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Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

SIR JULIUS VOGEL also perceives the folly—**A CRYING ABUSE**, even the something worse than folly—of turning the public schools of the Colony into nurseries for babies. We clip the following question put to him at his recent meeting in Christchurch, with Sir Julius' answer, from our contemporary the *Lyttelton Times*:—"I have read in some of our local papers—I think in the *Otago Daily Times*—that Sir Julius Vogel, soon after his arrival in this country the last time, stated that to impound £500,000 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the purposes of education was superlatively absurd. Now, seeing that the Colony is in an unprecedented state of depression, and that hundreds of old, useful colonists are going away in consequence; and seeing, further, that it has now become very doubtful whether a payable market can be found in the Old Country for farm produce sent from here, what does Sir Julius Vogel think now of a dogged persistency on the part of our legislators in a line of policy in the matter of education which he himself has denounced to be 'superlatively absurd?' Sir Julius Vogel: My answer is that I don't remember using the phrase. It doesn't sound such a phrase as I would use, but I may have done so. Then I don't believe that thousands are leaving the Colony, because statistics show that more are coming than are going. Then I am not sure that those persons who are in distress do not find their distress materially alleviated by having their children educated free of cost. There is no greater boon to the working classes than free education. Take a family of five or six children; the father can hardly complain of the taxation to which he is subject, when it is a fact that he receives from £20 to £25 a year in free education. I do not think that the class referred to has any reason to complain; but what I did say then, and what I do say now, is that I think the cost of education is excessive. The State pays more than would have to be paid if the children were sent to private institutions. Children are sent to school who ought to be in their mothers' arms—at least children of four or five years of age—and in my opinion it is nothing short of mischievous to have children sent to school at that age. I think there is not sufficient local supervision, or not sufficient economy on the part of the Government. We are paying £3 15s per head, and by a custom which has arisen—5s additional for every child attending school; and in order that the committees may grab as much as possible they take children from the mothers' arms. I don't suppose that they teach them much, but they are allowed to sit on the floor (laughter). Year by year the number of children increases. I need scarcely tell you that such is the case (laughter). It is a very serious matter, and it is quite true that the House is very jealous of any interference with the expenditure; and though my own view is that we ought to have a less expensive system, yet I cannot avoid seeing that the view of the majority throughout the country is not in accordance with mine." Sir Julius, nevertheless, has not explained the case fully, and when we consider that the £20 or £25 received in free education by the father of five or six children is frequently received by fathers who are able to pay for their children's education, and largely at the expense of those who are not well-to-do, the matter appears much more grave. Free education is a necessity for those who cannot afford to pay for their children's schooling, and it should without question be provided for them, but provided as it is for the whole population inclusively, the cost must continue excessive and become still heavier every year—to the serious injury of many and the general detriment of the children. The case of the little children Sir Julius explains very clearly. There is, however, connected with it another feature not alluded to—nor perhaps as yet generally noticed. It is that the admission of these infants into the schools tells in a marked manner against the training of young girls to become domestic servants—a very necessary portion of the community. The nurse-girl, who was commonly developed into the general servant, is not now employed in many families, whose nursing is done by the school teachers—and thus, as we have heard it complained, many of the poorer households are deprived of a means of increasing their earnings, and of providing occupation for their members. The whole school system, in short, as it now exists,

is full of evils, and the points in which it works mischief are endless. The question put to Sir Julius was a useful one, and his answer should be sufficient to work a change, were it not for the attitude taken up, and not to be departed from, by a pig-headed majority.

ANOTHER SCANDALOUS ATTACK.

ANOTHER illustration of those unprovoked outrages by which certain portions of the English Press distinguish themselves in their treatment of matters connected with Ireland occurs in the *Saturday Review* of August 15. The writer is speaking of the creation of Cardinals which had lately taken place, and he seizes upon the opportunity afforded him to make a scandalous, unjustifiable and libellous attack on the Eminence Cardinal Moran, on the character of the Irish priesthood of New South Wales, and on Irish Catholics generally. An attempt, moreover, made to promote jealousy and ill-feeling between Catholics of the different nationalities is particularly insidious, and deserves the most severe reprehension. "Last year," says the *Review* "he (Archbishop Moran) succeeded, on the death of Archbishop Vaughan, to the Roman Catholic See of Sydney, where, if truth must be spoken, his career has been far from a success. He had difficulties, no doubt, to contend with. He followed a prelate of considerable acquirements and great force of character, who had made himself universally popular and respected as well among Protestants at Sydney as among his own flock, as was shown at the time of his embarking for England on what proved to be his last voyage . . . when half the population of Sydney followed him to the port and cheered as the vessel steamed out to sea." Comparisons, as we know, are "odorous," and not always pleasantly so, and when one is made for the purpose of discrediting the acquirements and character of a prelate by those of his predecessor the unpleasantness, not to say the stench, is very marked. No man more than the late Archbishop Vaughan himself would have been ready to acknowledge the superiority of Cardinal Moran in those points where he is superior, or would have rejoiced more to know that the See left vacant by him had been more ably filled. And brilliant though Archbishop Vaughan was there can be no doubt but that a more solidly able man now fills his place. It will further hold good in the opinion of all Catholics that a Pontiff like Leo XIII., noted for his wisdom and the strength and keenness of his judgment, would be the last among all living beings who could make the mistake of replacing a strong and fully-qualified man by a weaker one in a position growing every day in importance, and year by year needing a nicer and more skilful management, as well as a bolder standing, and a braver front towards a world increasing in enmity against the Church of God. As the colonies grow in importance, those who are appointed to rule in them must of necessity be fitted for the task required of them, and men of a higher, rather than a lower standard must necessarily be appointed. Under no circumstances could the Pope have failed in making such an appointment as the circumstances of the place and times demanded. And the intimate knowledge that he possessed of Cardinal Moran's career, of his great learning as famous among the learned men of Rome as among those of his native country, and known to all who constitute the learned world, of his singular moderation, and of all those qualities owned by him that elevate the man and adorn the prelate, in itself vouches for the soundness of his Holiness's choice. To be little the qualifications of Cardinal Moran is to offer an insult to the wisdom and judgment of the Sovereign Pontiff, and no one would more strongly have condemned such an action than his Eminence's distinguished and admirable predecessor. This writer, however, who pretends to glorify the memory of Archbishop Vaughan at the expense of his successor, in fact, insults that memory, and betrays that he is more actuated by the deadly, disgraceful, hatred of the Irish people than by respect for anything connected with Archbishop Vaughan or the work so well and faithfully done by him during his all too short career. "But moreover" says the *Review*, "Archbishop Vaughan was an Englishman, and had a strong enough wrist to control the somewhat unruly—and almost wholly Irish—priest-hood under his jurisdiction, who would be none the worse, if they are not greatly maligned, could a little of the superfluous energy of our blue ribbon enthusiasts be brought to bear upon them." The picture drawn of Archbishop Vaughan bullying with an iron hand and by virtue of his English blood and prejudices a drunken Irish priesthood is one as dishonouring to his memory, as it is foul and calumnious towards the clergy of New

South Wales. Indeed it is technically libellous and the clergy so vilely belied and insulted would have grounds to bring an action at law against their libeller.—The *Review* continues—"Archbishop Moran has failed almost as conspicuously as his predecessor succeeded, in commanding the homage either of Catholic or Protestant opinion. And it is hardly possible to deny, if we may trust to local sources of information, that this is partly at least due to his own indiscretion." One of the "local sources" referred to we may add is the *Sydney Morning Herald* which, says the *Review*, "does not appear to be inspired by any kind of narrow exclusiveness or no. Popery fanaticism."—Appearances, nevertheless, as we know, are often deceptive, and never were they more so than in the present instance. The other local source consists of certain letters from "Roman Catholic correspondents" to the *Herald*—and them we may dismiss without any notice whatsoever.—There are other Catholics however, to whom the *Review* also alludes.—He writes as follows. "How far the Irish Colony there has been the cradle of civilisation for all Australia is a point on which perhaps an Irish prelate can hardly be expected to form an impartial judgment, but here also Dr. Moran will by no means find his views universally shared by his coreligionists. Only the other day a Roman Catholic priest expressed his conviction in the *Tablet*—not without too good reason—that at home some Irish Catholics were a scandal to the creed they professed and a curse to the country they belonged to: and we have seen quite as emphatic a verdict pronounced on the Australian Irish by their own co-religionists." As to the Roman Catholic priest, why, he was only Father Angus talking of the Irish national Members—and mania is always mania and rabies is rabies, whether it occurs in a priest or any one else. The co-religionists of the Australian Irish who have spoken of them as Father Angus has spoken of certain Irish Members of Parliament, if any such there be—deserve the amount of credit due to Catholics who reject the obligations of charity, and who place the prejudices of race or caste before the duties and ties of religion. On them also we need waste but little of our attention. The chief thing, meantime, to be noticed about this article, thoroughly contemptible as it is in itself, is the gratuitous, offensive manner in which the Irish Catholic people generally are attacked through those feelings which they most tenderly cherish—the love and veneration they entertain towards their priesthood and which culminate towards those prelates who, like Cardinal Moran, vindicate by their great and notable virtues, by their talents and learning, the character of the race, and prove it able and more than able to hold its own in any position on earth. This article in the *Saturday Review* is but another specimen of that irrepressible, unsparring, hatred shown towards us by a section of the English Press and people, and which is the cause and justification of any bitterness we have ever shown in return.

The cable tells us that an examination is to be held into the mental condition of Louis Riel, the leader of the recent insurrection in the north-west of Canada.—It is to be hoped that the inquiry may result in establishing the insanity of the convicted man, so that he may escape the felon's death to which he has been condemned.—Nor, although the matter is *sub judice*, seeing how far away the inquiry is to take place, do we consider it improper to say we are convinced that any other decision than that we speak of, would be a miscarriage of justice.—The conduct of the prisoner on his trial, and indeed, of the leader in all his career, was evidently that of a madman,—and the fact of his obstinate assertion of his sanity goes to prove his madness.—Where is the inhabitant of a lunatic asylum, to be found, who does not repeatedly protest that he is sane, and imprisoned only in error, cruelty and injustice? The part, moreover that Riel had in the insurrection remains doubtful.—It is not at all certain that of his own free will he became the leader of it,—and the French Canadians who are so warmly struggling to save him, declare that the half-breeds obliged him to act as he did.—Even if sane he appears to be a man of no great strength of mind, and the probabilities are that his advocates are justified in their plea.—But as to the insurrection itself, there is no doubt but that the half-breeds were driven into it, by the ill-treatment they received.—In their case also, the tactics so often pursued in Ireland were followed, and with the result that must necessarily obtain among a hardy and uncivilised people with arms in their hands. They sent petition after petition to have their county surveyed, and their limits defined—but, no notice was taken of their reasonable demand.—And at last when the land on which they were settled had been purchased by certain companies, a strong body of police was sent to evict them, who, after a fashion not unknown to men of the policeman's calling elsewhere, fired upon them unprovoked, and forced them to retaliate.—It is not to be wondered at, therefore, if the sympathies of the French Canadians are enlisted on the side of the subdued insurgents and if, in any case, they question the justice of putting their leader to death.—They maintain, besides, that the jury which convicted him was packed, and altogether there are more points than one in which the affair resembles transactions that have taken place ere now in Ireland.—This result of the matter in Canada has, even so far, been

very marked, it has aroused among the French inhabitants, a distrust and dislike of English rule, which might have been supposed to be impossible among them, and many utterances have been made that show, at least, how far from extravagant it would be to picture circumstances in which the French population might desire to break away altogether from the English connection.—We may believe, therefore, taking everything into consideration, that the commission will decide in favour of the convicted leader, and that expediency will be given due consideration,—if, justice itself be not in the ascendant.

STILL UNITED.

ONE of the most interesting studies of matters connected with religion in our opinion, is that of the harmony shown by the action of the devil in opposing the Catholic Church. It is a subject to which we have frequently reverted in our columns, and to which we shall probably still from time to time refer. Finding in it, as we do, an exact fulfilment of our blessed Lord's declaration that Satan cannot be divided against himself we recognise it as an important link in the chain of evidence that proves the truth of Christianity and especially of the Catholic Church. It is, for example, hardly possible to take up any of those publications issued for instruction and edification in godliness by the various Evangelical communities without seeing some quotation from the infidel publications of the Continent, or some hopeful allusion to transactions that are taking place among Continental Freethinkers, and all of which are believed to be injurious to the Catholic Church. There can be no doubt in the world but that our Evangelical friends are thoroughly agreed with infidels everywhere in their hostility towards the Church, and we have the best reason to believe that they view with approval all that is done in opposition to her by the common enemies of all religion. Our Evangelical friends differ among themselves. Their publications are filled with their mutual bickerings, and pulpit is opposed to pulpit. They differ greatly from the Freethinking sects—but they are completely at one with these as well as with one another when there is any question of an attack upon the Church. Here, then, we plainly see the union of Satan with himself, and receive, moreover, a proof of the truth of Christ's decision. But there is a wider union in which our Evangelical friends take their part than that which binds them to the sects of the Freethinkers, and the tie is still the same, namely hatred against the Catholic Church. Not only are these people united with civilised, though irreligious sects, but they, in common with these sects are also united to the heathen world, and we see occasionally certain transactions in which all may be exactly compared with one another. During the outbreak of the Commune, for example, when the more advanced sects of the Freethinking universe were before the world, among their most flagrant deeds were the attacks made and the destruction visited by them on certain convents. One attack, for example, was led by a wretch, whose occupation was that of presiding over a den that it would be impossible to name among decent people. Another took place under the auspices of a villain who, turning out the nuns, subjected the little girls who were their orphan charges to treatment more vile than that which as revealed by the *Pall Mall Gazette* has roused all Europe and the civilised world to indignation. But before the time of the Commune the piety of a certain Evangelical minister had resulted in the destruction of a convent. A godly man in America incited by the whisperings of his inner devotion composed a work which, always in the interests of godliness, he prevailed upon an abandoned and lying woman to give to the Evangelical world, as eminently calculated for its edification and instruction, it being a book that contained revelations of what she had experienced during a pretended residence by her in a convent. Such was the origin of the "Revelations of Maria Monk," and its result was such an excitement among the Evangelical mob as led to the destruction and burning by them of a convent at Charleston. The agreement, therefore, of the Evangelical and Freethinking trees is proved by the sameness of the fruit borne by them, and all that remains is for us to show how both are in harmony with the pagan growth. The action of the French in attacking Anam and Tonkin has, as we know, been the occasion of terrible suffering to the Catholic missionaries and the native Christians, their converts, 30,000 out of a total of 41,000 were massacred during the months of July and August, the *Bombay Gazette* giving us the following details. "The bishop's house, the two seminaries, the 12 convents of Native nuns, the 200 churches or chapels, and in short all the houses of Christians, have been pillaged and burned." Advanced Freethinkers in their triumph, or Evangelical Christians in their godly excitement in fact could hardly do any more.—Whether they would do any less—allowing for the circumstances amidst which they find themselves, and the various restraints to which they are subjected—we may judge by the facts we have already mentioned, by the events that took place under the Commune, and previously under the Revolution when, as M. Taine, its historian, tells us, they imprisoned Catholics by the thousand, and guillotined them by the hundred—merely because of their religion, whatever the other pretence may have been.—By the ardour, again of our Evangelical friends as evidenced at Charleston—and many other places—as, for example, the other

day, in Newfoundland, when pious followers of the Dutchman for a lengthened period carried on their murderous course in many ways. That the Evangelical and Freethinking spirit is the same in every place, and at one with that of the pagan world, we cannot doubt when we see how in every place, so far as circumstances will permit, Evangelical and Freethinker in combination, are ready to make their attack, and one of the same kind, upon the Church. The ruffianism that inspired the boss of the nameless den in Paris, or the Pasha of the orphanage, that was rife among the Evangelical mob at Charleston, or in the Orangemen of Newfoundland, or among the pagans in Anam, obtains the prayers of some howling "Shepherd" among ourselves, or the patronage of some bombastic philosopher. The swine who trample and befoul our pearls, and when can swine more filthily wallow than when engaged in such a task, are the favourite beasts and monstrous pets of all our pious and enlightened circles, and everything about them proclaims the infernal union. We see, then, how Evangelical, Freethinker, and Pagan are united, and how the devil holds them in his common leash, slipping them, now and then, when he sees an opportunity of wounding, or hurting the heel of his ever victorious and immortal enemy.

ANOTHER
GOSPEL
MISSION.

THERE is, it would seem, an increase of hope for Mexico, and much encouragement for the religious future of that country is offered to those good people who for so many years have been anxious that the light of their gospel truth should dispel the

gloom established by "Popery" in the country alluded to. Mexico, in common with other Catholic countries, has long been the field of most hopeful Evangelical missions, and if its people have not already embraced the tenets of Methodist or Baptist, or of the many other sects labouring there in the vineyard of the Lord, we must attribute the mischance to some unaccountable accident. Like every other Catholic people the Mexicans, as a matter of course, are longing for the pure milk of the Word, and ready to accept it greedily at the first offer. Like every other Catholic people also they are the dupes of an ignorant, superstitious, and immoral priesthood, and only await the first notes sounded from the stump of Chadband or Stiggins to accept the deliverance brought within their reach. We gain all this information concerning Catholic countries and the relation borne by them to the priests and the preachers of the gospel according to Evangelicalism from those Evangelical publications that we constantly peruse, and which we find most entertaining and instructive on many points. Mexico, however, although it has long since been the seat of flourishing missions, sufficient according to the rules laid down by our authorities and they are infallible, sufficient several years ago to have banished every vestige of "Popery" from its borders, and to have replaced every altar with its attendant priests by an inverted tub affording accommodation to a "beated pulpiteer" of the true no-Popery type, has hardly as yet responded to the advantages conferred upon it and wholly renounced its Popish errors.—Therefore, we say, it is a matter for congratulation that it bids fair immediately to become the dwelling place of even a larger section of the Reformed and more enlightened people than it had already received in the persons of American or English missionaries and their following. The Mormons in fact, finding their field of expansion in Utah becoming circumscribed and needing a larger territory, have acquired a vast tract of country there which they are about to colonise. And is there not here a source of true joy and exultant hope to our Evangelical friends? Or, if not, what is the reason that hope and joy are wanting to them? The Mormons also, are an anti-Popish people. They are an outcome of the Reformation, and of the right of private interpretation. They possess the Bible and study it, and profess an obedience to its precepts as sincere as that of our Evangelical friends themselves. If they declare that the Bible corroborates the Book of Mormon who shall condemn them, according to them at the same time the right to search the Scriptures and discover there all that is profitable to instruct and form the perfect man of God? And if they declare that the Bible bears out their custom of polygamy who shall blame them that knows how Luther could not agree to pronounce himself decidedly against it; how, indeed, he sanctioned it by signing with his own hand the permit granted to Philip of Hesse to become the husband of two wives at one and the same time; who knows, besides, how another great champion of the Reformation and model of all pious men, that is, William the Silent, married a second wife—whether with a permit or without it—while his first was alive and imprisoned in a room of his palace, preached at, poor lady, through a hole in the door until madness delivered her from the necessity of listening to her godly monitor? We cannot see, then, why the arrival of the Mormons in Mexico should not be hailed with gladness by other Evangelical and godly men already engaged there in the conversion of Papists. Nobody can be more different from the Catholic priesthood than the Mormon elders, and the missionaries of all Protestant sects should welcome them cheerily. As to the *embarras des richesses* that falls to the lot of the Mexican people, it is to be hoped they will know how to make a good use of it. It will at least be in the power of that ignorant body the Catholic priesthood to point

out to them these evident fruits of the Reformation, and how everyone possesses in the "unaided Word" a book that he may twist and turn as it suits his whim or fancy, and how not one of them all can give a reason for the faith that is in him more to the purpose than that given by the neighbour who differs the most widely from him and holds doctrines the most palpably absurd. The advent of the Mormons should warn the Mexicans against the fruits of the Reformation as they really exist, and affords them additional cause for thankfulness in belonging to the only rational and consistent, as it is the only true form of Christianity—the Catholic Church.

WE are told on authority that there is safety in a multitude of counsellors. But if we must submit to authority and admit the pronouncement as true AGAINST ITSELF, our own experience tells us that in the same multitude there is occasionally infinite confusion. The Right Rev. Dr. Nevill, for example, in opening the Synod of his Diocese on Tuesday, delivered what, viewed from an Anglican stand-point, and admitting the possibility—which, however, we by no means understand—that a man in all sincerity, of at least moderate information, and in the full enjoyment of his senses, can believe the Church of England to be the representative—or even a representative—of the primitive Church, may be considered as a very excellent address. Dr. Nevill, nevertheless, takes, on one point at least, a view of his Church that differs very much from that we find advanced by another authority of no mean standing. A correspondence, then, has recently occurred in the London *Times* between the Bishop of Carlisle and Lord Ebury as to the Romanising tendencies of the Anglican clergy. Lord Ebury has written in great alarm, looking upon his Church as in imminent danger and fearing for all the admirable results of the Reformation. The Bishop of Carlisle contradicts the statements made by Lord Ebury, and assures him that whatever danger may have existed the action of the late Pontiff Pius IX. completely put an end to it. The Bishop, however, acts in some degree as one of Job's comforters, for while he denies the possibility of any union with Rome he boldly states his belief that the only radical difference that actually exists between the Catholic Church and his Establishment is that Rome makes use of a mutilated Eucharistic service in a tongue "not understood of the people," and with holds the cup from the laity—which, to all intents and purposes, is a claim that the Church of England continues to offer the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, and does so in a more perfect manner than that in which the Catholic Church makes the offering.—We may remark in passing, meantime, that according to another Anglican authority, that is the well-known and somewhat unstable Mr. Foulkes,—in a work lately published by him, an error in the form has invalidated every Anglican consecration made since Queen Elizabeth conferred the power of consecrating on Archbishop Parker.—Lord Ebury, however, stands more agast than ever, and calls out in dismay—*Quis custodiet custodes?* What shall bark in place of the watch-dogs grown dumb, and give notice of their unfaithfulness? It is in commenting on this correspondence that the London *Times* who seems to share the fears of Lord Ebury rather than to rejoice in the full confidence of the Bishop of Carlisle contradicts a statement made by Dr. Nevill and causes us some confusion as to where the right understanding may be found. Dr. Nevill says that his Church being a spiritual kingdom, her laws must be spiritual and that she stands in no danger unless, to use the Bishop's words, "She begins to rely upon petty maxims of worldly policy and to feel safe only when hedged about by resolutions and statutes, framed oftentimes to meet the circumstances, real or imaginary, of the moment; whereas these very laws of carnal commandment may themselves, at the next revolution of the wheel of time, become a weakness and a snare." The Bishop says again, "In like manner, I do believe that when the Church of Christ turns from His law of love and sacred influences to the minutiae of minatory regulations she is but providing that her body may be rent." But on the other hand, the London *Times*, surely an authority on Anglican matters—tells us that the only safety for the Church of England consists in her Establishment, and her reliance upon the law—on resolutions and statutes, and minatory regulations, and on the obligation of obeying them imposed upon her clergy.—"Disestablishment" says the *Times*, "would avail nothing, or more probably would make matters a good deal worse than they are. As things stand, the Church has a law which the clergy are under obligation to obey. They may break it, and they sometimes do, but not always with impunity. The law in any case remains to guide the practices of those who obey it, and to testify against those who act in open defiance of it. In a disestablished Church the dangerous persons who are leading us all to destruction would have a more free hand. If they can do mischief now, they would do ten times as much if they were set at liberty to work their will. We certainly think that the Bishop of Carlisle goes too far in minimizing their numbers and their influence." In the multitude of counsellors, therefore, as we said, there is confusion, at least when those counsellors treat of an institution that is divided against itself

SAN FRANCISCO MAIL SERVICE FOR 1885.

Leave Hokitika.	Leave Grey-mouth.	Leave West-port.	Leave Picton.	Leave Nelson.	Leave Invercargill.	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 Lyttelton.	Leave Wellington.	Leave New Plymouth.	Leave Napier.	Leave Thames	Leave Auckland.	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
Aug 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

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

NIMMO AND BLAIR

Have REMOVED from
PRINCES STREET SOUTH

TO
LOWER HIGH STREET
(Near the Railway Station).

Seeds of the Best Quality for the Farm and Garden.

FARM SUNDRIES, HORTICULTURAL SUNDRIES, ETC.

W H I T A K E R B R O T H E R S,
CATHOLIC DEPOT (P.O. BOX 91),
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and engaged in internal warfare, concerning which the *Times* tells us once more, "The union between Rome and England may be as near at hand as Lord Ebury fears, or as remote and impossible as the Bishop of Carlisle pronounces it to be. But it seems at least as likely as the hearty union of parties within the Church of England itself." Let us rejoice, meantime, that the Romeward movement makes itself felt, for if it be of God, as we may well believe it to be—no earthly law can restrain it, and every spiritual ordinance that comes of the Spirit of Light must serve to promote it.

THE WICKED WOODS OF TOBEREEVIL.

BY ROSA MULHOLLAND.

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

CHAPTER XXX.

THE FALSE LOVE.

SIMON was getting through the cold weather badly. He missed Tibbie, and he missed the fool. He had now to light his scrap of fire with his own trembling fingers, and to cook his morsels of food himself. He had no time to scold, no one on whom to vent in passion the anxiety of his mind, which feared he must yet be robbed, and live to die a pauper. His soul, too, was racked by the tortures of doubt as to his nephew's fitness for the trust which had been reposed in him. In the business of wringing money from his tenants he did not show that eagerness and ingenuity which Simon had hoped to find in him. He had proposed to grant a small piece of mountain land to a certain beggar woman, so that she might build herself a house and live in it free of rent. There was an allucination in this proposal which had terrified the miser. How was he safe in the hands of a person who could conceive and give utterance to such an idea? He could only keep watch over the doings of this nephew and agent, exerting himself meanwhile to make amends by personal economy, for any extravagance the young man might perpetrate. He had now reduced the cost of his living very low, powder and shot being the chief items of his expenditure; and larks and thrushes, crows, and sparrows, were the dainties which supplied the absence of more ordinary food. Since Tibbie's disappearance he had not enjoyed the luxury of bread. The birds of the air and the roots of the earth were more than enough to satisfy his appetite. He ate but once a day, and the fire was allowed to go out as soon as his dinner had been cooked. This was a new plan of saving, for formerly he had been used to have a fire, however small, at which to warm his frail body in the winter weather. So now he suffered sorely from the cold, though that was little to Simon while he felt that he did his duty. He missed the fool even more than Tibbie; for Con would not now be coaxed within his doors, but would nevertheless come hovering about the place, peering in at the keyholes, and flattening his white face against the window-panes. Simon was often unconsciously an object of close observation to the fool, who, with the strong fascination of hatred, would watch him unseen through some secret loophole; but if Simon chanced to espy him, this irregular visitor would at once vanish off into the woods.

While Tibbie and Katherine were making their way into the house Simon was sitting in state in his freezing den, expecting the arrival of the new agent upon business. His pistols were beside him on the table; for he never forgot that he was subject to a danger from the presence of his nephew. The fear of the fulfilment of the prophecy by Paul haunted him unceasingly, and made him wary in his dealing with this young man, whom he had admitted into his confidence. He never turned his back upon him for a moment, and never, during their interviews, moved from the table where the pistols lay near his hand. To-day he was sitting thus provided against danger, when Paul made his appearance—a good deal changed from that Paul of a few months ago, looking pale and thin, with restless eyes, and a nervous and uneasy expression about the mouth. He looked as if the sun had not shone on him for a year. His dress, too, was more careless than it used to be; and he appeared altogether as if things were far from well with him. The change did not escape Simon's eye, and he was pleased with it. "The young man is taking a lesson from me," thought the miser; "he is growing more saving of his pocket, and more sparing of his enjoyments. I see that I have but to be patient with him and he will yet turn out well."

Paul drew his chair to the opposite side of the table, and uncle and nephew set to work to do their business together. They made a striking contrast, though there was some likeness between them. Paul had his mother's fair skin and fair hair, and was so far unlike the race of misers, who were of a swarthy complexion. He had a broader forehead than had been the share of any of his forefathers; but he had the arched nose of the Finstons, and the dark flashing eye, deep set under graceful brows. There was enough likeness between the young and the old man to make a looker on tremble for what Paul might yet become.

Paul delivered over the money which he had collected for rent, but the sum fell short of the miser's expectations.

"So!" cried he in a passion, "I see that already you have allowed yourself to be imposed upon. They tell you they cannot pay. I ask them to look at me. Is there a man on the property who lives with rational temperance except you? Let them find you the man, or you and I must quarrel. If you will not deal fairly with them, somebody else shall do it. Every man who will not pay must quit the place."

"You had better let them stay where they are," said Paul. "Good times may come, and they may be enabled to meet your demand. Turn them out of the country and where are the wealthier tenants to fill their place? You will find empty cabins, and no money at all."

"That is your ignorance," said the miser: "but I am willing to teach you. There are shepherds, Scotchmen, who would take the

whole mountain from me at a handsome rent. Now, am I—a man practicing self-denial in my own person—to make enormous sacrifice for the sake of pampered beggars who, I doubt not, will have their two meals in the day? My plan is to get rid gradually of the poorest among my tenants. People have no right to live in a country which is not able to support them. For the future I shall expect you to understand me in this matter. If the people will not pay you, you must send the people away."

"I have no liking for the work, sir. I don't see how I can obey you."

"Then, sir, I don't see how you can expect to be my heir. I am not bound to leave my little property to you. I have connections in England, wise, rich men, who look well to the increase of their store, and deserve a helping hand on that account. To them shall go every penny I am possessed of, if you set up your ideas in opposition to mine."

Paul flushed, and turned pale. The time had gone past when such a threat as this had no terrors for him. It was dreadful to him now, for the thirst for power had taken possession of his soul. It enraged him to think of those wise, rich men from England coming over here to plant, and to sow, and to build upon this land. He was convinced that he could rule the country better than they could, and it might be well to save the many by the sacrifice of the few. Evil must be done in order that good might come of it. Paul swiftly argued thus in his own mind—that clouded mind which was no longer what it had been.

He was conscious of a falling off in his own mental powers, in his capacity for thought and feeling. The consciousness tortured him; but he could not see where he had gone wrong; nor discern any means by which he could become better or wiser in the future. He could not even think the matter out; for his mind would not fasten on it, and all his moral perceptions were becoming hazy and dull. His memory was whimsical; certain ideas passed away from it, like the mist of breath from off a glass, while others enlarged themselves, became distorted, and were not to be effaced. He forgot at this moment his former desire to be independent of the miser, his aspirations after honest industry, however meagre the reward. He thought no more of the plans which May had helped him to map out. He remembered only that he wanted Tobereevil, and also that if he quarrelled with the miser, certain rich men from England would step into the inheritance which he coveted. Upon this one point his mind fastened its strength, and the fierce desire for possession took firm hold of his brain. He promised Simon that he would see about the matter.

"See about it in time, then," said the miser, "for you have natural disqualifications for your office, and you will need to work hard in order to overcome them; but I will give you time, for we are a slow race in developing. As young men we are spendthrifts, and seem in danger of being ruined; but time improves us, and we grow wise as we grow old. So you may go away now, and think over this matter of the Scotch shepherds. Have a calculation made by the next time you come here, and let me know how soon we shall be ready for them."

Paul went away with slow steps and aching heart, knowing that he had bound himself to do work which his soul abhorred, and yet feeling himself utterly unable to struggle with the unholy force which had thus dragged him into bondage. Having thus, as he believed, sold himself to evil, he shrank from the eye of the heavens, and from the sad face of the land which lay so sadly waiting for its deliverance. He was seized with a passionate desire to gloat over the old walls, which contained somewhere that treasure which was to make him master of everything that a man could cover in the world. As he went up the grand staircase the thought of May crossed his mind, a vision of her imploring face arose before his eyes; and for a moment, the madness of supreme anguish made him dizzy. What would she say when she found he had fallen so low? But the throes passed; and again he thought with delight of the miser's gold, then reflected with sudden wonder upon the condition of his own feelings, since this new joy of avarice had more power to keep it bold of him than had sorrow for the pain of his love. Was it possible that May had become less dear to him than she used to be? He groined at this thought, and almost declared to himself in his passion that it must be so. If this were indeed the case, then must he rush on headlong to an evil end. Was this, indeed, a fate that was pursuing him? Must the love of May be thrust out of his heart by the power of that curse which was already beginning to work upon him? He leaned against the wall and hid his face between his hands. He was not false, nor had he tired of her tenderness—she was still rare and holy and beautiful in his eyes; but he only seemed to understand this, not to feel it with his heart, into which had come the greed of gold. He seemed to see her at a distance, whither she had retired slowly and cruelly, and against his will. Longing would not bring her to him; despair could not break down the barrier which had erected itself between them. As he stood there, wrestling with an agony such as he had never suffered before, her saddened eyes seemed to shine out of a cloud which was beyond and above him. His woe became intolerable, and he tried to dash it from him, hurrying upward through the chambers of the mouldering mansion, and striving to revive within him all his old loathing of the race which had dwelt in it, and of their treasure, which had made them what they were. These fierce efforts wasted him, and he looked thin and worn as he wandered more tranquilly now, from room to room. A happier thought of his love came uppermost in his mind, and an unutterable longing for her presence took possession of him. If she were only here to receive the confession of his weakness! With this better thought in his mind, he looked up and saw Katherine. The place of this meeting was on that high, remote passage lined with goblet presses, where, not quite a year ago, the miser had essayed to make a bargain with the peddler. Paul had not seen it since that evening when he had suddenly sickened with fear and had fled from the spot, hoping to return never more. Now his wanderings had unexpectedly brought him here again. Katherine had been looking out of the little window from which

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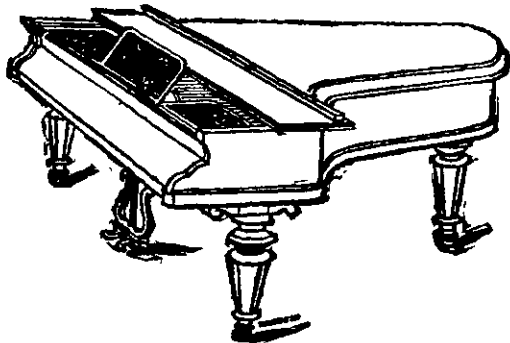
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he himself had gazed while the miser sorted his wares. The place was dim and ghostly; and she made a striking picture with her white-clad shoulders and gleaming head lit up by the only ray that found its way into the twilight.

She turned to him, smiling with genuine delight.

"So you have come at last," she said; "but how did you know I was here?"

"I did not know you were here," said Paul.

"Ah, well, you see, I drew you to the place. I knew that you were coming to Toberevil to-day; and I thought I should ask you to take me home through these dreadful woods."

"Certainly," said Paul, but he said it unwillingly; for he had some expectation that May would come to meet him, and at this moment he felt feverishly anxious to be near her. If he could but see her just now, the barrier of reserve might be broken down between them. Now he could confess, could ask for help; later his mood might change, so that the words he wished to speak would be no longer on his tongue.

"We had better go at once," said Paul; "May is coming to meet me."

Katherine laughed.

"You need not be uneasy about her; for she is making cakes, and she could not leave them. She would not risk the proper shade of brown upon the crust—not for the sweetest conversation that heart ever held with heart."

"You wrong her," said Paul. "She can do much for those she loves."

"Who are they?" said Katherine. "May love anyone! The fancy makes me smile."

"You forget that she loves me."

Katherine shrugged her shoulders.

"Does that idea really still bewitch your imagination? You think May loves you? It is so odd."

"I remember that you are a lady," said Paul, "but you try my patience too much."

"Do I?" said Katherine. "I admit that I am rather outspoken. I am not like her—calm, cold and proper. My patience is tried. I cannot quietly look on, and see one like you bound heart and soul for life to such an iceberg."

She was still leaning against the little window, with her head and shoulders framed by it. A stray gleam of sun had pierced the opening; illumined her golden head and scintillating eyes; put a carmine touch on her speaking lips, and a rosy curve of light round the rim of her peachy face. The white-furred shoulders stirred slightly, and the jewel at her throat quivered as if with feeling. Never was an unlovely soul more enchantingly disguised. Paul stood opposite, wrapped in the twilight, leaning against one of the goblin presses. His face was stern; but he started as a flashing look of homage was flung upon him, flattering from head to foot. Katherine went on without waiting for him to recover from his surprise.

"Ah, you think she is not an iceberg. Men are so easily deceived! A few sweet words will keep you happy for a year—that is, while you are suitors; but how will it be through life? A selfish mate, a cold heart—freezing all the warm efforts of your own. One who can make cruel plans to fool you while you are her lover—what will she be for sympathy after years have gone past?"

"What do you mean?" asked Paul; and his heart shook with terror of an evil far greater than anything he had imagined.

"Oh, I have said too much! Surely I have forgotten myself. Whispered words between friends ought to be kept sacred, ought they not? I am sure you know that girls are apt to make confidants of each other; but I forgot that you have known so little about women," Katherine sighed. "I have already said too much. I will not be guilty of making mischief between you."

"You are rather late with that resolution," said Paul. "I am at a loss to know why you have spoken so at all."

(To be Continued.)

DEATH OF PERE GARAVEL.

(Sydney Freeman's Journal, October 17.)

GARAVEL.—October 9, at St. Thomas's Presbytery, Petersham, Rev. Joseph M. Garavel, aged 61 years.—R.I.P.

ONE who for over twenty years occupied a singular place in the affections of the priests and people of the archdiocese, and of whom—so great was the reverence for his goodness, his gentleness, his charity, and his simplicity—no living soul was ever heard to say a hard word, ended his days in the peace of a holy death, at the close of last week. There was no priest better known in the archdiocese, and no priest better loved than poor Père Garavel. He was loved and revered for his cheerful self-sacrifice and devotion to duty, for his genial charity of heart and mind, and for a graciousness of manner and sweetness of disposition which characterised his long, eventful, and blameless life. The melancholy announcement on Saturday last was a painful surprise for many, for so silently and so submissively had he borne his illness that it was known to a few only that his end was approaching; and the expressions of affectionate regret heard on all sides showed that the death of this good, gentle Frenchman, the beloved pastor of Petersham, had touched the community deeply and tenderly. Père Garavel was 61 years of age. Thirty-six years ago—it was in 1849—he commenced his missionary career among the Maoris in New Zealand, with whom he spent fifteen years, and the mention of this early period of his priestly life revives memories of those first labours of his and of those heroic sacrifices and services too little known. Ordained in Auckland, New Zealand, by Bishop Pompallier, whom he had accompanied thither from France, Father Garavel at once entered upon his difficult and dangerous mission in the Waikato district. At that time there was not even a worn track to travel by, and riding was both difficult and perilous. He had not entered upon his duties long before he tasted a little of what was so amply provided for him in

time to come. Travelling day and night, often with one meal in twenty-four hours—and that of a very meagre description—having, on his journeys, to cross swollen rivers and swim rapids, he would retire to rest sometimes on a pallet of straw or a heap of ti-tree cut from a neighbouring thicket, with nothing but the canopy of heaven for a roof, and the pale moon to serve as a lamp to light him to bed. He would rise, next morning, stiff in the joints from the effects of the falling dews. After having offered a prayer to God for His mercy and goodness, he would bathe in the nearest stream; then, breakfasting on a biscuit and a drink of water, would move on to his duties. Days and days might pass, during which he would not see the face of a white person, for his energy and devotion had cut him off from all Europeans. To him the Maori was everything. He cared for nothing but to direct them in the manner of their living, and to divert their attention from their cannibalistic practices to those of a more civilised character. Never did he forget the reason why he was sent amongst them, and ever did he seek to do his duty towards them; and it is no exaggeration to say that he has left his name engraven on their hearts and memories. His hardships and sufferings, during his twelve years' residence among the native tribes of the Waikato, have in few cases been equalled, and an account of them would form, if collected, ample matter for a work of several volumes. He was appointed secretary of the diocese, and performed the duty of Foreign Vicar for some time. He travelled through the whole of the interior, visiting every village, not only before, but also subsequent to the King movement. During the war Governor Brown instructed the officers to allow the beloved priest to pass to and fro between their camp and that of the enemy. Father Garavel would stay all night with the Maoris, hearing their confessions, and doing other good and holy things. At daylight, having passed over to the British camp, he would do likewise for the soldiers. His work at this time was one of unceasing toil. He alone was the privileged person allowed to act in such a manner, and to hold intercourse of any description with the Maoris. Several missionaries were refused the same liberty, amongst whom was the late Bishop Selwyn, of the Anglican Church. Father Garavel was undoubtedly esteemed by all who knew him. And one great reason for his popularity among the Maoris was that he never made use of the natives for his own benefit, like many Protestant missionaries; hence the magnitude of his influence with them, and the liberties allowed him by the Government. He was known so well that he was trusted. He was particularly useful in his endeavours to prohibit the Maoris from murdering and ill-treating their prisoners, a very old custom which which they retained at that time. In 1864, he left Auckland for Sydney. His health was breaking, and he required rest from the fatigue which he had undergone before and after the war. It may be mentioned here that Father Garavel was in the Taranaki as well as the Waikato war. He was also present at a majority of the engagements. When he arrived in Sydney, Archbishop Polding pressed him to stay, and the saintly Archbishop arranged with Bishop Pompallier to have him transferred to Sydney. He was placed in charge of Newtown, and during his administration the beautiful church of St. Joseph was erected, at the cost of £6000. He left on a visit to Rome in 1869, and was ordered by the "Propaganda of the Faith" to return to New Zealand. On passing through Sydney, the Archbishop once more persuaded him to remain, and appointed him to take charge of St. Charles's, Waverley. For nine years he was the pastor of St. Charles's, Waverley, and by Archbishop Vaughan he was removed to St. Bede's, Pyrmont. In both Parishes he won the perfect confidence and affection of the people, especially the poor. About eighteen months ago Father Garavel paid a visit to New Zealand for the benefit of his health, and he received a warm welcome, and especially from King Tawhiao and his old friends among the Maoris. Shortly after his return to Sydney he was appointed to the care of the important mission of Petersham, and one of his first acts was to set about building a church at Leichhardt, which is now almost completed. As pastor of St. Thomas's, Petersham, he remained till his death. In his illness the Very Rev. Dr. Sheridan attended him, and it was from the hands of his old friend that the dying priest received the last consolations of religion. The Fathers of the Sacred Heart, Botany, the Mariet Fathers, and the Sisters of Charity, the Good Samaritan, and St. Joseph, all show their deep and kindly sympathy. Up to Monday week, although suffering acutely, Père Garavel determined to attend the annual clerical retreat at Villa Maria, but his illness assuming a most serious aspect, he resigned himself to God's holy will, lingering only five days. In the whole archdiocese no priest ever so completely surrendered himself to duty, or ever manifested a keener pleasure in the performance of kindly acts, however arduous and fatiguing, for his brother priests than poor Père Garavel, and it must have been the crowning consolation of his life and of his death to know and to feel that the whole of the diocesan clergy solemnly assembled in Retreat were, in gratitude, in love, and in charity, praying to God with one heart on his behalf, while he himself was preparing with meekness and humility to go before his divine Master. The retreat ended on Saturday morning, and almost without exception the priests hurried off to Petersham to attend the obsequies. St. Thomas's Church was unable to hold all who assembled to pay the last tribute of respect. The Very Rev. J. J. Carroll, Administrator, presided over the forty or fifty priests who took part in the solemn offices, and the Very Rev. Père Joly, S.M., born in the same part of France as the lamented priest, and a life-long friend, officiated at the Requiem High Mass, and at the ceremonies at the grave. Father McIntyre was the deacon at the Mass, Father Cassidy the sub-deacon, Father Coue, S.M., and Father H. B. Callachor, the principal cantors, and Father Moyagh the master of ceremonies. Dr. Sheridan had general charge of the arrangements, and the solemnities ended with the impressive burial rite in the little plot in the Petersham cemetery, adjoining the church, which is sacred as the resting place of many devoted priests who have passed to their heavenly reward.

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News of the Week.

FRIDAY.

In mining (says the *Cromwell Argus*), as in other things, distance lends enchantment to the view, and the fact of two or three parties who did well at Criffel last season going to Dunedin, and very likely making the most of their good luck, created a *furor*, as if the whole range was an Eldorado, and many made their way there who had never worked at mining in their lives, and became utterly disgusted that they could not at once drop on a good claim. As far as we can ascertain from all sources, the fact is the most of the claims taken up last season are known to be good. A number of claims have been taken up in the vicinity and been prospected with more or less success, but undoubtedly the best ground was taken up at first. The top of the Pisa range—miles in extent—is, so far as this season is concerned, a perfect *terra incognita*. As it is still covered with snow, very little prospecting can be done for at least a month yet. On the lower slope of the range, on the Midran, several claims are working, but we do not hear of anything better than good wages. The great want undoubtedly is water, which is difficult to bring on to the ground. One party has obtained a right for the head of water of the Roaring Meg, and will commence cutting the race as soon as the snow gets off; but as it is about 17 miles in length, and the working season very short, it will be some time before it can be got in. There are other applications from the same source, but it is very doubtful if any but the very head water will be high enough to command the ground.

There does not appear to be much foundation for the rumours which have been recently circulated, to the effect that Mr. H. A. Scott has made arrangements in London for the construction of the West Coast and Nelson railways. It appears, however, that certain negotiations on the subject are pending, though no definite information has yet been received as to the probability of success. It is said that some of those who held back until the matter was on the point of being withdrawn have now made overtures to the delegates, and that consequently negotiations are pending for an arrangement under the terms of the contract between the guarantors and the Government. Messrs. Fell and Selanders, two gentlemen of long experience in London, the brothers of the Nelson delegates, are now associated with Mr. Scott in the matter.

King Milan of Servia has addressed a diplomatic note to the European Powers, in which he states that he is anxious to uphold the integrity of the Treaty of Berlin, and he has no intention of breaking the peace.

The news of the reported revolution in Mandalay, and the death of King Theebaw is not confirmed, and the rumour is believed to be devoid of truth.

News is to hand of a severe storm on the coast of Labrador, which has wrecked 80 fishing boats. The loss of life was very great, no less than 80 men being known to have been drowned.

SATURDAY.

The *Lizuna* arrived at Melbourne yesterday evening from London. His Eminence Cardinal Moran is a passenger for Sydney.

The South Canterbury Refrigerating Works at Timaru were formally opened yesterday. A large number of shareholders and others were present. Freezing operations commence at once. Mr. Coxon, Haslam's representative, at the opening, referred to the correspondence going on in the Christchurch papers, and said it was quite a mistake, for people, instead of writing to the papers, should put themselves in communication with Mr. Haslam, who would tell them the truth about the matter, and give them a satisfactory explanation. It was only fair that the writers should do this, so as to give Mr. Haslam a chance of answering the accusations made against him.

An extraordinary case came before the Supreme Court yesterday. Mrs. Walcot brought a suit for judicial separation, and praying for the custody of her two children, against Colonel Walcot. The respondent had failed to appear in the suit, but was in court attired in the uniform of a Salvation soldier, and had put on placards with printed texts, fixing them on his breast and back, and said: "My wife, judge, and citizens, I ask forgiveness for a great sin." He was reproved by his Honor, and asked to remove the placards, which he did. The *evil-vice*, which was very lengthy, was then proceeded with. The respondent, who retired from the Indian service with the rank of colonel was shown to be most eccentric, and virtually the only question for the Court was as to the custody of the youngest child, a lad of 12, who could scarcely read, though very intelligent. Mrs. Walcot since her marriage has joined the Roman Catholic Church, and though she was willing to have her boy brought up as a Protestant desired to take him to England. His Honor was ready to make the decree for separation, but took time to consider the order as to the custody of the boy.

The Raratonga embassy left Auckland last night by the *Janet Nicoll*, which takes the largest cargo yet taken to the Islands. Mr. Ballance had an interview with the Queen. He proposed to arrange reciprocity duties in order to foster closer commercial relations between the Colony and Raratonga, and the establishment of a quasi protectorate by New Zealand to prevent foreign powers intervening, the Natives to have full control of internal affairs. The Queen will refer the proposals to the Native chiefs for consideration and send a deputy to the Government. Sir George Grey also interviewed the Embassy, and told them whenever they needed help or a friend to write him, and he would stand by them.

An inquiry is to be held as to the sanity of the insurgent Riel, who now lies under sentence of death.

An attempt, fortunately unsuccessful, was made to shoot M. Freycinet, the French Minister, on Thursday. A man fired a shot at him, but was arrested by the bystanders and placed in the custody of the police before he could fire another shot. The prisoner is a Corsican. He admits having premeditated the attempt, but has not stated his reasons for the crime.

MONDAY.

A great sensation was caused when the *Wairarapa* steamed into Poverty Bay about 6 yesterday morning, and dense volumes of smoke were seen issuing from about a third of the length of the vessel amidships. The steamer came unusually close to shore, and sounding signals of distress with her whistle. Immediately the anchor was dropped, the ship's boats were lowered and a crowd of passengers were seen getting into them. The steam tender *Moko* went off immediately, and assisted in getting out the passengers, and all were soon landed on the beach in safety, many, however, with only very scanty clothing, some with only bedclothes wrapt around them. There were about 100 passengers for here, Auckland, and Sydney, and on arrival on shore they were taken in 'busses and cabs to various hotels. Boats went off from shore to the vessel, which was about half a mile distant. Smoke continued to belch out in dense volumes. On arrival on board, it was found all hands were straining every nerve to subdue the fire. The fire-engine was working at its hardest, and buckets were being used over the side. The *Wairarapa* left Napier at 9.30 on Saturday night, and came along under easy steam as usual, to arrive at Gisborne by daylight. The night was beautifully calm and fine. About 4 yesterday morning, just at daylight, when a few miles South of Necks Head, the alarm of fire was raised. All the passengers were awakened with the utmost expedition. Some of the cabins were already filled with smoke, and several passengers were nearly suffocated before they could escape. All hurried on deck through the smoke and flames, taking what clothes and effects they could catch; all remaining on deck till arrival in the bay. Meanwhile all the crew had turned to their allotted stations, under Captain Chatfield and Chief-officer Anderson, to combat the fire, which it was found had originated in the linen closet. From there it spread along to the ladies' cabin. The fire had a pretty good hold when discovered, and despite the utmost efforts to subdue it, it travelled aft, and spread the whole width of the ship. It worked through into the hold and to the upper deck; into the kitchen and rooms adjacent, and up through the ventilators. The plates on both sides of the vessel got red hot, and part dropped off. The iron ventilators also got red hot. A number of fire extinguishers and hand grenades were taken off from the shore to assist. The fighting with the fire was kept up with unabated energy until a quarter to 9, when the chief officer reported it had been got under, and that there was no fear of the loss of the ship. On inspection after the fire was got under, it was found that the whole centre of the ship, for about one-fourth of her length, was completely gutted, all the woodwork and fittings being destroyed. The extent of the damage to her cargo is not yet ascertained, but it is known to be very considerable, both by fire and water. A large quantity of water was poured in and it lowered the vessel two feet and gave her a great list to one side. A large cargo is on board, including a great quantity taken from the *Loic* at Wellington. It is not known what caused the fire, but the most plausible suggestion seems to be that some one must have gone into the linen-room in the evening with a match and dropped it, and that the linen smouldered some hours before the fire broke out. Captain Chatfield states that the men all worked splendidly, and passengers say great order and good discipline was shown. There was not much excitement or fear shown by the passengers, the shore being so near and it being daylight. Some ladies, however, were greatly alarmed for a time. Some passengers lost nearly all their effects. It is reported several were injured by the heat. It is computed it will cost at least £5000 to refit the vessel.

The recent gold discovery at the northern end of the Longwood range, near Merrivale, still continues (says the *Hiverston Star*) to attract considerable attention. There are some 30 men on the ground prospecting, and from tests already made it would appear that the run of gold extends over a considerable extent of country. Writing on the subject the Otago correspondent of that journal says:—The manager at Merrivale has set men on to cut a track into the supposed goldfield. A great many have gone out to prospect. I think there is no doubt as to the genuineness of the field, as everyone who has been there has brought good prospects down. I have seen another quantity of gold that was got from a couple of shovelful of dirt, and if there is much of the same kind of wash the field must be a success. I hear that a reef has been struck, but as we all know that quartz abounds in the Longwood, that discovery does not go for much. Reliable reports just to hand say that those on the ground are sure of good wages, if not more. The sinking at present is shallow, but they intend driving.

The Dunedin Cavalry sports held at Tahuna Park on Saturday proved highly successful. The weather was fine and a large concourse of spectators were present. The *Daily Times* describes the contest in the "Tug of war" as follows:—This proved one of the most interesting competitions of the day. The first two teams to meet were the Irish Rifles and the B Battery of Artillery, and a most obstinate contest ensued in which the Irishmen had for some minutes the worst of it. They stuck to the work, however, and to general surprise lasted better than their opponents, and finished by pulling them clean across the line. The Dunedin Cavalry then met the Peninsula Navals, and another prolonged tussle took place in which the Hussars, a fine body of men in good trim, had to work hard to assert their superiority. The Irish Rifles then pulled the Engineers over without very much difficulty, and then came the final tussle between the Irishmen and the Hussars, the former labouring under the disadvantage of having contested twice to the other team's once. The decision was in doubt for some moments, but the cavalrymen finally prevailed.

The Bulgarians have established a blockade on their western frontier and threatened to shoot any Servians found crossing into Bulgarian territory. King Milan of Servia has issued instructions to the troops to retaliate should violence be offered them. In consequence of the threatening aspect of affairs, a number of Servians are leaving the town of Widdin and taking refuge in Servian territory.

Sir Henry Wolff has been received by his Highness the Khedive, who assured him that he would warmly support such measures as might be concerted between England and the Sultan for the better regulation of Egyptian affairs.

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Candidates for Junior Scholarships must state the school or schools at which they have received their education during the last five years. Eight Junior Scholarships will be offered at this examination.

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W. M. MASKELL,
Registrar.

Wellington, 3rd October, 1885.

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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 rooms 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.

NOONDAY OIL,

Now Landing, ex Rebecca Crowell, from Boston.

Insist on having NOONDAY 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 a lower price.

Every tin stamped to avoid counterfeits.

To be had from all first-class Grocers.

NOTICE.

THE undermentioned gentlemen are appointed Agents for this Journal in their respective districts:—

Mr. JAMES FLYNE	...	...	HEDDON & WREY'S USE
" M. O'BRIEN	...	...	INVERCARGILL
" J. M'CORLEY	...	...	BALCLUTHA
" J. GARDINER	...	...	OTAUTAU
" T. HORAN	...	...	WINTON
" C. BABBY	...	...	OREPUNI
" B. KELIGAN	...	...	NIGHTCAPS

The man who assaulted M. De Freycinet has been examined by medical men, who have pronounced him insane.

TUESDAY.

The foundation of the convent and school buildings was laid on the Surrey Hills Estate at Auckland, on Sunday, by his Lordship the Bishop, in the presence of 2000 people.

In his telegram to the chairman of the Auckland Chamber of Commerce *re* the proposed seizure of the million loan for general purposes, Sir Julius Vogel asserted he knew Major Atkinson was fully aware that the passing of Captain Russell's motion meant taking the million loan for general purposes. The *Herald* telegraphed to Major Atkinson to know if such was the fact, and received the following answer:—"New Plymouth, Saturday.—Am living in country, and only received your telegram yesterday. Have not seen Sir Julius Vogel's telegram to which you refer, so am at a disadvantage in giving the information you want. I know nothing. Refusing loan would compel Government to spend North Island Trunk loan on general purposes. There was in round numbers, £2,050,000 to the credit of Public Works Fund on 1st March last, and the Minister of Public Works stated in the House more than once that the Government intended to limit the expenditure this year to about or less than that amount, so that if his promise is kept there will be in hand at the end of the present year £500,000 or £600,000, without charging anything against the North Island railway loan except the expenditure on central line for which it was raised. There is no justification, in my opinion, for trenching upon the loan in question in any way for general purposes, nor can I believe the Government will commit such a breach of faith with Parliament as to do so.—H. A. ATKINSON."

The Council-general of New Caledonia have petitioned the French Government to annex the New Hebrides.

The latest news from the Soudan show that the rebels are steadily advancing to the northwards. Abu Hamed is now threatened by them as well as Korosko, a town between the first and second cataracts of the Nile.

The Roumelian archives have now been removed to Sophia in Bulgaria.

Cholera has made its appearance at Bilbao, the principal port in the north of Spain.

WEDNESDAY.

At the Annual Public Meeting of Emmanuel Congregational Church, Oamaru, on the 27th October, the following resolutions, moved by the Rev. Edward Walker and seconded by the Rev. John Rishworth, were unanimously adopted:—Resolved—That this meeting expresses profound thankfulness to God that universal attention has been so effectively aroused by the recent disclosures in the Home country to the widely prevalent and terribly diabolical traffic known as procuration, and for the instalment of preventive reform which the Criminal Law Amendment Act provides there; (2) That this meeting also expresses its earnest conviction that the safeguarding of the present and future youth of New Zealand imperatively demands speedy similar, but more thorough-going, legislation in this colony; (3) That the duration of protection should extend to the age of 21 years and corporal punishment be inflicted for violation; that, further this meeting hereby appeals to every congregation and philanthropic organisation in this country to express itself by resolution or petition upon this question, and requests that the Chairman, the Rev. F. Seth-Smith, will forward a copy of these resolutions to the Premier, the Hon. B. Stout.

A schooner from the Islands reports at Auckland that an active volcano has appeared 47 miles N.N.W. of Tonga in the position of Calabar Reef. It was four miles long and 200ft. high when the schooner left, and was then increasing in size.

In consequence of the threatening attitude of the Arabs a second battalion of the Durham Light Infantry has been ordered, to proceed up the Nile.

THURSDAY.

His Eminence Cardinal Moran arrived at Sydney yesterday from Europe, and received a most enthusiastic reception.

The *Daily Times'* Arrow correspondent telegraphed as follows yesterday:—A very melancholy accident occurred yesterday at the Head of the Lake, Wakatipu, resulting in the death of Mr. James M'Bride, who lost his life by drowning in going in a boat from Kinlock to Glenorchy. Mr. M'Bride's wife died last year, so that a family of five young children have become orphans.

Mr. H. C. Field, Surveyor, of Wanganui, has addressed a letter to Dr. Hector *re* the Pohangua reefs, in which he reports unfavourably of the prospects, and doubts whether any gold or silver will be found there. Dr. Hector is also not sanguine of any good results being obtained.

There is at present very severe tension between the Liberals and Radicals, but it is expected that the coming Midlothian speeches of Mr. Gladstone will tend to smooth away the differences between the two parties.

Even in the event of King Thebaw submitting to the ultimatum sent to him by Mr. Charles E. Bernard, Chief Commission of British Burmah, his territory will be placed under the protection of Great Britain. In consequence of the serious state of affairs, British residents are leaving Mandalay, the capital of the Burmese Empire.

Earl Grey, Lord Selbourne, the Duke of Westminster, the Duke of Argyll, and others are promoting a movement for the defence of the established Church.

King Alfonso, of Spain, is seriously ill with fever. At the Antwerp wool sales 8000 bales of Australian wool were sold, the prices averaging about $\frac{1}{4}$ d above the London closing price.

The European Powers are not in complete accord on the Bulgarian question, and the proposed conference is delayed in consequence. Prince Alexander, of Bulgaria, is using all his influence to solidify the union between Bulgaria and Roumelia. News from Servia states that King Milan is proceeding to Pirat, on the Western frontier, where the headquarters of the Servian army are situated. It is considered war between Bulgaria and Servia is inevitable unless the *status quo* be restored.

STATISTICS OF THE CHURCH IN CANADA.

THE history of the Church in Canada is not, indeed, a history of prodigious growth, as in the United States, but it is none the less interesting on that account. The early annals of the French colonies in North America are full of extremely romantic episodes, and of the heroic element, while at the same time, they are a record of Canadian Catholicity. Whoever has read Father Charlevoix's invaluable history, or even the writings of the Protestant historian Parkman, need not be told that the history of the propagation of the Catholic faith in Canada is full of absorbing interest. When Jacques Cartier and his adventurous companions sailed from the shores of France to seek new domains for their sovereign, they brought with them the Cross and the Gospel. Blackrobed missionaries were familiar figures on the banks of the St. Lawrence 300 years ago, and many a peaceful hamlet lay clustered around the spire of a Catholic church in Old Quebec long before "King George's men," as the Canadian Indians used to call the British until less than thirty years ago captured the "Gibraltar of America" by stealth. The beauty and charm of Longfellow's poem of "Evangeline" are due mainly to a fact that it is a perfect reflection of the peaceful and edifying life that was led by the early Catholic settlers of Acadia. The difficulties that were encountered and overcome by the Jesuit and Recollet Fathers when they went preaching the Gospel among the Indians, excite the admiration and amazement of a modern reader. Like their brethren in the far south, they plunged into huge forests and forded rushing streams. They braved the icy keenness of polar blasts as well as the many privations and hardships that necessarily accompany an expedition of pioneers into a vast wilderness. Their success was great and lasting; and in addition to the Catholics of French, Irish and Scotch descent, the Dominion to-day contains many hundreds of Indians whose forefathers derived the same faith from the early missionaries. The origin of the Scottish Catholic colonies is the theme of a rather mournful story. After the battle of Culloden, when the hopes of the Stuart dynasty were irrevocably crushed, and the remnants of the Jacobite clans were thrown into great disorder, a cruel work of forcible depopulation was begun in the northernmost counties of Britain. Hundreds of Catholic Highlanders were driven from their native glens to make room for southern strangers and their deer parks. The sad story of Ireland's wrongs and sufferings is, of course, unparalleled in the history of nations, but the injustice and severity with which many of the Celts of Scotland were treated, in some instances by their apostate chieftains, were of a similar character, and such as to excite the sympathy of all Irishmen. The love of the fatherland is a well-known characteristic of all people living in mountainous regions, and the exiled Highlanders displayed not a little of that noble sentiment when they named certain spots in Nova Scotia "Lochaber" and "Iona," "Glencoe" and "Keppoch" in memory of the distant land of their birth. The Catholic population of the diocese of Arichat, which includes the counties of Pictou, Antigonish and Guysborough in Nova Scotia, and those of Inverness, Richmond, Victoria and Cape Breton in the island bearing that name, is estimated to be about 73,000. The great majority of them are of Highland descent, while some are of Highland birth. The new province of Manitoba, in spite of its rigorous and inhospitable climate, seems destined to become eventually a thriving colony. If so, there will probably be a large Catholic population around Lake Winnipeg in the near future. It is extremely difficult to exhibit the rate of growth of Catholicity in Canada, on account of the scarcity of authentic statistics relating to thirty, fifty, or eighty years ago; but it will henceforth be quite feasible to show the progress of the Church in that country with the greatest accuracy. The following statistics relate not merely to Canada proper, but to the whole of what is officially called the Dominion of Canada, including (besides Quebec and Ontario) the maritime provinces, Manitoba, the northwest territory and British Columbia. For purposes of ecclesiastical jurisdiction this vast region is divided into four provinces, with two adjacent districts, one of which, comprising the island of Newfoundland is directly subject to the Holy See, while the other part of the province of Oregon, which, as the name implies, is chiefly within the United States. The four provinces are those of Quebec, Halifax, Toronto and St. Boniface, consisting respectively of ten, five and four dioceses or vicariates-apostolic. The total ascertained Catholic population of the Dominion is 1,943,248, being considerably more than one-third of the entire population. The most populous diocese is Montreal, which has 412,000 Catholics, followed by Quebec with 296,666. Next in order come Three Rivers with 124,000, St. Hyacinthe with 110,210, and Ottawa with 100,000. The total number of priests is 2,054, of bishops 24, and of archbishops, 5. The number of churches is 1,556, and if to these we add the 367 chapels and missions that are scattered throughout the less thickly settled parts of the country, we find that there are no fewer than 1,923 places of Catholic worship in the Dominion. That Catholic worship flourishes among our northern neighbours may be inferred from the fact that there are altogether 130 establishments devoted to higher education, 45 of them being colleges and 85 academies, while rudimentary education is represented by 3,511 parochial schools. In connection with this subject it should be observed that the number of ecclesiastical seminaries is 17. One of them, the Grand Seminary at Montreal, is very famous for the number of priests it has sent out. With regard to charitable institutions, the list is a goodly one, for there are 45 asylums and 56 hospitals. The bulk of the Catholic population of the Dominion is, of course, in Lower Canada, and the great majority of Quebec Catholics are of French descent. In the province of Halifax there are about 110,000 out of a total Catholic population of 278,000; in that of Toronto there are about 75,000 out of a total of 266,000; and in that of St. Boniface about 13,000 out of a total of 38,000. The census of 1881 showed the grand total of the population of Lower Canada to be 1,359,027, and of these 1,170,718 were Catholics. Since Quebec province has not received any great increase of inhabitants in the past four years, these figures may be taken as a fairly correct indication of the state of things at the present day.—*The New Tribune*.



UNION STEAM SHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND, LIMITED.

The above Company will despatch steamers as under :-

FOR OAMARU.—BEAUTIFUL STAR, s.s., on Tuesdays and Fridays.

FOR LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON, PICTON, NELSON, TARANAKI AND MANUKAU—ROTORUA, s.s., on Monday, 9th November. Passengers by 2.30 p.m. train.

FOR SYDNEY VIA LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON, NAPIER, GISBORNE AND AUCKLAND—MANAPOURI s.s., on Wednesday, 11th November. Passengers by 2.30 p.m. train.

FOR MELBOURNE VIA BLUFF —TARAWERA, s.s., on Thursday, 12th November. Passengers by 3.43 p.m. train.

FOR SYDNEY VIA LYTTELTON AND WELLINGTON.—WAKATIPU, s.s., on Tuesday, 17th November.

FOR AUCKLAND VIA LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON, AND EAST COAST PORTS.—TE ANAU, s.s., on Wednesday, 18th November. Passengers by 2.30 p.m. train.

FOR FIJI FROM AUCKLAND. ARAWATA, s.s., about Monday, 16th November.

UNION STEAM SHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND, LIMITED, AND BLACK DIAMOND LINE.

Special Cargo and Passenger Service. Reduced Fares by these Steamers.

FOR TIMARU, AKAROA, LYTTELTON.—TALAROA, s.s., on Friday, 13th November. Passengers from Dunedin wharf at 4 p.m.

FOR WESTPORT AND GREYMOUTH (taking cargo for Hokitika) via Oamaru, Timaru, Lyttelton, and Wellington—KORANUI, s.s., early.

FOR AUCKLAND, via OAMARU, TIMARU, LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON, NAPIER, GISBORNE AND TAURANGA.—TAUPO, s.s., early.

OFFICES : Corner of Vogel, Water, and Cumberland streets.

BARRETT'S HOTEL, HIGH & MANCHESTER STREETS, CHRISTCHURCH.

This New and commodious Hotel occupies a most central position in the best business part of the City, and is in close proximity to the Post Office, Railway Station, etc.

The Rooms being lofty, well-ventilated, and superbly furnished, it offers unrivalled accommodation to Families, Tourists and Travellers.

Those visiting Christchurch will find it to their advantage to inquire for the above Hotel.

JOHN BARRETT, Proprietor.

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Monuments, Headstones, Tombs, Fountains, Vases, and all kinds of Ornamental Stonework.

J. J. being a Direct Importer of Marble and Granite Monuments, etc., from the cheapest Home Markets, is able to sell at the lowest rates. All kinds of Native Stones,—a large stock always on hand.

WOOD AND IRON FENCES.

Designs, with Prices, on Application.

W. O'SHAUGHNESSY, COAL & FIREWOOD MERCHANT, SOUTH BELT, SYDENHAM, CHRISTCHURCH.

Best Newcastle. Westport, Grey & Native Coals.

Black Pine Firewood in Long and Short Lengths.

Bricks, Pipes and Tiles always on hand.

Orders by Post or otherwise punctually attended to.

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 work, American Co's

HOP BITTERS WILL RESTORE YOU.

"If you are a man of business, or labourer weakened by the strain of your every-day duties, or a man of letters, toiling over your midnight work.

HOP BITTERS WILL STRENGTHEN YOU.

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

HOP BITTERS WILL RELIEVE YOU.

"If you are in the workshop, on the farm, at the desk, anywhere, and feel that your system needs cleansing, toning, or stimulating, without intoxicating, 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 American 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

HOP BITTERS,

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

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.

GUANO.

CHESTERFIELD ISLAND GUANO. 500 TONS.

To LAND about the 10th OCTOBER.

Orders now being booked.

This Guano is now so well and favourably known as the best and cheapest fertiliser obtained, that comment upon its superior qualities is needless.

Testimonials and prices (wholesale) will be forwarded upon applications to

GEORGE BLYTH AND CO., 21 Crawford Street, Sole Agents for Otago and Southland.



ANDREW MARTINELLI, MANUFACTURER OF UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.

All kinds of repairing done at Moderate Charges.

A. M. keeps the best and largest stock of material in the Southern Hemisphere. Inspection Invited.

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REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD BUY AN

AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCH :

Because they have hardened and tempered Hair Springs.

Because they have hardened and tempered Pinions.

Because they are made on the interchangeable principle, so that if one piece should break it can be replaced by a new one.

BECAUSE ALL AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCHES are warranted, by special certificate, to be made on the most approved principles, and of the best materials.

Agent for Dunedin :

D. DAWSON, PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER, 47 GEORGE STREET.

D. D. being a thoroughly Practical Watchmaker, is enabled to execute all Repairs at

Moderate Prices :

Watches Cleaned for	5s
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Jewellery Repaired at Shortest Notice.

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PRACTICAL UPHOLSTERERS AND MATTRESS MAKERS, VICTORIA HOUSE, GREAT KING ST., DUNEDIN.

Mattresses Be-made equal to New at lowest prices.

W. PATRICK,

MACLAGGAN AND PRINCES STREETS, Having purchased drafts of PRIME TAIERI FED CATTLE, will be able to Supply the Public with the finest quality of BEEF, MUTTON, LAMB, DAIRY-FED PORK, HAMS, and BEACON at very reasonable rates.

SOUTHERN CROSS HOTEL, ADDINGTON.

THIS FAMILY HOTEL, replete with every convenience for Travellers and Boarders, is situated on the important Addington Junction, in close proximity to the Canterbury Sale Yards, Canterbury Agricultural Society's new Show Grounds, and Government Workshops. Good Stabling, including loose boxes and yards.

Trams pass every half-hour. **P. BURKE.**

DION BOUCICAULT.

(The Nation, May, 1876.)

UNDETERRED by the strange reception given to his generous offer of a relief fund for the families of the Fenian prisoners, Mr. Boucicault, we are glad to say, is carrying out his humane and patriotic project on their behalf. Our readers will recollect the announcement which he made not long since in our columns of his intention to give for their benefit one representation of his national drama, "Shaughraun," in several of the great English towns and in the chief cities of the Western States of America. The play has recently been produced in some parts of Scotland and in the North of England, and the result of the special performances for the families of the Fenian prisoners is communicated to us in the following note, which we have received from Mr. Boucicault, and have much pleasure in printing:—

Paris, April 8, 1876.

"My Dear Sir,—My agent, Mr. H. J. Sargent, reports the representations of "The Shaughraun" given in Scotland and the North for my benefit (the proceeds of which were to be devoted to the relief of the families of the Irish political prisoners) have so far realised £178 16s, which amount will be at once deposited in the bank to the credit of the 'Dublin Fund.'

"Permit me to enclose you one of the bills we have in circulation throughout England and Scotland. It serves not only to keep the question living before the public, but was necessary to purge from the minds of many persons false impressions as to the nature of the offences charged against the prisoners.

"A hundred thousand of these bills will be circulated in Philadelphia, New York and Boston, so this question may not be lost sight of when England joins in the American ceremonial intended to celebrate the independence of the United States and to exhibit their prosperity.—Yours faithfully,

"DION BOUCICAULT."

The handbill referred to in the foregoing note is of large size, and bears a black border surrounding the text, which is "set out" in a very striking manner. The following is a copy of its contents:—

"In memory of the Irish Political Prisoners, condemned for life, and about to suffer their tenth year of penal servitude in English and Australian Sails.

"The following list has been abridged from the Official Returns of the British Government, furnished in 1874, in reply to a motion in the House of Commons, demanding the names of the Political Offenders, the offences with which they were charged, and the sentences inflicted:—

"Charles M'Carthy—Tried in Ireland at court-martial in May, 1866. Charged with breach of the Articles of War; coming to the knowledge of an intended mutiny and not giving information to his commanding officer, etc. Sentence—Death; commuted to penal servitude for life. Duration of penalty to this date is nine years and ten months.

"Thomas Darragh—Tried in Ireland at court-martial in February, 1866. Charged with breach of the Articles of War; coming to the knowledge of an intended mutiny and not giving information, etc. Sentence—Death; commuted to penal servitude for life. Duration of penalty to this date is ten years.

"Thomas Chambers—Tried in Ireland at court-martial in June, 1866. Charged with breach of the Articles of War; mutinous conduct, desertion, etc. Sentence—Penal servitude for life. Duration of penalty to this date is nine years and nine months.

"John O'Brien—Tried in Ireland at court-martial in January, 1867. Charged with breach of the Articles of War; mutinous conduct, desertion, etc. Sentence—Penal servitude for life. Duration of penalty to this date is nine years and one month.

"Robert Cranston—Tried in Ireland at court-martial in June, 1866. Charged with breach of Articles of War; mutinous conduct; and endeavouring to induce a soldier to become a Fenian. Sentence—Penal servitude for life. Duration of penalty to this date is nine years and nine months.

"James Kelly—Tried in Ireland at court-martial in June, 1866. Charged with breach of the Articles of War; coming to the knowledge of an intended mutiny, etc. Sentence—Penal servitude for life. Duration of penalty to this date is nine years and nine months.

"Michael Harrington—Tried in Ireland at court-martial in June, 1866. Charged with breach of the Articles of War, mutinous conduct, and desertion. Sentence—Penal servitude for life. Duration of penalty to this date is nine years and eight months.

"Martin Hogan—Tried in Ireland at court-martial in August, 1866. Charged with breach of the Articles of War; mutinous conduct, and desertion. Sentence—Penal servitude for life. Duration of penalty to this date is nine years and seven months.

"James Wilson—Tried in Ireland at court-martial in August, 1866. Charged with breach of the Articles of War; mutinous conduct, and desertion. Sentence—Penal servitude for life. Duration of penalty to this date is nine years and seven months.

"Patrick Keating—Tried in Ireland at court-martial in August, 1866. Charged with breach of the Articles of War; mutinous conduct, etc. Sentence—Penal servitude for life. Duration of penalty to this date is nine years and seven months.

"Thomas Hassett—Tried in Ireland at court-martial in August, 1866. Charged with breach of the Articles of War; mutinous conduct, and desertion. Sentence—Penal servitude for life. Duration of penalty to this date is nine years and seven months.

"Michael Davitt—Tried in London at the Central Criminal Court, in July, 1870. Charged with treason-felony, conspiring to depose the Queen, etc. and to levy war, etc. (supplying arms to the Fenian organisation).—Sentence—15 years' penal servitude. Duration of penalty to this date is five years and seven months.

"James M'Coy—Tried in Ireland at court-martial in August, 1866. Charged with breach of the Articles of War; mutinous conduct, etc. Sentence—15 years' penal servitude. Duration of penalty to this date is nine years and seven months.

"Thomas Delaney—Tried in Ireland at court-martial in August, 1866. Charged with breach of the Articles of War; mutinous conduct, etc. Sentence—ten years' penal servitude. Duration of penalty to this date is nine years and seven months.

"John Shine—Tried in Ireland at court-martial in August, 1866. Charged with breach of the Articles of War; mutinous conduct. Sentence—10 years' penal servitude. Duration of penalty to this date is nine years and seven months.

"John Wilson—Tried in London at the Central Criminal Court in July, 1870. Charged with treason-felony, conspiring to depose the Queen, etc., and to levy war, etc. (supplying arms to the Fenian organisation). Sentence—7 years' penal servitude. Duration of penalty to this date is five years and seven months.

"Edward Shore—Tried at Manchester special assizes in October, 1867. Charged with being accessory to the murder of Police-Sergeant Brett, at Manchester, 1867. Sentence—Death; commuted to penal servitude for life. Duration of penalty to this date is eight years and five months.

"Patrick Meledy—Tried at Lancaster Assizes, March, 1868. Charged with being accessory to the murder of Police-Sergeant Brett, at Manchester, in 1867. Sentence—Death; commuted to penal servitude for life. Duration of penalty to this date is eight years.

"The object in publishing this official return is to keep before the minds of the English people the true nature of the offences of the Irish political prisoners, and to afford justification to those who advocate a mitigation of a penalty they feel to be excessive.

"DION BOUCICAULT."

JUVENILE ENTERTAINMENT IN DUNEDIN.

ON Wednesday evening the pupils of the Christian Brothers' and St. Joseph's schools gave an entertainment in aid of the Christian Brother's Building Fund. There was a full attendance, and the audience seemed highly pleased with the efforts made to amuse them. The concert opened with a pianoforte duet, "William Tell," performed with brilliancy by the Misses Hanning and Moloney,—which was followed by a chorus, "My Own Native Land," sung in good time and tune by the pupils of the Christian Brothers. Master J. Hally, then gave a passage from one of Sheil's speeches on Irish Valour and Loyalty in a very effective manner. The musical solos were "The Harp that Once," a fantasia on Irish airs, played with taste and good execution on the violin by Master F. Walker; "The Wearing o' the Green," charmingly performed on the piano, by Miss Moloney; and "Dreaming of Home and Mother" sweetly sung by Master F. Murphy. Duets were sung by the Misses Blaney, and the Masters Murphy respectively and were among the most deservedly applauded items on the programme. Recitations were given with admirable intelligence and spirit by Masters J. Connor, T. Lynch, F. Heley, and W. Corbet. "Believe me if all," arranged as a quartette, was prettily sung by Masters A. Murphy, T. McBride, J. Macedo, F. O'Driscoll, G. Pearson, F. Heley, E. Philip, and A. Hall. Choruses were also correctly and nicely given by the pupils of St. Joseph's school and the Christian Brothers' boys sang as such "Let Erin Remember." The Misses Carroll, Moloney, and Murphy, with Master J. Macedo, acted as accompanists and acquitted themselves most creditably. The farce "A Sudden Arrival," concluded the evening, and was carried out with great spirit and humour by Masters A. M'Ilroy, T. Lynch, D. Falkner, C. O'Leary, D. Hartnett, E. Sheedy and C. Meade. The boxing match between the two comedians last named, in their character of porter, was especially vigorous and natural, and the make-up of the "elderly gentleman" was quite unequalled. This party's legs, however, betrayed his age in a very remarkable manner, and quite ran away with his venerable reputation. The performance was on the whole very amusing and cleverly carried out.

The pamphlet containing a sketch of the career of the "Escaped Nun" maybe ordered of W. J. Williamson, TABLET Office, Dunedin, and is deserving of perusal.

"Now, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, do hereby order and direct that any and every unlawful enclosure of the public lands maintained by any person, association or corporation be immediately removed."—President's Proclamation. There is a democratic ring in that for which the country has long waited. Now, we shall see the rascals who represent English and Scotch aristocrats swarm to Washington as did the cattlemen two weeks ago, to protest, etc. But the last word of the President to the cattlemen will meet them on the way: "It must and it shall be done. Pilot.

Mr. Lowell was unconsciously funny when he said, in his Ashfield speech the other day: "There are no wheels that will revolve without our help except the great wheel of the constellations or that great circle of the sun's which has its hand upon the dial plate, and which was made by a hand much less fallible than ours." "Much less fallible" is modest.—Pilot.

The Emperor of Russia has been paying a visit to Finland. Apropos of his visit the *Newcastle Daily Chronicle* says:—Finland, where the Czar of Russia is sojourning, where he is being feted and "lionised," resembles Ireland in a great measure. In many respects it is related to Russia as Ireland is to Great Britain. Like Ireland, Finland is geographically isolated. It has also the ethnological difference, and it has a history, traditions, manners, and political aspirations peculiar to itself. The farming industry absorbs the bulk of the Finnish people, whose religion differs from that professed and upheld in Russia. So much for the points of resemblance. But Finland differs from Ireland in two material respects. In the first place, the land of Finland belongs for the most part to the men who hold the plough. They have peasant proprietary there. In the second place, the Fins have Home Rule. For while the external affairs of Russia and Finland are under one management, the latter is an independent State in so far as concerns its internal administrations.

WOOL!



WOOL!

DONALD REID AND CO.,
 WOOL AND PRODUCE BROKERS,
 Have much pleasure in announcing that the
OTAGO WOOL AND CORN EXCHANGE
 is now ready for the reception of the ensuing clip, and
 being very spacious,
BRILLIANTLY LIGHTED,
 and built specially for the most effective display of the Wool, it offers
 unequalled advantages to growers. Ample space being available,
 there is now room for
THE FULLEST DISPLAY OF SAMPLE BALES,
 which, in the case of Farmers' Clips, consist of the entire consignment.

The most careful Attention is given to the Valuation of all Lots,
 whether Large or Small, and every endeavour is made to secure the
 possible market value for the consignments, an additional guarantee
 to vendors being that we act strictly as **SELLING BROKERS ONLY,**
 on commission. Our **FIRST SALE** will be held early in **NOVEM-**
BER, and thereafter.

Sales will be held every Week during the Season, and proceeds paid
 over within Six Days of Sale.

In the case of Wool offered for sale and not sold, the charges are One
 Shilling per Bale only.

Wool packs, Sewing twine, Sheepshears, Boiled oil, and Station
 stores supplied of best quality at current rates.

WHAT IS GREENER THAN GRASS?

THE man who **DOES NOT** buy his **HATS** of
A. MASTERS AND CO.,
PRINCES STREET,
DUNEDIN.

MESSRS. COLE AND SPRINGER beg respectfully
 to inform their friends and the public generally that they
 have Purchased the Business lately carried on by Mr. John Lewis,
 and intend carrying on the same in conjunction with their present
 business.

Funerals conducted in Town or Country in first-class style and
 to suit all Classes. Charges in all cases strictly moderate. **COLE AND**
SPRINGER, Undertakers, Builders, and Funeral Furnishers, 15
 George street, Dunedin.

MONASTERY OF THE IMMACULATE CON-
CEPTION, NELSON.

There will be for the future two separate Boarding Schools, the
 High and the Select.

TERMS:

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

The ordinary course at the High School includes French, Illumina-
 ting, and all kinds of Fancy Work.

Parents wishing to send their children to the Convent as
 Boarders should apply immediately to the Rev. Mother Prioress from
 whom all further particulars may be obtained

TO CLERGYMEN, SCHOOLMASTERS, AND SCHOOL COM-
MITTEES IN THE COUNTRY DISTRICTS.

IHAVE on hand a large and varied assortment of Books
 suitable for Prizes at the forthcoming Christmas Examinations.

Lists will be furnished on application and a large discount allowed
 off parcels of three pounds worth and upwards. If a certain sum is
 remitted, and the selection left to myself or any other resident in
 Dunedin, I guarantee satisfaction.

JAMES DUNNE,
 BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, NEWS AGENT, &c.,
 141 GEORGE STREET,
 DUNEDIN.

Orders received for any English, Irish, Scotch or American paper.

SHAMROCK HOTEL
 SPEY STREET
INVERCARGILL.
THOMAS SCULLY PROPRIETOR.

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

Note the Address —

SHAMROCK HOTEL, SPEY STREET.

“WHAT TRUE FREEMASONRY IS.”

Every friend of Religion and Order should get a copy of
 the First Number of
FATHER KEANE'S PAMPHLET ON FREEMASONRY.

PRICE ... ONE SHILLING.

To be had at Braithwaite's Book Arcade, Princes Street,
 Dunedin; and all Booksellers throughout the Colonies.

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By **FATHER KEANE,** in 65 pages of the most interesting and
STARTLING READING
 Ever Offered to the Public of New Zealand, being the
 First of a Series.

Don't fail to send 1s 2d in Stamps to
JOLLY, CONNOR AND CO.,
 OCTAGON, DUNEDIN,
 And get a copy of these Remarkable Revelations of the Secrets and
 Appalling Oaths of this Great Sect.

£25 CASH to be Given Away. **£25** to be given away.

NOTICE.—We shall place in our Centre Window a Large
 Jar filled with Peas, and whoever

CAN Guess the correct number in the Jar will receive a
 Gift of 25 Sovereigns.

EVERY Purchaser of Five Shillings' worth of Drapery
 Goods at the London, 25 George Street

WILL have the privilege of estimating, and in the event
 of guessing the correct number in the jar, will receive 25
 Sovereigns at the London.

IN addition to the above, we give best value for Ready-
 money in the trade. The London.

500 WOOLLEN Squares, special value, 1s 6d, 2s, 2s 6d,
 3s 6d; 300 Ladies' Costume Mitts; also Girls', special
 value.—The London.

200 YARDS Fur Trimmings, 5in and 6in wide, specia
 value, 2s 3d, 2s 11d; 750 yards Fur Trimmings, from 1s
 yard.—The London.

350 LADIES' Very Pretty Cloth Skirts, 3s 6d; Nice
 Knitted Skirts, 4s 6d, 6s 6d—at The London.

1000 YARDS All-wool Nerges, special value, 1s 3d—
 worth 2s 3d; 27 inches wide Black Cashmere, 8s 3d
 dress.

800 YARDS Rich Black Velveteens, 1s 3d, 1s 6d, 1s
 11d—special value: Black and Coloured Nunn' Veiling,
 special value.

250 PARIS Lace Curtains, new patterns, best value in
 Dunedin, 2s 9d, 3s 6d, 4s 6d, 5s 6d, 6s 6d, 7s 6d. Kindly
 inspect.

OBERVE.—Special Floorcloths, two yards wide, 2s 6d;
 Heavy Calicoes, 3d, grand value in Flannels, 8½d, 10½d.—The
 London.

COUNTRY Customers visiting The London can save
 from 20 to 30 per cent. Samples free to all parts of the Colony.
 —Managers: PRICE and BULLEID.

NOTICE TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We would particularly request our country subscribers to respond
 by post to the accounts with which they are furnished. We
 have already informed them that we found it impossible to keep a
 travelling collector constantly employed, and that it would be
 necessary for subscribers themselves to forward their subscriptions
 to this office. We regret to say that our reasonable request has met
 with but indifferent treatment, and we are now obliged to renew it
 more emphatically.

TO BOOKSELLERS, NEWSVENDORS, ETC.

“CAREER OF THE ESCAPED NUN.”—Send
 your Orders to **W. J. WILLIAMSON,** “TABLET” Office, for
“CAREER OF THE ESCAPED NUN.”—4s. per dozen.

CATHEDRAL FUND.

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

Special offerings for Tower	...	...	£	s.	d.
			11	0	0
WEEKLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.					
			£	s.	d.
Per Rev. P. Lynch	5	0	0		
Per Miss Mahoney	0	15	0		
			£	s.	d.
Per Mr. W. Hall			1	0	0
Per Miss Hally			1	0	0

† P. MORAN.

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT.

"MILLSBOROUGH," DILLMANSTOWN.—We have not been able to obtain the particulars required by our correspondent. Messrs. Gordon and Gotch, news agents, Melbourne, would possibly be able to execute his commission.



Of your charity pray for the soul of the REV. JOSEPH GARAVEL, who died at Petersham, Sydney, on October 9; aged 61 years.—R.I.P.

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 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 TREASURER AND EDUCATION.

SIR JULIUS VOGEL was lately interrogated at a public meeting in Christchurch on the subject of education, particularly in reference to its cost. Sir JULIUS thinks the cost too great, and laughs at the system which has turned the public schools into nurseries. But the majority, he says, is in favour of this absurd system, so he is not prepared to interfere, and seems content to allow things educational to drift. This is not a dignified or independent course for a Minister of the Crown, but it is as prudent as that of the unjust steward who made friends of the mammon of iniquity. Nor, indeed, taking the world as it is, is it to be expected that a mere politician should sacrifice himself in striving to abate a nuisance that the majority will not permit anyone to touch even with a pair of tongs. This is a sad look-out for the country. Absurdities are knowingly allowed to prevail in legislation and administration, and yet no remedy is possible. Reason has in this instance lost its sway, and intolerance and injustice triumphantly control our education system. The tyrant majority, because it suits its interests for the moment, insists on putting its hands in the pocket of the minority, and compelling this minority to pay for the free education of the children of said minority. And the Minister who holds the purse strings sees no remedy for the absurdity or the injustice. Things have come to a pretty pass, when an acknowledged absurdity and injustice are without remedy. But so it is. People who pay for the education of their own children are compelled by a tyrant and intolerant majority to pay also for the free and godless education of the children of the majority and for the free and godless education of the children of well-to-do people. And yet we are told that this is a free country, a very free country indeed. And so in one sense it is; the majority is free to tyrannise over the minority and compel it to pay money for the purpose of lessening its own burdens. It is free—that is, the majority has the power of doing so, and does it not only without the least scruple but rejoicingly, and apparently without seeing the meanness of its act. Seeing, therefore, that even the Ministers of the country are not prepared to do anything in the way of removing an absurdity, and abating a monstrous injustice, because a fanatical majority is bent on perpetuating both, it follows that all Catholics can do under the circumstances is to man-

fully submit to the inevitable, and strenuously labour to provide Christian schools for their own children. But how long will permission be accorded by the majority to do this much. This permission may probably be granted during our day, because it is not likely the majority can derive any pecuniary advantage from withholding it. But we may rest assured that the moment any pecuniary advantage can be derived from refusing to allow Catholics to educate their children as Catholics, that moment an attempt will be made to extirpate Catholic schools. We have liberty now to educate our children Catholics, provided, of course, we also pay for the free and godless education of the children of the majority, because it would not pay to interfere with this freedom. That is all. The spirit that framed the penal laws has also framed the various education laws that prevail in all the Australasian colonies, and this spirit is not withheld by any sense of justice from proceeding further on the road of tyranny and injustice, but only by the uselessness of endeavouring to come back to the bad old times. The penal laws had for their object the destruction of the Catholic religion and the confiscation of the property of Catholics. The various systems of godless education have even avowedly for their object the destruction of the Catholic religion, and scruple not to confiscate the property of Catholics in endeavouring to effect this object. The spirit is the same in both cases, unchanged, and, we believe, unchangeable. But the want of success in the past renders tyrants cautious as to their proceedings as regards the future.

THE Bishop of Dunedin left Port Chalmers by the s.s. Hauroto yesterday afternoon, en route for Sydney. The Bishop of Wellington, accompanied by the Rev. Fathers Sauzeau and Goutenoire, left Wellington by the s.s. Tekapo on Wednesday.

THE Ven. Archdeacon Coleman has been appointed Administrator of the Diocese of Dunedin during the absence of his Lordship the Bishop.

THE net proceeds of the entertainment given in aid of the Dominican Convent, by members of the Catholic Literary Society at Invercargill, amount to the sum of £19.

MR. J. M. GILBOY has been appointed agent of the N.Z. TABLET Company for Ashburton and the surrounding district.

A CABLEGRAM which some months ago announced the death of Mr. Mitchell Henry proves to have been completely false. The gentleman in question is still alive, and even kicking, although in a wrong direction. He declares his intention of again standing as a candidate for Parliament has been defeated by the assurance that he must be beaten by a Parnellite.

THE name of the Rev. Father M'Kenna and his subscription of £1 were accidentally omitted from the list of subscribers to the Payment of Members Fund at Lyttelton published by us last week. Mr. Michael Tynan, Outram, has also forwarded £1 to the Treasurer of the League at Dunedin for a similar purpose.

OUR Evangelical friends, it would appear, are in high disgust because Mr. G. A. Sala has not furthered their plans for the moral elevation of the colony. They evidently forget that Mr. Sala has been educated in a school among the more remarkable emanations from which are the pictures of Chaddband and the "Shepherd," and other lights of a similar nature. Mr. Sala probably believes that labours for "elevating the moral tone of society" into which the Bethel enters with its wonted liberality and energy are of a somewhat doubtful nature. As to that part of them, especially, that has a bearing on the enforcement of the terrible Scotch Sabbath, its moral tone is more than doubtful; and so far as the prohibition of barmaids is concerned, our Evangelical friends, or some of them at least, are quite ready themselves to employ women in a much worse way than even in serving out unlimited liquor, and, what is more, they invoke the blessing of Heaven on them in their infamous occupation. Mr. Sala will possibly endure with equanimity the condemnation of a section of the community, certain of whose predecessors took a lively part in an attempt to bound down his great master, Charles Dickens himself.

"MNEMONICS applied to English History," is a work written by the Rev. Father O'Malley, S.J., for the purpose of making the study of the useful branch of knowledge in question more easy. The method is one largely invented by the rev. author himself, who, however, acknowledges his indebtedness to Gray. It will be found easy of acquirement, and simple and plain in its application. Dates, names, and events may be implanted in the memory by means of it with a great saving of labour, and students will be greatly assisted by availing themselves of it. The work is issued in pamphlet form at the moderate cost of two shillings.

MR. DION BOUCICAULT concluded his performances at Dunedin on Monday evening, when the Colleen Bawn and Kerry were played. An unusually inclement evening prevented the crowded attendance that must otherwise have taken place, but even as it was the numbers present in the house were very considerable and the enthusiasm of the audience was as marked as on previous occasions. Mr. Bouci-

cault's Myles na Coppaleen was as usual perfect, and the manner in which he played the very different part of Kerry served well to display the versatility of his talents. A better representation of the garrulous old man could not possibly have been given, and we doubt as to whether we shall ever again see anything approaching it even remotely. Mrs. Boucicault as Anne Chute is probably seen at her best. It would at least be difficult to imagine a finer piece of acting, and it alone entitles her to take a first rank in the dramatic world. In every representation, however, given by her in Dunedin, she conclusively proved her right to a high place as an actress. The season as a whole proved successful in the highest degree, and it is acknowledged on all sides that, great as were the expectations entertained, they were even more than fully realised.

THE annual examinations of pupil teachers attached to St. Joseph's school, Dunedin, and St. Patrick's, South Dunedin, were concluded at the Dominican Convent High School on Tuesday, when his Lordship the Bishop distributed the prizes. A searching *ex a parte* examination was also conducted by the Bishop in geography and Latin, and by the Rev. Brother Dowdall in English grammar—parsing, and analysis. The girls—the Misses Ritchie, Murphy, Hanning and Moloney—acquitted themselves in excellent style, notwithstanding the embarrassment arising from the presence of several visitors, and the results of the whole were very satisfactory. A number of exercise books containing the written work of the young ladies examined also testified highly to their diligence and acquirements, and all those who were present expressed themselves highly pleased with what they had witnessed.

ON Sunday, the Feast of All Saints, Pontifical High Mass was celebrated at St. Joseph's Church, Dunedin, at 11 a.m., his Lordship the Bishop acting as celebrant, with the Rev. Fathers Walsh and Lynch as deacon and sub-deacon respectively. On the conclusion of the Mass, the Bishop announced to the congregation his approaching departure for Sydney to attend the Synod, to open there on the 13th inst under the presidency of his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop. His Lordship said that matters of vast importance to the colonies and to religion would be discussed and transacted, and he asked for the prayers of his people that the Divine guidance might be fully accorded to the deliberations of the assembled Prelates. The Bishop also recommended to his congregation the interests of the cathedral building, which it was proposed to open in the commencement of February, when Cardinal Moran and the Archbishop of Melbourne, with the Bishops of Auckland and Wellington, had promised to be present. His Lordship also hoped that other bishops would come over for the occasion from the Australian colonies. He particularly requested that the Catholics of Dunedin would continue their liberality towards the weekly collections which had formed so to speak, the backbone of the whole undertaking.—On Monday, the Feast of All Souls, a High Mass of Requiem and solemn Office for the Dead were celebrated as usual—his Lordship the Bishop, with the Rev. Fathers Purton, O.S.B., Walsh and Lynch, taking part in the ceremonies.

In another place we borrow an excellent article on religious incendiarism from our contemporary the Wellington *Post*. We regret, however, that our contemporary should have classed Father Hennebery with the incendiaries named by him. Father Hennebery in no way attacked the creed or conduct of any Christian sect, and although we admit that he alluded in language more forcible than polite, and which might, perhaps, have been better omitted, to the Free thought lectures being delivered in Dunedin at the time, by Mr. Charles Bright,—and called that lecturer "an awful man," he did not comment on what was reported in the daily papers, and give his opinion rather freely concerning it.—There was, however, nothing incendiary in what he said.—He also condemned mixed marriages,—but not in the manner understood by a certain section of the colonial Press, which mistook and misrepresented his meaning grievously,—and the only other point on which he expressed himself, so as to call out a vigorous remonstrance, was that of secular education, which he accused of bringing about a most undesirable state of things in America.—His statements as to the condition of American society, we may add, were corroborated almost immediately by the disclosures attending on a certain arrest and suicide that took place in New York. Father Hennebery, we maintain, cannot be fairly accused of having said even one word to excite the ill-will of his Catholic hearers against their Protestant neighbours.—As to the allusion made by our contemporary to the possible condition of convent life in America, he is of course, not bound to defend it against foul and brutal charges, and his article is otherwise most generous and liberal. But he will, we are convinced, admit that such noble conduct as that, for example, shown by the members of the religious communities of the States two or three years ago, during the outbreak of yellow fever in the South, is a sure index of what the life of the nuns must be at ordinary times, and a convincing proof given to all people of decent minds. If the convent life be secluded, we say again, its nature is revealed in America as elsewhere,—whenever some public necessity draws the nun out from her cloister to minister at her own imminent risk to those in distress, and to show herself fully prepared to undertake and accomplish whatever may be demanded of her in the cause of humanity. Anyone who will deny this in all sincerity must necessarily be of weak intellect and deserving merely of pity. We should hardly feel justified in thanking our contemporary for his excellent article, since it is only what we should expect to find in any honourable newspaper, and simply does justice to the high position occupied by the *Post*.

DUNEDIN CATHOLIC LITERARY SOCIETY.

THE Dunedin Catholic Literary Society made a new departure last Friday evening, when, in the place of the usual business, the members with the assistance of some young ladies of the congregation, gave a short literary and musical entertainment in the large room of the Christian Brothers' school. The room was crowded to excess, and the entertainment passed off very successfully. The principal item was the reading of an amusing original story by Mr. Haughton, satirising the usual run of Christmas stories, and entitled "My Christmas Story." The musical items by the ladies were very much enjoyed by the audience, judging by the hearty applause which greeted each of the performers. Miss Conway, who seemed to be in excellent voice, gave "When the Leaves Begin to Turn" in very good style. "The Blue Alsatian Mountains" was very nicely rendered by Miss O'Driscoll; and Miss Wood sang "The Bouqueterie" in her usual pleasing style. Recitations were given by Messrs Power and Hayes; and a reading by Mr. Callan in that gentleman's best style. Mr. Hall sang "The Old Brigade," and Miss O'Driscoll and Mr. Deehan gave a duet on the piano and violin, which proved one of the most enjoyable items of the evening. The Rev. Father Lynch proposed, and Mr. J. J. Connor seconded, a vote of thanks to the performers. The Rev. W. Burke, the president, in acknowledging the vote of thanks tendered to him as chairman, said that the entertainment was only the initiatory one of what was intended to be a series of reunion of the members of the Society and of the whole congregation. The members had wished to bring their society before the notice of the congregation; and he hoped that the interest manifested in them that evening would result in increased membership and renewed support of what was a useful and necessary institution. The ordinary meeting will be held this evening, when the debate on "The Monarchical and Republican Systems of Government" will be continued.

DOMINICAN CONVENT, DUNEDIN, PUPIL TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

PRIZE LIST.

ENGLISH—Misses Murphy and Ritchie. Arithmetic—Miss Murphy. Latin—Miss Hanning. Algebra—Misses Murphy, Ritchie and Hanning. Geography—Misses Murphy and Ritchie.

Percentage of Marks obtained at the previous written examinations:—English—Misses Murphy and Ritchie, each 95 per cent.; Miss Moloney, 79.1 per cent.; Miss Hanning, 70 per cent. Arithmetic—Miss Murphy, 91 per cent.; Miss Ritchie, 83.1 per cent.; Miss Hanning, 82.9 per cent.; Miss Moloney, 66.2 per cent. Latin—Miss Hanning, 95.8 per cent.; Miss Murphy, 93.9 per cent.; Miss Moloney, 92 per cent.; Miss Ritchie, 80.8 per cent. Algebra—Misses Murphy, Ritchie and Hanning, each 92.8 per cent. Geography—Miss Murphy; topographical: Miss Ritchie. Neat Work—Misses Murphy and Hanning.

A STORY OF THE AMERICAN AR.

(From the *Ave Maria*.)

"DIED, at the Mother-House of the Sisters of the Holy Cross, St. Mary's, Notre Dame, Ind., July 28, Sister Mary of St. Josephine."

Sister Josephine was one among the first of the seventy Sisters of the Holy Cross who, during the late civil war, served the sick and wounded soldiers in the military hospitals of Louisville, Paducah, Cairo, Mound City, Memphis and Washington City.

Those who knew this quiet, gentle religious only during the last twenty years of her life could scarcely realise what courage, even heroism, animated her during those years of the war spent in the hospitals. We give below one instance among many others.

In the summer of 1862 the Confederate Fort Charles, on White River, was attacked on land by a force under the command of Colonel Fitch, of Indiana, and from the water by gunboats commanded by Commodore Davis. In the midst of the battle the boilers of one of the gunboats exploded, frightfully scalding Captain Kely and some fifty others. The sufferers, in their agony, leaped into the river; and as they did so, a broadside from Fort Charles poured bullets and grape-shot into their parboiled flesh.

The battle ended with the capture of the Fort, and the wounded of both sides were taken to Mount City Hospital—a block of some twenty-four unfinished warehouses and store-rooms that had been converted into a vast hospital, in which, after some of the great battles in the Mississippi Valley, as many as two thousand patients were treated by a staff of medical officers, and nursed by twenty-eight Sisters—Sister Josephine being one of them. Colonel Fry, commander of the Fort, supposed to be dangerously wounded, and Captain Kely were of the number brought to Mount City after the surrender of Fort Charles.

The latter was a universal favourite of all the men and officers of the Western flotilla. His sad state—the scalded flesh falling from the bones, and pierced with bullets—excited them almost to frenzy. He was tenderly placed in a little cottage away from the main building; and Colonel Fry, with a few other sufferers, was put in a front room on the second storey of the hospital, under the immediate care of Sister Josephine.

The next day the report spread like wild-fire through the hospital, and among the one hundred soldiers detailed to guard it, that Captain Kely was dying. The wildest excitement prevailed; and in the frenzy of the moment, Colonel Fry was denounced as his murderer; it was declared that he had given the inhuman order to fire on the scalded men. Every one firmly believed this. But it was not true. Colonel Fry was ignorant of the explosion when the order was given.

Sister Josephine, very pale, yet wonderfully composed, went to the Sister in charge of the hospital, to say that all the wounded had

just been removed from the room under her care, except Colonel Fry. The soldiers detailed to guard the hospital, and the gun-boat men, had built a rough scaffold in front of the two windows of the room, mounted it, with loaded guns, and loudly declared that they would stay there, and the instant they heard of Captain Kely's death they would shoot Colonel Fry. "And," continued Sister Josephine, "the doctor made me leave the room, saying that my life was in danger. He took the key from the door and gave it to 'Dutch Johnny,' telling him he had entire charge of the man within."

Now, Dutch Johnny was one of six brothers; five had been killed at Belmont; Johnny was so badly wounded and crippled in the same battle that he was useless for active service, and so left to help in the hospital. But one idea possessed him: in revenge for his brothers' death he intended to kill five Confederates before he died.

In this fearful state of affairs, the Sister in charge went to the Surgeon General of the staff, begging him to see that no murder be committed. Dr. Franklin answered that he was powerless to control events, and that the captain of the company guarding the hospital was absent.

"Then," said the Sister, "I must call my twenty-seven Sisters from the sick; we will leave the hospital, and walk down to Cairo." (A distance of three miles.)

In vain did the doctor represent to her the sad state of all the patients she was leaving; she would not consent to remain in the house where murder would soon be committed, except on one condition; that the doctor would give her the key of Colonel Fry's room, and that the Sisters have the care and entire control of the patient.

"But," expostulated the doctor, "it will be at the risk of your lives; for if Captain Kely dies—and I see no hope of his recovery—no power on earth can restrain those men from shooting Colonel Fry."

"Oh, doctor!" she answered, "I have too much faith in the natural chivalry of every soldier—he be from North or South of Mason and Dixon's line—to fear he would shoot a poor wounded man while a Sister stood near him!"

Seeing the Sister would leave if this request was not granted, the doctor sent for Dutch Johnny, took the key from him and gave it to the Sister. The latter called for Sister Josephine, and both went in haste to the room of the wounded man.

As they turned the key and opened the door, a fearful scene was before them. Colonel Fry lay in a cot; his arms, both broken, were strapped up with cords fastened to the ceiling; one broken leg was strapped to the bed; only his head seemed free. As he turned it, and glared fiercely, as he thought, upon another foe, he seemed like some wild animal at bay and goaded to madness. Before Sister Josephine had been forced to leave the room, she closed the windows, and lowered the blinds; but her successor, Dutch Johnny, had changed all this; he had rolled up the blinds, and thrown up the lower sashes. And there on the raised platform, not fifty feet from him, Colonel Fry could see the faces and hear the voices of the soldiers and gun-boat men, shouting every few minutes for him to be ready to die, for they would shoot him as soon as they heard of Captain Kely's death.

Very quietly and gently did Sister Josephine speak to the wounded man, moistening his parched lips with a cooling drink, giving what relief she could to his poor tortured body, and assuring him that she and the other Sister would not leave him: so he need not fear that the soldiers would fire while they remained.

When these men saw the Sisters in the room they begged them to leave—even threatened—but to no purpose; brave, noble Sister Josephine and her companions stood at their post all through that long afternoon and far into the night; and they prayed, perhaps more earnestly than they ever prayed before, that Captain Kely would not die, for, in spite of all their assuring words to Colonel Fry, they did not feel so very certain that their lives would be safe among frenzied men bent on taking revenge into their own hands.

In the meantime it became known that Captain Kely was a Catholic—a convert—though for many years he had neglected his religious duties. A messenger was sent to Cairo to bring Father Welsh to the dying man. When he came, Captain Kely was in delirium, and the Father could give him only Extreme Unction. Soon after, about nine o'clock, he sank into a quiet sleep. He awoke perfectly conscious, near midnight, made his confession, received Holy Communion, and took some nourishment. The doctor said all danger was over, and a messenger ran in breathless haste to spread the glad tidings. The excited soldiers fired a few blank cartridges as a parting salvo, jumped from the scaffold, and were seen no more. The rest of the night good Sister Josephine took care of her patient, undisturbed by any serious fear that both might be sent into eternity before morning.

Mrs. Gill's fashionable stock of millinery may be seen at her establishment, Princes street, Dunedin. Ladies will find it well worthy of their attention. The mourning department especially is admirably provided for.

Messrs. Mollison, Duthie and Co., George street Dunedin, have received a large and excellent stock of drapery and clothing suited to the season. They are selling at prices adopted to the depression of the times.

Mr. E. O'Connor's catalogue of Catholic publications for 1886 is now issued, and may be consulted with advantage by all who desire—as every Catholic should—to provide themselves with interesting and instructive reading. Books are forwarded from the depot, Barbadoes street, Christchurch, to all parts of the Colony.

Messrs. Whitaker Bros., Lambton Quay, Wellington, have issued a large and comprehensive catalogue of Catholic books. Persons desirous of obtaining a supply of these necessaries in every Catholic household, will find in the publication alluded to all the information they can wish for. The prices at which the books are sold are extremely reasonable.

Commercial.

Mr. DONALD STRONACH (on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited) reports for the week ended November 4, as follows:—

Fat Cattle.—211 were yarded at Burnside to-day, representing all qualities. Competition was active all through the sale, but prices realised were scarcely up to those obtained last week. Best bullocks brought £10 to £12 12s 6d, only one pen at the latter price; ordinary to good, £6 to £9 10s; and cows up to £9. We sold—on account of Mr. M. Studholme, Waimate, bullocks, at from £9 7s 6d to £10 10s; Mr. William Shand, Keith Hall, cows, at from £7 to £8 10s; and quote prime beef 25s per 100lb.

Fat Sheep.—To-day again the supply was a small one, only 1065 crossbreds, nearly all shorn, and 408 merinos, about half of which were shorn. The larger portion of the whole were good to prime quality. Last week's market being barely supplied, the small number forward to-day fell short of the number required, and in consequence biddings were exceedingly brisk, prices obtained showing an advance of from 2s 6d to 3s 6d per head on last week's rates—best crossbreds (in the wool) up to 19s 9d; shorn do., 17s; medium mixed, 14s 9d to 16s 6d; merinos (shorn), 8s 6d to 9s. We sold on account of Messrs J. and T. Kemp, Kartigi, Messrs. Ross Bros. Kartigi, E. Pardew, Waimate, R. Baxter, Waimate, crossbred wethers (in the wool) up to 18s 9d; shorn do., to 14s 3d; and quote mutton, in the wool, 3d to 3½d; shorn, 2½d to 2¾d per lb.

Fat Lambs.—413 were penned. This number being rather more than was required, a reduction on last week's prices had to be submitted to, the range being 4s to 11s. We sold 140 at quotations.

Pigs.—151 were penned. The market still continues inactive, and prices in favour of buyers. Suckers realised 4s 6d to 10s; porkers, 17s 6d to 25s; baconers, 27s to 49s.

Store Cattle.—A fair demand exists for well-grown cattle of this class. There is not many offerings, and transactions are limited.

Store Sheep.—We are still without any transactions to report. Up till now there has been nothing done of any importance in this class of stock.

Sheepskins.—At our usual weekly sale on Monday we offered and disposed of a good catalogue. There was a fair attendance of buyers. Competition was scarcely so spirited; last week's prices, however, were realised. Country dry crossbreds, low to medium, brought 1s 5d to 3s 3d; do. do. merino, 1s to 3s 6d; dry pelts, 5d to 7d; butchers' green crossbreds, 3s, 3s 3d, 3s 5d, 3s 8d, 3s 10d, 3s 11d, 4s; do. do. merino, 3s, 3s 3d, 3s 7d, 3s 9d, 3s 10d, 4s, 4s 3d; green pelts, 3s 1 to 3½s; lambs, 3d to 6d.

Rabbit-skins.—We offered all consignments to hand at our sale on Monday. The usual number of buyers was in attendance. Competition was spirited, and every lot sold at equal to last week's prices. We give marks and prices: GS, 1 bag suckers, ¼d; JM, 1 do. mixed, 4d; GS, 3 do. do., 6½d; W & P, 2 do. do., 4½d; JM, 2 do. medium, 10d; B, 1 do. do., 9½d; P in triangle, 1 bale do., 6d; W & P, 1 do., 7½d; XB, 1 do., 14½d; W & P, 1 do., 15½d; limarn, 1 do., 8d; do., 1 do., 1s 3d; OD, 1 bag, 6d; CD over CD, 2 do., 12½d per lb.

Tallow.—There is no animation in this market, all arrivals meeting with a dull sale at—for inferior, 14s to 16s; medium good to prime, 17s to 20s; rough fat, 8s to 12s per cwt.

Grain.—Wheat: This market has shown no material alteration during the last week. The arrivals in town are extremely light, and the demand not over active. We have no extensive business to report. Prime milling rates equal to last week's rates, 3s 4d to 3s 5d; medium, 3s to 3s 3d; inferior and fowls feed, 2s 8d to 2s 11d.—Oats continue in moderate inquiry, chiefly for export, and as buyers are nearly always limited to prices, the demand generally depends more or less on the arrangements that can be made for suitable freights. Good bright feed and milling are always saleable, but unless wanted for immediate shipment lower prices are invariably offered. The week has not been characterised by any great activity, but prices remain about the same as last week. Stout bright milling, 2s; short bright feed, 1s 10d to 1s 11d; inferior to medium, 1s 3d to 1s 9d.—Barley: There hardly any business being done; small lots of feed and milling change hands at from 2s to 2s 9d.—Rye-grass Seed is in less demand and now had to place even at a reduction on late rates.

DUNEDIN PRODUCE MARKET, NOVEMBER 4, 1885.

Mr. J. H. KILGOUR, grain and produce broker, reports under above date as follows:—Wheat: The market remains about the same as reported last week, and prices show no alteration. I quote prime milling at 3s 4d to 3s 5d; medium quality, 3s to 3s 2d; inferior and fowls' feed, 2s 8d to 2s 10d.—Oats: The demand is weaker, and although quotations are nominally about the same as last week; sales are not so readily effected. Best milling samples, 2s; bright short feed, 1s 10d to 1s 11d; ordinary feed, 1s 8d to 1s 9d.—Barley: There is little doing, and prices about level of last week's quotations.—Chaff: Supplies have been rather more plentiful, but have not affected prices, which remain at £3 5s for best, and £3 for second quality.—Potatoes: Stocks on hand are still large, and demand limited. £3 may be quoted as the top price for Derwents.—Butter: Fresh, slow of sale, at 6d; salt, 8d to 9d, and demand not active.—Cheese: 5d to 5½d, with an active demand for good quality.—Eggs: 8d per dozen, up to 8½d, as supplies happen to come in.—Grass Seed: The demand is nearly over. Prices nominally the same as last week.

Mr. F. MEENAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale prices including bags: Oats, 1s 9d to 2s; wheat, milling 3s to 3s 4d, fowls' feed 2s 0d to 2s 9d; barley, milling 2s 9d to 3s (dull sale), milling 2s 0d to 2s 6d, feeding 2s; oatens hay, £3; rye-grass, £3; chaff, £2 10s to £3; straw, £1 15s to £2; bran, £4 10s; pollard, £5; flour, £7 15s to £8; oatmeal, £10 6s to £10 10s; fresh butter, medium to prime, 6d to 8d; eggs, 8d; good salt butter, plentiful. 8d; cheese, 5d to 6d; bacon, 7½d in rolls, hams 10d; potatoes; Derwents £2 10s, kidneys £1 6s.

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

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

THE NEW ZEALAND CLOTHING FACTORY

Supply the Public direct from the following Branches :

DUNEDIN	CHRISTCHURCH	NELSON	WELLINGTON	NEW PLYMOUTH	AUCKLAND
INVERCARGILL	LYTTELTON	HOKITIKA	MASTERTON	HAWERA	THAMES
OAMARU	ASHBURTON	REEFTON	PALMERSTON NORTH	HASTINGS	GISBORNE
WAIMATE	TIMARU	GREYMOUTH	WANGANUI	WAIPAWA	NAPIER

PREPARATIONS for November in the

GEORGE STREET Warehouse.

THE Citizens, Country Visitors, and the Public generally will find all they require in

GENERAL Drapery and Clothing, and

AT Prices that are in keeping with the times.

REALLY Splendid Bargains for November in every Department.

READ! Read!! Read!!!—Large purchase of Cream, White, and all the new shades in Laces, from 8d per dozen— all grand values, and bought at large discounts. These should be seen at once. Also a new lot of Lace Flouncings in Black, Cream, and Beige.

THE Lace Curtain Bargains for November will eclipse anything ever yet offered in the trade. See our curtains at 2s 11d 3s 9d, 4s 3d, up to 25s per pair : extensive variety.

DRESSES.—November Bargains. Dresses.

THE George Street Warehouse this month for Bargains ; see our Dress Materials, from 5d up to 2s 3d—best value in the City ; Washing Silks, 11d up to 2s 3d ; Tennis Cloths, 11d ; Prints, from 3d up ; Galateas, 6d up ; Stripe Ginghams, 5d.

BARGAINS in Mantles and Jackets ; extraordinary value in Jackets, at less than London prices. Do not buy your Mantles or Capes of any kind without seeing the wonderful value we offer.

HOSIERY.—Three pairs for 1s.

BARGAINS for November in all Departments.

MOLLISON, DUTHIE, AND CO., George street.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE, OF LONDON.

Established 1782 (over 100 years). Annual Income, £800,000. Accumulated Funds exceed £1,000,000.

The undersigned having been appointed Agent to this old-established company, is prepared to accept Fire Risks at Current Rates

Its distinguished features are undoubted Security to Policy-holders and Promptitude in Settlement of claims.

Bankers : Bank of Australasia. JNO. P. SPRING. Agent for Otago.

I BEG TO NOTIFY that I have this day Disposed of the Business carried on by me as Butcher, in Princes street south, to Mr. Thos. Carroll, and trust that the patronage hitherto accorded to me will be continued to my successor.

HENRY PARSONS.

July 1st, 1885.

In reference to the above, I beg to notify that I have taken the shop and premises of Mr. Henry Parsons, and trust by continuing to supply Meat of the best quality, at lowest possible prices, to obtain the support hitherto accorded to my predecessor.

THOS. CARROLL.

A. WILSON, PRACTICAL BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,

GEORGE STREET, (3 doors from Morris, Photographer), DUNEDIN.

LADIES' BOOTS A SPECIALITY.

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

ROBERT BURNS HOTEL, GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

T. KEARNEY Proprietor.

The proprietor desires to notify his friends and the public generally that he has taken the above well-known and old-established Hotel, and would be glad if those who wish to stay at a really comfortable house would call. Baths, hot and cold. Liquors of the best brands obtainable. Prices moderate. The Hotel is in the most populous part of George Street, and is in a convenient position for permanent boarders. One of the best Billiard Tables. Spacious Hand-Ball Alley.

T. KEARNEY, Proprietor.

SIMON BROTHERS'

FIRST MONSTER CLEARING SALE

NOW ON.

£7,500 worth mostly New Goods.

GENUINE REDUCTIONS

on Every Pair.

COME AND SEE BARGAINS.

Note Address—

SIMON BROTHERS,

GEORGE STREET

(Near Octagon).

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 start, and keeps him in the toils until he disposes of him—*Bay City Chronicle* (secular).

DUNEDIN : JOSEPH BRAITHWAITE, And all Booksellers.

MRS GILL has on view the best assortment of Stylish Millinery in Dunedin at lowest prices.

OVER 500 Stylish Trimmed Bonnets and Hats to choose from. Latest styles and fashionable colors.

STRAW BONNETS, Straw Hats, Sailor Hats, greatest Variety in Town. All new shapes, lowest quotations.

10 DOZEN Stylish Millinery Hats, 5s 6d ; worth 10s 6d

12 DOZEN Fashionable, Trimmed Bonnets, 10s 6d ; worth 19s.

MRS. GILL, Princes Street.

MOURNING MILLINERY a specialty. The largest Stock in town. Mourning Orders promptly executed.

DRESSMAKING under efficient Management. Good fit and style guaranteed. Lowest prices.

CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The Premier, who has been addressing admiring crowds in your city, has been praised here for his politeness to Mr. Rolleston, and blamed for his boast that Otago did not suffer as much from the parts of economy as the North Island. I fancy that this heinous offence will have been forgiven him ere this time by his constituents. I notice that Mr. Stout was very eloquent in his praises of the Land Act, which he declared to be the best land law in the world. That may be so or it may not. But whatever the value of a land law, it ought to be made sufficiently known far and wide to prevent mistakes. For example, I heard of a case the other day. Not long ago an Irish farmer realised, and came out here, in the hope that he would be able to step into a bit of land just after landing, and call it his own. His passage, and the passages of his wife and little ones, cost him £150. But with the pleasing prospect of freehold in a new, vigorous and rising country, the hardy, plucky son of Erin thought little of the expense. With £30 in his pocket he looked every day towards the country which was to provide them all with the homes and careers so difficult to get in their own country. Landed in Lyttelton, our traveller climbs the big hill, and looks down on—do his eyes deceive him!—a country rich, certainly, and beautiful, attractive beyond ordinary desire of man, in the green splendour of the spring, but parcelled out, and settled, and occupied. When he went to the proper quarters, with sinking heart, to make inquiries, he found that his paradise was not here. There might be many such in other parts of the Colony—Mr. Stout, and Mr. Balance, and many other great men say that there are,—but what signifies that circumstance to a man who is stranded in popular Christchurch city without the means of travelling, all his little store melted in bread and shelter for his little ones, and lucky indeed, was the poor man to find work, which though intermittent, keeps the dread wolf from the door. This man is, I learn, a perfect tiger at work, most strong, most reliable, and no doubt, when times improve, will rapidly grow independent, after all realising the dreams which gladdened the sweet hours of his voyage to these shores. But, if the Agent-General's department had done its duty, or been provided by Parliament with the money necessary for that source, this disappointment would not have occurred, the man would have been better instructed about our country. The question arises—Are Irishmen kept as well posted as the canny Scots, or their neighbours south of the Tweed, or even the people of the German Fatherland. This is also a case which Mr. Clayden's system would have assisted, if in force. An advance of half his passage money would have given this industrious, capable farmer £75 to help him in getting on to a farm.

The Lumpers, Union have had to give way here after the lock-out, but if they have been beaten in the field of business, they have scored in the field of letters. The secretary has written a good defence of his Union. Why do the shipowners combine, he asks, to keep up wages; why do lawyers, doctors, commission merchants, and others combine? If it is right for them, why not right for the lumpers who need more protection than any of these? The plea is very just, and very unanswerable. In this wicked world, if men do not look to their own, their own will take unto itself wings very speedily.

PARNELL SPEAKS AGAIN.

(Dublin Freeman, September 5.)

ON Tuesday the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor entertained in the Mansion House Mr. Parnell, M.P., and the other members of the Irish Parliamentary Party. Twenty-four members of the party were present. Owing to the large number of the invitations the banquet was laid in the Great Round Room, which was well and tastefully decorated. Evergreens were disposed around the room; a gas device of a harp and shamrock, surrounded by the sentiment "Cead Mille Failte," and flanked by the green flag, the tricolour, and the stars and stripes, replaced the "V. R." of past days; and the fine plaster models of Foley's great statues added a classic embellishment.

Mr. Parnell, M.P., on rising to respond, was received with loud and prolonged cheers. He said—My Lord Mayor, ladies and gentlemen, I shall leave to other and able hands the duty and the pleasure of thanking you for the honour which you have done my colleagues and myself in inviting us to meet this goodly company, and I shall proceed, though with some reluctance and great diffidence, to face the consideration of the important toast which you have placed in my hands (cheers)—the toast, my Lord Mayor, ladies and gentlemen, of "Ireland a Nation" (loud cheers). It is one which recalls to our minds many recollections—recollections of great men—of a long and enduring struggle—of many sufferings on the part of our people, and of a survival to-day of what is an Irish nation (cheers)—the survival of a people who have forced upon an unwilling opponent the recognition of an actual fact—that Ireland still lives (cheers). Scotland has lost her nationality, and has practically become merged in England; but Ireland has never done this (cheers).

A Voice—And never will.

Mr. Parnell—And she never will (cheers). There are many reasons for this result—reasons into which I do not propose to enter to-night. It is with facts—with some accomplished facts—we have to deal (hear, hear), and with facts which we hope soon to see accomplished (hear, hear). Our right to nationhood to-day is practically undisputed (hear, hear). In order that our people may be enabled to watch round the footsteps of our nation, what is necessary? It is necessary that we should exchange the dark, terrible, and suffering history of the past for a future of freedom and prosperity (hear, hear), when it may be possible for the freely elected representatives of a nation to shape the future of our country (hear, hear). I do not know any other condition under which it is possible for a nation to shape her course with justice to herself, and

without injury or harm to other countries, save under the fostering guidance and care of a freely elected Parliament (hear, hear), and it is to such an assembly that we have to look for the development of our nation (hear, hear). We are told, my Lord Mayor, upon high authority that this is an impossibility, that it is impossible for Ireland to obtain the right of Self-Government (no, no). I believe that it is to be sought to make it impossible for our country to obtain the right of administering her own affairs, we will make all other things impossible for those who seek (prolonged cheering, during which a large body of those present rose to their feet and waved handkerchiefs). And who is it that tells us these things are impossible? It is the same man who said that local government for Ireland was impossible without ample declarations on our part—these statements come from the same lips as those that told us that equal electoral privileges, that the concession of equal electoral privileges by England to Ireland would be madness, and we see that what was considered madness in the eyes of the man who now tells us that Ireland's right to self-government is an impossibility has been now conceded without opposition, and that self-government which was then also denied to us from the same source is now offered to us. The local self-government then denied us from the same source is now offered to us by the same person with an humble entreaty that we may take it in order that we may educate ourselves for better things and further powers. I do not propose, however to dwell longer on this seeming impossibility. There is nothing impossible to a united and determined country, and for an honest representation of that country (renewed applause). Of course Lord Hartington (hisses) doesn't enter into a consideration of the question with an evenly balanced mind. He invites the other factions of which his party is composed—the Radicals, the Bradlaughites, the Local Optionists.

Mr. Healy, M.P.—The Deceased Wives' Sisters.

Mr. Parnell—The Deceased Wives' Sisters (great laughter and cheering)—the Freelanders, and the hundred and one atoms of which the great Liberal party is composed, to stop and put aside all these agreeable views of theirs, while he stops to wrestle with the young Irish giant. There shall be no legislation for England. There is to be a kind of lion lying down with a lamb (loud laughter). There is to be absolute union between all English parties upon great and important Home and Imperial questions, which will always engross their minds until they have squelched us out (laughter). Well, gentlemen, I am not much given to boasting (hear, hear, and applause); and I should be very unwilling to assume to myself the role of the prophet; but I am obliged, I suppose, to-night to give you my candid opinion upon this matter, and it is this—that if they have not succeeded in squelching us during the last five years, they are not likely to do it during the next five (great cheering), unless they brace themselves up to adopt one of two alternatives under the adoption of either one of which we should ultimately win, and perhaps win a larger and greater share than we otherwise should. They will either have to grant to Ireland the complete right to rule herself, or they will have to take away from us the share—the sham share—in the English Constitutional system which they extended to us at the Union, and govern us as a Crown Colony, without any Parliamentary representation whatever (applause). The government of Ireland, suppose they adopt the second alternative, will practically lead to the same thing as the adoption of the first one. The government of Ireland as a Crown colony—and it would be the government of a very large Crown colony—a much larger one than they possess or have attempted to govern from London up to the present—would simply lead to the concession of a Constitution similar to that which is enjoyed with the good will of England by each and all of the larger colonies; and that is practically what we have been asking for Ireland. So that, whether they chose directly to give us the right of self-government in its fullest sense—the right of National self-government—or whether they chose to govern us as a Crown colony, it will come to the same thing in the long run (hear, hear). I desire now to express my fullest conviction that the Irish people are on the brink of victory in this struggle (cheers). There is nothing in the world, humanly speaking, that could prevent their success save immoderation on their own part (hear, hear). I would entreat everybody, every honest Irishman, to show that he and our country are worthy of self-government (hear). We are far more likely to lose by attempting to do too much in the near future than we are likely to win by adopting such a course. I scarcely like to attach much importance to some recent events which have occurred down in the county of Kerry, and I will explain why I don't attach much importance to these events. We have heard of houses being broken into—one or two houses broken into, and a recurrence of what was known in times past as moonlighting (hear, hear). I don't attach too much importance to those occurrences for several reasons. In the first place, because the county of Kerry has unhappily never at any time, even during the height of the Coercion Act, been free from such occurrences. That kind of thing was always going on in that locality. It is an especially impoverished district. It is a district where the evils of landlordism, magnified and intensified as they may have been in other parts of Ireland, have been reproduced to a most extraordinary extent. It is a locality where it is scarcely possible for the people to live, where they drag out a miserable existence, and where, practically speaking, nothing but desperation and the impossibility of living drives them to such courses as these (hear, hear). Had as has been the history of landlordism in these eastern districts of Ireland, it has been ten thousand times worse in such counties as Kerry (hear, hear). But I am bound, my Lord Mayor and gentlemen, in my position to state my conviction that such occurrences as these which have taken place in Kerry recently are producing an enormous evil and mischief to the cause of Irish nationality (hear, hear, and applause). Transient as they may be, confined to one particular locality as they may be, I would ask the young men or the old men who may be taking part in such things, if they be men without the reach of my voice, if they be not the product of police management in Ireland (cheers), if these actions be really undertaken by honest Irishmen with the view to benefit their country, I would ask them to pause—to hearken to my voice (applause), to believe with me that every such action—every such

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GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY BOOT AND SHOE STORE
For the Best Value for Boots and Shoes.

Colonial-made Boots of a superior quality, spec. ally manufactured for country wear, of our own make.

Men's hand closed pegged Watertights, specially made up for country wear.

Men's strong Balmoral Boots, splendid wear, very strong, 11s 6d.

Men's Elastic Sides, tips and nails, 12s 6d.

For girls' and boys' Boots for school wear, our own make is guaranteed to give satisfaction.

A good stock of various styles, in Ladies' Kid and Levant E.S. Hessian Top, from 6s 6d to 9s 6d.

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 sewed.

Repairs done on the premises on the shortest notice.

New Elastics put in.

NEIL MCFADDEN,

GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

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DUNEDIN.

NEW DRAPERY, CLOTHING, AND HOUSE FURNISHINGS

HERBERT, HAYNES, & CO.

The new Spring Goods now opened up comprise a variety unequalled in the Colony for extent of Choice and Sterling Value.

New Dress Materials in the latest fashionable shades and textures, with trimmings to match from the plainest to the most elaborate.

New Mantles, Jackets, Ulsters, Costumes, and Jersey Jackets in every variety of make and style.

New Millinery, and Trimmed Bonnets and Hats of the most charming description in the last Paris fashions, Feathers, Flowers, Ornaments, etc., etc., in endless variety.

Laces, Frillings, Gloves, Hosiery, Umbrellas, Parasols and Fancy Goods in the best makes procurable.

Prints, Zephyr Ginghams, Oatmeal Cloth Sateens, Galateas, and every possible description of Washing Fabrics in choice and elegant patterns and fast colours.

Muslin and Lace Curtains, Cretonnes, Tablecloths, Damasks, Sheetings, Towellings, etc., etc.

The Largest and Most Valuable Stock of Carpets in New Zealand Linoleums, Floorcloths, Matting, Hearth Rugs, and Door Mats.

Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing (both imported and Colonial) made in the best style from the most durable materials at prices that defy competition.

An efficient staff of Tailors, Mantle and Habitmakers, Dress-makers, and Milliners, always available for the execution of orders. Patterns and measurement charts, sent to any part of the Colony.

MODERATE PRICES.

HERBERT, HAYNES, AND CO.

Direct Importers,

DUNEDIN AND INVERCARGILL.

MONSTER CLOSING SALE.

ALBERT BUILDINGS, PRINCES ST., late

SAUNDERS AND CO.

No satisfactory tender having been received for the General Drapery and Clothing Stocks of the late firm of Saunders and Co. the

Stocks are now to be disposed of by a

MONSTER CLOSING SALE.

The Public of Otago are assured that, cheap as the goods were during the last sale, they will now be

SOLD CHEAPER THAN EVER!

The whole of the Summer Shipments will also be offering at the same sacrificing prices. A rare opportunity of getting

Enormous Bargains in the latest goods and styles.

The Stocks are of a very superior class and

will be off red during this sale at

LITERALLY DESPERATE SACRIFICING PRICES.

The unprecedented amount of Trade done during the last sale is incontrovertible evidence of the enormous bargains thus given, but greater inducements than ever to purchasers will be offered during this

MONSTER CLOSING SALE!

All who feel the pinch of these dull times, and study economy, are invited to make a trial and prove for themselves the

DOUBLE VALUE OFFERED!

OPENING DAY OF SALE:

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10.

Doors open at 9 o'clock.

SACRIFICING BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

MONSTER CLOSING SALE.

ALBERT BUILDINGS, PRINCES STREET, late

SAUNDERS AND CO.

CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF THE SACRED HEART, QUEENSTOWN.

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

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

(Branch of the Dominican Convent, Dunedin.)

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thought as those which spurred them into such actions—are destructive so far as they can be destructive, to the interest of our country and the life of our nation (loud cheers). And having said so much on one side I desire also to say something on the other side (cheers). This will be a very sore and cruel winter for the agricultural community. It is a certainty that the land has undoubtedly not produced in any part of the country the rent which landlords are now seeking to exact (hear, hear). There are many tenants who are able to pay their rents, but they are able to pay their rents not out of any return of the soil during the last year, but out of their frugal savings (hear, hear). There are many others who are unable to pay their rents and who must lose their homes and the little property which they and their predecessors in title have created during many long struggles and years of toil if landlords are allowed by the Government to assert their full right, and if those full rights are asserted, and if the tenants are not able to pay their rents what must become under those circumstances of those who are not able to pay (hear, hear). That was the leading principle of the old Land League fight (hear, hear). We pointed out that unless the tenants acted in a body, unless those who were rich stood by those who were poor (hear, hear), all in the long run must go down, and the result was the Land Act of 1881, and the Land Purchase Act of 1885 (hear, hear). But we are now face to face with a situation in which forbearance is required, and not alone upon one side but upon the other (hear, hear and applause). If we are to urge moderation upon our people, ought not the other side to set us an example, or if they won't set us the example, ought not they to follow our example? (hear, hear and applause.) Irish landlordism would appear to be almost an irretrievable plant. It has had many chances, but it has never been willing to take one. The Government have large forces of police and military at their disposal, maintained at the cost of the British tax-payer to a very large extent. Are these forces to be used for the eviction of tenants during the coming winter who are not able to pay their rents, as well as for the eviction of those who are? (Hear, hear, and "no.") It is not now any longer a question of conspiracy or combination to refuse to pay rents (hear, hear). That cannot be alleged as an excuse—it is very easy to separate the wheat from the chaff—it is very easy for those in authority to decide who are able to pay and who are not (hear, hear). All we ask is that our people shall not be banished from their country (applause). We cannot hope to maintain a nation without maintaining our people, and if the slow and silent process of extermination is to go on, we are bound to take our stand by the side of our people (loud cheers). So, then, while I preach and while I hope all of you, coming as you do from many different localities of Ireland, will each in your own station preach moderation, so I think that we ought to expect moderation from the other side (hear, hear). Discrimination is easy under present circumstances. But we should be untrue to ourselves, as we should undoubtedly be untrue to our suffering fellow-countrymen, if we did not endeavour to do what in us lay to shield the helpless tiller of the soil from extermination and from banishment during the coming winter (hear and cheers). The outlook in all other respects is hopeful for Ireland; but undoubtedly the great depression of prices, the agricultural depression, introduces a new and very great difficulty. It will be for Irish landlordism to show of what it is made during the coming winter (hear, hear), and if it exacts its full pound of flesh, or attempts to exact its full pound of flesh, I am confident that the result will be that landlordism will be left with very little flesh to exact in the future (cheers). And for the rest, gentlemen, outside the land question, which is the real question of Ireland at present, outside that great question let us hope—and I am sure you all hope with me, and that you feel the same confidence that I do—that our nation, surviving her long trial and her terrible sufferings, will join the other nations of the earth in that march towards prosperity and towards freedom which we all hope for her, and are determined to secure for her (enthusiastic plaudits again and again renewed).

RELIGIOUS INCENDIARISM.

(From the *Wellington Post*.)

It is with the most sincere and deep feelings of regret that we notice the appearance upon the platform in Auckland of a female lecturer named Edith O'Gorman Auffy, described as "an escaped nun," and officially announced as appearing under the auspices and at the express invitation of the Grand Orange Lodge of New Zealand. Mrs. Auffy, according to her own statements, is an American born of Catholic parents, but brought up in a Methodist seminary, which she left to become an inmate of a convent, subsequently taking the veil. After some year's experience of a nun's life she renounced Roman Catholicism and joined some Protestant denomination. This appears to be all in her personal history justifying the description of her being "an escaped nun," for, so far as we can gather from her reported utterances, it is only from conscientious and moral bonds not from physical or material restraints, that she claims to have effected her escape. She explains her present mission to be to "with unalterable determination to sound the tocsin of alarm throughout the world." This means that by the use of inflammatory language and highly-scented descriptions of her own alleged convent experiences, she is endeavouring to stir up as much religious strife as she can, and to set creed against creed, so as to cause civil discord to arise from religious differences. Apparently she glories in her success in this direction, as she says that in consequence of her sounding the tocsin "she has been shot at in the United States, the bullet passing through her bonnet and setting fire to the veil. Sixty times, within the last four years, had she been mobbed in England, and seven times in Scotland." Having managed to escape martyrdom in these countries, Mrs. Auffy has now come to New Zealand with the amiable desire to do her best to excite or incite similar outrages in this hitherto peaceful community. Her mission is avowedly that of a religious incendiary. She aims at creating strife, is anxious to stir up religious animosities, hopes to set friend against friend and creed against creed, quite

regardless of the civic disorder which may probably ensue. Alas she seeks to do by lacerating and outraging the most tender feelings of a large body of the colonists of New Zealand, and holding up to public contumely and scorn all that they hold most dear and sacred. We have no sympathy with such aims or proceedings. On the contrary, we deem it the duty of all good colonists to unequivocally discountenance both, and by every means in their power seek to extinguish every species of religious fanaticism, and quench every fanatical firebrand, without distinction of creed or sex. What have the inhabitants of a young country such as this where every man is free to worship his Creator in what form he likes, to do with the sectarian strife, the religious animosities and the polemical hatreds of other climes and other times? The conditions of life and society in this favoured land afford no foundation for such accusations as Mrs. Auffy hurls at her former co-religionists in America. Even if her statements are true as affecting them, they do not apply here. Can anyone in New Zealand do aught but smile derisively in reply to her defiance to show that a Roman Catholic ever gave £1 towards a Protestant institution, religious, literary, or scientific? Daily experience shows much more handsome donations, and those who remember such men as Father O'Reilly, Father Petitjean, and Father Moreau must feel a certain amount of indignation at any assertion that no single priest was ever known to spend as much as £1 in charity. The details of convent life in America are equally inapplicable to any conditions existent in this Colony, where the ladies who occupy such institutions deservedly stand high in the esteem of all classes of the community as devoted and successful workers in the cause of education and charity. It is impossible that any good purpose can be served by the promulgation of the offensive imputations against the professors of any creed in a country where professors of all creeds are happily accustomed, not only to dwell together in amity and concord, but to be intimately associated in good works. Only a few days ago in this city was witnessed a spectacle which was a grand, noble, and inspiring sight to every true Christian and lover of his fellow-men. It was the Protestant "Friendly Alliance and the Hibernian Catholic Benefit Society" taking part in the same procession, marching one after another, each wearing its own symbols, without exciting the slightest jealousy or ill-feeling, and both inculcating and enforcing by presence and example some of the highest principles of true religion, charity, and brotherly love. It is in concord and amity such as this which Mrs. Auffy seeks to undermine and to destroy. For such a procession as that of last week, rich in its promises of future good, she would substitute faction fights and all the other bitterness of sectarian strife. Other efforts have been ere now made in this Colony, and on various sides, in the same direction, but happily they have never succeeded, and we have never hesitated to denounce every attempt, no matter from whom emanating, to excite bigotry and cause discord. Anything tending in either direction is opposed to the best and highest interests of New Zealand and its people. Those who make such attempts are enemies to the State. Whether it has been Pastor Chiniquy, Father Hennebery, or Mr. Sawkins who has sought to fan the flame of religious animosity or to offend those who do not think as they think, we have always in the strongest manner deprecated such a policy, as we now deprecate the course pursued by Mrs. Auffy and the action of those who have brought her here, or who encourage and countenance her lectures. The laws of New Zealand guarantee the fullest and most complete religious liberty to all within its borders. Bigotry has hitherto been stamped down whenever it has ventured to raise its hideous head, and we trust that this state of things will continue, and that New Zealand may proudly and truthfully continue to claim that here at least is realised the psalmist's ideal of the good and beautiful, where brethren dwell together in peace and amity, each worshipping God in whatsoever manner he listeth. How those who profess to be ministers of God, and to preach Christ's doctrine of peace on earth and goodwill toward men, can encourage and countenance proceedings provocative of strife, and of such outrages as Mrs. Auffy boasts she has excited, we cannot imagine. It is little sort of mockery to find the blessing of the God of Peace invoked on a lecture full of malice, hatred, and uncharitableness, which holds up to ridicule, contempt, and reprobation, all that large numbers of their fellow Christians hold most sacred and most in respect, doing it, too, in a manner and language which can scarcely fail to provoke tumult, excite disorder, and engender the most bitter feelings. More especially is this the case when it is remembered that Mrs. Auffy does not "sound the tocsin" for nothing. Admission to her lectures is charged for as to any other show, and a brisk trade in certain books which she has written, is carried on at the lectures. It will, indeed, be an evil day for New Zealand when the rule of religious faction supersedes the exercise of complete liberty of conscience, and when the form of a man's religious belief is regarded as being a matter other than one between himself and his Creator. Bigotry, intolerance, and fanaticism, have hitherto found no congenial soil for their baneful development in New Zealand, and we hope they will never be permitted to become acclimatised. All attempts at their propagation should be ruthlessly nipped in the bud.

"In Faith and Hope the world will disagree,
But all mankind's concern is equity;
All must be false that thwart this one great end,
And all of God that bless mankind or mend."

(Aspex in the *Auckland Weekly News*)

The beliefs and doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church are being vigorously assailed in our city at the present time by two ladies who formerly belonged to that Church, and who profess to have been converted from what they call its pernicious dogmas. The one was converted some twelve years ago and the other about four; the former was a nun and the latter simply a sincere Catholic. It seems strange that after conversion their paths should have become so different; while the nun found comfort and peace in the bosom of a dissenting sect, her fellow-lecturer found them in the region of Free thought; while the nun has taken to the platform for the avowed object of making Protestants of Catholics, her younger friend is attempting to expose the superstitions of both. For ourselves we

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like it not. Truth will prevail in spite of error, and it needs not such stirring up of sectarian feeling to promote its cause. Let education advance, and then the mass of the people will be able to judge for themselves of the respective merits of the different beliefs, and let each one enrol under that banner in which he finds peace. It is not an ennobling work to sow the seeds of discord in a community. Belief is a matter for each individual, and with each is a matter of conscience. If one believes in the principles of any system, it ill-becomes him to find fault with the system because he finds some of the teachers of that system no better than they ought to be; if he does not believe in that system, he should quietly withdraw from it and leave its followers in peace. From the manner in which the addresses of the escaped nun are made public, there appears to be a large element of finance in the whole affair, hence there seems much of inconsistency in opening the business with prayer. Were the funds to be devoted to some religious purpose it would perhaps be consistent to open thus; but in a public meeting, where doubtless some of all creeds and no creeds are included, it is unsuited. And why should a vote of thanks be returned a lecturer who, as reward for her services, has levied a heavy toll from every person present? We would humbly suggest that the lecturer return thanks to the audience for their kind attendance and attention.

ST. MARY'S ORPHANAGE, STOKE

(From the Nelson Colonist.)

SOME little time back an admirable estate of nearly 400 acres situated at Stoke, within easy distance of the main road and about half an hour's drive of Nelson, was purchased from Mr. N. Fowler, with the view of erecting thereon the permanent St. Mary's Boy's Orphanage, and utilising the ground as a farm and training place for the lads brought up at this institution. Mr. Sommerville, the architect, of this city, was entrusted with the work of devising the necessary buildings, and in carrying out his duty he has kept in view the probability of the necessity arising as the establishment gains in stature and in fame of the present buildings being added to. The front of the buildings will have a westerly aspect, and they will be visible from the main road to Richmond and the railway, from which points the most noticeable feature will be the tower, which will have height of 78 feet. From the main road easterly the ground gradually ascends in the direction of what is known as Poor Man's Valley, and it is upon the rising ground that the Orphanage will be erected, though on account of spurs from the higher hills the institution will not occupy so commanding a position as it otherwise would do. The front of the building, which is to be a two storey one, will be 190 feet at the southern end, provision being left for the addition of a new wing. Forty feet from the southwest corner rises a tower and belfry to the height of 78 feet from the ground, beneath this tower being situated the main entrance to the Orphanage, consisting of a hall 10 feet wide, from which corridors branch. The building itself is plain, but substantial, and much attention has been given to the sanitary matters, including ventilation. On the lower floor the rooms will be 13 feet from floor to ceiling, and on the upper floor 12 feet; the height of the main building being 27 feet to the span of the roof, and 33 feet to the ridge. The windows are alternately double and single, those lighting the lower floor being square headed, whilst the upper ones have pointed heads. In the centre of the building is situated the refectory or dining hall, a fine apartment 70 feet by 49, and on the right of this are parlours and schoolrooms, whilst to the left there are kitchen, scullery, wash-house, laundry, and stores. To the right of the refectory are two schoolrooms 39 feet by 29 feet. Access is gained to the upper floor by means of two staircases, and on this floor are two large dormitories above the refectory, whilst there are also servants' rooms, clothes rooms, and lavatories, as well as an infirmary, which is placed near the tower. When the building, as now designed, is completed, there will be ample and splendid accommodation for 150 boys, whilst the erection of a wing on the south would provide for fully 50 more. The arrangements as provided for are admirable; the lavatories are to be arranged for hot and cold water, and with baths and basins. In the clothes rooms there will be lockers for each boy, and a water supply is to be provided for by a hydraulic ram fixed on the creek which runs through the property, and which will raise the water a height of about 100 feet, and in quantities ample for all purposes. The building will be erected on brick foundations, but will be built of wood. From the open belfry of the tower a magnificent view of the rural landscape from land, sea, mountain, and bush will be procurable. All the interior will be match lined, and for use in wet weather a large play shed, 40 feet by 14 feet, is to be built. Earth closets are to be provided, and the water from baths, sinks, etc., is to be carried some distance into settling tanks and there treated chemically. The plans appear very complete, and as tenders for the work are now under consideration, we may shortly expect to see the building in progress.

Lazy and dull feelings always precede sickness, which nothing but Hop Bitters will banish. Get the genuine American. Read.

The Paris Temps gives the following text of the reward offered by the English for the assassination of Pain. The document, published in several Egyptian journals last April, is signed by Captain G. F. Wilson. Selkovitch testifies that he saw Pain executed by two native soldiers acting under the orders and in the presence of Major Kitchener:—"Reward £50 sterling.—This reward is offered to anyone who will deliver up Olivier Pain and his papers, dead or alive. He left Debbeh on a camel on March 13, 1885. This is his description:—Complexion light, hair and beard fair, stature about five feet seven inches, blue eyes, figure slight, thin lips, features with a hard expression, reserved in his manners and language. The expression of his blue eyes is characteristic."

MILLIONAIRE MACKAY.

(From the Chicago Herald.)

THE story of John W. Mackay's buying the New York Herald, or rather as the original liar said, "taking it for debt," has been appropriately squeaked. That was perhaps the silliest canard of the season. Right here it ought to be said that there is more nonsense written about John Mackay than perhaps any other rich man in America. Most of the twaddle about his wealth is the veriest romance. He is in truth very rich, richer than almost any American who, without the aid of such advantages as may come from pure chance, can ever hope to become, but the fashion that many have of ranking Mackay with the Monte Cristos of the earth is absurd. There are scores of men in America richer than Mackay, and who have their wealth better invested and more in hand. The great bonanza firm reached the climax of its golden romance in 1876. Their stocks in the bonanza mines were then worth perhaps 100,000,000dols. The mines in which they had a controlling interest were paying 2,000,000dols. a month, but this went gradually down and went rapidly. That firm, as a firm, never realised more than 300,000dols. a month profit. This was enough to give romance to the silver cave, and if it had held out in treasure it would no doubt have made Mackay, Flood, Fair and O'Brien the richest people on the earth's surface.

But it did not hold out. O'Brien died in 1878, while these stocks were yet paying dividends, and while their market value was yet away up. His stocks were disposed of at market rates, yet his whole estate settled up but 9,000,000dols. Every bonanza interest tumbled after that. Its stocks, stamp mills, wood and water interests, and all went to the dogs. Mackay, it is well known, had twice what his other partners had. Therefore, if he had died in the place of O'Brien at the time the latter did his estate would have come to 20,000,000dols. or thereabouts. That was the very climax of bonanza wealth.

Mr. Mackay never was richer than 20,000,000dols. even on paper. He has been known as the poorest investor of any of the bonanza firm. He never yet made an investment, except in Government or State bonds, that yielded a dollar of income. All his speculative investments have come to naught. He gives away vast sums, squanders other vast sums, and we all know what Mrs. Mackay accomplishes in the way of expenditure. One day, in front of the Nevada Bank, in San Francisco, Mr. Mackay read in a paper handed to him an absurd statement that Mrs. Mackay had offered to buy the Arc de Triomphe, in Paris, for 2,000,000 francs. "You may say," said John W. in his broad North of Ireland accent, "that Mrs. Mackay is no fool and neither is John Mackay. That is a dom he, sor. An' you may say, mon, that if John Mackay was fool enough to pay for that arch or any other arch, begad, sor, he don't know where in h—the money is comin' from. They've bled me, sor, like a lot of wolves. They say Mrs. Mackay has spent half a million a year in Europe. It's a dom lie, sor. She lives like a lady and I want her to do so, but, begad, 50,000dols. a year pays all her expenses, balls and all, for a whole year. They said the other day she spent 50,000dols. on a single ball to Grevy or somebody—Gad knows who he is,—but that is a lie, sor. She don't spend 50,000dols. in a whole year in Paris. Say that, will you, sor?"

Mr. Mackay was sincere in this. Mrs. Mackay is not near the spendthrift that a lot of romance writers try to make her out. Yet John's own admission that her expenditures were 50,000dols. a year, or thereabouts, is enough to make workers growl and people of small means weep. Fifty thousand a year to idle away! Just for a woman and a woman's pride! A woman, daughter of a barber—a barber in Downville, Cal., in 1856, now 'Colonel' J. H. Hungerford, of the Boulevard des Malesherbes—the knightly father-in-law of the great "American Midas," as the French love to call Mackay. After all, it is a stupendous joke. And the Prince Telfener, of Italy, married the youngest of the barber's daughters, and the Prince Colonna, heir of the greatest house of Italy, married Mackay's step-daughter—her father was a poor little druggist in a mining camp in Nevada City. Could any rough or vigorous romance ever find such expression?

Hundreds of letters from those using Ayer's Hair Vigor attest its value as a restorer of grey hair to its natural color. As a stimulant and tonic, preventing and often curing baldness, and cleansing and soothing the scalp, its use cannot be too strongly recommended.

The fact that Carter and Co., of George street, are the only Drapers in Dunedin doing a strictly Cash Trade who import their own Goods direct from Home Markets, is the one cause of their being able to sell cheaper than any other firm. Carter and Co. have just opened, ex s.s. Coptic and Kaikoura, 16 cases Men's and Boys' Clothing, and in consequence of the desperate scarcity of ready money, they have decided to offer the whole lot, for a few weeks, at landed cost. Therefore, call, inspect, and judge for yourselves. Carter and Co., 60 and 62 George street, Dunedin.

"That split" in the Irish national movement, which English journalists discover as faithfully at stated periods as they capture the sea-serpent in the dull season, has been again discovered and again discounted. Mr. Michael Davitt, if our contemporaries across the Channel were to be believed was going to smash everything before him. He was to pulverise the Irish Parliamentary policy, as it were, with dynamite. He was to make short work of Mr. Parnell just as Finn McCool could have made short work of Tom Thumb if they had ever met in combat. All this, and more, Mr. Davitt was to do about the time of the general election. Mr. Davitt, however, who may be accepted as a very reliable authority on the whole matter, declares that he has no intention whatever of doing the work assigned to him by the British Press. On the contrary, he counsels the Irish people to preserve the closest union and declares that there is only one Parliamentary policy in Ireland, and that, he says, is the policy of Mr. Parnell. Furthermore he asserts that no other Parliamentary programme would be tolerated in the country.—Nation.

MUNSTER ARMS HOTEL,

CORNER WALKER AND PRINCES
STREETS, DUNEDIN.

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

BEST BRANDS OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND
BEERS.

P. O'BRIEN, Proprietor.

ADMITTED TO BE THE GRANDEST
SCENERY IN THE WORLD.

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

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

Luggage at reduced rates.

CASSIDY, BINNIE & CO.,
Proprietors.

C. A. ULRICH, Agent.

Cobb and Co.'s Booking office, Christchurch

JOHN HISLOP

(LATE A. BEVERLY),

CHRONOMETER, WATCHMAKER AND
JEWELLER.

Exactly opposite the Bank of N.S. Wales,
PRINCES STREET.

Every description of Jewellery made to order.
Ships' Chronometers Cleaned and Rated
by Transit Observations.

N.B.—J. H. being a thorough Practical
Watchmaker, all work entrusted to his care
will receive his utmost attention.

R. A. BORROWS,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

The Pharm. cv.

173 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

R. A. BORROWS (formerly of Messrs.
Wilkinson and Auning, and late of Messrs.
Howard and Raymond) begs to inform his
friends and the public generally that he has
commenced business at the above address
(next Mr. Morris's Photographic Studio),
with an entirely new and as-sorted stock of
Pure Drugs, Chemicals, Toilet Requisites, etc.
and trusts by strict attention to business to
merit a fair share of public patronage.

The Dispensing Department will be con-
ducted solely by the Proprietor.

Medicines may be obtained at any hour.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL,

WILLIS STREET, WELLINGTON.

T. FLAHERTY, PROPRIETOR.

(Late of Shamrock Hotel, Timaru)

Central position, within easy distance of
wharf and public buildings.

Every accommodation and convenience.

Table d'hôte Daily at 1 p.m.; Luncheon
from 12 to 2.

Night Watchman. Porter to attend all
steamers

ALEXANDER SLIGO

Has just received "Boy's and Girl's Own
Annuals," "Every Boy's and Girl's" "hart r-
box," "Child's Companion" "Prize," "Child-
ren's Friend," etc.

BOOKBINDING, PAPER-RULING.

Account Bookmaking on the Premises.

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN

Wholesale and Retail.

JAMES SAMSON AND CO.,

AUCTIONEERS, COMMISSION,
HOUSE & LAND AGENTS, VALUATORS,
DOWLING STREET, DUNEDIN.

S. L I T E R
Has resumed Business as
GENERAL PRINTER, ETC.,
In Temporary Premises,
70 PRINCES STREET.

Factory :

BATHGATE ROAD,
SOUTH DUNEDIN.

DOUGLAS HOTEL,

OCTAGON, DUNEDIN,
(Next Town Hall).

J. LISTON, PROPRIETOR.

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

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

Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.

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

J. LISTON, Proprietor.

J. HENDRY AND SONS,

FIRST-CLASS TAILORS,

80 GEORGE STREET (next Mr. Dorn-
well's), beg to notify that we have opened
with a varied stock of ENGLISH, SCOTCH,
and COLONIAL TWEEDS, COATINGS,
TROUSERINGS, and VESTINGS, second to
none of its kind in New Zealand, and really
the CHEAPEST FIRST-CLASS TAILORING
ESTABLISHMENT in the city.

Nine and a half years principal Cutter at
Messrs. Herbert, Haynes and Co.

J. HENDRY AND SONS.

LOFT AND CO.,

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

LADIES Kid E.S. Hessians, with
Fancy stitched fronts, all sizes, 5s 9d.

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

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

LADIES extra high-legged plain
Kid Balmorals, 8s 6d; never before
sold under 12s 6d, only 2 trunks of this line.

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

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

CHILDREN'S E.S. and, Lace, 150
different styles to choose from; all
others should inspect them.

GIRLS in Laced Buttons and E.S.;
splendid assortment.

MEN'S French Calf Sewn Shoes,
English made; a really good Boot,
only 10s 6d.

LADIES Lastings with Military
Heels, 4s 9d; season now on.

The above are only a few of the lines.
This is a rare opportunity and all
should pay

LOFT AND CO.

a visit at

9, 10, and 11. ROYAL ARCADE, DUNEDIN

BRAIDVALE NURSERY.

GORDON BROTHERS
Invite intending Planters and others
to visit the Nurseries, and inspect their large
and varied stock of
FOREST AND FRUIT TREES,
EVERGREENS, ORNAMENTAL, AND
FLOWERING SHRUBS,
HEDGE PLANTS, ROSES, BULBS,
HERBACEOUS PLANTS, &c.

Catalogues free by Post on application.

NURSERIES:

NORTH-EAST VALLEY and at
ANDERSON'S BAY.

** Tramcars pass the North-East Valley
Nursery every few minutes.

Address—

GORDON BROS.,
BRAIDVALE NURSERY,
NORTH-EAST VALLEY,
DUNEDIN.

N.B.—Stock must be cleared, as lease of
Nursery in the Valley expires this season.

MESSRS. P. & D. RANKIN,

WORKING MEN'S TAILORS,
3 MACLAGGAN ST., DUNEDIN.

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 or
cash.

Ladies' Riding Habits, Ulsters, etc.; also,
Gentlemen's Light Tweel Waterproof Over-
coats made to order from a choice selection of
materials. Mourning suits on the shortest
notice. Patterns sent free to any address.

YORK HOTEL,

GEORGE STREET,
DUNEDIN.

MRS. CARROLL - - PROPRIETRESS.

First-class Accommodation for Travellers
and Boarders.

All Wines and Spirits of the best known
brands.

One of Alcock's prize medal Billiard
Tables.

Good Stabling.

MANDEVILLE HOTEL,

MANDEVILLE.

JAMES ROCHE, PROPRIETOR.

Good Paddock Accommodation.

HAM AND BACON CURING ESTABLISHMENT.

E. S H E E D Y
Would draw special attention to
his stock of
SMOKED AND PALE HAMS AND
BACON,

Which is superior to any in the market.

Orders from the country will have prompt
and careful attention.

W. H. MCKEAY,
Barrister and Solicitor,
HAS REMOVED TO NEW CHAMBERS
85 Princes Street

(Opposite Bank New South Wales).

COWDELL AND LEE,
LANDSCAPE AND COMMERCIAL
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
OCTAGON BUILDINGS, DUNEDIN.

The "Eclipse" and "New Flag," Christmas
Cards, (great Novelties for sending to the
Home Country) to be had of all Stationers in
town and country. Price, 1s.

P. O. BOX 309.

J. A. CUNNINGHAM
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENT,
NAPIER.

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
valuable.

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-
tunity of acquiring such is rapidly passing
away.

J. A. CUNNINGHAM,
117 BROWNING STREET, NAPIER.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF
COALS.

WE BEG RESPECTFULLY to
inform the Public that having made
satisfactory arrangements for a constant sup-
ply of the best A. A. Company's
NEWCASTLE COALS,

We have reduced the same, screened and de-
livered to all parts, to 35s per ton, 17s 6d per
half-ton, 9s per quarter-ton.

KAITANGATA COAL.
This favourite Coal will be reduced as
follows:—Screened and delivered, per ton
26s, half-ton 13s, quarter-ton 6s 6d. Kaitan-
gata Nuts always on hand.

WALTON PARK COAL.
The public may rely on getting the genuine
article, as we keep no other Green Island
Coal in stock. A guarantee ticket goes with
all coal delivered—18s per ton, 9s per half-
ton, 4s 6d per quarter-ton.

Shag Point and West Coast Coals at equally
low prices.

Sole Agents for the famous Scotch Coal
from the Silverton Mine.

Every description of Firewood cut to any
length.

Kindling Wood—8 bundles for one's filling.

MARTIN AND WATSON,
Wholesale and Retail Coal Merchants,
Octagon and Castle Street.

T H O M A S H A L L,

PASTRYCOOK & CONFECTIONER,
Grand Hotel Buildings and 190 Princes St.,
DUNEDIN.

Refreshments at all Hours.
Parties Catered for.

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**ELECTRO-PLATING AND
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

GEORGE LE LIEVRE,
165 GEORGE STREET,
(Next the National Bank of New Zealand).

DUNEDIN

95 George Street.—For Reliable
Goods at a Moderate Price try
Hally's.

95 George Street.—The famous Tweed
Unshrinkable Shirt can only be had at
Hally's

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-
turer's Stock of Cardigan Jackets. The prices
range from 3s 6d to 20s: and we assert with
confidence that better value cannot be had
in the City.

95 George Street.—We hold at present
a large stock of Waterproof Coats,
and on comparison patrons will find we are
selling these much under so-called clearing
sale prices. Hally's.

95 George Street.—For newest styles
and large assortment in Gents' Silk
Scarves—Try Hally's.

95 George Street for Latest Shapes in
Hats, which we sell at wholesale
prices. Try Hally's.

HALLY AND CO., the popular
City Hatters, 95 George Street.

S. M A R K S,

PRACTICAL
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
Balmoral House,
36 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

Ladies' Boots a Specialty.

Ladies' and Gent's Worked Slippers made up.

Repairs neatly and promptly executed.

THE DUNEDIN IRON

AND
WOODWARE COMPANY,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS:
IRON, TIMBER, AND FURNITURE
MERCHANTS.

Steam Mills throughout the Colony in full
operation.

"LUSTRAL" KEROSENE.

Just Landed ex "Irene" a large consigna-
ment of this Favourite Brand of highest test
Water White Oil. Price very Low.

Kerosene Lamps in Endless Variety.

Grates, Ranges, and Mantel-pieces.

P A P E R H A N G I N G S

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

**THE DUNEDIN IRON AND
WOODWARE COMPANY.**

PRINCES STREET SOUTH DUNEDIN.

**KAITANGATA RAILWAY AND COAL
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

KAITANGATA COAL.

THE COMPANY have much plea-
sure in intimating that the Coal is now
specially mined from the new workings, and is
of a quality much superior to anything
previously delivered, and beg to solicit a
trial from every Householder.

The small Coal, or Nuts, is also now pro-
curable from every Coal Merchant in Town
and Suburbs.

The Company have arranged with the Coal
Merchants to deliver the Kaitangata Coal,
well screened and free from small, and
any emissions in this respect if communi-
cated to the Company will be promptly
allowed for.

Crawford street,
Dunedin, 16th June, 1885.

CITY FOUNDRY,
Cumberland Street (near Hanover Street),
DUNEDIN.

G. THORNICROFT

Begs to inform his Customers and the
Public generally that, having removed his
store-room to more Commodious premises at
the back, he will thus be enabled to keep a
larger stock of Goods on hand, comprising
such as Ranges, Register Grates, Colonial
Grates, Furnace Work, Baker's Oven Fittings,
Verandah Castings, Iron Railings, Drain
Grates, Bell Traps, Air Grates, etc.

Odd Castings for Ranges, Grates, Stoves,
etc., Portable Coppr rs, Colonial Ovens, Cum-
mney Wind Guards, Garlen Scats.

All kinds of Ranges, Grates, Stoves, etc.,
bought, sold, exchanged, repaired, or made
to order. Smiths' Work done. Locks, Bells,
and Household Work attended to and
executed with neatness and despatch.

GEORGE THORNICROFT,
CITY FOUNDRY,

Cumberland street (near Hanover Street),
DUNEDIN.

COSSENS AND BLACK,
ENGINEERS, MILL WEIGHTS, AND
IRONFOUNDERS,
DUNEDIN.

Wind Mills made of any size, suitable
for draining or irrigation, pumping water
for stock or house use. These Mills are also
made geared for driving chaff cutters or
where small power is required. Chaff-cut-
ters, Broadcast Sowing Machines, Bunk and
Pipe-making Machines, Water-wheels, wood
or iron.

Agents for
HOWARD'S TWINE BINDERS

**THE NEW ZEA-
LAND EXPRESS
COMPANY.**

**CUSTOMS AND EXPRESS
FORWARDING AGENTS.**

Parcels, Packages, &c. delivered to any
address in the World at THROUGH and FIXED
RATES.

Despatches by Rail daily to Coastal Ports
Melbourne, Sydney, and Britain by every
steamer.

Parcels from Dunedin delivered at address
in

To	From	From
Gore	Tapanui	1s upwards
Balclutha	Christchurch	1s 6d
Jawrence	Queenstown	1s 6d
Milton	Auckland	2s 6d
Palmerston	Wellington	4s
Oamaru	Melbourne	5s
Invercargill	Sydney	7s 6d
Waimate	Great Britain	10s 6d
Timaru	Europe	7s 6d
Ashburton	America	10s 6d

And at proportionately low rates in all
other principal Towns in New Zealand, Aus-
tralia &c.

Complete Tariffs and particulars on appli-
cation.

RECEIVING OFFICES:
NEW YORK—F. Downing and Co, 20
Exchange place.

LONDON—W. R. Sutton and Co., Golde
Lane, Barbican, and every Town in Britain.

ELBOURNE—Frederick Tate, Market
street.

CHRISTCHURCH—New Zealand Ex
Company, Bedford row

DUNEDIN (Head Office)—NEW ZEALAND
EXPRESS COMPANY, 7 MANSE STREET

W. & G. TURNBULL & CO.
 HAVE ON SALE,
 EX RECENT ARRIVALS.
READ'S DOG'S HEAD BOTTLING
ALE AND STOUT
 in Quarts and Pints (Champagne Bottles), specially brewed by Bass and Guinness for Read Brothers, matured and bottled in perfect condition.

The winter supplies of Stout now landing in prime order.

Silverlight Kerosene, 150 test, finest imported white, pure, and brilliant.
 Silver Ray Kerosene, 130 test.
 Paraffine Candles, plain, fluted, and coloured. Considering weight and quality, cheapest in market.

Sago and Tapioca.
 Crushed Loaf Cube, Granulated and Mauritius Sugar.

Mill Stones, Silk, and Mill Bills.
 Teas, Cocoa, Orange and Lemon Peel, Wines, Spirits, Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, Oilmen's Stores, Lobsters, Brooms, Corn-flour, Tea Paper, Vinegar, Treacle and Syrup, St. Mungo Soap, Powder, Roofing Felt, Milner's Safes & Boxes, Perfumery, etc.

High street, 28th May, 1885.

AUCTIONEERS' NOTICE.

JAMES A. PARK AND COMPANY,
 GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
 COMMISSION AGENTS, AND VALUATORS.

COMMODOUS AUCTION ROOMS
 Open for the Sale of
 PROPERTIES, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and GENERAL MERCHANDISE
 Of every description.

Liberal Cash Advances made on goods sent to the rooms for sale.

ACCOUNT SALES PROMPTLY RENDERED.
 AUCTION ROOMS
 No. 14 STAFFORD STREET, DUNEDIN.

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 formerly at the Establishment, corner Clark and MacLaggan streets, Dunedin.

Funerals attended in Town or Country with promptness and economy.

IMPERIAL BOOT DEPOT,

4 PRINCES STREET.

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED—

A large assortment of Boots and Shoes, comprising the best French, German and English makes. Being direct buyers from the manufacturers, thereby saving any middle profit, we are by this means enabled to offer a very large and well-assorted stock much below other houses.

Try the Imperial for the Largest Stock of Walking Shoes.

Try the Imperial for the cheapest Evening Shoes, comprising 50 different patterns.

Try the Imperial brand of colonial-made Boots and Shoes, acknowledged to be the cheapest and most durable in the city.

Every Description of Boots and Shoes made on the premises: fit and quality guaranteed, 5 per cent. Discount allowed on all Cash Purchases.

HARRIS'S IMPERIAL BOOT DEPOT,
 4 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN;
 And 207 Cashel Street, Christchurch.

VISITORS to CHRISTCHURCH

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

J. FLEMING

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
 PRODUCE MERCHANT,
 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

Cash Buyer of Oats, Wheat, Barley, Potatoes, &c., &c.

M'BEATH, George street, for Ladies' and Maids' Ulsters, less than Sale prices; Ladies' Cloth Jackets, half price.

M'BEATH'S Balance of Season Millinery, less than Sale Prices elsewhere.

SPLENDID Value in White Blanks, Eiderdown Quilts, and Coloured Quilts.

WATERPROOF Nursing Aprons, Wool Skirts, Jerseys, and Alexandra Jackets. Best Value in town.

MEN'S and Youth's Mosgiel Tweed Suits, grand value. Trousers and Vests. Best value in the city. Waterproof Coats.

M'BEATH for Best Value in Black and Coloured Cashmeres. All Wool Dress Tweeds, in black and colours, 50 per cent. discount.

SPLENDID Value in Men's Hats, Shirts, Scarfs, Underclothing of every kind, to suit the times.

EVERY line in Stock will be offered at less than sale prices. Examine the value before buying elsewhere. Wm. M'Beath George street.

SUSSEX HOTEL,
 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

M. FAGAN

(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.

M. FAGAN,
 Proprietor.

JAMES COUSTON,

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

WALKER STREET, DUNEDIN.

[ESTABLISHED 1876]

THE OTAGO LABOUR EXCHANGE

Is still under the management of **JAMES WHYTE.**

Runholders and farmers may depend on getting good classes of servants at this Office. Country Orders at once attended to.

Address—No. 2, Rattray street, Dunedin.

COWAN AND CO.,
 PAPERMAKERS, EDINBURGH,

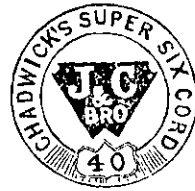
Have in Stock in Dunedin

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

Printers', Bookbinders', and Stationers, Materials Generally.

Branch Warehouse at
GIBBS, BRIGHT AND CO'S
 CRAWFORD STREET, DUNEDIN.

BUY NO OTHER MAKE BUT



CHADWICK'S
 SUPER SIX CORD
 COTTON

It is unsurpassed.

To be had at all Retail Drapers.

Sole Wholesale Agents.

SARGOOD SON & EWEN,

Dunedin,
 Christchurch,
 Auckland,
 Invercargill.

THE SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY

Effects Insurances on very description of Property at
LOWEST CURRENT RATES

Claims Promptly Settled.

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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 man, 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.

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The Pills and Ointment are Manufactured only at
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AT ACTUAL WHOLESALE PRICES.

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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,

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Suites of Rooms for Private Families.
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GEORGE MAYER, *Flonia, Texas*, was bald at 23 years of age, as his ancestors had been for several generations. One bottle of HAIR VIGOR started a growth of soft, downy hair all over his scalp, which soon became thick, long, and vigorous.

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is not a dye, but, by healthful stimulation of the roots and color glands, speedily restores to its original color hair that is

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MRS. CATHERINE DEAMER, *Point of Rocks, Md.*, had her hair suddenly blanched by fright, during the late civil war. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR restored it to its natural color, and made it softer, glossier, and more abundant than it had been before.

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Which cause dryness, brittleness, and falling of the hair, dandruff, itching, and annoying sores, are all quickly cured by AYER'S HAIR VIGOR. It cured HERBERT BOYD, *Minneapolis, Minn.*, of intolerable itching of the scalp; J. N. CARTER, JR., *Occoquan, Va.*, of Scald Head; MRS. D. V. S. LOVELACE, *Lovellville, Ky.*, of Tetter Sores; MISS BESSIE H. BEDLOE, *Burlington, Vt.*, of Scalp Disease and Dandruff. Torpidity of the roots of the hair, which, if neglected, may result in incurable baldness, is readily cured by AYER'S HAIR VIGOR. As

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AYER'S HAIR VIGOR has no equal. It is colorless, cleanly, delightfully perfumed, and has the effect of making the hair soft, pliant, and glossy.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

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