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Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

GALILEO ONCE MORE. A CONTROVERSY that seems likely never to come to an end is that relating to the action of the Church in the condemnation of Galileo. No matter how many or how conclusive are the arguments in

which it has been over and over again understood to be settled and completely ended, it still rises up before us in all sorts of unexpected manners, and even from quarters where we should have least looked to find it. The old topic has of late been once more made the subject of examination and comment, and we may understand that the following passages from the *Month* are meant as a contradiction of certain of the statements advanced. They at least appear quite conclusive as to the fact that the infallibility of the Church was always known to be in no way concerned in the condemnation in question. As the matter is so frequently brought forward in one way or another, we consider it useful for our readers to be acquainted with everything that bears upon it from a Catholic point of view. The writer in the *Month* explains that he, had he any intention of entering into details, could cite the evidence of a long series of theologians to the fact that the case did not present the characteristics required for an infallible definition *ex cathedra*. Intending only to deal with general principles in relation to the wider subject of the scientific freedom of Catholics of which he is treating, he confines himself to the testimony of two or three opponents of the Copernican theory who were either Galileo's contemporaries or lived shortly after him. "Surely," he says, "if it had been the opinion that the decree was an irrefragable one, these authors would have made haste to avail themselves of so powerful an argument in defence of their position. But they did not do so. They all confessed that no infallible decision had yet emanated from the Roman Pontiffs against the astronomical doctrines in question. Libert Fromond, in his *Ant-Aristarchus*, published in 1631, has this question: 'An heretica hodie censeri debeat sententia Copernicana!' And his answer is that, however much opposed himself to the Copernican theory, yet he must confess that many Catholics favour the opposite view, because they deny to the Roman Congregations the supreme and infallible authority of the Pontiff himself. . . .

The learned Jesuit Riccioli, in his *Almagestum novum*, published in 1651, tries hard to justify both on scientific and theological grounds the Roman decrees of 1616 and 1633. Yet he never claims for those condemnations the supreme authority of the Supreme Pontiff. Caramuel Lobkowitz, who professed great hostility to the Copernican theory, is not less explicit on this point. He asks, in his work *Theologia moralis Fundamentalis* (Lugd., 1676), p. 110: 'What would happen should some astronomical proof be forthcoming to the effect that the sun is immovable, and the earth in motion?' His answer is: 'To this it might well be answered that in such a case the demonstration would have to be received (always supposing it to be genuine and certain), and even then it could not be said that the Roman Catholic Church has erred, for this proposition, speculatively considered, has not been proposed as an article of faith to the Universal Church by a General Council and by the Pontiff speaking *ex cathedra*, in such a way that mere internal assent to that proposition be considered as heresy.' The only other testimony we shall quote is that of the Jesuit Father Tiraboschi, who wrote towards the end of the eighteenth century. He says: 'The Church has never declared heretics those who defended the system of Copernicus, and his too rigorous condemnation had only the tribunal of the Roman Inquisition for its author, to whom no one among the most zealous Catholics has ever attributed the privilege of infallibility. In this we must admire the Providence of God for His Church, since at a time when the majority of theologians firmly believed the Copernican system to be contrary to the authority of Holy Writ, God did not allow the Church to formulate any solemn judgment against it.'— "We must remember," adds the writer, "that these men wrote long before any further discoveries in the field of astronomy had rendered it necessary to deny the irrefragable authority of the Roman decrees. Most theologians, at the time of the trial, thought the sentence of the Holy Office to be a just and proper vindication of the literal meaning of Scripture and of the truth of the Ptolemaic system.

They further loudly asserted, like Lobkowitz, that no demonstration of the Copernican doctrines would be given. Yet, in spite of so much assurance, they freely admitted that the definition they so much approved of was not definition *ex cathedra*."

SIR JULIUS VOGEL evidently has but a poor opinion of men who rely upon their early studies for the protection, practical purposes of life. Sir Julius perfectly despises those writers for the Press who adhere to their former notions, and make an easy repetition of the theories they were taught to accept as approved at the outset of their career. He would have them strike out a new line for themselves, and prove their originality by agreeing with everything adopted by the Government, whose brain-box he himself may claim to be. He desires especially that these writers should think out the subject of protection in the right direction. Members of Parliament also who bethink them of their school-books are a grievance to Sir Julius, and he would gladly have them forget what tasks they ever learned. As to the volume that, under the circumstances, must needs be forgotten by them, its dimensions may be calculated on the reports of *Hansard*, and we would venture to suggest that it will not be found of a very enormous size after all. Sir Julius is evidently much less desirous of conciliating the Press than is his distinguished Chief, who has a lollypop for every promising journalist who will treat him with consideration. But Sir Julius, perhaps, feels that he is of sufficient strength to stand by his own merits, and therefore need not court the good offices of the puffer. There is, however, much virtue in judicious advertising and those who are inwardly conscious of their near approach to the character of the quack are wise not to reject anything bearing on it. Old theories and old school-books, according to Sir Julius Vogel, lie at the bottom of the opposition shown in the Colony to any attempt made at introducing protection, of which Sir Julius plainly acknowledges himself the advocate. He declares that it was the Protective system that built up half the trade of England, and he recommends to us the example of England, not as she is to-day, but as she was "hundreds of years ago." Think of that, ye men of progress, who fondly imagined that New Zealand was about to lead in the van of nations and had already attained to a position somewhere at the head of centuries to come. Must we, indeed, beat a retreat to the bottom of past ages, and that at the bidding of a statesman who apparently plays second fiddle to our man *par excellence* of progress and advancement? But Wilkie Collins in one of his amazing tales introduces us to a youth, who having been educated by turns in several countries had several sides to his character, and now appeared as Englishman, now as Frenchman, now as Italian, or whatever it might be. We know not in how many countries consecutively, if not simultaneously for there is much that is phenomenal about him, our Premier was educated, but is he not to all intents and purposes two separate men at least? The philosopher in him is one individual, the statesman another, and in the character of the second he will retreat from all the principles save one, that of the anti-Catholic bigot—of the first. Land nationalisation, universal brotherhood, that of necessity includes free trade, all will be sacrificed to the exigencies of office, and those old schoolbooks or such a portion of them as may guide the Parliamentary majority, will master all those brand-new treatises with which it is our Premier's delight to cram his head, and embarrass his understanding. As to the relative merits of protection and free trade, we have no intention of discussing them now. The arguments on either side are generally known to us all, and the subject is in some degree thread-bare, that is so far as discussion is concerned. One remark made by Sir Julius Vogel alone seems to us to call for comment. It is that relating to the prevention of fruit-growing in the Colony by the importation of pulp from Tasmania. But had the importation of pulp been put a stop to, as must have been the case if the tariff were carried, an immediate stop would also have been put to the manufacture of jam, and many people, as we pointed out at the time, would have suffered from the consequent want of employment. There could have been no local supply of fruit for some years. It will be wise, meantime, for people willing to engage in fruit-growing to take encouragement by the proposal made, and which may probably be renewed and carried. It is far from improbable that a system of protection may be adopted at no very distant date and it would be well to make preparation to meet the

demand that must then arise. In any case, fruit-growing will always prove sufficiently remunerative, and it is certain that manufacturers of jam would readily purchase in the local market, were the choice open to them. It, in fact, hardly speaks much in favour of our agriculturists and gardeners that a protective duty should be thought necessary to call out their enterprise, and it may, perhaps, be doubted as to whether it would do so.

LADY FLORENCE DIXIE writes in the Conservative
A CONSERVATIVE interest to advocate the restoration to Ireland of
PLEA FOR Grattan's Parliament. Her Ladyship states the
HOME RULE. matter very clearly, and, although there are some
 points in her argument with which it is impossible
 for us to agree, the views she puts forward are in substance those
 which we ourselves have more than once advanced.—She begins by
 asserting that there are only two courses open to the Imperial Govern-
 ment, the one, that of concession, which means granting to Ireland
 the measure of Home Rule demanded by her people, the other that
 of repression, meaning the stern denial of the demand with all that
 shall be entailed thereby. She describes in somewhat high-flown
 language the declaration of independence made in 1782, and the
 better state of things to which it led the way, all being overthrown,
 nevertheless, by the miserable plot that brought about the Union when
 by means of a "packed parliament" the whole country was betrayed
 and cast into bondage, as many a poor man, we may add, innocent
 of the charges brought against him has been by means of a packed
 jury. The individual, however, has been often so betrayed to death
 but whatever may have been the will to slay the national life, it has
 proved immortal and has resolutely refused to die. Where we differ
 from Lady Florence Dixie is in the estimate she takes of the character
 of the national members, and of the part which dynamite and assassina-
 tion have had in the national counsels. We nevertheless, know
 that the lady is possessed of a strong imagination and that clever and
 rightly-judging a woman as she is in many respects, some allowance
 must be made for prejudices working upon so excitable a nature. We
 are not prepared to accept as just the decision that stigmatises the
 Irish national party as upstarts and adventurers favoured rather by
 the mi fortunes of their native country than by any claims of their own.
 They have, on the contrary, proved themselves long since a body of
 men of singular disinterestedness, and possessed of abilities that might
 make any country on earth ready to acknowledge with pride that
 they were her sons. There is not one of those men who has not risen
 to the place he holds in the face of difficulties, and who does not hold
 that place by virtue of the good that is in him. And when Ireland
 obtains her long desire and once more sees the laws that are made
 for her benefit framed in her own metropolis, what men should her
 people return with more confidence to their Parliament than those
 whose fidelity, bravery, and perseverance won her independence in
 the halls of the alien? It is true, indeed, as Lady Florence Dixie
 says, that Mr. Parnell must not be called the Dictator of Ireland in
 an unrestricted sense, and that his sole power is derived from the
 particular manner in which he has guided the people as they wished
 for his guidance. But the manner in which he has acquitted himself
 of that duty, and is still doing so, is the best earnest of what his
 final standing must be among the people whom he has served and
 still serves so valiantly and well. We have seen enough of
 Mr. Parnell to believe it impossible that he should ever
 prove false to his trust and we know enough of the Irish people to
 assure us that their gratitude will never fail him. It is true also, as
 this lady says, that unless the concession she speaks of is made poli-
 tician of a more advanced type will succeed to politician, and agitator
 will be replaced by a more violent agitator still, that the war will
 continue to be waged ever increasing in violence, and giving rise to
 greater hatred, danger, and mischief. It may even be, utterly opposed
 as are all the traditions and the nature of the Irish people to every-
 thing of the kind, that the result of such a course must be as Lady
 Florence Dixie foresees the "rankest Communism."—The writer's
 conclusion is as follows.—"A staunch Conservative at heart, I
 advocate nothing but true conservative principles when I advocate
 the restoration to Ireland of her undoubted right. The same right
 was long refused to Hungary, but Deak persevered, and Hungary
 now rules herself independent and contented, loyal to the Emperor
 of Austria, united to the Austrian people. Why should it not be so
 with Ireland? Why should not the Lords and Commons of that
 nation be entrusted with their country's interests? There is the
 question. Why not? I challenge an intelligible answer. There is
 no use pigeon-holing the question any longer, the English people
 must face it, they must examine it from every point, they must decide
 whether they will live in amity with the Emerald Isle, or whether on
 through long weary years an act of injustice perpetuated and unre-
 pent of shall produce between the two sister countries an unnatural
 and ignominious war to the knife." With the exception, then, of
 the estimate taken by this lady of the character of Mr. Parnell and
 his colleagues generally we can agree with all her argument, believ-
 ing, as we have always done, that the concession of Home Rule to
 Ireland would be a Conservative measure of the highest utility.

OUR Auckland correspondent complains that the
 Hon. Mr. Ballance refused his invitation to visit
 the newly-erected school-rooms of the Marist
 brothers; whereas he frequented the halls where
 certain women were engaged in delivering tirades
 of abuse against everything Catholic, and Catholic education in par-
 ticular. For our own part we are not surprised in the slightest
 degree at all this. Who, for example, is Mr. Ballance? The Vice-
 President of the Freethought Association, the minister of an extreme
 and aggressive sect, one of whose chief objects in occupying a place
 in the Government of the Colony is the advancement of the sect to
 which he belongs, and the destruction of every form of belief opposed
 to it—but more especially of the creed of the Catholic Church in
 which Freethought like every form of error has its principal opponent
 and the only opponent that error really fears. We confess that we
 do not see any object in asking a man like Mr. Ballance to visit any
 Catholic school, or Catholic institution of any kind. He would go
 there with his mind already made up. He would go there as a deter-
 mined enemy, and the more excellent the school or the institution
 visited by him, the greater would be his bitterness and the more
 would his anger and opposition be stirred up. The sanctity and
 goodness of the Catholic Church are the qualities that the most excite
 the rage of her enemies, and why should we hope to see any excep-
 tion? A miracle, indeed, may be worked at any time, but we do not
 ordinarily look for miracles—and to turn a minister of the Free-
 thinking sect into the honest admirer of any good Catholic work it
 would require a very remarkable miracle. If Catholic schools or
 institutions were popular and there were anything to be gained by
 visiting and admiring them we should expect that a Freethinking
 minister would visit and profess an admiration for them, but Mr.
 Ballance understands his position in this respect, and knows he has
 nothing to gain. Therefore, he can afford to act sincerely and may
 refuse with a good grace. As to Mr. Ballance's sitting under abusive
 women who pass for lecturers, save the mark! and have been set up
 by disturbers and ill disposed people to insult Catholics and malign
 their creed, that is also quite consistent, and, moreover, is not the
 only standing enjoyed by the younger of these two women—though,
 perhaps, not the more "beautiful" nor more "accomplished"—due
 to the fact that she has been brought out under the patronage of Mr.
 Ballance's bishop, so to speak, that is, of Mr. Stout at the Dunedin
 Lyceum, that compound of the Bethel and the music hall, of Stiggins
 and "Champagne Charley?" Mr. Ballance or any other propagator
 and minister of Freethought is quite in his place sitting at such feet
 as these, and the situation is in no degree beneath him. Whether it
 may become a man who is a Cabinet Minister of the Colony is quite
 another thing—but we must not expect the Ethiopian to change his
 skin, and if a man's tastes be naturally low he will indulge them
 when in a high position if it costs him nothing to do so.—From such
 a man we need expect only that degree of propriety that society
 forces him to observe, and if this society in which he finds
 himself be of no very exalted standard, we shall not witness
 any very exemplary behaviour on his part. That a Free-
 thinker should be present wherever there is anything offensive
 offered to the religion of Catholics is but natural and according to
 the precedents of the sect. We do not think it strange that the men
 whose religious hero was in his day a double-dyed murderer and a
 perjurer, who was stained with the blood of the De Witts, and of
 the MacDonalds of Glencoe, and disgraced by the false oaths of a
 broken treaty, should be true to the memory which they have set up
 to worship, and constantly ready to distinguish themselves by
 violence, and bloodshed, or by lying and infamy of every kind.
 When the Orangemen elevate a virago upon the platform of Achilli
 and Widows, and of multitudes of other foul and abominable
 criminals we feel that they are acting within their rights and that
 no one need object to their being true to their tastes and principles.
 They require a banquet of filth, of fire and brimstone, to
 support their spiritual life, and who would deny it to
 them? We are convinced that the denial would be vain
 and that they shall have their feast to their hearts' content—
 and even to the satisfying or surfeiting of their souls. All this, like
 a cancer or lupus, is in their blood, and let us not interfere with it.
 Why, then, should we be astonished at the Freethinkers? The little
 finger of the Freethinker was, in the days of his power, thicker than
 the lions of the Orangeman, and where the Orangeman was shame-
 less he was openly ribald and infamous. The Freethinker in the
 days of his power turned the temple of God into a promiscuous
 brothel. He stripped a prostitute naked, and set her up for worship
 on the high altar of *Notre Dame*, and in all the chapels of the aisles
 he opened bowers of love in her honour. Of what more insulting
 than that to the religion of Catholics could the master of the Orange-
 men—not King William—but Lucifer himself be guilty? The
 invention was worthy of the deepest hell, and it was made for the
 especial advancement of Freethought. There is nothing new, in
 fact, that the Orangemen or the Freethinkers, separately or com-
 bined, do to insult and vilify the religion of Catholics. In the
 present state of our society, indeed, they can hardly attain to what

had been already done, under different circumstances, by their fore-runners. But it is only natural that they should retain the spirit of their respective systems, and we expect to see them show signs that it is so. Mr. Ballance, then, listening to an abusive woman lying against the Catholic Church may claim to be in his natural place and proper element, and as a man no one can reasonably object to his gratifying his inclinations. As a Minister of the Colony, as we said before, the safety with which he offends against decency and good taste depends upon the standing of colonial society generally, and may be taken as a measure of that society's worth. That the Minister whose dignity is not sufficient to hide such a man would be very much out of place in visiting any Catholic institution is our firm conviction.

THAT portion of Mr. Gladstone's recently issued

■ A SIGNIFICANT Manifesto which relates to Ireland is of especial UTTERANCE. interest and, although its most important sentence is perhaps intentionally obscure, the complete

understanding that it shows of the situation, as well as the tone of conciliation and goodwill that characterises it, does justice alike to the heart and intellect of a man, who with all his faults, and we are conscious that he is far from faultless—still deserves to be ranked among the great men of the century, and to whom Ireland is a debtor for inestimable services—even although they were somewhat marred in the rendering. That, as Mr. Gladstone claims, great benefits have been conferred on Ireland during the past fifteen or sixteen years, no one who knows anything of the matter will be disposed to deny, but whether he will go the whole length of admitting that all the grievances of the country have been redressed is a different thing.—Protestant ascendancy, for example, received its chief blow in the abolition of the Established Church, but while a full and fair system of Catholic education remains among the things that are contended for, and Catholics continue in this respect immensely at a disadvantage in comparison with their Protestant neighbours, a perfect equality is very far from being in existence. If, moreover, the violent prejudices of the Protestants of Ulster be taken into consideration in the question of Home Rule and the interests and earnest desires of the great majority of the people be placed in jeopardy or sacrificed because of them, as in certain quarters people seem to say must be the case, a very sufficient proof will be given that Protestant ascendancy to all intents and purposes is still strong and flourishing, and that this grievance, at least, of the Irish people has been redressed rather in appearance than in reality. While, again, the improvements made in the position of the tenant-farmers are undoubtedly great, but evictions at the same time take place continually with all the cruelty and hardship of former days as is certainly the case, it must be evident that some imperfection is still to be found and that some very material portion of the grievance still remains intact. A great deal, however, has been done, and it is encouraging to hear that the man by whose instrumentality it was in great part brought about is still really to continue the task which he had begun. It is worthy of Mr. Gladstone's, moreover, and of his better instincts to declare that no recollection of party action nor any rash words spoken in the "acute stage of a long and bitter controversy" must prejudice the Irish cause or hinder that spirit of enlightened moderation with which the question must be reasonably decided. Nor does his expressed consciousness that the eyes of the civilised world are upon the disputing parties detract from the wisdom of his sentence or render its liberality suspicious. We may believe that in all sincerity and honour he appeals to the judgment of the world, and is resolved so to act as to leave it impossible for its verdict to be one of condemnation on his country. The opinion of the greater portion of the world, indeed, is no longer a secret, and it is known to favour the legitimate demands of the Irish people. The whole point, however, of this portion of the "Manifesto" is contained in that passage of which we have already spoken as in some degree obscure. It is as follows:—"In my opinion, not now for the first time delivered, the limit is clear within which any desires of Ireland, constitutionally ascertained may, and beyond which they cannot, receive the assent of Parliament. To maintain the supremacy of the Crown, the unity of the Empire, and all the authority of Parliament necessary for the conservation of that unity, is the first duty of every representative of the people. Subject to this governing principle, every grant to portions of the country of enlarged powers for the management of their own affairs is, in my view, not a source of danger, but a means of averting it, and is in the nature of a new guarantee for increased cohesion, happiness, and strength." This is a passage, as it will be seen, which is capable of a large interpretation, but it suggests nothing that may not be understood to be quite in harmony with the demands and intentions of the Home Rule party. We may believe, indeed, that it is intended as an intimation that the demands of the party in question will be no longer opposed or impeded, and almost as a pledge to further their views given by the great Liberal leader. Mr. Gladstone, besides, confirms us in this assumption by going on to speak of the ill success of half measures undertaken to redress the

grievances of long ages, and of the necessity of perfecting every measure. Surely his study of the past resulting in such a conviction will not prove fruitless by allowing him to stop short in promoting the most important measure of all, and that in return for which he has the solemn assurance of the nation that all the past will be forgiven and forgotten, except by way of contrast with a happy present and a more promising future. Ireland is, indeed, ready to take her part in the work of reconciliation of which Mr. Gladstone speaks, but she must have the certain knowledge that the work is a genuine one, that it is based on a sure foundation. She must feel the ground firm beneath her feet, so that she may be the dupe of no further illusions. We may hope that Mr. Gladstone understood this clearly in issuing his "Manifesto," and that the favourable interpretation it readily bears is the true one.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

THE late General Gordon, who had a very large hope for the salvation of mankind, embraced the Mahomedan world within the sphere of his charity, and took a very favourable view of the spiritual condition of the Mussulmen, whom he declared to be "as good Christians as many Christians." We do not know to what extent we may legitimately adopt General Gordon's views—our knowledge of the Mussulman world and the religious mind of its inhabitants being but of a very limited extent, and our theological acquirements hardly perhaps sufficient for the purpose. We do, however, know of one case in which certain Mussulmen not only appeared to be as good Christians as a good many we have some acquaintance with, but even seemed to be much better than they are. The case is that, reported by our contemporary the *Ceylon Catholic Messenger*, of the *Muslim Friend*, the only Mohamedan paper published in Ceylon, and written in the Tamil language. This paper a little time ago gave circulation to a story—a stupid story of some trickery played for the purpose of robbing a penitent by a Catholic priest, and which, as is usual in the case of such stories, was copied into several of the newspapers published in various languages throughout India. The editor of the *Muslim Friend*, on being questioned as to the origin of the story and how it had come into his possession, expressed his regret at the publication, explaining that it had been made during his absence from Colombo. He did more, indeed, for he inquired into the sources whence the story had been derived, and published them with an apology in his paper,—those sources, as we might naturally have supposed, proving to be the invention of some worthy members of the Evangelical world:—"The paragraph," he explains "was not penned by us, but was extracted from a Tamil journal called *Desopakari* published by the Madras Branch of the Christian Vernacular Education Society in September 1864, No. 9, page 176, by one of our assistants during our absence from Colombo."—Here, then, is a Mohamedan editor who may well seem a better Christian than many of those we know of. What Evangelical editor, for example, would express his regret for publishing a calumnious and lying invention concerning a Catholic priest, and would be at the trouble of examining into or explaining its origin? He would think on the contrary, that he had performed a meritorious action, and in the conceit of having dealt a blow at "Popery" would find a ready excuse for falsehood or scandalous invention.—"We" says our Mussulman editor, "have on several occasions deprecated those feelings of animosity which one entertains to another because of his professing any particular religion."—Verily, our friends of the Evangelical world might learn more than one lesson from this Mohamedan, and the respect for truth and charity they might gain from him would make their professions of religion seem in some degree genuine.—Decidedly General Gordon might have made his comparison somewhat stronger and altogether to the advantage of certain Mussulmen—in relation at least to certain Christians.

Avoid the harsh, irritating, gripping compounds so often sold as purging medicines, and correct the irregularities of the bowels by the use of Ayer's Cathartic Pills, which are mild and gentle, yet thorough and searching, in their action.

Possibly a largely increased tax levy on account of the schools may stir up the public to inquire more seriously as to the working of the system of education which costs so many millions annually. As it is now, it is astonishing how little is known about the schools and their practical conduct, although their expenses have increased to 4,000,000dols. a year, and must rapidly become greater. Are the School Commissioners pursuing the most economical and efficient methods? Do they give the most desirable education for the majority of the pupils? Are the schools fulfilling the purpose for which they were established, or are they forcing the children under a uniform system of instruction which the people never intended to set up? These are questions which have been often discussed in the *Sun*, and the radical defects of the common school education have been pointed out by us for years past. Yet the Board of Education goes on without reform and without change, and the evils become more and more serious, the cost greater and greater. How long will the people stand this indifference to palpable defects? How long will they go on paying for a sort of education for which the demand is only slight, while the great majority fail to get the training they need for success in life? We hardly believe that it will be much longer, for the burden is becoming so heavy that those who pay must soon cry out.—*New York Sun*.

SAN FRANCISCO MAIL SERVICE FOR 1885.

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

Leave Lyttel-ton.	Leave Welling- ton.	Leave New Ply- mouth.	Leave Napier.	Leave Thames	Leave Auck- land.	Arrive London.
Jan 3	Jan 4	Jan 5	Jan 3	Jan 5	Jan 6	Feb 13
Jan 31	Feb 1	Feb 2	Jan 31	Feb 2	Feb 3	Mar 13
Feb 28	Mar 1	Feb 28	Mar 2	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
18	July 19	July 20	July 18	July 20	July 21	Aug 28
Aug 16	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.

WHITAKER BROTHERS,

CATHOLIC DEPOT (P.O. BOX 91),

WELLINGTON.

NEW SUPPLIES PER DIRECT STEAMER.

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THE WICKED WOODS OF TOBEREEVIL.

BY ROSA MULHOLLAND,

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

CHAPTER XXX.—(Continued.)

KATHERINE turned away a little towards the embrasure of the window, and her head dropped on her hands.

"I have done wrong," she said, "and I cannot say anymore. A woman must not betray herself. I did not mean to speak; only when one has a passionate interest at heart, prudence sometimes gets swept away upon the wave of too much feeling."

It came slowly into Paul's mind that her meaning was to drive May out of his heart, and thrust herself therein. He burned with surprise and shame, that a woman, and such a woman, should love him unsought. He pitied her, was grateful to her, admired and despised her, all in one moment. Then indignation took possession of him as he thought of May; and a superstitious dread of Katherine mingled itself with his anger. The spirit of maddening despondency which pursued him whispered to him now that this woman was a part of his evil destiny, that she would separate him from May, and thus help his ruin. When Katherine looked up to see the effect of her words, she saw a face, not full of tenderness, but of hatred and anger. Her blue eyes met his, and opened themselves scared. The sun shone more brightly through the little square of window, and made Katherine more beautiful every moment, intensifying its lustre in her frightened eyes, and shedding a more golden bloom on her cheek, which had turned pale with real woe. For the second time in his life Paul found himself struggling with the frantic desire to harm a fellow-creature, and on the very same spot whence he had fled from the temptation so many months ago; but the fear in the woman's eye touched all that was manly in his nature, and this passion left him suddenly, and he was shocked at himself.

"It is getting late," he said. That bright gleam comes just before sunset. You must allow me to see you home at once."

Katherine bent her head with an expression of meek obedience, which was not all assumed. This wild Paul had got a power over her which no one ever before possessed—a power wielded unconsciously, and which she had never yet fully recognized until now. They went silently together downward through the mazes of the old mansion, he going first, opening doors and turning to assist her over broken places in the staircase: she following silently and humbly in her pallid beauty, as if terrified and stricken at what had befallen her. She was stunned, having suddenly come face to face with her own defeat. She had thought to be mistress, and found that she was slave. A pain new to her, so sound in body, so unfeeling in spirit, had cloven her heart at sight of hatred. She was confounded with a new and strange knowledge of herself; so that her agony was genuine, even if rage made a part of it. Every time Paul turned to her, of necessity he pitied her: and his heart reproached him a little more and a little more. By the time they had got into the open air his voice had got gentle when he addressed her. By and by she pleaded to be allowed to cling to his arm, for the fear that she had of these unnatural woods; and this being conceded, the two passed on their way, and were lost in the thickness of the trees.

CHAPTER XXXI.

THE TRUE LOVE.

Now that they had so exacting an inmate as Miss Archbold at Monasterlea, it required all May's industry to keep things as they ever had been; to stop little gaps in the household arrangements made by the irregular demands of the visitor upon everybody's time. Katherine was pleased to leave her gowns about her room, upon the floor in heaps; her petticoats flung on the bed, her slippers in different corners, and the delicate silk hose tossed among her cambric pocket handkerchiefs. Her cosmetics and hair brushes, her pin-boxes and cream-pots, her essence bottles and jewel-cases, and powder puffs, together with the novel she had been reading, were found every morning in wild confusion upon her toilet table.

Bridget was expected to reduce the place to order, and this was a work of time; for, what with her awe, which made her hesitate, her curiosity, which led her to pry, and her admiration, which forced her to pause over every new object that she touched, the morning was pretty well filled with the discharge of her new duty. Nanny grumbled, and Miss Martha sighed—the time had gone past when the old lady could sing Miss Archbold's praises; but the burden fell on May.

To-day she got her work done early, for she had it in her mind that she would meet Paul coming home from Toberreevil. The day had brightened since Katherine's going forth, and there was a promise of spring in the air, if not its actual presence. A breath from April would wake all nature into life. The hedgerows were thick with buds, and alive with birds, who already scented the coming summer in the air. A lark soared in an ecstasy into the clouds through which the sun was breaking its way. Tinges of soft green had crept out among the long purple and brown undulations of the moorland; and touches of pale yellow, that would soon be green, gilded the edges of reddish furrows in the recently ploughed fields. As May went along she could not see Paul; and when she came to the woods she shrank from plunging into them. They only, of all the landscape, kept a frown upon their faces; but it took a great deal of sun to make them bright. Near their outskirts lay pretty little sylvan groves, which seemed perpetually announcing with their smiles to the world that they had crept out from under the shadow of the curse, and that they had only a distant kinship with the trees of the dreadful woods. In one of these which commanded a view of Simon's avenue, May took her seat upon a fallen tree. A stream flowed past her feet which but yesterday had been frozen, and which was rejoicing noisily in its freedom. Clumps of primroses had nestled themselves under the shelter of mossy stones at its edge, so that they could taste its delicate spray, and enjoy its genial company. Violets had decked out the splay roots of an old thorn, which had dragged itself from the earth by sheer weight of its mighty age

This stream, with its flower borders and mosses, its old thorn and fallen oak, was in a warm nook, where spring could not but choose to show herself early. It skirted a vast bog, whose rugged brown outlines swept behind in sombre bleakness, and made a bit of beauty all the more gladsome because of ugliness close at hand.

The girl sat down on a fallen tree to watch for the first appearance of a human figure in the distance. The past three months had left their traces upon May. Her face was always pale now, except when a blush or a spring wind made it bloom for a passing moment. Her eyes had grown larger and darker, and had a look of hidden suffering. Pauses like this were very difficult to her, for she could not afford much brooding when in trouble, was not given to tears, and did not do what women call fretting. Grief dealt so hardly with her, that, for life's dear sake, she was driven into resistance.

This was not the romantic sorrow of the girl of a year ago, whose lover had gone away; but the quiet woe of a woman who had sworn to be faithful. Grief that is most unselfish is always hardest to bear. A selfish heart will comfort itself with the little merciful compensations which life is ever providing; but the heart that aches for another cannot even relish peace while evil has hold of the one beloved. May plucked violets for occupation, and made them up into nosegays, and wound them together in wreaths; one she would give to Paul for his button-hole, and she would wear another in her bosom; but she would not give any to Katherine. She and Paul should share at least a wreath of violets between them.

At this childish work her heart eased itself a little, till, looking up, she saw figures in the distance among the trees—Paul and Katherine; but they were not coming quite her way. The flowers fell from her fingers; her hands dropped in her lap. She had told Paul in the morning that she would, if possible, meet him at this spot; but he had met Katherine instead, and she was leaning on his arm. It seemed to May that they were walking as lovers walk. She sighed a little; and then the blow descended on her heart, her senses went away, and she fell from her seat, and lay forgetful of all trouble, among the primroses.

At the other side of the bank, and right behind the great thorn, an old woman was toiling down in a cutting of the ugly bog. She was the person known in the country as "Bid the Traveller"; and she had been busy since daybreak cutting long sods of the black, reeking turf, and setting them upon their ends together in little stacks. By and by she would come back to them, and spread them out to get thoroughly dried; and against autumn she would have accumulated a store of firing to present to some kindly householder, at whose fireside she was used to sit. Her work done for the present, she washed her hands and feet in the brown bogwater, and put on her old cloak, which had been laid aside carefully, picked up her stick, and began to climb the bank, that she might rest in the grove a little before beginning her evening journey to seek a shelter for the night. Old women can love pretty places as well as young girls; and May's fallen tree was a favourite resting-place for Bid, who might often be found there on fine days, knitting busily in the solitude.

Bid felt a little uneasy as she climbed the bank: for, as she tied on her cloak, she had heard a sigh float past her ear across the loneliness and silence of the bog. It seemed as if the wind had bent the bog-blossoms, and they had whispered; "My heart is broken." No sound heard here need be surprising, where the air was full of spirits; but Bid did not quite like to be the *confidante* of creatures of whom she knew not the dwelling-place nor the nature. The very bending and bowing of the ranks and files of white fleecy blossoms that rocked themselves towards her like living things in trouble made the old creature shiver, and almost believe that they had spoken. She crept up the bank, and crossed herself as she set foot in that little grove, but superstition fled like a bat at bluck of daylight when she saw a fellow-creature lying prone on the earth.

Bid knew the girl from the abbey. Not once, nor twice, but many scores of times, had she been warmed, and fed by her in the kitchen at Monasterlea: and the old woman was afflicted at this piteous sight. She knew now whose heart was broken. Bid was shrewd and sympathetic; there was not a love-story in the country that she did not know of; and she had early scented trouble when things got amiss with Paul and his promised wife. She had called Katherine a witch before that young lady had been a week at Monasterlea: and a few minutes since, she had despised this witch and May's lover coming out of the woods.

"Heart's blood of the hope of the country!" murmured the old woman, making a kind of mournful song as she chafed the girl's cold fingers. "Ye brought trouble on yer head when ye promised this bit o' hand to a Finiston. Sure the devil that is tackled wid Paul has took a woman's shape this time! But ye'll rise out o' her, avourneen—ye'll rise out o' her yet!"

These words filtered through May's ears as she lay on the arm of the good Samaritan. She sat up, and wondered how her secret had been found out.

"Hearty don't mind an old woman!" said Bid. "Sure I love Paul Finiston myself, an' I have sworn, on my knees, that the devil'll never get him. I never put up a prayer that wasn't answered in the end; and harm shall not get Paul while his friends has tongues to pray!"

May sat on a stone opposite Bid, who exhorted her thus, with finger uplifted, and a sybil-like look on her weather-beaten face.

"The curse is against me," said May, despondingly. "It is creeping closer round him, and I am too weak to save him from it."

Bid looked frightened. "You won't give him up, avourneen?" she asked.

"Give him up!" said May; and she rose to her feet, glowing with sudden energy. "No, I will not!"

"God love you, my jewel!" said Bid. "for you're fit to have the hope of the country in yer hands. Of course ye'll manage him well, for quality does not know how to deal wid one another; but I'm thinkin' its mostly the same wid high an' low, an' I want lost a lover wid floutin' an' poutin' at him. He tired o' a cross face, an' went off to seek a pleasanter wan; so you just despise your flautin' hussey, an' smile at Paul Finiston till ye smile the devil out o' him!"

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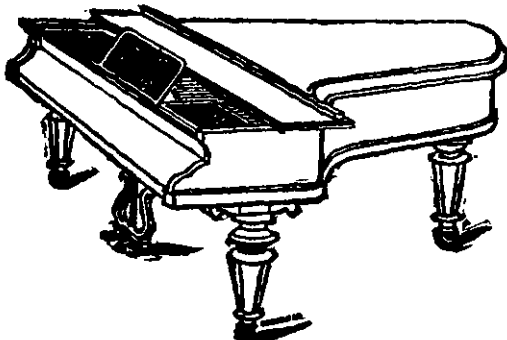
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"You are a kind friend," said May; and she began to think how strange it was that she should thus give her confidence to a beggar-woman; but she put down her pride with a true instinct. "Ask the people to pray," she said, "for you are right in saying that this is the affair of the country."

"Ay!" said Bid, "it is the affair of the whole country; for if Paul Finiston gets into evil hands, there'll be another miser of Toberevil, an' a star the less in heaven. An' do you keep up your heart and smile; for they say the devil does fly away before the smile o' patience."

May went home with the beggar's lesson in her heart; and, coming through the kitchen garden, she met Katherine tripping along, carrying a large carrot by its green top, which was soiled with clay, having just left the ground. The guest was singing loudly, as if in the highest spirits. She seldom sang except when unable to control the outpouring of her triumph over some one; and she liked to please except when she could have her will without the trouble of doing so. Her voice was shrill: and as she sang, coming down the kitchen garden, there was a cruel harshness in her song, which might have made the birds shiver. It was dusk; but the girls could see one another as they met between the ranks of the cabbages, and May wondered greatly at Katherine's fancy for vegetables. The latter stopped her song upon a high, sudden tone, while she picked the clay in pieces from her carrot.

"Perhaps you are looking for Paul," she said, with a careless air of superior knowledge. "He is gone home to his farmhouse. He will not be here to-night."

"I dare say he is busy," said May.

Katherine shrugged her shoulders, and smiled. "I don't think he has much business in his head," she said. "I believe he is not in the humour of our company. He is not happy in his mind. Why don't you make him happy?"

"He has a good deal of care," said May, not noticing the insolence of Katherine's tone. "He will be happier by-and-by."

"Perhaps he will," said Katherine, and turned her back on May, and went towards the house.

In Paul's absence, conversation was apt to flag of an evening between the ladies at Monasterica. Since experience had revealed Katherine's character to Miss Martha the young lady took no longer any trouble to amuse her hostess, who treated her, nevertheless, with all politeness and attention; for hospitality is a tyrant, and the unwelcome guest must be treated like the guest who is most desired.

Katherine knew this, and made herself comfortable accordingly. On this evening while May sewed and Miss Martha knitted, she yawned over the pages of a novel. Her entertainers were not sorry when she bade them good-night, and yawned herself away to her own chamber.

When she had gone, May turned with her sewing to the fire; for she could not bear Miss Martha's eyes. She had known for a long time that her aunt wanted to speak to her; and she felt that she could not endure the things that the old lady would surely say; but now she plied her needle wildly, knowing that the moment had come when she must listen to a lecture with patience; that a conversation was going to take place which it would be very hard for her to forget.

(To be Continued.)

OUR LADY OF PELLEVOISIN.

"The glories of Mary can never be better known sufficiently. God has willed to do all for us by Mary."—ST. BERNARD.

ESTELLE FAGUETTE, lady's maid to the Countess Arthur de Laroche-foucauld, fell dangerously ill in Paris, towards the end of May, 1875. She was then thirty-two years of age; and was compelled to leave her situation. Her mistress obtained for her on the 1st June, admission into an hospital, under the care of the Augustinian Nuns of the Rue Oudinot, where she could be treated for the inward disease from which she suffered. Towards the close of the month of July, her masters had brought back to their country residence, the Chateau de Poiriers, near Pellevoisin (Indre), in the diocese of Bourges, where they also were returning. Estelle was then extremely ill. Dr. B—, who had previously attended her for several years, declared in the month of August, "that besides the internal complaint from which she was suffering, she had also contracted lung disease"; adding, to Madame de Laroche-foucauld: "Henceforth, this poor girl will be totally unfit for service. She will die slowly." He then wrote a prescription, and giving it to her, said: "But you must not forget that it is a case of consumption."

To all appearances, indeed the sick girl was "dying slowly," as the doctor had predicted. In September, having commenced alone several novenas, she made, as she called it, "her will." A small grotto, in honour of Our Lady of Lourdes, had been constructed in the grounds of the chateau. Estelle, therefore, wrote a letter to our Blessed Lady; but as she was unable to bring it herself to the grotto, she begged of Mlle. Reiter to deposit it for her at the feet of Mary, hiding it well under the stones. Later on we shall see what became of this letter.

On the 18th December, after a severe crisis in her illness, during which Estelle was again declared past all hope of recovery by the doctor of the district, who had also known her for several years, she received the last sacraments with the greatest resignation. Her masters being obliged to go to Paris at the end of January, 1876, had Estelle now removed, with tender care, on a mild day, to a house which belonged to them at Pellevoisin, and where they had arranged for her parents to come and give her every care. On the 8th February, another attack followed, and on the 10th she could not possibly be much worse. In all haste, another physician, Dr. H—, was summoned; but when he saw her, he said that she had but a few hours to live. As they told him that she could not take any medicine without immediately rejecting it, he replied "that it was useless to torture her during the short time she had yet to live." Estelle suffered fearfully; but knowing her condition, she was perfectly resigned to her fate.

On Sunday evening, the 13th February, she begged of the parish priest of Pellevoisin to write to Madame de Laroche-foucauld to ask her to burn a taper for her intention before the shrine of Our Lady of Victories, and another one before that of Our Lady of Lourdes, in the Church of the Gesu. These candles were lighted at the shrines of Mary next day, which was Monday. On Tuesday morning, Estelle told the parish priest that during the night she had seen the Blessed Virgin, and that she would be either dead or cured on the following Saturday. The priest spoke a few kind words to Estelle, but he believed that she was under a pious delusion. The next day, she related that she had again seen our Blessed Lady, who had announced to her her cure for the coming Saturday. "Yesterday," replied the priest, "you told me that you would be either dead or cured on Saturday; to-day you say you will be cured; what will you tell me on to-morrow?"

Estelle knew from his words that the priest did not believe her, and she remarked it to him. On Thursday, she again predicted her cure for Saturday, but this time with such precise details, together with such wonderful revelations concerning circumstances relating to herself alone, but which, nevertheless, were already known to the priest, that he seemed lost in astonishment, and then would no longer consent to remain the only depository of this prediction. He persuaded the dying girl to relate all that she had seen and heard to several prudent persons. This Estelle did through obedience.

On Friday night, at ten o'clock, Estelle seemed to enter her death-agony. Her weakness and her sufferings were excessive. She could no longer expectorate, and consequently was smothering. The priest recommended her to receive, once again, the Sacrament of Penance; she had already done so ten days previously. Estelle very decidedly replied that she preferred to defer her confession till the following day, as she would then be cured. The priest left, visibly anxious about her, but as his residence was close by, he made the mother of Estelle promise him that if the slightest change in her condition should take place he should be instantly recalled. He returned next morning, at half-past six o'clock, to hear her confession. Estelle told him that she felt as if she had been cured, but that she could not possibly move her right arm, of which she had lost the use for the past five or six days, it having become excessively swollen and completely numb. Estelle then related the vision, which will find its place in this account of her cure; and the priest left her to offer the Holy Sacrifice, promising to return with Holy Communion at half-past seven o'clock. As being unable to make the sign of the cross with the right hand, Estelle had made it with her left the priest said to her, before leaving the room: "The Blessed Virgin is all good and all merciful. If she wishes, she can indeed cure you; but to prove to us that all you have said is not an illusion, as soon as you shall have received Holy Communion, you will try to make the sign of the cross with your right hand, and if you do it well, it will be a proof that the Blessed Virgin indeed wishes to cure you." He returned at the appointed hour, and gave Estelle Holy Communion. There were seven or eight persons present at the time. As soon as she had received the Sacred Host, the priest knelt for a moment; then rising, he approached her bed, and with a voice trembling with emotion, encouraged her. "My poor Estelle," he said, "you have shown courage and resignation; have now full confidence in the Blessed Virgin; and to convince us that all you have related is not an illusion, make the sign of the cross with your right hand." Instantly, Estelle raised her right hand, and before all present, made perfectly the sign of the cross. "Begin again," said the priest, his voice betraying his agitation and again she obeyed, making a great sign of the cross, and saying: "I am cured, I feel indeed that I am cured." A low murmur of admiration passed through the room, and a smile of joy lighted the face of each person—the first sunbeam, we may call it, seen in that room of death for at least a month. Each one left it now, acknowledging with the prophet, that that day he had seen wonders. It was Saturday, the 19th February, at about eight o'clock in the morning. The same day, Estelle got up and dressed herself without assistance, before several persons; she spoke to all, and eat several meals. A tumour from which she had suffered or eleven years on her left side, was now completely gone. It had greatly increased in size during her illness; and had been rubbed with an ointment prepared for it, by each of the devoted nurses who had attended Estelle, during the last twelve days. The doctor who had last seen Estelle was now sent for, but he could not come to her till the 7th March. He appeared thunderstruck, but did not hesitate to declare her cure a perfect one; and also that her marvellous recovery could not be the result of natural agencies. On being apprised of it, Dr. B— also wrote: That there was in this cure, together with the symptoms he had noted during the illness, something sufficiently extraordinary to upset all medical predictions, and that the whole case was one that should be considered a quite exceptional one."

Since the day of her miraculous cure, Estelle has not had the slightest relapse, or any other indisposition; on the contrary, she has enjoyed much better health than ever before it.

The next day she began, through obedience, to write the recital we now publish. Her writing was firm, and comparing it with that of the letter penned in the month of December, no difference can be remarked, excepting that in the latter the clear bold characters reveal her renewed energy. Many more details might be added to those now given to the public, which would also be considered important and edifying, but they are not indispensably necessary in a sketch so short as this. All, however, may hereafter be published, if required, for the glory of Mary All-merciful.

(To be Continued.)

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Yesterday the Archbishop of Aix, after visiting and giving consolation to the victims of cholera, caught the terrible disease, and in a few hours fell a martyr to his charity. The Sisters of Charity are untiring, and several have succumbed. The approach of winter it is to be hoped will put an end to it both in Spain and in France and in Italy.—Nation, September 19.

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THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF MOTHERS.

(From the *Catholic Times*.)

At the patronal feast of the Church of St. Anne, Spicer street, the sermon was preached by his Eminence the Cardinal-Archbishop of Westminster, from the words, "A gracious woman shall find glory." Having made a touching reference to the first night he visited St. Anne's Church, and expressed the satisfaction and joy he felt at knowing that the spirit of St. Anne was upon them, both pastors and people, a fact which was proved by the care taken of their little ones, his Eminence pointed out that in the life of St. Anne they had brought before them the duty of a mother, and what a mother ought to be. God has so ordained, said his Eminence, that the mother has the chief and the first part in forming, shaping and fashioning the soul of the child.

The father has little to do until the child grows to a certain age, but for all the first years of the life of a boy or girl, it is the mother who has to bring up the child. The potter with the clay in his hand, can form and shape it as he wills. The mother has power over the mind, the heart, the conscience and the will of the child. The mother exercises her power, first of all, by right of love. Just as you put iron into the fire if you wish to soften it and to beat it into any shape, so the love of a mother can do what no father can do. The child often will shrink from the father with a kind of fear, but will run to the mother because it trusts in her love. Therefore, the bringing-up, rearing, and training of a child belongs to the mother. How great, then, is the responsibility which rests upon you, mothers! If you are holy, humble, faithful, and pious, if you practice your religion, if you lead a good and holy life, if you allow the brightness of your holy faith to be seen in your life, how much you may do in forming and training your children, bringing up your boys after the example of our Lord Jesus Christ, and your girls after the example of our Immaculate Mother. What I wish to bring before you to-night is your responsibility with regard to your little ones, and I do not know that I can do this better than by showing you how God loves every little child. And if the love of God for a little child be so great, how can you, without being guilty of sin before Him, have hearts without love, or be careless in that which He, with all the love of His eternal charity, and the watchfulness and the providence of His care, is continually striving to do for your little ones? The love of God is your example, and as God loves these children, you are bound to love them according to the full measure of the love of your hearts, and to do for them all that lies in your power. "Suffer little children to come unto Me," said our Lord, "for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven." Our Lord took the little children in His arms and laid His hands upon them, and blessed them. Again, He said to His Apostles, "unless you become as little children, you shall in no wise enter into the Kingdom of Heaven." Once more, He said, "Take heed how you scandalise one of these little ones, for I say to you that their angels do always behold the face of My Father who is in Heaven." Once more, He said, "If any man scandalise one of these little ones who trust in Me, it were better for that man that a millstone were tied round his neck and that he was cast into the depths of the sea." If, then, God set such a price upon the soul of a little child, what is the price at which we should value it? Why, his Eminence asked, was it that God loved little children so much, and, proceeding to enumerate the reasons, pointed out that amongst others one was because His own image was reflected in the soul of a little child. In grown-up people that reflection was often blurred, but in the soul of a little child the image of God was brightly reflected. Another was because they were heirs to the Kingdom of Heaven. They had all been made heirs to the Kingdom of Heaven, but every man that committed a mortal sin forfeited his rights to that inheritance. This was not the case with a little child. For this reason we should love little children. There is another reason, said his Eminence, why they should be the special object of our solicitude and care, and that is because they are in such danger. First of all, as they grow up, all the sin that is in us—the sinful thoughts, the sinful imaginations, the sinful inclinations—they are all like seeds in the mind and in the soul of a little child, and as the child grows up, the seeds will grow up too, and become a source of danger, temptation and peril.

There is another great danger. We have not only to fight against the sin that is in us, but the sin that is round about us. The world is on every side of our little ones. The world is like the air we breathe, and the air we breathe is often tainted. And we sometimes drink in fever and all manner of sickness, when we are in a sickly atmosphere. And so the world is tainted, and little children, growing up in that atmosphere, are drinking in the fever and temptation of the world. Go through the streets of this great city, and you will understand my meaning. Every little child that goes over the threshold of your homes goes out into these streets, where, as I have said the air is tainted, where everything that strikes the eye and ear is charged with evil. And nobody knows how soon these little children may begin to learn and to know what they see and hear, and so be tainted, stained and poisoned. There is another danger—bad companionship. God only knows how great the danger is. Again, sometimes that which should be the greater shelter and safety to the little child is the greatest danger and the cause of all ruin. A holy home is the best school for a little child to grow up and learn in. The home of Anne, the home of Mary, was a holy home. If your homes were like that holy home, then your daughters would grow up in the likeness of our Blessed Mother, and your sons after the example of our Divine Saviour. I trust that you have all homes of that kind. I know you know as well as I that there are homes in this great city anything but what I have been describing. What is the condition of the home of the drunkard? Miserable and unhappy.

I know the condition of the drunkard's home, because the poor little ones of the drunken father and mother are to be found in the Protestant schools of the Poor Law, where they are brought up without the knowledge of their faith. The last reason I will give is this—the offspring of all the lower animals as soon as they come into the world can take care of themselves. The offspring of man made

to the image and likeness of God, the highest and noblest of all God's creatures, come into the world so helpless, so weak, so ignorant, so unable to take care of itself that unless you, fathers and mothers, take care of your offspring they must inevitably perish. From the beginning you have to watch over them, to teach them to walk, to teach them to speak, to teach them to know and to tell what is true, to instruct them in what is right and wrong. Think, then, of the responsibility you have with regard to your little children, remembering that you will have to give an account of every one of them at the last day.

There are a few counsels I wish to give you. The first is this—take care to make your home what I was just now describing—the shelter and safety of your children. Let no evil come over your threshold. Lead lives like good Christians and Catholics, so that your little ones may learn of you all the day long. Never let an angry or unholy word be heard under your roof. Let your home be the best school in which your children can learn, and take care whom you admit into your home. I have had reason to know within the last year what miserable homes there are in this great city. I know that there are dwelling-places that are not worthy of the name of homes—hovels that are not fit for man to dwell in. I am aware of the existence of these things, but I want you to remember this—that a home does not consist in a good house. There is many a good house in which there is no home to be found, and I will tell you why. It is because of the disorder and misery of the whole family.

By a good home I mean a home like that of the holy family—all living together in faith and charity and the love of God. Home is a sacred word. Take care that your children shall see you every Sunday and day of obligation in the church; lead your children by the hand to the holy Mass. Take care that your children are in time for school every day, and make sure that they are always in time for the religious instruction, and teach your children to be dutiful to their teachers and loving and kind to their companions. Teach them to be industrious in learning their lessons, for, next to their religion, their learning at school is the most important part of their education. Once more, I wish I could enroll them all in the League of the Cross. I think I may say that with confidence in this church. First of all, I see a large number of the members of the League here around me. These men are helping by their example, to redeem our people from the curse—aye, I will say the hell—of intoxicating drink. These men have banded themselves together to keep the League of the Cross in its full vigour and its full power. I will ask of them now to keep a watch over every one that has the name of a Catholic and over every Catholic child. I will ask of them if they see a Catholic child in the streets, or if they see a child whom they think ought to be a Catholic to find it out, and if they see any peril besetting that child, let them do what they can to protect it. There is another reason why I should have confidence in expressing the wish I have. It is this: I have myself enrolled numbers of your little ones already in the League of the Cross, and I know the good Fathers have enrolled many more. I have one more word to say, and now I am speaking to young and old. I speak especially to the young men, young women, boys and girls. Avoid all the occasions of sin. There are places in which I hope none of you will ever set a foot. I will not say that it is unlawful for you to set your foot into a theatre or playhouse. That depends upon what the place is. There may be theatres, there may be playhouses where what you will bear and see will not be contrary to the law of God. I would say to you, however, that you are not bound to set a foot in a theatre or playhouse, and if you take my advice, you will never set your foot in one or the other.

Find your amusements in some safer places. There are also music halls and dancing-rooms in which none of you ought ever to put your foot. Fathers and mothers, keep your sons and daughters from all such places of amusement. Once more, be careful as to what company your children keep. There is no danger greater to the soul than a bad friend. A bad book is a curse, but a bad friend is worse. Also tell your children when they walk through the street not to speak to anyone whom they do not know. Warn them against taking any gift from anyone in the streets. Warn them also against being enticed to any place of amusement by anyone in the street. May your great patron St. Anne, and the Immaculate Mother of God offer up perpetually their prayers in heaven for you. May God the Holy Ghost pour out upon you His seven gifts to make you wise and strong; may He open the hearts of all to know the will of God, and may He protect you from the dangers which are round about you. May the Holy Ghost pour out upon you the love of God, and so bind you all to the foot of the Cross and to your poor little ones, so that at the last day you may stand before our Heavenly Father, and that you all may enter into the Kingdom of Eternal Life.

Swiss lacustrine dwellings of the steam age—that is, the huge hotels by the lakes of Lucerne and Geneva—are too imposing for the ordinary English tourist and his wife. She cannot dress up to the gorgeously fashionable American beauties, who really are examples of perfection when they come down to dinner in all their glory. On the other hand, in mountain inns, a climbing lady's dress is often almost too simple, apparently consisting chiefly of an old ulster and a battered straw hat, though this estimate is quite hasty and superficial. But if plain dressing and high climbing mark the mountain hostelry, is it not also rather a noisy domicile? At three in the morning, just as the weary brain-worker thinks sleep may be coming to him, behold the Alpine party begins to rise for the enjoyment of the day. They toss boots weighing a stone each about the floor, they noisily tub, they sing, they throw axes and alpenstocks here and there, rejoicing in their strength. For about an hour in the gathering light, or before the dawn, this hubbub is kept up, and then the adventurers start to climb the Katzspitzenberg. If one breathes a faint prayer that they may all break their mountaineering necks, it is hardly to be wondered at, though no doubt to be deplored. Such are the pleasures of the high Alpine inn, or some of them; let us hope it is wholesome, for it is not delicious.—*Daily News*.

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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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At such Prices as will

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

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

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

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

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REGULAR GOODS.

We beg to direct special attention to our present Stock, which is now

REPLETE IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

MR. EWING, who arrived Home in May last, at once scoured the markets, and was most successful in not only securing the Choicest Novelties of the Season, but in selecting generally the most varied and nicest lot of goods we have ever imported.

O C C I D E N T A L H O T E L
 (Late Swan),

[ESTABLISHED 1865]

WHARF AND REVELL STREETS, HOKITIKA.

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

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

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

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

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

Table d'hotel 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.

N O O D A Y O I L,

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 FLYNN	...	HEDDON & WREY'S OSH
" M. O'BRIEN	...	INVERCARGILL
" J. M'CORLEY	...	BALCLUTHA
" J. GARDINER	...	OTAUTAU
" T. HOBAN	...	WINTON
" C. HARRY	...	OREPEKI
" B. KELIGHAN	...	NIGHTCAPS.

News of the Week.

FRIDAY.

Now that the Wellington exhibition is being demolished, it has been discovered that the building had a narrow escape from destruction by fire. A gas heating-stove had been used in the refreshment rooms, and no protection had been placed between it and the wooden walls. On removing the stove it was found that a considerable portion of the dadoing was charred almost through, that part of the scrim above it had been burnt, and the dry lining boards scorched. The refreshment room is beneath the fine art gallery, and had the fire broken out no doubt the fine collection of pictures would have been destroyed.

Relative to the Piano Flat diggings, the correspondent of the *Southland Times* writes:—"As this goldfield excites a good deal of attention a truthful account of what is done and what is doing may be of service. And first let me warn any men who are not miners. New chums and town loafers confuse digging gold with digging potatoes, and if they do not strike nuggets at once sneak away, and give a genuine discovery a bad name. This was the case even at Gabriel's, and for this reason I may say that only diggers have the faintest show in Waikaisa. Collie's claim is on better gold than ever, and the trend of the reef and, more important still, the run of the crevices in the reef point to the gold running much higher up the spur than any prospecting has hitherto been done. The wash is too heavy to be a mere patch, and if it comes through the bush, there is room for a thousand men to be profitably employed. But without Piano Flat Waikaisa offers inducements to miners, who can always earn tucker with the chance of a patch. No one wishes to see a rush, but good men can find good chances—duffers may stay at home."

Servia and Bulgaria have made large purchases of Australian tinned meat.

Rumours have been circulated to the effect that an anti-German agitation has taken place at Manila, the capital of the Spanish settlements in the Philippine Islands, and that the agitators have burnt the residence of the German Consul there.

The Marquis of Salisbury addressed a public meeting at Lambeth on Wednesday night. In the course of his speech he referred to the question of reciprocal tariffs, and pronounced in favour of reprisals against those countries which refused a reciprocal tariff, and further urged that the duties now levied should be reduced in favour of goods imported from the British Colonies.

The International Conference on Roumelian affairs assembled yesterday. The representatives of Germany, Russia, and Austria favour the contention of Great Britain, France, and Italy, and oppose the simple restoration of the *status quo ante* in Bulgaria and Roumelia.

SATURDAY.

Wahani had a long conversation with the Hon. Mr. Ballance at Alexandra, and Hopa had an interview with the Native Minister, and he too is favourably disposed towards the Land Court. He is willing to permit gold prospecting in his district. Hauraki, chief owner of the Tuahua district, expressed his willingness to allow prospecting, provided that the applicants for prospecting certificates were approved by him; but he is opposed to indiscriminate prospecting, lest persons of bad character should come trespassing on the land and interfere with his people.

The Bishop of Auckland, and several Catholic clergy are passengers by the Kingarooma for the Australasian Catholic Conference.

The rumours of an anti-German agitation at Manila have been officially denied.

The Czar has formally dismissed Prince Alexander of Bulgaria from the Russian army.

MONDAY.

The *Daily Times'* Wellington correspondent gives the following:—A return of the New Zealand imports for the year ended 30th September, 1885, shows a decrease in round numbers of £300,000 as against 1884, £1,000,000 as against 1883, and nearly £1,100,000 as against 1882. The total imports for the year were valued at £7,439,840 and the exports for same period at £6,712,211, being a decrease of £200,000 compared with 1884, £600,000 compared with 1883, but an increase of nearly £100,000 over 1882. The chief decrease from the previous year is in grain. There is an increase of £45,000 in frozen meat.

With reference to the approaching general election (says the *Melbourne Age*), the Liberals anticipate their return by a majority of fully 40 members over the Tory and Parnellite parties combined.

Consequent on the disturbed state of affairs on the frontier of Greece, Turkey is despatching troops to maintain quietude. The Greek Chamber of Deputies has voted 12,000,000 drachmas towards the navy, and 30,000,000 drachmas have been passed as a patriotic loan in case of hostilities being rendered necessary.

TUESDAY.

Mr. Walter Richardson, a member of the party under Sutherland engaged in exploring the West Coast, has arrived overland in Queenstown, having performed the journey from Martin's Bay to Queenstown, via the Greenstone, in three days. He informs the *Lake Wakatipu Mail* that not a soul exists in Jamestown (the Government township), and the only memento of its existence is the Government house. The settlers are all located or scattered round about the district and on the seaboard. The Martin's Bay road is not so bad as was represented by a tourist a few months since, although it is very swampy at parts—especially on the Greenstone saddle. In other places it is very much overgrown, and greatly needs clearing. The present party of prospectors now consists of four men, namely—Messrs. Sutherland (leader), Wolfe, McGregor, and Richardson. Their headquarters are at Milford Sound, where all the stores are kept. The country along the shore is too rough for travelling along, and, consequently, it is necessary, in getting from one creek or point to another, to use boats, of which they have two—one about 20ft. long and a smaller one. They have thoroughly tested the

country for at least 20 miles south of the Sound, but not a speck of gold is to be got. After leaving Milford Sound on the north side the party have got gold on the beach and in the numerous creeks about as far as Martin's Bay. In fact, gold is to be got anywhere along the beach and in the creeks. The party are at present camped at a spot termed by them "Ruby Beach," about 14 miles from the Sound and five from Martin's Bay. Three or four quartz reef (apparently showing gold) have been found, but were not tested, and no specimens were brought over here. The alluvial gold hitherto obtained in shallow or shingly ground has been scaly, and the method generally adopted for obtaining it has been by box or ground sluicing. Unfortunately none of these auriferous deposits have proved payable with present appliances, and the party are ambitious to try the back country, where they believe, by getting nearer the source, coarser metal and good alluvial goldfields exist. Amongst the few spots to be found it is stated that Anita Bay affords a good landing place for diggers. Bugged as the country is that fringes the shore, contrary to appearances, it opens at the back over the hills into rolling hills—in fact, into good open country. The party reckon that a belt of this kind exists for 15 miles along the beach by a breadth of 10 miles inland, and if no other end were accomplished, it would probably establish the fact of an extensive grazing and agricultural area in that *terra incognita*. The object of Mr. Richardson's visit to this side is to endeavour, on behalf of the party, to obtain some assistance for the purpose of further prosecuting their explorations—more especially into the interior.

The whites are expelling the Chinese from all Washington territory.

Mukhtar Pasha has been appointed Turkish Commissioner to proceed to Egypt for the purpose of acting in concert with Sir H. Drummond Wolff, British Envoy Extraordinary.

News from Burmah states that King Theebaw has received the ultimatum presented to him by Mr. Bernard, British High Commissioner. It is further announced that the French and Italian Consuls strongly counselled the King to comply with the demands set forth in the ultimatum, but Theebaw persists in adopting a bellicose attitude. Mr. Bernard has received King Theebaw's reply to the ultimatum presented him. The reply has not been made public but is believed to be of an evasive nature.

The conference of representatives of the Great Powers on the Roumelian affair is proceeding daily. Count von Radowitz, representative of Germany, is striving to reconcile the divergent views of England and Russia. Russia is attempting to incite a rebellion against Prince Alexander of Bulgaria. A conspiracy to murder King Milan of Servia has been discovered, and five arrests of those concerned in the plot have been made.

WEDNESDAY.

While some excursionists were at the Wanganni Heads on Monday, a little girl, who was wading near the breakwater, was caught by a wave and swept round the end of the mole, a distance of 30 yards out on the other side. A young man named William Bruce recovered her by plunging in the sea. Before doing so he threw off his vest, with his gold watch in the pocket, and on returning his watch was missing. It is supposed to have been carried away from the rocks by the waves. This makes the second life Bruce has saved, the other being at Blenheim in 1870.

The annual Lord Mayor's dinner was held at the Guildhall on Monday night. The Premier, Lord Salisbury, replying to the toast of Her Majesty's Ministers, stated that Russia heartily co-operated with Great Britain in marking the Russo Afghan frontier. Referring to the Burmese difficulty, Lord Salisbury said as little change would be made in the administration of Burmah as was consistent with the interests of the British Empire. Alluding to the conference now sitting at Constantinople, he expressed a hope that the strength of the parties would be maintained unpaired, and such settlement be arrived at as would satisfy the people concerned. The policy of her Majesty's Government in Ireland was to uphold union and protect local interests, and generally to give contentment and happiness to the people.

The reply of King Theebaw to the ultimatum of the British Commissioner is distinctly hostile, and in consequence a portion of the troops under the command of General Prendergast has been ordered to cross the Burmese frontier, while four regiments are ascending the River Irrawaddy to Mandalay, the capital of Burmah.

Intelligence from the Sudan states that the 1st Battalion of the Berkshire Regiment, the Cameron Highlanders, and the 2nd Durham Light Infantry are now marching to the northward, and will be shortly followed by the 2nd Battalion of the Essex Regiment.

Sir Hercules Robinson has paid a visit to Vongburg, the capital of Stellaland. The British flag was insulted by the populace on the occasion.

It is believed that the Pope, who consented to arbitrate between Spain and Germany regarding the possession of the Caroline Islands, has awarded the occupancy of them to Spain on the condition that certain privileges possessed by Germany are respected.

THURSDAY.

From a miner of experience who has taken up a claim and spent some time prospecting on the new goldfield near Merrivale, we (*Riverton Star*) learn a few additional particulars regarding the prospects of that discovery. There are about 20 claims working, and there are fresh arrivals daily of men who intend trying what the field is worth. The area pegged out is usually 200ft. by 100ft. The great drawback to working the field on an extensive scale is want of water, which could only be brought in from the Merry Creek at a very large expenditure of money, and then only in limited quantity. But if all the ground is as rich as the prospectors' claim, it will pay handsomely to work by the tom or cradle. There is another drawback against working the field on a large scale—viz., want of fall for tailings. So far there is no inducement either to bring in water or take up fall, but the prospecting going on will settle these points. The prospectors are testing their ground, and are so far well satisfied with the result. The reef discovered in the prospectors' claim shows gold in the stone, and it is probable they



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 LYTELTON, WELLINGTON, PICTON, NELSON, TABANAKI AND MANUKAU—WANAKA, s.s., on Monday, 16th November. Passengers by 12.10 p.m. train.

FOR AUCKLAND VIA LYTELTON, WELLINGTON, NAPIER, GISBORNE, TE ANAU s.s., on Wednesday, 18th November. Passengers by 2.30 p.m. train.

FOR MELBOURNE VIA BLUFF AND HOBART.—WAIHORA, s.s., on Thursday, 19th November. Passengers by 3.43 p.m. train.

FOR SYDNEY VIA LYTELTON AND WELLINGTON.—WAKATIPU, s.s. on Saturday, 14th November.

FOR SYDNEY VIA LYTELTON, WELLINGTON, AND EAST COAST PORTS.—RINGAROOMA, s.s., on Wednesday, 25th 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, LYTELTON.—TAIAROA, s.s., on Friday, 20th November. Passengers from Dunedin wharf at 4 p.m.

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

FOR AUCKLAND, via OAMARU, TIMARU, LYTELTON, 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.

JAMES JONES,
MONUMENTAL WORKS,
HIGH STREET, TIMARU.

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.

REMEMBER THIS IF YOU ARE SICK.

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

If you are comparatively well, but feel the need of a grand tonic and stimulant, never rest easy till you are made a new being by the use of American Co.'s HOP BITTERS.

If you are costive or dyspeptic, or are suffering from any of the numerous diseases of stomach or bowels, it is your own fault if you remain ill, for Am. Co.'s HOP BITTERS

are a sovereign remedy in all such complaints. If you are wasting away with any form of Kidney Disease, stop tempting Death this moment, and turn for a cure to American Co.'s HOP BITTERS.

If you are sick with that terrible sickness Nervousness, you will find a "Balm in Gilead" in the use of American Co.'s HOP BITTERS.

If you are a frequenter, or a resident of a miasmatic district, barricade your system against the scourge of—malarial, epidemic, bilious and intermittent fevers—by the use of American Co.'s HOP BITTERS.

If you have rough, pimply, or sallow skin, bad breath, pains and aches, and feel miserable generally, American HOP BITTERS will give you fair skin, rich blood, the sweetest breath, health and comfort. In short, they cure ALL Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Nerves, Kidneys, etc., and

£500

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

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

WILL YOU LET THEM SUFFER? Cleanse, Purify and Enrich the Blood with AMERICAN HOP BITTERS.

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

See if the name of Dr. Soule is blown in every bottle, if not it is counterfeit.

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.

Please Note Address:—

FREDERICK STREET (2 doors off George Street).

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

Main Springs 4s 6d

Jewellery Repaired at Shortest Notice.

N.B.—Particulars relating to WALTHAM WATCHES on Deferred Payment, by Post.

J. THOMPSON AND CO.,
(Late SIEVER & Co.)

PRACTICAL UPHOLSTERERS AND

MATTRESS MAKERS,

VICTORIA HOUSE, GREAT KING ST.,

DUNEDIN.

Mattresses Re-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 BACON

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.

will drive a tunnel through the hill to prove the stone at a low level. Good prospects are got in nearly all the holes sunk, but not in such quantities as will pay for cradling. The sinking is through clay and sand, but at the back of the hill the strata is mixed quartz and clay. From these particulars it will be seen that the ground is not a poor man's diggings, and that systematic mining will have to be resorted to if the auriferous deposits are to be profitably extracted. That there is good gold on the field has already been proved, but for the reasons stated capital as well as labour will have to be employed before a successful result is attained. It should be mentioned that the owner of the Merrivale estate offers every facility to prospect the ground.

It is rumoured that owing to the heavy drain caused by the despatch of troops for service in Egypt and in India, it has been decided by the War Office to augment the British army by 10 battalions.

Mr. C. S. Parnell, addressing a public meeting at Liverpool on Tuesday night, made an appeal to Mr. Gladstone to submit to the electors some scheme of government for Ireland which should be combined with the maintenance of the unity of the Empire.

Mr. Gladstone, in a speech to the electors of Edinburgh, said he considered that the Irish demand for a larger measure of self-governing power was not alarming, assuming that there was nothing required by them which would in any way jeopardise the unity of the Empire.

The Marquis of Salisbury, speaking at the Lord Mayor's dinner at Guildhall, predicted that the Conference at Constantinople would not result in any durable settlement being arrived at the Roumelian question. He also stated that England and Russia were loyally co-operating in the delimitation of the Afghan frontier; and that the *status quo ante* in Burma would be disturbed as little as possible consistent with British interests.

AUCKLAND.

(From our own correspondent.)

Auckland November 5, 1885.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE FOR THE CONVENT SCHOOLS, SURREY HILLS.

It was announced by advertisement in all the daily papers and at all the Masses in the various churches, on Sunday that his Lordship the Bishop would lay the foundation stone of the schools at Surrey Hills at 3.30 p.m. Crowds collected to witness the imposing ceremonial. The site of the building is situate close to Newton West School, and close to the New North Road with frontages on Sussex and Tennyson streets, of about 80 feet and has a depth of 270 feet, or about four allotments. Between 2,000 and 3,000 people attended. A tent was pitched for the Bishop and priests, and immediately in front of it, a platform for the choir and harmonium. Prior to the ceremonial the Garrison Band performed a number of musical selections. Miss Donovan presided at the harmonium and Mr. Knox officiated as leader of the choir. Shortly before four o'clock Dr. Luck ascended the platform, accompanied by the Rev. Fathers O'Sullivan, W. McDonald Downey, O'Gara, and Lenihan. The choir sang the "Kyrie," the "Gloria in Excelsis" and the "Credo," after which his Lordship proceeded to bless and lay the foundation stone, and then, vested in cope and mitre, addressed the assemblage. He alluded to the large number present and said the question of education was now one which vexed the public mind not only here, but all over the world, as to how ought education to be regulated and on what lines, whether on the lines of ignoring the existence of God or instilling into the young the fear and love of God. He knew that there were many listening to him who were not Catholics, but they felt an interest in the question as to whether the rising generation was to be Christian or heathen. How were they, then, to educate their children? If they were brought up as Christians, they might hope they might live as such; but if they were brought up as heathens they would give lasting proofs, as they could only too frequently see at present, that they would continue such. The purpose for which they had now assembled was this, that the Catholic body, assisted by friends who were not connected with them, were about to raise a school. They looked to the future generation, and got the goodwill of all who loved Christianity. That was the reason why they were about to erect this building, in order to bring up children in the fear and love of God, as well as fitting them for the position they will occupy in this world. This was not a matter for the clergy alone, but for the people. The question had been touched on in many other places, and if the Catholic Church acts on this principle every honest heart would praise them and co-operate with them. Now that he had stated the reasons why they had assembled at the invitation of Father O'Sullivan, he would allow others to speak. If, he could afford it, he would put £1000 down for such a purpose, but unfortunately he could not, and his donation therefore would be £10.

The Rev. Father Sullivan said: It was significant that this building which they were about to erect would be a church and school, as arrangements were made to have a sanctuary, so that people of the district could adore God on Sundays, while during the week it would be devoted to imparting education to the young. Education in the Catholic Church always went hand in hand with religion, for they believed that there could be no education without religion. This was the great question which was now occupying the minds of the world, and many had different ideas on the subject, some looking on it as a political question. He hoped that in time they would get aided in the way of education by results, but if not, Catholics would have to continue as at present—to resort to their people alone to supply the means of education for their children. He hoped not, but the tyranny of the majority was strong. He appealed to them as men of reason, and believed that all the Colony would soon unite in having a thorough conception of what education was—to fit them for society and to impart to them that spirit of self-sacrifice for the good of others which religion alone could teach. He would not detain them further, but state that he had been

authorised to announce the following donations which he was to place on the block: The Very Rev. Monsignor Fynes, £10; the Very Rev. Father Walter McDonald, £10 10s; Mr. P. Darby, £5 5s; the Rev. Father Tuckwell, £1; and the Misses McLaughlin, £1.

The Rev. Father McDonald addressed the meeting and said they had a grand attendance, and he believed they would have a liberal subscription. He regretted that he could not give 100 guineas to such a noble cause instead of ten guineas, which was his subscription.

The collections were then taken, and resulted in £100 being made. It must have been utterly disgusting to the bigoted Orangemen and freethinkers to see such a gathering after the united attempts of their champions—the twin apostles—the "Escaped Nun" and "Tessy Chapman," in exhorting Aucklanders for the last fortnight to trample out Catholic schools, nuns, priests, bishops, and the Pope himself, and it is to be regretted that Mr. Ballance paid marked attendance to these two females, whilst he refused to pay a visit to the Mariist Brothers' schools newly erected here, when asked by the writer of this to do so, and further that nothing would be done to relieve Catholics of the education burthen, as the House contained a lot of bigots who would not do anything for Catholics. But I verily believe that under a liberal exterior there are not two greater bigots in the House than the Premier and the Native Minister. They should try and get a lesson in that respect from Charles Stewart Parnell.

PROFESSION OF TWO NUNS IN THE ORDER OF MERCY.

On Saturday last, Miss Prendergast (in religion, Sister Mary Columba), a native of Ireland, and Miss Annie Kelly, daughter of Mr. M. Kelly, of Waikato, were solemnly professed by his Lordship Dr. Luck, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Egan and Lenihan, at St. Mary's, Ponsonby. Miss Philomene Darby presided at the organ, and the choir for the occasion consisted of Miss Darby, the Misses Tole and Miss S. Lynch. The various abilities of these ladies are so well known that it is scarcely necessary to remark that both the music and singing were excellent.

There are now 1,141 children in Auckland and suburbs under training by the Sisters of Mercy—viz, High Schools, 216; St. Joseph's Orphanage, 85; and parish schools, 830. The teaching Sisters number 25, and are assisted by 7 pupil-teachers.

Several meetings have been held here lately (presided over by the Bishop and the Rev. Father W. McDonald) for the purpose of rendering more energetic support to the *Freeman's Journal*. Several influential Catholics, including Messrs. Danagher, Gleeson, and others, urged the necessity of a change of management, as the paper was not sufficiently pronounced on National matters, and held up the N.Z. TABLET, Sydney *Freeman's Journal*, and Melbourne *Advocate* as models in that direction. The last meeting, which was held on Tuesday evening, closed by leaving the matter in much the same state as before.

PRESENTATION TO THE REV. FATHER KICKHAM.

On Saturday, October 24, the members of the Catholic congregation of the Wairoa took occasion of Father Kickham's birthday to make him a very handsome present in the shape of a purse of sovereigns. For some time previously preparations were made on a very elaborate scale to celebrate the occasion becomingly, and it must be confessed that the success was equal to the expectations of the most sanguine. At about 5.30 p.m. a most sumptuously got up tea was on the table, and a considerable number of persons were in attendance. Many persons of other denominations were present to do honour to the rev. gentleman, who is very popular with all classes. When the tea was discussed Mr. Moloney rose, and in a few very appropriate remarks, explained the object of their meeting that evening. He said that it was as they all well knew to do honour to Father Kickham. Being a young talented and zealous priest, he deemed it probable that he might not be left long amongst them, and they took the present opportunity of manifesting their esteem for him, though circumstances prevented them from doing all they could desire. However, it afforded him great pleasure to have the honour to present to Father Kickham on that evening a small token of the high esteem in which he was held by the people of the Wairoa, and he hoped that perhaps on some future occasion, if he was left amongst them that they would be in a position to do more than they had done that evening. He then begged the Rev. Father's acceptance of a purse of sovereigns.

Father Kickham in replying said that it was impossible for him to express the surprise he felt at the action of the Catholics of the Wairoa. Twelve months ago he had not arrived in New Zealand, and it was only some seven months since he visited Wairoa for the first time. He looked in vain, he said, for anything he had done during that time to account for their generous action. There was only one explanation that he could see, and that was that the same bond of union that had always existed between the priest and his flock, between the Irish priest and his Irish congregation was as strong here in this remote district of New Zealand as it was in the heart of Catholic Ireland, and it must needs show itself. This gift then he accepted as coming from Irish Catholic hearts to their *sogarth aroon*, and he only hoped that in the future he might be able to repay them in the only way it was possible for him to repay them, by being even more zealous in attending to their spiritual wants. After some further remarks he again cordially thanked his people, and particularly those ladies who had spared neither time nor expense to make that evening one of the most successful social gatherings held at the Wairoa for a long time.

After a few appropriate remarks from Mr. Strassburger and the usual vote of thanks a most enjoyable evening came to a close.

Wonderful bargains are now to be had at the London, 35 George street, Dunedin. Drapery and goods of all kinds are being disposed of at an enormous reduction.

WOOL!



WOOL!

DONALD REID AND CO.,
 WOOD 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

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.

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.

FREEMASONRY UNMASKED
 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.

WANTED KNOWN.
THE LONDON,
 35 George Street.

115 CASES NEW SPRING GOODS.

WANTED KNOWN.—The value given at the London
 for Ready Money is simply wonderful.

WANTED KNOWN.—New and Beautiful Laces,
 Pretty Lace Collarettes, Novelties in Ruffings and Frillings,
 all splendid value.

WANTED KNOWN.—Our trade in Laces is something
 enormous. Shipment follows shipment; case after case is
 opened, and the wonderful sale for these goods is enormous. Our
 prices are 25 to 30 per cent. cheaper than other houses. Send for
 samples.

WANTED KNOWN.—Silk Taffra Gloves will be much
 worn. 160 dozen just opened in all the leading colours. See
 windows fall. Largest stock and cheapest in Dunedin, The
 London.

WANTED KNOWN.—Ladies' Fancy Aprons, variety
 unequalled. Observe—9½d, 10½d, 1s 0½d. Our two-button
 kid gloves at 11½d, pronounced a marvel for the price. The London.

WANTED KNOWN.—Prepare for Spring showers.
 130 dozen New Umbrellas, the latest styles in handles.
 Come and see the variety—1s. 1s 6d, 1s 11d, 2s 6d, 3s 6d, 4s 6d, 5s
 6d, 6s 6d, 7s 6d, 8s 6d, 9s 6d, 10s 6d, all reliable makes, at wholesale
 prices. The London.

IMPORTANT—Country Customers can save 25 to 30
 per cent. by visiting the London.

NOTICE—In **GEORGE STREET.**
PRICE & BULLCUID, Managers.

NAUMANN'S HALL.

G R A N D C O N C E R T

In Aid of

IMPROVEMENTS TO ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH,

South Dunedin.

WEDNESDAY, 18th NOVEMBER, 1885,

Commencing at 8 p.m.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

FRONT SEATS, 2s; BACK SEATS, 1s.

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:—

Mr. C. Colclough	...	...	£	s.	d.
Miss Cairns (Father Coleman's collection)	1	0	0		

WEEKLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Per Rev. P. Lynch	£	s.	d.	Per Mr. W. Hall	£	s.	d.
" Mrs. Bell	1	2	0	" " W. H. McKeay, jr.	2	0	0
" Mr. J. Brennan	1	17	0	" " J. Dillon	0	12	0

† **P. MORAN.**

WANTED KNOWN—Look out for the Great Dissolution of Partnership Sale, commencing Saturday. Reynolds and Henderson.

WANTED KNOWN—Stock must be realised. Mr. Henderson going out of the business. Terms strictly cash.

WANTED KNOWN—No humbug. Reserve purchases till Saturday; Boots and Shoes almost given away. Boots, Roots.

WANTED KNOWN—All Purchases during Dissolution Sale must be for Cash. Reynolds and Henderson, Princes street.

WANTED KNOWN—Do not mistake Address: Reynolds and Henderson, Boot and Shoe Shop, near Herbert, Haynes's.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

THE Bishop begs to acknowledge the receipt of the following sums on account of three concerts held in aid of the funds for the enlargement of the Christian Brothers' School, Rattray street, Dunedin:—

Proceeds of 1st concert	...	...	£38 10 0
" " 2nd "	...	...	50 0 0
" " 3rd (juvenile entertainment)	...	...	36 13 6

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT.

"**FREEMASONRY.**"—The Pope having condemned this sect without reservation and wherever it exists, it is the duty of every Catholic priest to instruct his people concerning its nature and to warn them against it. Our correspondent by the acknowledgment of his ignorance in some degree excuses his foolishness and cowardice.

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 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.

IN SPITE OF IMPEDIMENTS.



Sa notable comment on Mr. GLADSTONE'S assertion in his "Manifesto" that the grievance of Protestant ascendancy had been wholly done away with in Ireland come the returns of the intermediate Examinations for the current year to remind us how in the most important point of education Catholics still labour under difficulties, and how to their great credit, they surmount those difficulties and come out triumphantly from the trial that proves their comparative worth. The same results this year again testify to the efficiency of Catholic schools, and show that Catholics, unaided, and by their own determined efforts, are able to accomplish more than is done by their Protestant competitors aided as they are by rich endowments and all the advantages arising from centuries of fostering care.

But to come to details:—Of forty-four medals and one special certificate allotted, Catholic boys obtained thirty medals with the special certificate. Of 18 money prizes of £10 each awarded for excellence in (1) classics, (2) mathematics, (3) English, with one modern language, Catholic boys obtained 7. Of 9 money prizes for English composition Catholic boys obtained 5, and as the *Nation* remarks the £10 prizes being "consolation prizes for non-exhibitioners," and Catholics having carried off a majority of the exhibitions the larger portion of these prizes naturally fell to the lot of those who were defeated. Of 55 prizes awarded in the senior grade for general excellence, and of various values, Catholic boys gained 34. Of 170 prizes in the middle grade Catholic boys obtained 103, and in the junior grade they obtained 241 prizes out of a total of 379—or, taking all together, 376 prizes

out of 604 were won by Catholics. Of the schools whose pupils particularly distinguished themselves the French College at Blackrock, Dublin, takes precedence, as having won the highest prize of all, that is the large gold medal of the senior grade, with other prizes. The schools of the Christian Brothers at Cork take the second place, and their success is especially notable, since they are the schools of the poor, and the work done by them is that of the sons of the labouring classes. Their success in bringing the higher education down to this level is particularly deserving of congratulation. The third place was taken by the Jesuit College of Belvedere, Dublin.

As to the Catholic girls it may be remembered how, some two or three years ago, the late Cardinal MACCABE issued a letter explaining why the pupils of the Convent schools did not take a larger part in the Intermediate Examinations. He stated how the matter depended upon the will of the parents, who as a rule did not desire that their daughters should compete in this public manner. But, while his Eminence gave his approval to the decision of these parents, he promised that should they or any portion of them depart from it, their desires would be treated with due consideration and the convent schools also would adopt the work of preparation. The attitude of the parents, nevertheless, has evidently not been departed from, and consequently the number of Catholic girls competing has not increased. In proportion, however, to the numbers examined the success has been creditable. The first place in the senior grade, for example, with its large gold medal was gained by a pupil of Loretto Convent, Kilkenny. Of the Exhibitions and Book-Prizes, Loretto convent, Navan gained 21. The convents of the same order at Gorey and Wexford gained 5 each, and that at Killarney 6; the Dominican Convent at Eccles St., Dublin, also gaining 5. Out of a total of 250 exhibitions and book prizes awarded to girls, in short, 76 were gained by the pupils of Catholic schools, who, it must be remembered, formed a small minority among the competitors.

The *Nation* sums up the lesson to be derived from the result of the examinations as follows, and it could hardly be better done:—"The results on the whole, are from the Catholic point of view satisfactory. They show that in spite of obstacles and disadvantages of various kinds, our Catholic schools have successfully accommodated themselves to the new conditions brought into being by the Intermediate Education Act, and that our Catholic youth, when they get a chance of winning prizes and distinctions, display at least as much talent and industry as any amongst their competitors—a circumstance which will no doubt be surprising to those calumniators who have been in the habit of charging the Catholic Church with obscurantism, and representing the Protestant minority in Ireland as the possessors of all the genius of the country. But the very rapidity with which our Catholic schools have risen to the necessities of the time, and the very successes achieved by their pupils, only make still more galling and bring into greater prominence the injustice under which both suffer in the matter of the present distribution of Irish educational endowments. The last argument, in fact in favour of the monopoly of those endowments possessed by the Protestant schools is swept away when it is shown that in the competition between them and the non-endowed Catholic schools they are practically nowhere." But, as we have already said, while this difference of endowment between Protestant and Catholic schools continues the Protestant ascendancy can hardly be regarded as completely at an end.

A CONCERT will be given in Naumann's Hall, South Dunedin on Wednesday evening in aid of certain improvements about to be made in St. Patrick's Church. An interesting programme has been drawn up, and a very pleasant entertainment may be looked for. The object is one also that commends itself to the members of the Catholic community and a crowded house is confidently expected.

IN our notice of the examination of pupil-teachers at the Dominican Convent, Dunedin, last week the name of Miss Hanning was mentioned. The young lady in question, however, does not occupy, and never has occupied such a position in the schools. As an advanced pupil she was examined among her former class-fellows for the purpose of testing the progress made by her.

A CURRIC attached to the *Lyttelton Times* having remarked that Mr Boucicault played the part of the Shaugbraun "not, perhaps, with the fire and energy that would have marked it a quarter of a century ago," the famous actor, in reply, addressed the following letter to the editor:—"Sir,—I am not surprised to read that my delineation of the Irish peasant proved somewhat disappointing to

the Christchurch public—that it was found wanting in the 'fire and energy' to which they have been accustomed. The fire and energy that consist of dancing around the stage in an expletive manner, and indulging in ridiculous capers and extravagancies of language and gesture, form the materials of a clowning character, known as 'the stage Irishman,' which it has been my vocation, as an artist and a dramatist, to abolish. I took the Melbourne public by surprise a first, which caused the *Argus* to remark that they had been so accustomed to the brandied wine that they could not at once appreciate the quality of the pure and finer wine. But before I left Victoria I had knocked the stuffing out of that old libel, 'Ragged Pat.' If I cannot succeed in doing likewise here, I shall still remember Christchurch as a zoological garden, where the last specimen of that extinct creature is preserved. In Barnum's Museum in New York I saw 'a mermaid' and 'a woolly horse,' in which the simple-minded were courted to believe; but that Prince of Showmen never ventured to practise on the credulity of the public so far as to manufacture a stage Irishman. He draws the line there.—I am, etc., DION BOUCAULT." There are at least fire and energy enough here to suit any taste, however spirited, and, as an eye-witness of twenty-five year standing, we can testify that in other respects also where Mr. Boucault is concerned, they are as fresh as ever.

At the congress held in Dunedin by the members of the Church of England on Tuesday, a very remarkable paper indeed on infidelity was read by the Rev. F. G. M. Powell. The author of the paper took an extremely broad view of the matter under discussion, and expressed an opinion that, in many instances, men accused of unbelief might perhaps be advanced believers arrived, on the road of progress, in sight of pinnacles of the New Jerusalem not beheld by the multitude. He further looked to theology as necessarily, if properly dealt with, yielding something new, and triumphantly made a quotation concerning whose novelty there cannot be the slightest doubt. Indeed one of his hearers, at least, seemed to take this quotation as bearing very evident marks of originality—which, in a certain sense, it undoubtedly did—and inquired, amid the wild state of excitement into which he had been thrown, as to whether it was really a quotation. The passage and its interpretation was, in effect, that, since the spirit of God at the beginning brooded over the face of the waters, Nature and the Holy Ghost must be identical, and that therefore the unpardonable sin consisted in the contradiction of Nature. To blaspheme the God of Nature was a matter of indifference, but to contradict Nature itself was to sin beyond forgiveness, and to suffer inevitably and deservedly. Verily, who shall deny that weather-cocks upon the steeples of the New Jerusalem are visible to advanced eyes! Their crowing, perhaps, is even audible to advanced ears. The paper seemed rather too much for the understanding of the assembled theologians, but, as they belonged to a Church whose boast is that there is room within her boundaries for all manner of men and all manner of opinions, the disposition shown to browbeat the rev. author was rather out of place. Surely he also has a right to interpret and to teach according to the liberty of his Church, and that is simply unlimited.

The severe sentence of three years imprisonment passed on the Editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* cannot unfortunately be taken as a proof that the system exposed by him did not exist. In some way, its existence was proved by the facts attendant on the abduction for which he has been punished. The excess, however, to which Mr. Stead carried his revelations, and the superabundance of filth published, and in several instances certainly invented by him, deprive him of the sympathy of right-feeling people and show that his motives were not those of a man desiring only to correct a frightful abuse. The Dublin papers had already condemned some scandalous publications made by him and pointed out Mr. Bradlaugh as a worthy successor to his place.

CONTRADICTIONARY telegrams reach us as to Mr. Gladstone's reference at Edinburgh to the Irish question. In one instance we are told that he called upon the Liberals to be firm in opposing Home Rule as endangering the unity of the Empire, and in another that he professed himself ready to grant such a form of local Government as might be found consistent with the unity in question. We take the second report as the true one for Mr. Gladstone must understand clearly that the concession of their demand to the Irish people would have no single element of danger in it, but that, on the contrary, it would be the certain pledge of safety, of true unity, and increased strength.

THE daily papers are full of paragraphs relating to the arrival of the Cardinal Archbishop of Sydney in Australia, with details of his reception, or rejection as the case may be, and various interesting reports or inventions of the interviewer. We do not quote any of these paragraphs as we await our Catholic exchanges, where we shall find particulars that may be relied on.

In consequence of the dissolution of partnership, the large and excellent stock of boots and shoes belonging to the firm of Reynolds and Henderson, Princes street, Dunedin, are being disposed of at almost nominal prices.

CATHOLIC BAZAAR AT BLENHEIM.

(Marlborough *Express* Oct. 28 and 29.)

THE All Nations Bazaar, for which the Catholics and their friends have been making preparations for a long time past, opened at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and bids fair to be a brilliant success. We cannot, of course, enter into a detailed description of the whole of the Bazaar to-day. The following is a list of the stall-holders:—

Spain.—Mrs. T. Redwood, assisted by Mrs. Dillon, Mrs. Gudgeon, Mrs. Waddy Mrs. A. P. Green (Signoritas), Mrs. Terry (Fortune-teller), Miss Lowe, Miss Redwood (Esmerald), Miss M. Redwood, Miss Redwood (Gitanas).

Scotland and Italy.—Mrs. T. O'Sullivan, Mrs. Houldsworth, Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. Arnold, Mrs. Canning, Miss Augustus, Miss Burton Miss Leahy.

Switzerland (Flower Stall).—Miss Weidman, assisted by Miss Bassett, Miss Walshe, Miss Fitzgerald, Miss Hickey, and Miss Edith Craig.

Ireland and France.—Mrs. J. Redwood, assisted by Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. Duncan Sinclair, Mrs. Paul, the Misses Murphy, and Miss Graham.

India (Refreshment Stall).—Mrs. Charles Redwood, assisted by Mrs. Hutchins, Mrs. J. Sullivan, Mrs. Fraser, Miss Cullen, Miss Broughan, Miss Brennan, the Misses O'Sullivan.

England and Turkey.—Mrs. Ward and Mrs. Goulter, assisted by Mrs. Jos. Ward, Mrs. Austin Ward, Mrs. Felix Ward, Mrs. Charles Goulter, Miss Ward, Miss Goulter.

Soon after 2 o'clock His Worship the Mayor, accompanied by the Rev. Father Lewis, Dr. Muller, and Messrs. Joseph Ward and Thomas Redwood, took their places on the stage.

The Mayor said that it gave him great pleasure to inaugurate such an exhibition of taste, skill, and labour as the present Bazaar, which, like the Eastern Bazaars, he hoped would be well patronised in the sale of useful and beautiful wares. After alluding to the appropriate costumes and handsome faces of the ladies around him, His Worship remarked that the Bazaar was the result of a number of good ladies, the Sisters of Mercy, coming here to impart that instruction which they all knew, especially for the case of young ladies, was of the highest and best description. Through conscientious scruples, their Catholic friends were unable to avail themselves of the State system of education, and the present Bazaar would give non-Catholics an opportunity to partially redress the grievance by liberally making purchases at the stalls. In the East it was the custom to sell slaves in Bazaars; but here although there would be no slaves for sale, he thought, as he looked at the bright and handsome faces in the stalls, that the young men were very likely to be enslaved—willingly no doubt—and he hoped to the mutual advantage of all parties.

His Worship then declared the Bazaar open.

Mr. Joseph Ward said he was deputed to thank the Mayor for coming there to inaugurate the Bazaar. He had also, although not deputed to do so, to express his own feelings of thankfulness to the non-Catholic friends, who have given so much help, and who, he was sure, were not actuated by any desire to please particular people, but by a wish to show that they approved of the efforts the Catholics of Blenheim were making to educate their girls. It had been said by some people that in order to make people wise it was merely necessary to give every man and every noodle a vote. But they did not think so, and he believed that if their wise editors would only study the matter they would find that the happiness of humanity depended more upon a sound religious training for their girls than upon cramming them with algebra and everything else between earth and heaven. Mr. Ward concluded by again expressing his thanks for the assistance rendered.

The National Anthem was played on the piano by Mr. M. Cheek, and the visitors, of whom a large crowd was by this time assembled, proceeded to inspect the bazaar.

Each stall is presided over by ladies tastefully attired in national costumes, and the stalls themselves are decorated and hung with drapery to indicate the nations they represent. "Bonnie Scotland" for instance, is hung in tartan and surmounted by the emblematic thistle. India is represented in a refreshment room, which has been specially erected between the ball and the Club Hotel, and here Mrs. Charles Redwood and a bevy of ladies—whose attractions more than equal the fascinations of the viands—will ensnare the public, who, to do them justice, are never so happy as when they fall victims to the wiles of a charitable bazaar. It will be impossible to give any detailed description of the articles in the stalls; but, from a cursory glance, we should say there is plenty to satisfy everyone's taste and drain everyone's purse. It is many a long year since we saw a finer, more varied, or more beautiful collection of goods, a large number of which have been imported from London and New York, and a great number presented and worked by friends in Marlborough and other parts of New Zealand. . . . The first night of the Bazaar must be pronounced a great success. The Hall was densely packed with visitors, the stalls were liberally patronised, raffles and art-unions filled up with astonishing rapidity, fair eyes beamed with killing glances, brilliant costumes shone forth with money-extracting fascinations, refreshments were served so charmingly as to add a sweetness to the most delicate dainties, and flower-girls laid young and tender-hearted visitors under perpetual tribute. All was sentiment, pleasure—and hard cash. . . .

The list of ladies at the stalls, which has already been published, has to be supplemented by the names of Miss Reardon at the Swiss, and Miss Ryan at the Italian stall. The last-named young lady and Miss Augustus were the only two in full Italian costume, which became them admirably. Master Bernard Redwood officiated as a Morris page boy, his ebony visage being a striking feature in the hall.

Although we have not heard the total takings mentioned, the sum must have been large. They reached close upon £46 at Mr. T. Redwood's and within 4s as much at Mrs. C. Redwood's, and the

other stalls were not far behind. The last Catholic Bazaar realised £500, when Blenheim was comparatively a small place. Our readers can amuse themselves by speculating on what the takings of this one will be.

ST. PATRICK'S COLLEGE WELLINGTON.

CRICKET.

ON Saturday last St. Patrick's College finished their heat in the Junior Cup match with the 2nd eleven of the Phoenix Cricket Club. The College boys were at a great disadvantage, playing against the 2nd eleven of an old established club, and having had very little practice they could not be expected to defeat the veteran knights of the willow, who opposed them. Appended is the score: Phoenix, 1st innings, 70 (Varnham 21, Grey 25); 2nd innings, 99 (Varnham 27 Grey 27); total, 169. St Patrick's College, 1st innings 31 (Mahony 16); 2nd innings, 45 (McMahon 19, Diamond 11); total, 76. The Phoenix therefore won by 93. For the Phoenix, Robinson obtained 13 wickets for 32 runs, and for the College McMahon 5 wickets for 33 runs, and Mahoney 7 wickets for 62 runs, were the most successful with the leather.

CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own correspondent.)

November 10, 1885.

WHETHER Sir Julius Vogel's denunciation of the extravagance of the Education Department will bear any sort of fruit is a question hidden in the womb of time. There are some faint indications of good, however. For instance, it has been declared *appropos* of the circular of the Education Minister, that the localities must begin to make provision of some kind towards the cost of school buildings, and that the best method would be to retrench the capitation paid for children below a certain age. Neither the doctor nor the mother are, we are told, in favour of the practice of sending children of five to the schools to lie neglected on the floor. But these authorities are remarkably careless in the matter. The mothers, in fact, are, as a rule, very glad to get rid of the little ones for a few hours, while the doctors never trouble their heads about matters which do not concern them. The Education Boards on their side are only too glad to get the £4 per head. Thus the mothers and the Education Boards are in league. I hear of Catholics being asked why they do not take up this unduly early school age as a legitimate grievance; also why they do not oppose the system of cram as most injurious and destructive. The only reply that ought to be made is very clear. Catholics have one grievance at present and one alone. Remove that, and we shall help to attack all the others. Possibly such help would be the only real attack on some of those minor evils. But be that as it may, one thing is certain: Catholics cannot begin at the wrong end by attacking evils, the removal of which brings them no nearer to their main object.

Mr. Richardson has been on a tour through his constituency, but he has not been under the impression that his colleague the Treasurer left an opening for him to speak. It is shrewdly suspected that Mr. Richardson was rather pleased than otherwise. Those who have heard him try to address the House of Representatives tell me he is inaudible. Even on the West Coast Railway he had nothing to say, even to deputations.

The popular enthusiasm for politics has been killed temporarily by a surfeit. Sir Julius gave us so much; he inundated us with a deluge of philosophical reasonings, which will float us for many months to come, though it overwhelmed us just a little at first. I was present in the theatre when he delivered that remarkable address, which was a very good essay, fit to be inserted in a heavy magazine for the information of cultivated readers of a speculative turn and possessed of plenty of leisure. But it seemed rather cold comfort to a very large audience, very anxious to be pleased. No doubt when they have studied all these fine phrases about the depression and its relation to "the metal gold"—they really never heard that gold was anything but a metal, and, between ourselves, I think even the most enthusiastic Vogelites in Mr Howland's band of partisans would not believe Sir Julius if he said it was—when the public has studied these phrases, and mastered the various elaborate complexities of an argument arranged with some literary and very great dialectic skill, the public may find some great reason for rejoicing. This is, perhaps, the reason why the speech is to be circulated in pamphlet form. At the time the cheers were very feeble— not like those which that veteran orator, Sir George Grey, is in the habit of drawing from the same people.

Mr. Boucault's little company now performing here is a treat to see. His own acting of the Irish character is delicious in its perfect finish, its briskness, and its variety of mood. He was not pleased because one of the critics declared that he was older than he had once been as an impersonator of the brave Irish "boy" of the green mountains and glens, and showed it too. But actors and dramatists are very much like other people.

Charles Mackay, L.L.D., of London, writes in the *Independent* on the absurdity of calling the English and Scotch people "Anglo-Saxon." He shows that the term is of recent origin, and was utterly unknown in Shakespeare's and Spencer's time. In the time of the Hanoverian Georges, who were Saxons, the term "Saxon" came into use. As for the Angles, Dr. Mackay calls them "an imaginary people that never existed." The word is derived, he says, from the Gaelic *An-Gael*, signifying "the Gael or the Celts." England was called "Anglia" by the Roman centuries before the invention of the German "Angles." The Irish word *Sassenach* has no relation whatever to the word *Saxon*, but simply means a robber and an assassin. Still, though neither Saxons nor "Angles," the average Anglo-American will go on proudly calling himself an "Anglo-Saxon."—*Alto.*

Commercial.

MR. DONALD STRONACH (on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited) reports for the week ended November 11, as follows:—

Store Cattle.—There are buyers for well-bred, large-framed steers, and any for sale now would realise fair market value.

Store Sheep.—There are no transactions of any importance so far transpiring.

Sheepskins.—Monday being a public holiday, we held our weekly sale on Tuesday instead. The usual number of buyers were in attendance, and competed briskly for all lots on the catalogue; prices realised being equal to last week's, quality considered. Country dry cross-breeds, low to medium, brought 1s 1d to 3s; do do merino, 1s 2d to 2s 9d; dry pelts, 3d to 8d; butchers' green cross-breeds, 3s, 3s 4d, 3s 7d, 3s 9d, 3s 11d, 4s, 4s 1d, 4s 2d; do do merino, 2s 10d, 3s, 3s 3d, 3s 6d, 3s 7d; green pelts, 3d; lambskins, 4d to 5d.

Rabbitskins.—There is a good demand existing for good skins, light pelted, clean, free from blemish, and well furred; but suckers, inferior and badly-classed summer skins, are neglected, and only disposed of at very low prices. We offered a good catalogue at our weekly sale, when the attendance was large. All the buyers competed spiritedly, a slight advance on last week's prices being obtained. We give marks and prices: W.C.B., 2 bags at 7d; do, 1 do, 9d; J.G., 1 do, at 9½d; AM in square, 2 do, 1s 1½d; WB in square, 1 do, 1s 3d; AM in square, 1 do, 1s 3d; do, 5 do, 1s 3½d; M, 8 do, 1s 4d; AK in square, 1 bale, 5½d; AP in square, 1 do, 1s 3d; do, 1 do, 1s 3½d, J.G. and Co., 4 do, 1s 4½d per lb.

Hides.—We have little change to report in this market. Supplies continue equal to the demand, at prices equal to last week's quotations.

Tallow.—There is a moderate demand for local consumption. All small consignments from the country are easily placed at late rates, but as holders of quantities in shipping condition continue firm in their demands, no margin being left for buyers for shipment, there is but little business done in this direction. Rough fat sells at from 8s to 11s per cwt, according to condition.

Grain.—Wheat continues in limited request. Choice lots in prime milling condition are always saleable; but as millers hold stocks of flour sufficient for present requirements they are not pressed for supplies, and prefer holding off rather than give an advance on late quotations, which are: For prime milling, 3s 4d to 3s 5d; medium, 3s to 3s 3d; inferior, 2s 6d to 2s 11d (bags in), ex store.—

Oats: There have been considerable arrivals in this market lately of inferior and discoloured oats, which are difficult to place, except at low prices. Best bright milling and feed are also in the meantime in less demand, and lower prices offered. We quote prime milling 1s 11d to 2s; best bright feed, 1s 10d to 1s 11d; medium, 1s 9d to 1s 10d; inferior, 1s 3d to 1s 8d, (bags in), ex store.—Barley: There is scarcely any demand for malting; a few lots for feed and milling are being placed occasionally at from 2s to 2s 7d; for best malting 2s 6d is being offered.

Rye-grass Seed is only in small demand now, sowing for the present being nearly finished.

DUNEDIN PRODUCE MARKET, NOVEMBER 11, 1885.

MR. J. H. KILGOUR, grain and produce broker, reports under above date as follows:—Wheat: Business has been quiet during the past week, the demand for all descriptions of milling being limited. The values are—up to 3s 4d for prime parcels, and 3s to 3s 2d for ordinary lots of milling. Fowl feed is rather scarce, and is worth 2s 6d to 2s 9d.—Oats have not been much inquired for during the week, partly owing to the difficulty in getting freight, and the Sydney market having fallen in price. On the other hand, hopes are entertained of an improvement there, from the intensely hot weather affecting the crops. The quotations are: Milling, up to 1s 11d; heavy bright feed, up to 1s 10d; ordinary, 1s 8d to 1s 9½d; inferior, 1s 6d to 1s 7d.—Barley: Prime malting is not much in demand. The highest prices offered are 2s 6d to 2s 10d for malting, and 2s for milling.—Chaff: Consignments have been coming to hand more plentiful, and £3 2s 6d is the present quotation, unless for lots of exceptionally fine quality for which £3 5s might be obtained.—Potatoes: Stocks are still on hand, but moving off slowly; £2 15s to £3 is the top price.—Butter: Fresh is difficult to quit at 7d per lb; salt, 7d to 8d per lb (kegs extra), but the demand is not active.—Cheese: 5d to 5½d per lb, and a good demand.—Eggs: 8d to 8½d, regulated by arrival of supplies.—Grass Seed is not much in demand, but prices remain about the same.

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, malting 2s 9d to 3s (dull sale), milling 2s 0d to 2s 6d, feeding 2s; oatmeal, £3; rye-grass, £3; chaff, £2 10s to £3; straw, £1 15s to £2; bran, £4 10s; pollard, £5; flour, £7 10s to £8; oatmeal, £10 5s 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 5s.

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.

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	KREFTON	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, 11½ up to 2s 3d; Tennis Cloths, 11d; Prints, from 3½d up; Galateas, 6½d up; Stripe Gingham, 5½d.

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.

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.

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 speciality. The largest Stock in town. Mourning Orders promptly executed.

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

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).

ARRIVAL OF ARCHBISHOP WALSH

(The Nation, September 12.)

His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, Archbishop of Dublin, arrived at Kingstown from Holyhead at five o'clock on the evening of Friday week. An immense crowd of people lined the pier, and, as the steamer came to her moorings, a long-sustained and deafening outburst of cheering gave the initial welcome home to his Grace. There was a fearful pressure from priests and people as the gangway was lowered, and amongst the first to get aboard were the Very Rev. Monsignor Lee, Mr. T. Harrington, M.P., Mr. Michael Davitt, and Mr. J. E. Redmond, M.P. Two addresses were presented to the Archbishop on board the steamer—one from the Town Commissioners, the other from the Catholic and national inhabitants of Kingstown. His Grace then proceeded to Westland-row by special train, and here he was met by the Lord Mayor in state and the members of the Corporation in their robes. The address of welcome was read by Mr. Beveridge, the Town Clerk. To this address his Grace replied as follows:—

"It is with no ordinary feeling of gratification that I endeavour to discharge the duty of thanking you for this address, the warmth and heartiness of which you have so specially emphasised by surrounding its presentation with the splendour of your civic state. Gratefully indeed I accept your address and thank you for it, presented to me as it is with every feeling, I am sure, of personal kindness, but also, and much more so, as a tribute of your respect shown in my person to the sacred dignity with which I have been invested. Your official communication has assured me that the civic welcome thus accorded to me is the unanimous act of our municipal body. Need I say to you that my action in reference to it would be very different if it had come to me in any other way—if, for instance, it could be regarded as a party triumph, or as the act of an inconsiderate majority of the council, trampling on the feelings and outraging the susceptibilities of the non-Catholic members who form the minority of your body? I do not go the length of saying that even if your act had been such as I have thus described you could not have pleaded in justification, or at all events in extenuation of it, much that is to be found in the past history of the Corporation of Dublin. You have found it, indeed, in the records of those very proceedings when, for the assertion of some dominant political creed, the Lord Mayor and civic officers of the day went forth in solemn state, even as you have come upon the kindly mission of this evening. But it is not for us to copy the bad example so freely set for us in days that every citizen of Dublin, I trust, would now wish had never found a place in the annals of our city. A people claiming the name and dignity of a nation must prove, not merely by words, but still more by the acts of its public men, that it has the self-restraint which, especially in matters where religious feeling comes into play, will guard with the most delicate care against all that could savour of disregard of the sincere conviction of even the smallest minorities amongst its citizens. And so, if I may contemplate the case of this address being tendered to me in any other spirit than that which I feel assured has guided you in reference to it from first to last, I should feel constrained, not merely on religious grounds and from a sense of what I owe my sacred office, but also as a citizen of Dublin (loud cheers), placed by virtue of that office in a position of high civic as well as religious responsibility, to decline its acceptance. But I feel that on many grounds I may safely take a very different view indeed of the proceedings of to-day. Amongst those who took part even in the preparation of the address were some members of your body whose religious convictions do bar them from recognising any duty of spiritual allegiance to a Catholic bishop (hear, hear). And I have no reason to believe that those other non-Catholic members of your body who were absent on the occasion were influenced by any other feeling than that of an unwillingness to mar by the presence of any element of discord the unanimity of a proceeding to which they were in no way opposed, but in which they did not feel themselves in a position to take an assenting part. I feel, then, my Lord Mayor, that to this extent at least I am justified in including in my expression of thanks every member of your municipal body (cheers). You assure me that to you, as representatives of the municipality of Dublin and guardians of its interests, it is a source of pride and gratification that a native of the city of Dublin has been elected to fill the see of Saint Laurence (loud and prolonged cheers). I accept this assurance all the more gratefully that it comes to me from a body which in the conferring of its own highest honours has never allowed itself to be swayed by any narrow consideration of the accident of birth. To say nothing of the many former acts of the kind to which I could refer, I am reminded by the presence here to-day, my lord, of the worthy gentlemen who has been chosen to succeed you in your high office, that, even in its latest nomination to the civic chair, the members of the Council of Dublin have with graceful unanimity selected for that place of dignity one to whom Dublin unfortunately can lay no claim (loud cheers). And now, my Lord Mayor, without needlessly trespassing on your time to disclaim the language of eulogy with which your address has indeed embarrassed me. I hasten to assure you of my full and ardent sympathy with the wishes expressed in its closing words. With me it is no new theory of to-day or yesterday, but a settled and deeply-rooted conviction, that for the many grievances for the removal of which the people of this island have so long laboured with but partial success there is but one effectual remedy—the restoration to Ireland of that right of which we were deprived, now nigh a century ago, by means as shameful as any that the records of national infamy can disclose (loud and prolonged cheers). I rejoice, then, with you that the flag which fell from the dying hands of O'Connell has once more been boldly uplifted, and I pray that it may never again be unfurled until the right of Ireland is recognised to have her own laws made here upon Irish soil, and by the legally and constitutionally chosen representatives of the Irish people (loud and prolonged cheers). I have thought it right, my Lord Mayor, thus freely to avail myself of the opportunity which your address afforded me of expressing plainly and without reserve

my personal opinion on this question of vital importance, as I regard it, for the future welfare of our country. For it has been, if I mistake not, the usage of the venerated prelates who preceded me in this See of Dublin—as it is, indeed, the usage of our Irish bishops, I may say, without exception—to express with the utmost freedom their opinions on the great political questions of the day (cheers). But as I have done so on this occasion I must, in conclusion, add one other word. Among the Catholics of Dublin there are, and will be, as there have ever been in the past, as strongly marked differences of opinion in political matters as there are amongst the citizens generally in their religious creeds. I wish, then, to proclaim, once for all, at the very outset of my episcopal labours—and nowhere, surely could I find a more fitting opportunity of proclaiming it than here where I am being formally welcomed on my entrance to my episcopal see—that in every relation of my pastoral office—in the house which is henceforth to be my home, in the cathedral which will be the chief centre of my episcopal labours—in a word, in every scene and sphere of my duties—I shall, with God's help, know no difference between those whose views on public affairs are most thoroughly in sympathy with mine, and those from whose honest opinions my own are most widely divergent (cheers)—ever bearing in mind that I have been placed here by the Sovereign Pontiff as Archbishop of Dublin, and thus as the pastor and spiritual father, not of any section or class, no matter how numerous or how powerful, but of all our Catholic people (loud and prolonged cheers)."

ARCHBISHOP WALSH'S RECEPTION.

(Special Correspondence of the Pilot.)

DUBLIN, September 4.—Archbishop Walsh arrived in Dublin to-day and was given an enthusiastic ovation. The whole population turned out to honour the prelate of the nation's choice. Upon his arrival at Kingstown the Archbishop was met by local bodies of Nationalists which presented him with addresses of welcome. The Archbishop, replying to the addresses, said he had placed before the Pope the wants, wishes, aims and desires of the Irish people, with whom the Pope expressed himself as being in full sympathy. The representations of the Irish prelates to His Holiness made impossible in the future a misrepresentation of Ireland's cause.

Branches of the National League in Dublin, County Wicklow and Kildare sent deputations to Dublin to receive the patriot Archbishop. The Irish members of Parliament were present in force, and priests from all parts of Ireland. It was understood that Archbishop Walsh had declined to receive any gift of money from the people, as his predecessor had generously anticipated the need and provided against it. The late Cardinal McCabe, four or five years before his death, made a will, and bequeathed to his successor whatever he possessed—not only the house in which he resided, but furniture, books, plate, carriages, horses, and whatever money remained after claims upon it were satisfied.

The text of the address presented to the Archbishop was as follows:—

"We, your devoted flock, clergy and laity of the Diocese of Dublin, hasten to offer to Your Grace our warm congratulations on your coming to take possession of the chair of your illustrious predecessor, St. Laurence O'Toole (applause), a chair placed on the Rock, against which the combined powers of earth and hell shall not prevail. That Rock is Peter, and his lawful successors, in whom Peter still lives. We address you our Archbishop, as one whose antecedents have pointed you out as eminently fitted for the high office to which you have been raised by the Providence of God and the favour of the Apostolic See (applause). Your distinguished career as a student of the Catholic University of Ireland and of our National College at Maynooth; your learning and ability, as proved by the manner in which you discharged your professional duties in the world-renowned Alma Mater of the great body of the Irish priesthood; your successful administration as president of that college—one of the largest and most learned in the Church; the elevation given during a recent period to the clergy and to the people of this Diocese by your patient endurance whilst calumny after calumny was heaped upon you by a section of the public Press (loud applause), not in sympathy with the Catholics of Ireland; these and much more, which, to be brief, we must admit, afford us a well-grounded hope and expectation that in the ability, prudence and zeal with which you will administer the ecclesiastical affairs of this Diocese, you will prove yourself a worthy successor of a long line of Apostolic Prelates with which God has blessed the Diocese of Dublin. We rejoice in a special manner that your appointment has put an end, and we hope for ever, to any attempt to revive discussion on the hateful question of the veto (loud and continued applause), on which the bishops, priests and people of Ireland had, with the concurrence of the Sovereign Pontiff pronounced an emphatic, and we had hoped, a lasting condemnation nearly 70 years ago (loud applause). It is meet that your flock, clergy and laity, should turn to you, their father in Christ, not in their spiritual concerns only, but in their temporal troubles and difficulties as well, and that they should ask you to be the partner of their sorrows as well as of their joys. We do so now with a good heart as a gleam of brightness is dissipating the dark night of our affliction. The recent past has accomplished much for our country, and given promise of the achievement of many needed reforms and ameliorations in a not distant future. Our system of primary education is based on a vicious principle, and is not suited to the requirements of the class for whose benefit it is intended (applause). In the higher departments of education, distributive justice is grossly violated by our rulers. In consequence of repeated confiscations and the operation of unjust land laws, our rural population has been impoverished, and driven by hundreds of thousands from their homes into exile; these laws have been to a large extent modified, but much remains still to be accomplished (applause). The Providence of God has blessed our country, its land and water, with an abundance of natural and industrial resources. These resources have been deliberately and persistently neglected by

GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY BOOT STORE,
106 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN,
(Late Royal Arcade.)

VISITORS FROM THE COUNTRY!
Try the

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

Colonial-made Boots of a superior quality, specially 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 sewn.

Repairs done on the premises on the shortest notice.

New Elastics put in.

NEIL MCFADDEN.

GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

106 GEORGE STREET, 106

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 offered during this sale at

LITERALLY DESPERATE SACRIFICING PRICES.

The unprecedented amount of Trade done during the last sale is incontestable 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.

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those who rule over us; unjust legislation has all but crushed their legitimate development, and the result has been that our trade has decayed, and our manufactures have been annihilated. The contrast between the stunted and spasmodic aid given by the State to the development of Ireland's resources and that so lavishly expended for a similar purpose in wealthier portions of the United Kingdom, affords just cause for complaint to the people of this country, and much reason for bitter thought and deep-rooted discontent (applause). The condition of our poor under the Poor Law, as at present framed and administered, is far from being what it ought to be in a Christian country. As a means to remedy these and many other evils, we look forward to a thorough reconstruction of the system under which Ireland has been, and is still, governed (loud and continued applause). In our efforts to procure the reform of abuses, and to obtain such other measures as the requirement of our country imperatively demand—to be obtained however by just and constitutional means—we rely with confidence on Your Grace's cordial sympathy and encouragement (applause). With fervent prayers for Your Grace's health and happiness, we are your obedient, faithful children in Christ (applause)."

The Archbishop, who was deeply affected, made eloquent replies to the addresses presented to him by the Lord Mayor and Municipal authorities. When he entered his carriage the enthusiastic crowd removed the horses and dragged the carriage to the Archbishop's residence. Archbishop Walsh afterward appeared on the balcony of his residence and blessed the assemblage. Bands paraded the streets until a late hour, playing national airs.

In replying to the above addresses of the Municipal authorities the Archbishop said that he had a deep and settled conviction that the only remedy for the grievances which Ireland had long laboured, with partial success to remove, was the restoration of the rights of which she had been deprived a century ago by means as shameful as any that records of national infamy could disclose. He rejoiced with them that the flag which fell from the hands of the dying O'Connell had again been boldly uplifted, and he prayed that it would never be refurled until the Irish Parliament was restored.

Dublin, September 7.—Archbishop Walsh was installed in his sacred office to-day in the Dublin pro-Cathedral. The ceremonies were witnessed by the Lord Mayor and Corporation, Messrs. Davitt and O'Doherty, 12 Parliamentary supporters of Mr. Parnell, and a vast concourse of citizens.

EXCITING SCENE IN NOBBER.

An exciting scene was witnessed in Nobber, county Meath, on Friday September 4, when Mr. M'Dougall, a land agent, who during the last few years has gained a most unenviable notoriety for harshness to the tenants with whom he has had to deal, proceeded to carry out some threatened evictions in the neighbourhood. The following description of the scene is supplied to the *Freeman* by a correspondent:—

On yesterday Mr. H. M'Dougall, agent to Lord Gormanstown, proceeded to Clongarea, attended by an escort of police and the sheriff's deputies, to execute a decree of eviction against a tenant named Laurence M'Mahon. Mr. M'Mahon, who is a staunch Nationalist and a member of the committee of the Drumconorath branch of the Irish National League, was to be evicted for refusing to pay the "hanging gale." M'Mahon, the tenant, I am informed, sought for no reduction in the rent, but sent his son with the rent to Nobber on the rent day. The son was late, as Mr. M'Dougall, the agent, left by the three o'clock train for Dublin. The rent was sent after him by post in a few days. The agent returned at, demanding at the same time the hanging gale. The hanging gale is a custom on the estate, and the notion of it being demanded caused consternation amongst all the tenants, most of whom cannot pay the ordinary rent. They made up their minds at last to make a stand, and offer to M'Mahon in no mistakable manner their sympathy. When it became known that he was to be evicted yesterday last, word was conveyed to the various neighbouring branches of the League, and a most imposing demonstration was the result. Contingents from Drumconorath, Carrickmacross, Ardee, Magheracloone, Kingscourt, Syddan, Nobber, Moynalty, Castletown, and Kilbeg, with the Ardee life and drum band and the Carrick brass band, arrived at Clongarea about eleven o'clock, only to find that the agent had been befriended with them, he having been at Mr. M'Mahon's at nine o'clock, from whence he proceeded to Nobber to evict a poor widow named Fitzsimons. At once the assembled multitude, now numbering about 4,000 people, set out for Nobber, which is only about two miles distant, in order to be present at the eviction there. The vast procession of men and vehicles, preceded by the bands playing national airs, moving over the bleak roads through the Gormanstown property, was a most imposing sight. But in this case again they were doomed to disappointment, as the agent and his bailiffs had already completed their work, and the poor woman was to be seen in the middle of the public road, with her household effects scattered around, crying most pitifully. It having been learned that the agent had gone on to Lord Gormanstown's residence at Whitewood, and that he was expected to return to Nobber to leave by the three o'clock train, it was decided on awaiting him in the village, to which he returned shortly before three, and then the scene occurred which baffled description. The crowd surrounded the car, and each person seemed frantic in his efforts to get nearest the vehicle, while the groans with which he was greeted were loud. The driver lashed on his horse as best he could, Mr. M'Dougall, seemingly in great trepidation, urging him on to gain the shelter of the little hotel known as the Gormanstown Arms. Once inside, the door was shut, and a cordon of police drawn up in front; and then Mr. Mahon, being carried on the shoulders of a number of men, was elevated on to the top of a car opposite the hotel, and amidst the cheers of the people, who were almost wild with excitement, he denounced the harsh treatment to which he, in this wet season and in these trying times,

had been subjected. Mr. M'Dougall showing himself at one of the windows was the signal for renewed groaning and boating, and as he could get no conveyance to take him to the train, which was then due, he had to appeal to the police to escort him to the station, some 300 yards distant. He tried to escape by the back way from the hotel, but immediately he came on the street he was recognised, and the uproar became terrific. The clergy who accompanied the people—namely, Rev. P. M'Namee, C.C., president of the Drumconorath branch I.N.L.; Rev. P. M'Giona, P.P., president Magheracloone branch; and Rev. E. M'Mahon, C.C., president Carrickmacross branch—assisted by the leaders of the various contingents, used their influence most effectually in restraining the people from offering any personal violence to the agent or his escort; but the immense surging crowd being pressed on in front by the thousands behind were in a few instances, nearly pushed on to the bayonets of the police, whose conduct might have resulted in a collision. Mr. M'Dougall now made a run for the station, and the priests, getting in front of the crowd, appealed to the people, who were momentarily becoming more excited, to cease following the retreating agent, and, urging them to be calm, reminded them that they had gained all they wanted by this notable display of popular indignation. They then improvised a League meeting, at which resolutions thanking Mr. M'Mahon for the heroic stand he made, denouncing land-grabbing, and complimenting Mr. Parnell and his party on their gallant fight for the interests of the country during the past five years in the British House of Commons, were adopted amidst tremendous cheering at the success of the demonstration. The assembled thousands—which, by the way, included Protestants and Orangemen, as well as Catholics and Nationalists—separated peacefully and in the most orderly fashion.

THE FLIGHT OF THE "NOMINALS."

(The Nation, September 12.)

THE "nominal Home Rulers" are confessing at length that their chances of re-election for Irish constituencies are now very faint indeed. Mr. Mitchell-Henry, bowing to the inevitable, has, after losing his temper as well as his seat, "thrown up the sponge," as the following interesting correspondence will show. Writing from Kylesmore Castle on the 15th of August, Mr. Henry says in part, in a letter addressed to his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. McEvilly, Archbishop of Tuam:—

"And here I might stop, but I think it only right to inform you, who have been always so kind to me, that I shall feel it my duty to give my Connemara friends the opportunity of pronouncing whether they desire or not to change me for a better representative. I am very desirous not to commit your Grace in any way, and therefore I will not even ask for an acknowledgment of this letter. But at the proper time I shall again communicate with your Grace, and send you the first copy of my address. So far as I am concerned, I have refused quite a number of safe seats in England, but I cannot run away from my colours, and I feel in my heart that I have worked for and have died for nothing but the best interests of Connemara, and that I have been unkind and unkind to no man, and I have been the means of giving the means of subsistence to hundreds of destitute people for the last twenty years. Still these things are not political claims in these days, and I shall as cheerfully say good-bye to those who want me no longer as I should of the event (of which I by no means despair) proved that I am still loved and trusted.—Believe me, as ever, your Grace's faithful and respectful friend,

"MITCHELL-HENRY."

To this letter his Grace replied as follows:—

"Menagh, August 30, 1885.

"MY DEAR MR. HENRY,—Your enclosed favour was forwarded to me here, where I have been on visitation for some days. With regard to the political matter, I would not wish to withhold from you my views of the present situation. It seems to me, from all I could learn, that throughout the country both clergy and people are bent on returning as far as in them lies, those alone who are members of the Irish parliamentary party. In this view of the case I myself thoroughly concur; and if I had any influence I certainly would exert it—all personal feelings of friendship apart—only in favour of the Irish party, as in my opinion it is through them alone we can expect in the present condition of political complications in England any permanent good for this country. Very sincerely yours,

"JOHN M'EVILLY."

This letter put Mr. Henry in a temper, and he proceeds to reply in the following terms to his Grace:—

"Kylesmore Castle, Galway.

"2nd September, 1885.

"MY LORD ARCHBISHOP,—I have the honour to acknowledge your Grace's letter of the 25th ultimo, in reply to the communication I made to your Grace as to my desire to afford the people of Connemara, at the ensuing general election, the opportunity of expressing as they did in 1880, their opinion of the rival policies of the followers of Mr. Parnell and the late Mr. Butt.

"I thank your Grace for the frankness of your reply; and although I learn with regret that you and your clergy, and in your Grace's opinion, the people, have gone over to Mr. Parnell and his party, I do not for a moment question your motives or doubt the sincerity of the conviction you express, that 'owing to the present state of political complications in England no other course will ensure any permanent good being obtained for Ireland.'

"Everyone must admit that, provided the price to be paid is not too great, it is incumbent on your Grace to endeavour to reap the first harvest of beneficial legislation for the country. The disestablishment of the Protestant Church, the reform of the land laws, and the almost complete substitution of denominational education for the systems previously in force, are, however, great reforms, which have flowed directly from the reasonable and moderate action of Mr. Butt and his followers, acting on the intelligence and confidence of our fellow-subjects in Great Britain. Hitherto, as a representative of that

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policy, I have had the advantage of your Grace's political support; and, although now deprived of that support, I find some consolation in knowing that I have not stifled the still small voice of conscience, or sought to buy the favour of the Irish Parliamentary party by associating myself with doctrines antagonistic to the laws of God as your Grace has hitherto expounded them, and certain to meet with eventual disgrace, and in their present development to result in civil war.

"The outrages, the murders, and the decay of religion in Ireland have filled the whole world with grief and have caused her best friends to bow their heads in shame. Nor can the resolution, reported in the newspapers as 'passed last week in Galway, that no priest in Galway was worthy to take the chair at the nationalist meeting to welcome their sitting member, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, be accepted as anything else than an intimation that the clergy are expected in future to follow, not to lead, the conscience of the people.

"The last few years have had many humiliations for those who have extolled the chivalry and the virtue of the Irish peasant, and who have made personal and pecuniary sacrifice for his benefit. One further humiliation was still possible, and your Grace's defection has now supplied it.—I am, your Grace's obedient servant,

"MITCHELL-HENRY."

"The Most Rev. Dr. McEvilly, Archbishop of Tuam."

That Mr. Henry recognises the hopelessness of contesting Connemara is evident from the following letter which he has addressed to the *Times*, along with a copy of the letter he has forwarded to the Archbishop of Tuam:—

"SIR,—I will ask you to be good enough to give a place in the *Times* to the following letter addressed by me to the Archbishop of Tuam.

"I came home with the intention of again contesting this, the Connemara division of Galway, and had reason to believe that I should meet with influential support. If there was any chance of success I should still go to the poll, but under existing circumstances there is no chance for anyone who will not take the degrading personal pledge to Parnell which was recently formulated at headquarters in Dublin.

"The Archbishop of Tuam's attitude towards an agitation he has so often condemned throws an unpleasant light on the prospects of the future.—I am, sir, faithfully yours,

"MITCHELL-HENRY"

"Kylemore Castle, Galway, September 2."

A PLEA FOR THE BABIES.

(From the *Lyttelton Times*.)

THE financial outlook for Boards of Education and School Committees is not of the brightest. First of all came that circular from the Minister of Education, relating to school buildings. Then came the sentences of Sir Julius Vogel's speech, referring to the expensiveness of the whole Education system. More especially did the Treasurer dwell on the practice of cramming schools with young children of the tenderest years, children too young to find either pleasure or profit in school, but not too young to take up room and teachers' time, and therefore be a heavy burden on the system. There can be no doubt that the Treasurer, no great lover, at the best, of education, free, secular, and compulsory, here touched on a weak spot. Very young children who have decent homes of their own (as most of them happily have in New Zealand) are much better there with their mothers than sitting in Government schools. They are a nuisance to pupil teachers, an impediment to discipline, and a burden to themselves. Mothers and doctors alike are opposed to school for infants, and we know of no higher authorities on the question. The precocious little ones who can and will learn lessons are even more to be pitied than the rank and file of dullness to whom school is a nightmare, to be forgotten, if possible, directly its doors are passed. For the precocious whose brains are prematurely taxed, whose minds are forced hot-house fashion, a terrible retribution is in store. Nature revenges herself sooner or later, and lays the sins of parents, masters, inspectors, and "systems" on their innocent heads. Why infants should learn anything except to play, and do what they are told to do, we have never seen or heard explained to our satisfaction. Why they should be sent to school to learn to idle, as the majority learn, or to cram, as do the minority, and should learn these arts at a heavy expense to the country, is one of those things which only Boards of Education understand. Deaf as these bodies are apt to be to appeals based merely on humanity or common sense, it may be possible to argue with them through the pocket. Hence, should the evil day of retrenchment at last dawn for our State system, it may possibly turn out not to be utterly evil. Such a day is very broadly hinted at in the circular before referred to. Boards of Education are urged therein to assist in relieving the Colonial Treasury by doing something themselves towards the maintenance of their school buildings. The hint is a suggestion that the time may come when Parliament may cease to be as liberal as heretofore to Education. Our readers may remember that we have before now protested against hasty reductions in the Education Department. We were loth to see the pruning-knife applied there before all other useless shoots had been removed from the administrative tree. But it must not be forgotten that in other departments of the Civil Service the knife has now been used pretty freely, and that if further retrenchment is found needful, education may have to run the gauntlet through economically-minded politicians. Should savings ever have to be made, there will be good and bad ways of making them. To leave children of teachable ages without school buildings, to cram children into small, ill-repaired, ill-ventilated rooms, these ways will be bad. To relieve the pressure on accommodation, by keeping at home infants who ought never to be anywhere else, would be infinitely preferable.

At the change of life nothing equals American Co.'s Hop Bitters to allay all troubles incident thereto. See.

REV. DR. HAUGHTON ON THE ORANGOUTANG.

On Saturday, 22nd August, Rev. Samuel Haughton, L.L.D., delivered at the Zoological Gardens, Phoenix Park, Dublin, an interesting and humorous account of the orang-outang recently acquired by the gardens. The lecture was delivered in the open air. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present.

Dr. Haughton said he wished to say a few words about the new arrival which they were fortunate enough to possess in the gardens, the orang-outang, from Borneo and Sumatra. He did not mean to say this animal came from both places, for that would be difficult. (Laughter.) He meant that the animal which they had acquired belonged to a larger species of orang-outang, which was to be found in Borneo and Sumatra, some time ago. Dr. McCarthy, of the Royal, having sent home one of the smaller ones from Borneo. The orang-outang and other apes were sometimes called man-like apes, because they were supposed to approach more nearly to man than any other apes. But this was not really what was intended to be conveyed by the term man-like ape. There was a more profound difference between the lowest bushman or nigger and the highest form of ape than there was between the highest ape and the lowest form of protoplasm. And this did not depend merely on religious considerations. Anyone who talked about man and his immortal soul would peremptorily deny the right of any other creature to be like man in that sense. Going back as far as Cicero, they found that he put a gulf between man and all other sorts of animals which had not articulate speech. He (Dr. Haughton) had managed to converse with the orang-outang, but he need not say it was not by articulate speech. The result of the conversation was that he asked the animal how he liked this country and the people; and the orang-outang said very well, especially Guinness' stout and sugarstick. (Laughter.) The orang-outang had been placed in a cage next to the cage containing the lowest form of monkey—namely, the lemur. The lemur was so called because it was supposed to be like a ghost. He never saw a ghost, but those who had seen them in the trees at night said the lemur was like one. (Laughter.) The gorilla, the chimpanzee, and the orang-outang were called man-like apes, and the first two came from Western and Central Africa. The orang-outang came from the tropical islands of the Eastern Archipelago. The gorilla and orang-outang were exceedingly gentle when young, but became fierce as they grew older. The chimpanzee, on the contrary, retained its gentle disposition and character during its whole life. They differed from men in being, as Cuvier called them, four-handed animals. They also differed profoundly from men in nose and mouth. He proposed to name the new arrival "Sudbad," for, if he did not give him a nice name, the keepers of the gardens would be calling him Dick or Bill or Pat, or some name quite unsuited to an animal of his distinction. During his conversation with the orang-outang, the animal expressed his anxiety to become a life-member of the Zoological Society—(laughter)—but, as he had not the requisite £10, there was some difficulty in carrying out his wish. They proposed to have Sudbad photographed, and the photos sold at a low rate. Perhaps this would realise the £10. The rev. gentleman having thanked his audience for their attendance, the meeting separated.

A COMMONWEALTH OF GOLD-DIGGERS.

THE *Sibir*, a Siberian semi-official paper, gives some interesting particulars of the community which has lately sprung up on the south of the Amoor, in the district where gold has been found in such abundance that the name Asiatic California has been given to it. The place is practically an almost inaccessible desert without roads or paths; it is well beyond the Russian frontiers, and it would seem that until the middle of last winter the Chinese were quite ignorant that a gold mine had been found on their territory. The diggers, who are largely composed of American and Australian miners and recruits from the diamond-fields, soon found the necessity of establishing order, and they have constituted a sort of democratic republic. The gold field is at present divided into 22 small districts, over each of which two elected chief-preside, a judge and an overseer, whose duty it is to compose all differences which may arise among the diggers, and to inflict moderate punishments for any offences. A general President controls this body of judges and overseers; he is chosen by general suffrage from among the diggers, and he is charged with the task of conducting any business which may arise with the Russian or Chinese administrations of the Amoor districts. The decision of all matters of grave importance is reserved to a general assembly of all the diggers; and this assembly is empowered to expel any one from the mines, to depose the President, and to inflict capital punishment. The President has a salary of 400 roubles a month, or about £56; the overseers and judges have salaries of half this amount. A direct tax on all places of amusement and liquor saloons constitutes the fiscal income of the commonwealth. There are about 150 such places in the district, and the receipts of each vary from 200 to 400 roubles a day. Each place pays a monthly tax of 25 roubles. A Russian official has been stationed by the authorities of Eastern Siberia in the district, and he has purchased a large quantity of the gold obtained by the diggers, at the rate of 3.40 roubles the *solotnik* (equal to 43 grammes), or nearly at the rate of £45 the troy pound. The amount purchased to the beginning of summer amounted to 66 *poods*, or over 2,600 lb. When the Chinese authorities learnt that a gold mine had been discovered within their borders they took steps to assert their rights, and sent a small detachment of troops. The diggers tried to buy them off, offering first 400, then 800 of gold. Then a force of 10,000 men was sent from Manchuria, the intention being to attack the diggers as soon as the ice began to break up on the Amoor, and they could no longer escape by the river into Russian territory. Had they done this there would have been much bloodshed, for the diggers are well armed and very determined, and as discoverers consider they have an absolute property in the diggings. Possibly Russia would have found in the confusion an excuse for intervention in a district which she must greatly regret is not within her own borders.—*Times*.

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

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

Luggage at reduced rates.
CASSIDY, BINNIE & CO.,
Proprietors,
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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
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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 Pharmacy,
173 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.
R. A. BORROWS (formerly of Messrs.
Wilkinson and Anding, 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 assorted 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.

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WILLIS STREET, WELLINGTON.

T. FLAHERTY - PROPRIETOR.

(Late of Shamrock Hotel, Timaru)

Central position, within easy distance of
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Every accommodation and convenience.
Table d'hote Daily at 1 p.m.: Luncheon
from 12 to 2.

Night Watchman. Porter to attend all
steamers

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

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GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN
Wholesale and Retail.

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Has resumed Business as
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In Temporary Premises,
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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.

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FIRST-CLASS TAILORS,

89 GEORGE STREET (next Mr. Dorn-
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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
mothers should inspect them.

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

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

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

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

LOFT AND CO.
a visit at
9, 10, and 11. ROYAL ARCADE, DUNEDIN

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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,
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Catalogues free by Post on application.

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NORTH-EAST VALLEY and at
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** Trams pass the North-East Valley
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Address—
GORDON BROS.,
BRAIDVALE NURSERY,
NORTH-EAST VALLEY,
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N.B.—Stock must be cleared, as lease of
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WORKING MEN'S TAILORS,
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Have much pleasure in intimating that they
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latest patterns of English, Scotch, German,
and Colonial Tweeds, Worsted Coatings,
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cash.

Ladies' Riding Habits, Ulsters, etc.; also,
Gentlemen's Light Tweed Waterproof Over-
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materials. Mourning suits on the shortest
notice. Patterns sent free to any address.

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MRS. CARROLL - PROPRIETRESS.

First-class Accommodation for Travellers
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All Wines and Spirits of the best known
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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
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SMOKED AND PALE HAMS AND
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Which is superior to any in the market.

Orders from the country will have prompt
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W. H. MCKEAHY,
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HAS REMOVED TO NEW CHAMBERS
86 Princes Street
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LANDSCAPE AND COMMERCIAL
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The "Eclipse" and "New Flag," Christmas
Cards, (great Novelties for sending to the
Home Country) to be had of all Stationers in
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P. O. BOX 309.

J. A. CUNNINGHAM
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENT,
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PROPERTIES FOR SALE:—
A NUMBER OF HIGHLY IMPROVED
FARMS,

IN THE

Waipawa and Hawke's Bay Counties.

Ranging 100 ACRES to 900 ACRES
from Each

Several close to Town, and all near the
Railway,

With and Without Stock.

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

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

Also,

THE MAUNGATANIWAH BLOCK,

36,140 ACRES FREEHOLD LAND

This magnificent country contains 8000
Acres of Bush, largely consisting of
Totara, which, from its position and
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The open country—hilly, though not high,
and at present covered with heavy fern,
flax, koromiko, and other native plants,
possessing, as it does, good river bound-
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numerous creeks, is capable of easy
improvement by burning and surface
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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
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GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF
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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
Coals 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
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Sole Agents for the famous Scotch Coal
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Refreshments at all Hours.
Parties Catered for.

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ELECTRO-PLATING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES
Forks, Spoons, Cruets, Salvers, and Every
Description of Worn E.P. Ware Re-
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Unshrinkable Shirt can only be had at
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Shirts at 3s 11d, 4s 6d, 5s 6d, 6s 6d.

95 George Street.—Our Stock of wool
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selected with great care, and our prices on
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other houses in town.

95 George Street.—We have just to
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range from 3s 6d to 20s : and we assert with
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in the City.

95 George Street.—We hold at present
a large stock of Waterproof Coats,
and on comparison patrons will find we are
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Scarves—Try Hally's.

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Hats, which we sell at wholesale
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HALLY AND CO., the popular
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BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

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Ladies' Boots a Specialty.

Ladies' and Gent's Worked Slippers made up.

Repairs neatly and promptly executed.

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Steam Mills throughout the Colony in full
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"LUSTRAL" KEROSENE.

Just Landed ex "Irene" a large consig-
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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
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Largest and best assorted Stock of

COLONIAL AND ENGLISH-MADE
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WIRE-WOVEN SPRING MATTRESSES,

made of steel-plated wire

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Single 42s
Double 55s

**THE DUNEDIN IRON AND
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**KAITANGATA RAILWAY AND COAL
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THE COMPANY have much plea-
sure in intimating that the Coal is now
solely 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 omissions in this respect if communi-
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allowed for.

Crawford street,
Dunedin, 16th June, 1885.

**CITY FOUNDRY,
Cumberland Street (near Hanover Street),
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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, Bakers' Oven Fittings,
Verandah Castings, Iron Railings, Drain
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Odd Castings for Ranges, Grates, Stoves,
etc., Portable Coppers, Colonial Ovens, Chim-
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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.

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**COSSENS AND BLACK,
ENGINEERS, MILL-WRIGHTS, AND
IRONFOUNDERS,
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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, Brick and
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or iron.

Agents for
HOWARD'S TWINE BINDERS

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Parcels, Packages, &c. delivered to any
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Despatches by Rail daily to Coastal Ports
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	From	From
Gore		Tapuanui
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And at proportionately low rates in all
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W. & G. TURNBULL & CO.
HAVE ON SALE,
 FX 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.

BULL DOG ALE.

BULL DOG STOUT.

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.

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 GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
 COMMISSION AGENTS, AND VALUATORS.

COMMODIOUS AUCTION ROOMS
 Open for the Sale of
PROPERTIES, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
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 Of every description.

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

ACCOUNT SALES PROMPTLY RENDERED.
AUCTION ROOMS
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HARP OF ERIN HOTEL
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MRS. M'BRIDE ... Proprietress.

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

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 world.

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 Blankets, 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, Suits, 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.
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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.
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Is the most effectual remedy for old sores, wounds, ulcers, rheumatism, and all skin diseases; in fact, when used according to the printed directions, it never fails to cure alike, deep and superficial ailments.

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BEST GREEN ISLAND COAL,
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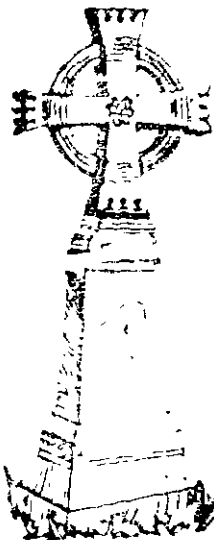
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