with a sudden and violent attack of that latest development of Colonial epidemics which might not inaptly be termed "Bellicosities," and from which nothing but the presence of a Russian cruiser in the waters of Port Lyttelton would cure them, the meeting nights of the society have been adjourned from Mondays to Tuesdays, in order to allow those who have joined the newly-formed regiment of Canterbury Irish Rifles, who practice on Monday nights, the time to learn their drill.

It was about the loss of the contract for the uniforms of this regiment that one of your manufacturing firms put a most desponding wail in a late number of the *Dunedin Star*, and from which it was copied into the papers here. The fact is, the members of the C.I.R. require their clothes to fit them properly, and to be cut and made in a true military style, and that could scarcely be done by a factory about two hundred miles away from them; indeed the particular uniform this regiment is to clothe themselves with, in preparation for the enemy, is not yet decided upon. That it ought to be green all admit, but unfortunately green in this Colony has a great variety of shades, upon which there may be just as many shades of opinion.

This reminds me of the manner in which the dress of one of our Volunteer regiments here was decided upon just lately. On the notice board at the white Hart Hotel was an official order to the Christchurch Rifles which ran thus—"Church Parade.—Members are requested to assemble at the Drill shed at 9.30 a.m. on Sunday, with gloves and side arms only." The Italics are mine. Your Dunedin readers may think that this was a rather cool dress for a winter's day, but then they must remember that we are much nearer to the sun than they are. We are not so far from the Equator by about 200 miles or more. Going back to the C.I.R. I may be permitted to say that a finer lot of big-chested, broad-shouldered fellows, perhaps never enrolled themselves under the flag of England for the defence of one of her Colonies than the men I saw go through their military exercises on last Monday evening. The Irishman seems to take to this sort of thing as naturally as a duck does to water.

But what has all this to do with the Canterbury Literary Society? Nothing whatever, but that it cropped up in quite a natural way, and whenever I get a fair start I seldom know where to stop. *Revenons a nos moutons*. Where is it that I left off? At the adjourned meetings. The programme for the night of the 26th inst. consisted of the third and concluding part of Mr. Nolan's lecture on the Romans. The first part of this lecture was devoted to the consideration of the wealth, power and civilization of the ancient Romans, to their unexampled prosperity and boundless wealth. Rome, in the golden age of the Cæsars, was described with her multitudinous temples, shrines, altars, basilicas and theatres in graphic and appropriate language. The Capitol, the Forum, the Circus Maximus, the Campus Martius, the Baths, the Aqueducts, and the ever interesting Colosseum, were each in turn described and commented on; the gods that were brought to Rome by all the conquered nations and the devotees that trooped after them, the wealth that continually poured into it from the four corners of the world, and the luxuries which even the meanest of her citizens might enjoy. As the consequences of such wealth were dilated upon at considerable length, while a description of the palace of Plautius Lateranus, on the occasion of the festive gathering as Sts. Peter and Mark entered it on their mission of peace, closed the first evening's lecture.

The second evening was devoted to the unparalleled crimes of the Romans, and was taken up with the festivities and games held in honour of their gods, with descriptions of the Lupercalia, the gladiatorial shows, the games of the Circus and the Amphitheatre, also of the atrocities of the Spoliarium, the treatment of the slaves, and of the treatment of women and children among the ancients and finished by showing what paganism had reduced the world to at the coming of our Blessed Lord.

The third and concluding lecture was taken up with the conclusions which the lecturer had arrived at after the consideration of those things, and of this I will send you a *resumé* for your next issue. At the conclusion of it the lecturer was complimented by the chairman and by Mr. Leahy in very warm terms, and a vote of thanks was proposed to him by the Rev. Father Bowers, who said that he would be glad if Mr. Nolan could see his way clear to continue his lectures on those and kindred subjects, as there was no doubt whatever but the effect of them would be good. A lecture on Christian morality, for instance, treated in the style of the one they had just heard should prove interesting and edifying to the members. Mr. Kennedy seconded the vote of thanks. This brought the meeting to a close.

Mr. A. Wilson, George street, Dunedin, makes ladies' boots his speciality. His stock of boots and shoes is otherwise excellent, and his scale of charges for repairs extremely moderate.

MR. F. MEENAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale prices, including bags: Oats, 1s 6d to 1s 9d; wheat, milling 3s to 3s 6d, fowls' feed 1s 6d to 2s 6d; barley, malting 3s to 3s 6d, milling 2s 0d to 3s 0d, feeding 2s; oatmeal, 3s; rye-grass 2s; chaff, £2 10s to £3; straw, £1 15s to £2; bran, £3 10s to £3 15s; pollard, £4 10s; flour, £7 15s to £8 10s; oatmeal, £10 10s; fresh butter medium to prime, 10d to 1s 1d; eggs, 1s 9d; salt butter, 8d; cheese, 4d to 5d; bacon, 8d in rolls, hams 10d; potatoes, Derwents £3 to £3 5s, kidneys £2 10s.

Constantinople, April 4.—The Grand Scheriff of Mecca has issued a proclamation declaring El Mahdi an outlaw, and notifying all true Mohammedans that the English have the right to treat him as a common murderer. The proclamation goes on to declare that El Mahdi has massacred hundreds of believers, and caused the murder of Gen. Gordon, for whom prayers had been offered up at Mecca, as a friend of Mohammedans.

LAWRENCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THERE is nothing very startling in the way of mining news to communicate this month. At the Otago Company's battery they are busy crushing, the usual number of hands being employed, and the monthly yield appears to be satisfactory.—The laying of pipes and boxes of the Great Extended Company is now completed, and the claim will be again open in the course of a few days.—The Nelson battery is still idle, no machinery having as yet been obtained.—They are working two shifts at the Goldmining Cement Company's claim at Wetherstones, over thirty men being employed, and they are still on good payable ground.—The Tailings' Company at Gabriel's Gully had a bad breakage in their tail-race about five weeks back, and have not yet been able to resume work.—The manager (Mr. Adams) has used great exertions to remedy the damage, and has had a very difficult task owing to the large amount of surface water with which he has had to contend. The pressure of water not being sufficient to clear away the large quantity of tailings lying in the tail-race, the manager laid on a line of pipes, which he connected with the Wetherstones' race, and they hope to resume work in a day or two. It was anticipated that but for the accident the returns of the precious metal would have been better last month than that of any previous one.—The various sluicing claims in Munro's Gully are steadily pushing ahead, and all doing well, using a large amount of powder, by which means they get rid of an immense quantity of dirt.—At a meeting of the directors of the Great Extended and North of Ireland amalgamated claims which was held on Thursday last—Messrs. Morrison, M'Kinlay, M'Hattie, Uren and Ralston present—a dividend of £300 was declared; and on the same afternoon a meeting of the directors of the Tuapeka Prospecting and Mining Company was held, at which the following were present—Messrs. Herbert (president), Browne, M'Kinlay, M'Hattie, Uren and R. Pilling (manager). It was intimated by those directors who interviewed the Hon. Mr. Larnach when he was here, that a letter had been received from the Government after the visit of the inspecting engineer (Mr. Gordon) stating that the Government would subsidise £ for £ on any expense which the Company should incur in further prospecting the cement at Wetherstones. A like subsidy had been expected on the amount already expended, and during the visit of the Minister of Mines he had paid a visit to the mine, and had stated that, in his opinion, the expectation was a reasonable one, and promised that payment of the same should be made. Since that the amount had been received. Further prospecting was postponed till September, it not being thought advisable to prospect during the winter months, and the president and manager were authorised to adopt such measures as were necessary to keep the mine clear of water until work was resumed. I stated in a previous letter that the Minister of Mines had promised Mr. Adams that a model of a cement crushing machine which he invented should be made by the Government, on the condition that they should hold it for the use of the school of mines. This has been done, and the model is to be exhibited at the New Zealand Exhibition.—A new claim has been opened up on Hospital Flat, by a party of Chinamen, who have purchased the right to mine on two acres in a paddock, the property of Mr. McAlpine. A paddock is already made and the dirt is being put through the sluice boxes, but with what result I am at present unable to state, but believe from the verdict given by an old experienced miner in Lawrence, who prospected there a short time back, and who, I believe, intended to work the ground, that good, payable gold will be obtained there.—A fifth share of one of the oldest claims in Roxburgh, formerly belonging to Mr. Walter Anderson of that place, has been bought by Mr. Waters, of the Blue Spur, for the sum of over £500. The exact amount I am not in a position to state, and another fifth share is still in the market. The claim being well known as a good paying one, it will no doubt soon be disposed of.—The various claims at Waitahuna are all at work, and appear to be yielding good returns.—Mr. P. Callanan has sold a fourth share in the claim known as Evans's to Mr. Laffey, of Ettrick, for £200.—At Waipori the Little Maud (Cox and Clifford) is still idle, and at Cotton's reef they are still raising stone.—The Undaunted are in full swing, having fourteen hands employed under a manager who is spoken very highly of, as a thoroughly practical man, and one who thoroughly understands his business.—Most of the alluvial claims are also doing well.—One more appeal for the unfortunate miner, who has a special tax laid upon him in the shape of gold duty. Parliament is about shortly to meet, and it is to be hoped that this matter will there be fairly considered, and that without prejudice. Many of the members of our local Parliamentary Union spoke strongly and eloquently on the subject at a recent meeting. Mr. Herbert in speaking on it characterised it as a most unfair tax, and said that it was introduced at a time when there were special expenses attached to the various goldfields, such as escorts, gold receivers, wardens, etc., which did not exist in a similar degree at the present time, and that now there was no reason why a class of men so useful to the Colony should have this special tax laid upon them. Various other members spoke in a similar strain, and I only hope that the members of the "big house" will follow so worthy an example. The miners as a rule are quite willing to pay the £ for a miner's right, but object strongly to the extra burden imposed upon them in the shape of that nefarious tax, the "Gold Duty." Those who suffer most by it are the employers of labour, whom, in many instances, it completely cripples, and who could afford to employ more hands and work many a piece of ground which is now untouched, if it were abolished.

It is impossible to remain long sick or out of health where American Co.'s Hop Bitters are used. See another

What are the desirable qualities in a whisker dye? It must be convenient to use, easy to apply, impossible to rub off elegant in appearance, and cheap in price. Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers unites in itself all these merits. Try it.

M E N ' S A N D B O Y S ' C L O T H I N G ;

Superior to any Manufacture, made of Mosgiel and other N.Z. Tweeds.

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FATHER LAMBERT'S 'NOTES ON INGERSOLL.'

The sharpest criticisms of Ingersoll (the great American Atheist) ever printed, written by
FATHER L. A. LAMBERT,
 of Waterloo, New York.

1s. ; by post, 1s. 2d.

The following excerpts are from some of the many and lengthy notices these "Notes" have received from the Catholic and Protestant Press, as well as secular, throughout America :—

"It is a book that should be in the hand of every Catholic."—*Notre Dame Scholastic.*

"As acceptable to any good Methodist or Baptist as it is to any good Catholic."—*Rochester Union* (Protestant).

"Lambert gives Ingersoll a scathing such as he has never had before. He takes the very hide off of him. . . This is the most deserved castigation this Attila of infidelity ever enjoyed. It will be good for his soul (if he has any) to read his own condemnation and digest it."—*American Christian Review* (Campbellite).

Father Lambert takes a firm hold of the infidel at the very start, and keeps him in the toils until he disposes of him."—*Bay City Chronicle* (secular).

DUNEDIN : JOSEPH BRAITHWAITE,
 And all Booksellers.

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OUR WINTER PURCHASES

Have arrived. We respectfully ask an inspection of our stock in com- with the Goods shown by other Houses.

We direct particular attention to our
SILK AND DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.
 As containing the Largest and Choicest Variety of Materials and New Colourings ever shown in this City. We control a great many New Makes in Goods, and the Combinations for Trimming have been selected with the greatest care, so as to affect a perfect harmony.

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This Department is completely filled with New Stock, Ladies' and Misses' Jackets and Ulsters, in almost endless variety.

Fur Capes, from 7s 6d to 75s.
 Ladies' Ottoman Cloth Capes, lined and trimmed with Fur,
 14s 6d to 35s.
 Fur-lined Cloaks.
 New Waterproof Circular Cloaks, from 9s 11d.

Extraordinary value in Flannels, Blankets, Sheatings, and all Heavy Goods, all imported direct, and bought in the Cheapest Market ; all marked at the very Lowest Cash Prices.

New Feather and Chenille (mixed) Trimmings, New Feather Trimmings, New Plush Trimmings, New Gimps, New Ornaments New Fringes.

THE STOCKING PERFECTA.

These Hose are **SPLICED AT ALL POINTS**, rendering darning unnecessary, and are much more durable than ordinary makes.
 Ladies' Hose, from 6d per pair to 5s 6d.

We are also offering **REMARKABLY GREAT BARGAINS** in Ladies', Misses', and Children's Cashmere Taffeta, Lisle Thread, and New Makes in Gloves in Plain and Fancy Wrist, from two to eight-button lengths, including all the
LATEST NOVELTIES.

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Before purchasing your Millinery, we would ask you to call and note the prices.

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THE FORMAL OPENING OF
S. T. PATRICK'S COLLEGE
 WELLINGTON.

On JUNE 1 the College will be opened for the

RECEPTION OF PUPILS.

Classes will be formed immediately.

Prospectuses may be had on application to his LORDSHIP BISHOP REDWOOD, or the RECTOR of the College, or to the Local CLERGY.

PROSPECTUS.

St. Patrick's College is under the special patronage of His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Redwood, Bishop of Wellington.

President—Right Rev. Dr. Redwood.

Rector—Very Rev. Dr. Watters, S.M.

The course of education comprises Latin, Greek, and Modern Languages ; Literature, History, and Sciences ; Drawing, Painting, Music, and the other general branches of a highly liberal education.

The students are prepared for commercial pursuits, for the Civil Service, and the University degrees.

The religious education of the students will be attended to as a matter of the first and greatest importance.

Non-Catholic students will be required to attend the common religious exercises, and to conform to the Rules of the College.

As the number of places still at our disposal is limited, parents and guardians are earnestly requested to apply for admission of students not later than the first week in May.

General knowledge equivalent to the Government Second Standard will be required for admission to the College.

TERMS :

Boarders—Students under 12 years ... 30 Guineas per annum.
 over 12 " ... 40 " "

Half-Boarding—Day Scholars (or those taking daily luncheon in the College) 5 " per quarter.

Day Scholars ... 3 " "

In the case of brothers, a reduction will be made by private agreement.

Entrance Fee ... 3 Guineas.

EXTRAS.

Instrumental Music, Drawing, Painting ; Italian and German languages.

OUTFIT.

Each student requires the following outfit :—

1. A Summer and Winter Uniform.
2. Two ordinary Suits of Clothing for week days.
3. Three Night Shirts, 6 Day Shirts, 6 Pairs of Socks, 6 Pocket Handkerchiefs, 3 Table Napkins, 2 Pairs of Boots, 1 Pair of Slippers, 2 Pairs of Sheets, 2 Pillow Cases, 4 Towels ; Combs, Brushes, and other dressing articles ; 1 Silver Spoon, and Knife and Fork.

Outfits can be procured at the College, provided notice be given in due time.

PAYMENTS.

Payments are to be made quarterly and in advance.

No reduction may be expected in case of absence or withdrawal before the end of a quarter.

Some Scholarships will be opened for competition, and advertised in due time, in favour of Catholic students.

For further particulars, application may be made to the President, the Rector of the College, the Marist Fathers, and the local Clergy.

✠ FRANCIS REDWOOD,
 PRESIDENT.

Wellington, 4th April, 1885.

THE SISTERS OF OUR LADY OF MERCY OF GREYMOUTH, having completed very considerable additions to their Convent Schools, are now prepared to receive a limited number of **BOARDERS**.

The Convent is beautifully situated on a high ground which commands an extensive view of the harbour and ocean.

Every attention is paid to the proficiency and health of the children.

For terms apply at the Convent.

PRINCIPAL WANTED.—Principal wanted for St.

Leo's High School. Application to be made immediately to

the Rev. L. M. GINATY, S.M., Mis. Rect., Christchurch.

ST. JOSEPH'S CATHEDRAL, DUNEDIN.

ON Sunday last on the termination of the 11 a.m. Mass, the Blessed Sacrament being removed from the tabernacle, a meeting was held in St. Joseph's Church, Dunedin, to consider certain matters in connection with the new Cathedral building. His Lordship the Bishop, who addressed those present, said he had called them together to consult them as to what it was necessary to do in order to open the Cathedral, as it was intended, next February, and to be ready to receive in a becoming manner those prelates who had promised to be present at the opening ceremonies. If they would visit the building, and he would be glad if they would do so, they would find it in an advanced stage.—All that was now needed in order that the inside should be finished, was to provide glass for the windows, the flooring, and the sanctuary and vestries.—A great part of the inside work had been done; the ceiling was now nearly completed, and the carving of the windows of the clerestory was in process.—This was being done at once because, if it were deferred, it would be both difficult and expensive afterwards to erect the necessary scaffolding which, moreover, would then be in the way.—The carving of the windows of the aisles would not be done at present, nor that of the front of the building. If this were done it would be a great addition and the effect would be very beautiful, but, it was not necessary and could be left for a while.—The masons were at present engaged in putting up the tracery of the clerestory windows, and all the tracery had been made except a small portion belonging to that of the round or rose window in front.—His Lordship had contracted for the glass of the clerestory windows with a gentleman in town who had undertaken to furnish it, and who would not require payment for some months. The windows of the aisles were to be of stained glass. There were fourteen to be provided, and of these eight had been presented by members of the congregation, who gave them as monuments to their deceased friends. A great deal of money was spent in erecting monuments in the cemetery, and this was right and proper, but a better monument was the stained window—on which was inscribed the name of the dead, and which would be in such a position as to be frequently seen, so that prayers might more frequently be obtained for the repose of the departed soul. The speaker had little doubt but that the privilege of erecting the six remaining windows would be soon applied for. It would be possible to erect a temporary sanctuary and vestries of the same kind—that is of perishable material—but, besides the danger of fire, waste must ensue from such a proceeding. The plan that was being pursued was for the erection of the two remaining pillars of the transept, on which, with the two already completed, the central tower, 200 feet in height, was to be sustained—and between these four pillars the sanctuary would be placed. Its cost could not be exactly estimated. A high altar would be necessary—that now standing in St. Joseph's church being utilised as a side altar of the Blessed Sacrament,—and all must be fitted up becomingly. The vestries—such as were requisite for a cathedral—would be built of brick, and the material could afterwards be made use of when the work of completing the Cathedral was undertaken—one-third of the building being only comprised in the present undertaking,—and thus there would be no waste. He, the Bishop, had determined on beginning a beautiful building because he had often heard it remarked with respect to churches that it was to be regretted that those who had begun to build them had made the mistake of undertaking only plain or ugly constructions of which nothing could be made, and all that remained was to pull them down and replace them by churches of respectable appearance. He had determined that those who came after the present generation of Catholics in Otago should have no such complaint to make, and that he would leave them a beautiful building to complete. There was no debt on the building—that was to say every claim had been satisfied. No one who asked for money due to him had been refused, and there was reason to hope that when the building was opened he would be able to announce to his people that not a shilling of debt had been incurred, and that would be a great deal to say. It might be expected that a large sum would be contributed on the opening day. He had calculated on a certain sum, and had resolved to over-draw the account of the Building Fund at the bank to that amount. The amount at present to the credit of the Fund was £500. Last week it had been £800, but in the last ten days between £300 and £400 had been paid away, and money was due on work at present being carried out, but not as yet completed. His hope was that the weekly collections, which had provided the very back-bone of the Fund, would be continued. He would appeal to his people to continue their contributions still for a few months until all was done. They had contributed generously in the past, and could anyone who had done so say that he felt the worse for having done so, or as if he had suffered any loss? On the contrary, there had been a great gain, and the increase in the faith and devotion of the congregation was very marked. The times had been very depressed and he (the Bishop) would rather have discontinued the works altogether than appeal for subscriptions, but his people would not consent to his doing so. Times were now depressed everywhere, but they would improve again, and the wave of depression would be succeeded by a wave of prosperity. The front of the Cathedral was now finished, so far as he (the Bishop) had from the first intended to finish it. He had never meant to complete the two flanking towers. The building would, however, look much better if this were done, and its appearance on the opening day would be much more imposing. His work, nevertheless, was now confined to the sanctuary and vestries. But as certain gentlemen had expressed an earnest desire for the completion of the towers, he had given the matter over into the hands of Father Lynch, and if he and those gentlemen chose to carry out the work in question, he (the Bishop) would be very glad to see them do so—but the work would be theirs and not his.—The gentlemen and ladies who had acted as weekly collectors, deserved an acknowledgement of their services. They had done a difficult, and self-sacrificing work, and done it well. To these was owing in great part, the success of the undertaking, and their reward was certain. The Bishop appealed to those of them who still continued the work, to carry it out to the end, and to those who had discon-

tinued it to resume the task. His Lordship concluded by inviting any gentleman present who desired to express his views on the subject under consideration to do so.

Mr. Callan said he had not been deputed to speak. He had prepared no formal resolution, but he would say a few words on his own account. He thought he might also on behalf of his fellow-Catholics express the pride which they all took in the building. It reflected the utmost credit on its architect, and, in its present stage, even those who had the least knowledge of architecture, or were the least experienced could see that it was a noble structure. To all appearances, also, it was nearly fit for occupation. Money, however, was evidently still required, and its contribution was all-important. The congregation was not a wealthy one. They had just contributed to Archdeacon Coleman's collection, but, as His Lordship had remarked, the weekly collection was a most proper one, and he (the speaker) hoped they would all unite in supporting it. They were the pioneer Catholics of the province, and in sending down this great Catholic monument to posterity they would provide an influence which it was difficult to estimate, and that none could measure. The scion of a noble race would feel ashamed to do anything that might dishonour the name that had been transmitted to him, and such Catholic monuments, as this Cathedral would be, exercised a strong influence in keeping men loyal to that Grand Old Church, now close upon 1900 years in existence, which had seen the rise and decay of so many empires and kingdoms, and which still remained vigorous and young as of yore. All that was needed for the full accomplishment of this great work was that Catholics should combine to carry it out to the end. He (the speaker) had on one occasion heard the late Dr. Bachaus say, in Melbourne, that it was not the pound of the rich man that was wanted. If it were given, well and good, but it was the penny and the halfpenny of the poor man that had built the great churches of Europe. The sight of the building, as it was now, should inspire them with one more vigorous effort, and a combined effort would bring them to the end.—When the history of this Colony came to be written, and the skill and enterprise that had been shown in its establishment were recorded, not the least creditable page would be that on which was inscribed the zeal of a body which, although the poorest and the smallest in numbers had proved themselves superior to the commonplace occupations of every day life, and had raised this monument not unworthy to be compared with the greatest masterpieces.—And this might be perfected by means of the weekly collections. He (the speaker) could not conclude without saying that every member of the congregation should acknowledge the debt due to His Lordship the Bishop for the work done by him (applause). The members of the congregation had subscribed, but they knew that Dr. Moran also had contributed to the funds many sums that might legitimately have been applied to support the state becoming his sacred calling (loud applause). He could assure the Bishop that his sacrifice was warmly appreciated by his people, and it was their earnest prayer and hope that not only might his Lordship live to witness the completion of his great undertaking, but that he might be spared long to administer the sacraments of the Church, and perform his sacred functions there.

The Bishop said that, if no other gentleman wished to speak, he would take their silence for consent, and conclude that they agreed to all that had been proposed. Nothing, he added, was more deplorable than debt. It damped all energy. It was, moreover, a waste of money, for interest was very high in this Colony. They could do nothing if they borrowed money. They could not further the interests of their schools, for example, which were so important. If the Cathedral were finished free from debt, the present church could be transformed into an admirable school-room. If no one wished to speak he would conclude that the meeting endorsed all the opinions that had been expressed, and he would take it upon him to dismiss it with thanks. Another thing he had to mention was that Mr. Steinmetz, the organist of the church had kindly undertaken to train for the opening ceremonies, and to take part in the music, any such members of the congregation as were qualified. There must be many who had good voices and a musical ear, and it would be very desirable if a choir could be constructed without being obliged to have recourse to extraneous aid.

The meeting then separated—it being understood that the weekly collections were to be continued with renewed vigour.

An editorial article in the *Liverpool Weekly Post* says:—In the name of peace and good-will I must protest against the flaunting of the banner of bigotry in Liverpool on St. Patrick's Day by the Irish Church Missionary Society. The Irish Catholics of the city appeared to have kept the festival of their patron saint in an exemplary manner. It was remarked on all hands that there was little or no drunkenness amongst the votaries of the national feast, and the peace and goodwill that prevailed so largely, in contrast to the shocking disturbances of ten or fifteen years ago, were a creditable and pleasing result of the influence brought to bear by the priesthood on the "Little Ireland" of Liverpool. Such being the case on the one side, it is all the more deplorable that the group of foolish fanatics who are connected with the "Irish Church Mission" (an entirely chimerical and useless institution) should of all days in the year select St. Patrick's Day on which to hold forth in abuse of Irish Catholics, and in praise of a preposterous society the chief object of which appears to be the payment of the salaries of these blatant Boanerges. Their mission (upon which they acknowledge they spend—or receive—almost fabulous sums of money per annum) has been proved long ago to be an impudent failure. Mr. John Yates, of Liverpool, offered them a substantial contribution if they would produce a single convert, and although he accompanied them to Ireland, along with an impartial reporter of the *Daily Post*, they miserably failed to show any result of their operations. Yet this is the society in which one of the speakers acknowledged that the increase in contributions alone at the end of last year was £10,000. Will the Irish Church missionaries produce a full balance-sheet showing their list of salaries and expenses? I, for one, would like to peruse it.

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English, French, and German Boots and Shoes always on hand and newest styles in Ladies' Button Boots and German Shoes.

Ladies Slippers and House Boots in great variety.

Stockyard and Milkers' Boots—a special line.

Boots and Shoes of every description made to order—pegged or sewn.

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Every arrangement will be made to meet the requirements of the Trade, and the Business will be conducted in such a manner as to merit a liberal support at the hands of the Public.

The BEST GOODS only will be kept, and prices will be found REASONABLE.

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CATHOLIC DEPOT
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And other works, a catalogue of which will be forwarded at once on application.

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Photos of St. Patrick's College, St. Mary's of the Angels, and St. Mary's, etc., post free 1s.

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

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

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

INFANT DAY SCHOOL.

(For Children under 10 years of age)

English and Rudiments of French 10s per month.

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

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JANUARY NEXT,

Several Blocks of Land in Fitzherbert and adjoining districts, on VERY FAVOURABLE TERMS.

The Blocks have been divided into suitable sections, varying in size from 70 to 300 acres.

All the sections have frontages to well-graded roads, which are now being cleared, so that intending purchasers can examine the land the day before the sale.

Early in December plans showing area and locality, with description, classifying the character and quality of the sections, will be issued.

It is almost unnecessary to refer to the excellence of the Fitzherbert country. That portion of it which has been sold by the Government is occupied by a large and industrious body of settlers, who are unanimous in speaking of the great productive power of the land, the geniality of the climate, and the advantages attending the settlement in the district. The whole of the land to be offered by the Company will bear the most favourable comparison with the land already sold by the Government, both as to soil and general adaptability for successful farming operations.

Future advertisements will give full details of terms, time of sale, and means how to obtain accurate and complete information of the land for sale.

JAS. WALLACE, Secretary.

Wellington, 14th November, 1884.

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Conducted by the Religious of the Sacred Heart.

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

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

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A MEDICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE CURES BY THE LOURDES WATER.

By R. H. BAKEWELL, M.D., M.R.C.S. England, Fellow of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London; formerly President of the Medical Board of Trinidad; author of "Report on Leprosy to the Secretary of State for the Colonies," "The Pathology and Treatment of Small-pox," etc., etc. etc.

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CHAPTER XV.—(Continued.)

EYE CASES—INCLUDING INFLAMMATIONS, CATARACT, BLINDNESS FROM VARIOUS CAUSES, AND EXOPHTHALMIC GOITRE.

No. 125. DEFECTIVE SIGHT (Vol. iv., p. 159).—Mlle. Julienne Lamarque, of Oboix, diocese of Tarbes, aged 80 years. In 1868 she had been suffering for two years from the eyes; vision was very much impaired, so that she could not guide herself. Remedies produced no effect, and she had abandoned them.

She washed herself in the Grotto, and found herself cured in a moment. Since then she can see perfectly, and does not feel the slightest pain (dated September 15, 1871).

No. 126. NEURALGIA OF EYES, FOLLOWING OPERATION FOR CATARACT (Vol. iv., p. 138).—Angelique Segay, of Bordeaux, had been blind since birth; was operated on in 1867 for cataract. There followed very violent neuralgia in the eyes, which caused severe pain for 18 months. Medical treatment afforded no relief.

On the 4th February, 1869, the first lotion of Lourdes water suddenly took away the pains, which have never since returned (8th September, 1871).

Remarks.—This case is narrated very briefly by the patient herself. It is a wonderful and quite exceptional narrative by a woman, of a cure of herself, told without an unnecessary word. *O, si sic omnes!* Although it may be alleged that a neuralgia of 18 months' duration might be suddenly cured by any powerful mental emotion—and I do not claim the cure as supernatural, yet it is inserted as a unique specimen.

No. 127. BLINDNESS OF ONE EYE (Vol. iv., p. 104).—Jean Pierre Fanqué and his wife, of Montaignan-Barcuignan, diocese of Auch, relate that in May, 1870, their daughter, Catherine, aged 9 years, was brought to the Grotto by her mother and aunt. The child had almost entirely lost an eye. The doctors had employed all remedies in vain. The eye, shrinking more and more, was visibly dwindling away.

The child, having washed herself in the fountain, cried, "Step, mamma! I am cured, I am cured! I see!" The eye had recovered suddenly both sight and its natural form. The cure had been permanent 14 months afterwards.

No. 128. INTERMITTENT CONGESTION OF RETINA (Vol. iii., p. 185).—Françoise Majesté, of Tarbes (1 Rue des Jardins), aged 50 (at the time of the narrative).

About three years before the apparitions at Lourdes, she was subject to momentary lapses of sight. She had suffered much from other illness, but this affection would come upon her quite suddenly, and without any warning. A thick fog [*brouillard*] enveloped her eyes, and rapidly grew darker, and then the light disappeared altogether. The patient, plunged, as it were, into midnight darkness, was obliged to stop immediately; she used to rub her eyes and wait. Very soon the light would re-appear. There was no pain and no sensible alteration in the eyes. She consulted a physician, but after various experiments, as she pressed him to tell her the truth, the doctor said, "I must tell you that I fear I can do nothing." "But," she replied, "do you think that I shall become blind." He answered, "I do not know."

When she heard of the miraculous cures at the Grotto, she would not at first go, though urged to do so by her neighbours. She said, "I do not yet feel confidence; if God sends it to me, I will go."

At length—it was the beginning of May, 1858—she prepared to go.

She washed her eyes with the water, with great faith in its supernatural powers, and felt that she was cured.

From that time—May, 1858—until 1870, not for a single time, not for a single second, had she suffered from the attacks of temporary blindness.

Remarks.—In the absence of all ophthalmoscopic details, we can only guess that this was a case of intermittent congestion of the retina. Its sudden disappearance may not be considered supernatural, but taken with the many other cases of eye disease cured by the water, it seems worth recording.

No. 129. OPHTHALMIA (Vol. iii., p. 160).—Child of Madame Capelle. This is a very badly described case of chronic ophthalmia in a young child, who seems to have been suffering for several months and to have lost the sight of one eye almost entirely. It was only with great difficulty, and after many efforts, that he could distinguish objects, and then very imperfectly. Slight ameliorations occurred from time to time, but they lasted only a short time. After a third novena in honour of Our Lady of Lourdes, during which we ceased the use of every other remedy, in order to employ only the miraculous water, the child recovered sight perfectly, and since then (August 15), the Feast of the Assumption, and the last day of the novena, no alarming symptom has appeared. "The cure is so perfect that we seem to be dreaming while looking at these two poor, dear, little eyes, formerly so suffering, so swollen, so destitute of eyelashes, and now so bright and so perfectly cured."

Remarks.—This case is so imperfectly narrated that it would not have been published but for the concluding lines, quoted from the mother's account, and which, coupled with the fervid expression of anxiety, and of thanks and gratitude, show that a real miracle had, in the mother's opinion, been performed.

In this, as in all the other cases of chronic inflammation of the eyes narrated, it must be borne in mind that there is no such cure

known in medicine, as a cure of *chronic* ophthalmia in a few days. When such cases are cured, it is always by weeks or months of treatment, and then rarely without change of air, or mode of life. Therefore when a case is cured after bathing the eyes with cold water for nine days, we may safely say that there was some supernatural virtue in the water.

No. 130. STRABISMUS, OR SQUINT (Vol. iii, p. 41).—Henri de St. Remy, of Bordeaux, had been from the age of four, a sufferer from strabismus; besides this, the affected eye having become gradually weaker, and insensible to light, the child was compelled to take most amazing precautions in pursuing his studies. He obtained from the Rev. Father, the Rector of the College, the permission to make a novena to Our Lady of Lourdes.

His confidence was so great that he had no doubts: "You will see," said he "that I shall be cured." Arrived at the Grotto a deep discouragement took possession of him; he did not dare to hope; suddenly at the moment of Holy Communion, he experienced an inward assurance of cure. . . . Being able at length to approach the fountain, he washed in it, felt three prickings in the bad eye, and looked around him. "You do not squint any more," cried one of his young companions to him. And this was quite true. Dr. Sous, an oculist of Bordeaux, who had treated the disease himself without success, has ascertained the reality of the cure. The strabismus no longer exists, and the sight of the eye, still feeble, improves every day.

No. 131. RETINAL APOPLEXY (Vol. ii., p. 156).—Madame Marguerite Lazennac (nun), of Rennes (in religion St. Marie de St. Charles). In April, 1868, experienced great pain on the left side of the head and forehead; found at the same time that the sight of the left eye was weakening; was soon hardly able to see with that eye; the doctor (Regnault) said that the sight was almost lost.

He treated her for a month, but without any benefit, and in June following the eye became insensible to light, with the pupil widely dilated; she had pains in the forehead and head on the left side, with a feeling of constriction which at night prevented sleep. The doctor said to the Mother Superior that there was no remedy, that the eye had "large clots of blood, that it had been attacked by an apoplexy."

From that time the right eye became very weak. On the 25th November, 1869, she felt a dull pain in the whole forehead, and perceived that the sight of the right eye was much worse. "For a year this eye, which was very weak, had been unable to bear a bright light, but as it was sensibly weaker we sent for Dr. Regnault on the 1st December, who looked at it attentively, but could see nothing on the exterior of the eye. The next day he examined it with instruments [ophthalmoscopic], the Sister could only distinguish them as shadows. On the 5th and 7th she put a drop of collyrium in the eye; for the whole day afterwards she saw less, and suffered much; on the 7th and 8th she ceased to be able to read or write; she saw nothing but shadows, and had nothing but a glimmer of light to guide herself by; the least ray of white light caused her a sharp pain in the right eye; the left remained insensible to everything."

To go back, it should be mentioned that on the second of December a novena had been commenced to Our Lady of Lourdes, and every day the eyes were bathed with Lourdes water. On the 8th of December (the feast of the Immaculate Conception), there was Exposition and Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament.* When the candles were lit, their light caused her severe suffering; she put her hands before her face, and bent down her head profoundly during the moment of the Benediction, then raising her head she looked towards the image of the Saviour which was placed over the altar. To her astonishment she could see every feature in the face of the figure. She was at 16 metres (more than 17 yards) from the image, which is placed at an elevation of 7 metres. Thinking that she was deceiving herself she shut her eyes, and again opened them. She could then see everything on the altar, and all the lights, which she could have counted without the least inconvenience. She told the Superioress, and that she could see better with the left eye which had been entirely blind for 20 months, than with the right. The next day the sight of the right eye was stronger, and on the last day of the novena it was as good as that of the left. The evening of her cure the Sister read aloud, in the refectory, by the light of a wax candle, and she had, up to the date of the certificate (18th December), done so every day, in books of small type, for half an hour to the lay Sisters. The Superioress adds, "It may be said that she has received sight as perfect as that of her first youth."

Dated at Rennes, 18th December, 1869.

(Signed) MARGUERITE LAZENNAC.

(In religion, St. Marie de St. Charles), the Superioress and several other Sisters.

I certify that the present narrative is conformable to the truth, having myself been witness to the facts.

Rennes, Dec. 23, 1869. BESAIGNE, Vicar-General.

No. 132. ULCERATION OF CORNEA; BLINDNESS (Vol. ii., p. 145).—The following account is communicated by a priest of Toulouse, who vouches for it:—

In the convent of the Sisters of St. Joseph, at Toulouse, there was a young pupil who for nearly a year had been threatened with the loss of sight, and from January, 1869, was obliged to interrupt her studies. Treated successively by two clever surgeon oculists of Toulouse, she had obtained no improvement in her sight, and they declared that no cure was to be expected. The first assured her that she would be blind; the second explained that the ulcers having produced a sort of burning [*brûture*], which had destroyed an essential part of the eye, it was not possible to repair the injury which had been done.

On the 20th of November a novena for her cure was commenced to Our Lady of Lourdes. On Sunday, the 28th, the day when the novena terminated, she was found weeping after Mass, and declared

* It may be mentioned, for the sake of non-Catholic readers, that on these occasions the Blessed Sacrament is placed in a monstrance on the high altar, which is brilliantly illuminated with numerous candles—never less than eighteen, and generally double that number, or more.

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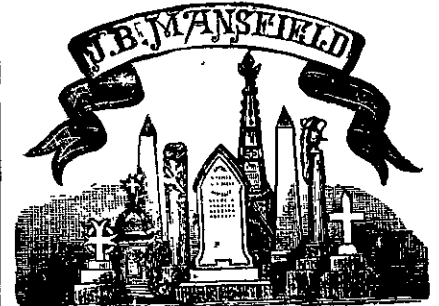
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that she was cured; She could read the smallest print, and from that time she continued quite well.

Remarks.—This case seems clear enough. Ulceration of the cornea of nearly a year's standing cannot be cured by natural means in nine days.

(To be continued.)

RAILWAY REFORM AT HOME.

A GREAT deal has been said and written of late as to railway management in this and other countries, and we have been freely told that here it is all that is bad, while at Home it is all that could be desired. Now any comparison between the two is simply a piece of absurdity, because at Home there is a dense and exceedingly busy population, with thousands of manufactories and industries, whilst here the population and the industries have yet to arise. It may not be uninteresting, however, to go fully into the question and see if railway management in the old country is the "*me plus ultra*" of perfection which interested agitators in the Colony would have us believe. That a belief exists in the necessity for a measure of reform and reduction in the rates and fares at present charged by railway companies at Home is, I take it, clearly proved by the appointment by the Government of a select committee to inquire into and report upon the subject. Bearing in mind the saying attributed to an American humourist, "Never to prophesy unless you know," I will not attempt to forecast the ultimate result of the committee's labours, but will merely mention the fact that a great number of people believe that before long a total change will be made in the manner of calculating and fixing rates and fares, and considerable reductions effected.

This belief is based upon the idea or conviction that Mr. Gladstone is a railway reformer although the reasons for investing that gentleman with such a character are very poor and remote, unless as is probably the case "the wish is father to the thought." It is certainly true that he once advocated a cheap and quick mode of travelling, and to him is mainly due the credit of compelling the railway companies to run one train each way, each day, and charge third-class passengers no more than 1d per mile but it must not be forgotten this was some years ago, and "many things have happened since then."

Assuming, however, that the belief here mentioned is correct let us see how the changes and reductions will affect that large and much enduring portion of the British public, the shareholders. I venture to say the benefit to them or the public at large will be very slight indeed.

It is contended by the manufacturers, merchants, etc., who obtained the appointment of the commission, that reductions in the freight charges on certain goods between certain points, more especially between inland towns and the sea coast would enable them to increase their trade and thus improve the receipts of the various railway companies concerned. The first part of this argument is self-evident, but that the receipts of the companies would generally increase is, as a little examination will show, utterly out of the question. One of the principal arguments brought before the commissioners was that they (the inland manufacturers), owing in the first place to the heavy charges on the imported raw material from the sea coast to their works, and then on the manufactured article back on the coast for shipment, were prevented from competing with any chance of profit to themselves, with their brethren who are fortunate enough to possess works near the various ports of shipment. This is no doubt quite correct, and taking it for granted that such reductions will be made as will enable them to secure a larger share of business to themselves, what will be the effect on the revenue of the railway companies? As it is not suggested by anyone, or can for a moment be held that the changes asked for will be sufficient to improve the general trade of the country or bring back the prosperity of 9 or 10 years ago, when it advanced by "leaps and bounds," the benefit to the public at large will be *nil*. The only result will be the transference of a certain amount of business from one point to another, further inland. This will increase somewhat the carriers' receipts, by increasing the distance over which the traffic has to pass; but as to bring about this change considerable reductions in the present charges must be made, the ultimate benefit to the shareholders, if any, will be exceedingly small. There are other points raised and very strongly urged by the various gentlemen examined by the commissioners, such as the moderate charges on foreign as compared with Home manufactures, etc, but as all tend to the same end, the prospect for the public is in no way improved. Speaking more especially from a shareholder's point of view, I think it impossible to effect anything like the necessary reform in the working of railways by any such "tinkering" with the matter. The measures adopted, to be effectual, must be of a far more sweeping and drastic nature. How comes it that although 38 years ago the dividends of the leading lines ranged from 8 to 10 per cent, now with a vastly increased traffic they cannot reach the lowest of these figures? The secret lies in the uncontrollable management, or rather mismanagement. It will doubtless seem strange to many to talk about uncontrollable management, by which is meant, of course, the directors etc.

Is not the administration of the railway companies practically democratic? Is not the representative system carried out in its entirety? Shareholders elect the directors and the directors in turn elect their chairman; a certain number of the Board retire at stated intervals and have to be re-elected, thus placing it in the power of the shareholders to supersede them if so inclined. Theoretically this is so. Examined by the light of actual facts what a different state of things presents itself. We find the directorate, instead of fulfilling its functions as a deliberative body, each member possessing the like powers, in most cases succumbs to the power of some one or two members of superior talent, wealth, or strength of will, and the majority, after a short course of drill, become so submissive that every question is decided by the course taken by the one or two leading spirits. Retiring directors are re-elected without opposition, or if op-

posed, have so great a power of ensuring the defeat of their opponents that the Board becomes practically a permanent body, and it is only in the case of death or gross and palpable mismanagement that a change can be effected, and not always in the latter event, as the great struggle between the existing Board and the shareholders of the Great Eastern Co. a few years since, ending in the defeat of the latter, conclusively proves.

The directors, though nominally the servants of the shareholders do not look upon themselves in any such light and the majority of them treat any attempt at dictation from those who have appointed them as something to be at once and peremptorily put down. In this they are, unless in very rare instances, successful, and so far is the domineering spirit carried that in several cases which have come under my personal observation, a simple amendment to some one proposal of the Board was haughtily treated as a want-of-confidence motion, and the autocratic chairman met it with the remark that if the shareholders could not trust himself and his colleagues they had better select others. This had an always the desired effect, and the oftentimes, nervous individuals who had the presumption to try and have a voice in the management of their own affairs and the working of their own property, are silenced by the fear the company's interests would suffer by any disturbance, and thus measures quite at variance with their wishes are allowed to be carried. But the chairman is not always content with having carried his point. Strong in the conscious profession of almost absolute power, he sometimes actually insults the spokesman of the silenced party by telling him that if he is not satisfied he had better sell out and invest his money in something else, and even this has been exceeded for only some three years ago the chairman of one of the northern lines told an objecting shareholder that if he did not cease raising objections at the half-yearly meetings, he (the chairman) would obtain the necessary powers to expel said shareholder from the Board-room. In this particular instance the shareholder was objecting to an extension which he believed would not pay, and his belief has since been proved, by the irresistible logic of facts, to have been correct. But, some one may ask not thoroughly conversant with railway matters at Home, why was it that he, believing the company was committed to a losing undertaking, did not act upon the advice of the chairman, even if the giving of that advice was an insult, and disposal of his shares? For a very simple reason in which self-interest was uppermost. Owing to the declaration of a disappointing dividend, shares had fallen considerably, and had he sold it would have been at a loss. He therefore held on, knowing that the losing extension could not be completed under two years, and hoping the fluctuations of the share-market in the interval would enable him to sell, if not at a profit, at least without sustaining actual loss.

(Concluded in our next.)

The brutal intolerance of the loyalists in Lurgan burst out again last week. A Catholic clergyman was "mobbed" in the public streets, through which crowds of Orange rowdies, unrestrained by the authorities, paraded in the most violent manner. Other Catholics also were attacked and cruelly maltreated, and when they attempted to seek the protection of houses the windows were smashed into smithereens by those pious advocates of "law and order." Appropriately enough the crowd varied their barbarous amusement by giving cheers for the Prince of Wales!—*Nation*.

At the ceremony on the Capitol, when revolutionary Italy laid the first stone of a monument to Victor Emanuel, the Prime Minister, Depretis threw down the gauntlet of defiance to the Vatican. The day was well chosen—Passion Sunday—which will remind posterity that "Christ is once more captive in His Vicar." No fitter place, said Depretis, could be found for the great king than that spot which seems with memories of ancient and modern times. He sketched the glorious deeds of Victor Emanuel, whom the people by a "*plebiscite* of love" proclaimed the gentleman-king, and by a "*plebiscite* of sorrow" the father of his country. He recalled those famous words which showed the faith of the dead monarch in the regeneration of Italy: "In Rome we are, and in Rome we will remain." He apostrophised the queen as the "honour, example, and highest ideal of Italian women," and hoped that "for many long years she would come to that classic spot in her own Rome to contemplate the image of the king who had made her country one." Depretis is not the first who has stood on the Capitol and vaunted the eternity of a new regime. Rienzi was once there a tribune of the people, proclaiming respect for the Pope and the glory of an independent republic; Arnold of Brescia succeeded him, with the fixed idea of "subverting the immovable rock of St. Peter." Then came Porcari, in 1453, inflamed with a desire of restoring the grandeur of pagan days. He spoke of country, of liberty, of glory, of immortal fame, and did not forget to remind his followers that the sack of the Papal palace would produce a million florins in gold. In a few days he was dangling by the neck from the battlements of Castle Sant' Angelo. In 1798 General Berthier with a French army entered the city to liberate Rome from the popes. He took up his residence in the Apostolic palace of the Quirinal, and on the fifteenth of February proclaimed the Republic of the Tiber from the heights of the Capitol. He invoked "the shades of Pompey, of Cato, and of Brutus, to accept the homage of free Frenchmen. The sons of Gaul came with an olive branch to set up the altar of liberty first erected by Brutus. The Roman people should arouse themselves and emulate their ancient greatness and the virtues of their ancestors." Again, in 1849, the Papacy was declared defunct, and Muzzarelli, Armellini, and Mariani announced to the people,—"The Roman Republic was proclaimed to-day from the Capitol. The Roman Republic will be eternal and prosperous." So said Victor Emanuel in 1870; so says Depretis in 1885. But while pompous words are calling up the memories of Paganism, the prayers of the Church are besieging the throne of God for the annihilation and route of Humbert, Depretis, and Co. The monument on the Capitol will be their tombstone, and their own motto their epitaph.

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LADIES Calf Kid E.S., with Patent Toes and Brass Heels, 5s 9d; splendid value.

LADIES Superior Goat Levant with Patent toes, 6s 9d; usual price 9s 6d.

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LADIES extra good E.S. Blocked fronts, plain, 8s 6d a marvel of cheapness.

LADIES Kid E.S. with Mock Buttons; a beautiful Boot, 10s 6d, usual price 14s 6d; all should see this line.

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All work guaranteed, and charged for at strictly moderate prices.
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 ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENT,
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PROPERTIES FOR SALE:—
 A NUMBER OF HIGHLY IMPROVED
 FARMS,
 IN THE
 Waipawa and Hawke's Bay Counties,
 Ranging 100 ACRES to 900 ACRES
 from Each
 Several close to Town, and all near the
 Railway,
 With and Without Stock.

1870 ACRES FREEHOLD, a magnificent
 property, with substantial improve-
 ments.

4600 ACRES County of Wairoa, superior
 homestead, with every convenience for
 working the station. Sheep at valua-
 tion.

Also,
 THE MAUNGATANIWAH BLOCK,
 36,140 ACRES FREEHOLD LAND.

This magnificent country contains 8000
 Acres of Bush, largely consisting of
 Totara, which, from its position and
 easy accessibility, will be extremely
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The open country—hilly, though not high,
 and at present covered with heavy fern,
 flax, koromiko, and other native plants,
 possessing, as it does, good river bound-
 aries, and being intersected by
 numerous creeks, is capable of easy
 improvement by burning and surface
 sowing, and will, by proper manage-
 ment, shortly carry a very heavy stock
 of either sheep or cattle.

To Capitalists there is not a better or safer
 investment in New Zealand than this Property
 affords at the price demanded, and the oppor-
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 away.

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WANTED, the Weak-sighted to
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 PERCIVAL'S, Optician and Spectacle-maker
 to the Dunedin Hospital, No. 9 George Street.
 Pure Brazilian Pebbles, highly recommended
 for defective visions. Also on sale—Sykes'
 Hydrometers, Glass do, Saccharometers, Ther-
 mometers, Aneroid Barometers, Sextants,
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 Lactometers, Mathematical instruments,
 Field Glasses, Telescopes, etc.

N.B.—All kinds of Optical and Mathe-
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This Establishment is replete with the
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Of every description,
 which have been marked at such prices as
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Inspection cordially invited.

IMPERIAL BOOT DEPOT,
 One Door from Octagon.

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J. AND J. ARTHUR,
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Being thorough practical Tailors and
 Cutters we are enabled to give AND DO
 GIVE better value than any tailoring estab-
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 Good Kaiapoi Tweed Suit to measure, £3 3s.
 Good Imported Tweed Suit to measure, £3 3s.
 Material, Workmanship, and Fit Guarant-
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Refreshments at all Hours.
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 MUSIC FOR THE PEOPLE AT
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5000 New Songs and Pieces at 6d each. Per
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Send two stamps for Catalogue. Country
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95 George Street.—For Reliable
 Goods at a Moderate Price try
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95 George Street.—The famous Tweed
 Unshrinkable Shirt can only be had at
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95 George Street.—See the value we
 offer this week in Union and all-wool
 Shirts at 3s 11d, 4s 6d, 5s 6d, 6s 6d.

95 George Street.—Our Stock of wool
 Undershirts and Pants has been
 selected with great care, and our prices on
 comparison will be found to be much under
 other houses in town.

95 George Street.—We have just to
 hand the pick of a Leicester manufac-
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 range from 3s 6d to 20s: and we assert with
 confidence that better value cannot be had
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 and on comparison patrons will find we are
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1885—PLANTING SEASON—1885.
THE Fact that Fruit Trees, Orna-
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HAWTHORN HILL, MORNINGTON,
 are admirably adapted for Planting Out in
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 Field, including Holly, Laurel, Berberis,
 Thorn, Quick, African Box Thorn, Cupressus
 Macrocarpa, all of which Specimen Hedges
 may be seen at the Nurseries.

DWARF BOX for edging. The Entire
 Stock will be offered at EXCEPTIONALLY
 LOW PRICES this season.

GEO. MATTHEWS,
 MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN;
 and Hawthorn Hill Nurseries, Mornington.

MUSIC IN OUR CHURCHES!
 MUSIC IN OUR HOMES!
 "A thing of beauty is a joy for ever."

G. R. WEST & CO.
 Have received (as Agents) from
W. DOHERTY AND CO. (Clinton, Ontario,
 Canada) a shipment of samples of their
 Magnificent
 ORGANS,
 Suitable for Church or Chapel, Parlour or
 Drawing-room, which will be offered during
 the next few days at Exceptionally Low Cash
 Prices.

Inspection invited. Comparison defied.
 A column of this newspaper would not be
 sufficient to give a true and particular de-
 scription of the beauty, elegance, mechanism,
 and perfect tonality of these instruments.
 They must be heard and seen to be appre-
 ciated. An early visit only can secure them,
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 torious manufacturers to receive orders for
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Illustrations on application to
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Agents for W. Deherly and Co.'s Church,
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W. ABSOLON SMITH,
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 CORNER of PRINCES STREET and OCTAGON
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Notifies to his old Customers and the Public
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CITY FOUNDRY,
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G. THORNICROFT
 Begs to inform his Customers and the
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 larger stock of Goods on hand, comprising
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Odd Castings for Ranges, Grates, Stoves,
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All kinds of Ranges, Grates, Stoves, etc.,
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MR. J. L. HEWITT
 Has now opened the
DUNEDIN COCOA & COFFEE ROOMS
 which will be carried on in the same style as
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 Cocoa, 2d per cup.—176 Princes Street South.

MEDICAL.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

PROFESSOR BRIDGWATER.

The Eminent Medical Botanist and Specialist, has the honor of announcing his arrival in New Zealand, and may be consulted at his rooms, the "Otago Medical Botanic Institute," 172 George street, Dunedin, hours 9 to 10 a.m., 3 to 6 p.m., and 7 to 8 p.m.; Sundays, 10 to 11 a.m. Professor Bridgwater has for many years directed his attention to the following class of complaints:—Nervous Debility (in its many phases), Epilepsy (or falling fits, in their worst form), Consumption (in its various stages). With botanic remedies consumption is no longer an incurable disease. Diseases of Women and Children, Errors of Youth, Premature Decay, and all the effects of the indiscretion of youth. The diseases of youth and those affections arising therefrom have been the peculiar study of Professor Bridgwater. His professional life has been especially devoted to the treatment of private sexual affections, and the diseases incidental to married life, and he has been the means (in hundreds of cases) of warding off the impending doom of a gloomy, suffering, misanthropical future, and giving power to those unable before to perform life's duties, restoring the enervated system to its natural vigor, and ensuring a joyous and happy life. His skill is available to all, no matter how many hundreds of miles distant. His system of correspondence by letter is so well organized that by its means thousands of patients have been cured whom he has never seen and never known; and it is carried on with such judicious supervision that there is not the remotest possibility of accidental discovery. When medicines are required they are packed in the most careful manner and forwarded without the possibility of the contents of the parcels being discovered. Plain and clear directions accompanying the remedies and a cure is effected without even the Professor knowing who is his patient.

Be it known to all men and women with broken-down constitutions, failing health, or hereditary disease, the nervous, the debilitated, and all suffering from any disease whatever, Professor Bridgwater's plan of treatment commends itself, avoiding, as it does the inconvenience and expense of a personal visit.

Note the address—

PROFESSOR T. BRIDGWATER,
The Otago Medical Botanic Institute,
172 George Street,
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Consultation fee by letter £1.

From the *Armidale Chronicle*, Nov. 28, 1884.

"Professor Bridgwater needs no introduction from us; his marvellous cures have traversed the columns of almost every paper in the Australian Colonies. One of these we may mention, it is a case at Inverell, the patient being Mr. Mackay, who was suffering from Cataract of the Eye. When Professor Bridgwater arrived in Inverell the sufferer interviewed him, and the Professor stating he could effect a cure, the patient at once submitted to the proposed treatment. That is now but two weeks since, and Mr. Mackay can now define the minutest object, and is still to be found at Inverell a living witness to the skill and ability of Professor Bridgwater."

From the *Inverell Times*.

"Professor Bridgwater who has during the past few weeks been practising in Inverell, left for Bingera yesterday. This gentleman is now no stranger to Inverell, where during his first and more recent visit he was highly successful in the treatment of a number of important cases. We wish him success during his tour in the West."

From the *Tunnt and Adolung Times*.

"Professor Bridgwater's fame in curing diseases of the Nervous System and complicated cases of long standing, has gone abroad in the Colony."

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

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Cash buyer of Oats, Wheat, Barley, Potatoes
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[ESTABLISHED 1876]

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Runholders and farmers may depend on getting good classes of servants at this Office. Country Orders at once attended to.
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WILLIS STREET, WELLINGTON.
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Central position, within easy distance of wharf and public buildings.

Every accommodation and convenience.
Table d'hote Daily at 1 p.m.; Luncheon from 12 to 2.

Night Watchman. Porter to attend all steamers.

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(Late of the Gridiron Hotel, Princes street),
Having taken the above well-known family Hotel, begs to intimate to his numerous country friends and the public generally that he is now prepared to afford them every Accommodation requisite at his new residence. Charges Moderate.

Parties called for early trains. Hot and Cold Baths.

Billiards, Skittles, Bowling, and Rifle Galleries on the premises.

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ESTABLISHED IN DUNEDIN. 1861.

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Have in Stock in Dunedin

Assorted Printing Papers and Inks, and execute Orders for Printing Machinery, Type, and

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Branch Warehouse at

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BUY NO OTHER MAKE BUT

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SUPER SIX CORD
COTTON

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Effects Insurances on very description
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LOWEST CURRENT RATES.

Claims Promptly Settled.

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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.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.**JAMES HISLOP,**

ARCHITECT,

Has Removed to Eldon Chambers,

PRINCES STREET,

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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.

THE DRAPERY AND GENERAL IMPORTING CO. OF N.Z., L^TD.

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The only Wholesale Firm in the Colony who supply the Public direct with

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AT ACTUAL WHOLESALE PRICES.

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CARBOLISED ROSE TOOTH POWDER.

As is well known, Carbolic Acid immediately arrests the most violent Toothache, if applied to exposed nerve. It is probably the most powerful antiseptic known; where carbolic acid is, even in minutest particles, decay is impossible. It occurred to the maker of Carbolic Rose Tooth Powder that judiciously blended with astringent gums, &c. it would in time cure Toothache by gradually destroying the nerves and at once arrest decay. It at once deodorises bad breath, whether from smoking, decayed teeth or otherwise. That it has done so is now borne out by the numbers of testimonials received for it by the sole manufacturer and inventor,

A. M. LOASBY

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CONSULTING AND DISPENSING CHEMIST, PRINCES STREET SOUTH.

What the premier Dentist of Wellington says:—

"Mr. Loasby's Tooth Powder—the recipe of which I have seen—is both pleasant and efficacious. It is especially useful in cases of tender gums."

(Signed)

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Dentist, Wellington Terrace."

Testimonials from three Chemists and dozens of influential Ladies and Gentlemen.

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THE CITY BOOT PALACE

Has now been refitted throughout. To suit convenience of our Customers all our goods have been marked at Very Low Prices to meet approbation of the Public and comprise all the latest designs in English and Continental Boots and Shoes. Your early inspection solicited.

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J. DRUMM - Proprietor

Desires to inform his Friends and the Public that he has taken the above Hotel and hopes by strict attention to the wants of his customers to obtain a fair share of support. The Hotel has undergone a thorough renovation, and now offers First-class Accommodation to Visitors.

The locality is extremely Healthy and invigorating, adjoining as it does the Ocean Beach and St. Clair Baths.

There is ample Stabling and Loose Box Accommodation for Horses.

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CANONGATE AND BROWN STREETS,
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MESSRS. GIBSON & SMART
Corner of

CRAWFORD AND WATER STREETS,
Are now Selling for Cash as under:—

BEST GREEN ISLAND COAL,
17s per ton for cash.

KAITANGATA COAL,
28s per ton for cash.

NEWCASTLE COAL
(Carefully screened), 40s per ton for cash,

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N.B.—For the convenience of the Trade, our Mr. Smart attends at the Siding from 8 to 5:

FLOUR! FLOUR! FLOUR!
Roller Process—Hungarian System.

MESSRS. ALLEN AND CO., of the Belford Flour Mills, Timaru, beg to inform the Trade that they are now in a position to supply them with a really first-class article, second to none in New Zealand. Their new and costly plant has the very latest improvements in milling machinery, which, together with the determination of using nothing but really sound grain, will ensure to the consumers an article superior to any other brand now before the public. Ask your grocers for "The Golden Gem."

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Capital £100,000.
Claims paid exceed ... 19,000.

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Offices under Watson's Hotel, High street. Qualified Gentlemen wanted as Canvassers and Country Agents.

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Each Watch is guaranteed a first-class time-keeper. Warranted three years, and sent to all parts of New Zealand post free.

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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.
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At Moderate Prices

PATTERSON, BURK & CO.,

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PETER CASEY has much pleasure to announce to his Friends and the General Public that he has taken the above well-known and old-established Hostelry, which he intends to conduct on the Most Approved Style.

This Establishment offers first-class accommodation for visitors from the Country and the General Public, to whose comfort every attention will be given.

Wines, Beer, and Spirits of Superior Quality. First-Class Billiard Table. Good Stabling attached.

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Paper Ruler and Bookbinder, Account-book Manufacturer, Stationer and Printer.

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Complete designs for Catholic Churches finished under special arrangements.

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Latest Improvements. Valuable Appliances. Ten Years' Guarantee. Patent Automatic Winder. Patent Drop-Rollers. Patent Loose-Winding-Wheel. Patent Thread Releaser. Wertheim Machines kept in Repairs for three years FREE OF CHARGE. Illustrated Catalogues and Samples of Work free from—

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HIGH STREET,
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Catalogue and Price List on Application.

AYER'S Hair Vigor

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

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

Mr. C. P. BRICHER writes from Kirby, O., July 3, 1882: "Last fall my hair commenced falling out, and in a short time I became nearly bald. I used part of a bottle of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, which stopped the falling of the hair, and started a new growth. I have now a full head of hair growing vigorously, and am convinced that but for the use of your preparation I should have been entirely bald."

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

Mr. ANGUS FAIRBAIRN, leader of the celebrated "Fairbairn Family" of Scottish Vocalists, writes from Boston, Mass., Feb. 5, 1880: "Ever since my hair began to give silvery evidence of the change which fleeting time procureth, I have used AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, and so have been able to maintain an appearance of youthfulness—a matter of considerable consequence to ministers, orators, actors, and in fact every one who lives in the eyes of the public."

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

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

PREPARED BY

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

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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:

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Opposite the Custom House and Railway Station,

With Sub-Offices in every Country Town throughout the Province:

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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.

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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.

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Corner of Custom House & Hobson Streets AUCKLAND.

Board and Residence, £1 per week. Single Rooms, £1 5s. Hotel Table, 4s 6d per day.

First-Class Accommodation for Families, Suits of Rooms for Families. Hot and Cold Baths. Spacious Billiard Room with one of Thurston's Prize Tables.

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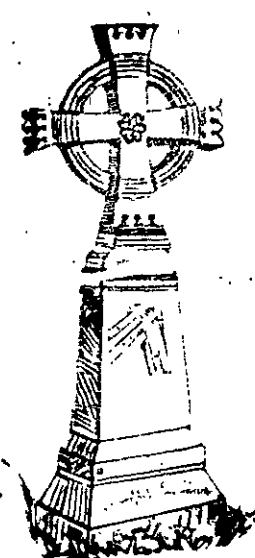
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