

New Zealand Herald

VOL. XIII.—No. 35.

DUNEDIN : FRIDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1885.

PRICE 6D.

Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

This is Christmas day; the anniversary of Christ's

CHRISTMAS. birth is kept, the Church rejoices and the world is engaged in merry making. It is a very long time now since the Babe was born at Bethlehem; a multitude of changes have occurred since then, and, although the years are so many, the condition of things that now obtains seems even more, to divide us from that past than the great interval of time that lies between. Who can go back two thousand years and imagine himself an inhabitant of the world which then existed? The great Roman empire is for us a name. The deeds of its heroes, the wisdom of its law givers and philosophers, the grandeur and beauty of its orators and poets, are for the most part, as it has been remarked, the particular property of the school-boy or the student, and to all intents and purposes mankind in general has forgotten all about them. The destroyers who poured in upon the Roman Empire and broke it down and obliterated the remnants of its magnificence, have also passed away. The scanty records of their barbarity alone exist, and they also have become the almost exclusive possession of the school-room or the college hall. Nations have arisen and become extinct; languages have been formed and flourished and died out—peoples have grown and reached their full stature and declined, and the oldest races we have with us can hardly trace their roots to those forgotten ages.—There is one race only that has come down to our times in an unbroken succession—whose fortunes varied with the ages, indeed, but who remained ever the same, repeating, obeying, and cherishing the same traditions, speaking the same language, bound together by the same ties—the race whose nationality is expressed by the word Catholic—the people of the Church of Christ. God, said our Blessed Lord, could raise up of these stones children to Abraham. He raised up children to the Catholic Church of elements which, as it might seem, were harder to awaken to the spiritual life than were the stones to be raised to the temporal. The history of the Church is unique, no where else on earth is anything to be met with which even resembles it, and if the supernatural be separated from it, it becomes altogether incomprehensible. Who could conceive that the outcast born in a cattle-shed, and never attaining to any worldly distinction, condemned instead to a poverty-stricken, contemptible life, and a felon's end, should be the founder of an institution surviving everything, and conquering everything, The Jews put Christ to death and persecute his followers. Jerusalem perishes, but the Church survives. The Romans take up the task of the persecutor, but Rome falls and the Church remains. And how does she fare among those who destroyed Rome? By her organisation she saves religion that otherwise must have been blotted out by them from the face of the earth. She awes the wild barbarians, and conquers and restrains them. While the history of Europe is barbarous, everywhere her influence is seen throughout the barbarism, controlling, moderating, civilising. She unites the races and gives them a common interest; she brings justice back into regular and rational forms; she alleviates the lot of the slave, and mitigates warfare. Under her protection the arts and sciences spring once more into existence, and progress, and reach perfection, and learning is encouraged and fostered. Through all those rude ages her influence is manifest as more than human warring with the violent passions of the almost savage man—and though strongly withstood by him, always pursuing the route of the victor. Marks are again constantly evident that her treasure is held in earthen vessels. There are in her own bosom worldly ambitions and unworthy motives. False prelates are seen, unfaithful clergy the priesthood of a whole nation, it may be, is corrupt, and religious orders are at variance. Over and over again such a state of things prevails as must burst asunder any other institution and bring total destruction upon it. One thing only saves the Church, and gives her the triumph over every enemy, over the passions of men, over offended and hostile kings and emperors—over all that is without and all that is within—the hand that has founded protects, and Christ still lives and moves within her. The star that led the wise men up to the stable at Bethlehem was not to them a more certain sign of the divinity of the

child who was sheltered there, than the history of the Church must be to those that rightly study and consider it of the presence of God sustaining and directing her. It is close upon two thousand years since the Babe of Bethlehem was born—but through all those years he has been present with his Church. His presence is her life and joy. Heroes have been born, and done their great deeds and died, leaving a beloved and venerated memory behind them—to grow fainter as the years passed by, and generations arose to whom they were not known. But Christ was born and died, and ascended into Heaven, leaving not only his memory with us but his presence in his Church. He alone—who lived in the body among us two thousand years ago—is loved by men to-day as if their own eyes had looked upon him, and their own ears had heard him speak, and that has been pronounced by some as a conclusive proof of his divinity. The Church rejoices, then, to-day as celebrating the birthday of her ever present Lord and Master. He whose presence has never failed her for a minute. Who led her out from the catacombs and placed her above the Imperial throne; Who lifted her up from before the feet of the enraged barbarians, and gave them to her as her pupils and children; Who made her the instructress and guide of civilised nations; Who delivered her from pretended friends and treacherous adherents, and Who will deliver her from the enemies that surround and threaten her to-day? The Church rejoices, and the people rejoice to whom she has made known her living God as one who lives indeed, and is near at hand, and not far off and strange. But as to the merry-making of the world, that has also its right place and uses if it be carried out within due limits—and to all our readers we wish a Christmas thus merrily spent.

A GREAT CHAMPION.

THE opponents of the Irish cause knew very well what they were about when they so daringly attempted to prevent the appointment to the See of Dublin of Dr. Walsh. They were very well aware that in such an Archbishop the national ranks would obtain a reinforcement making them invincible and advancing the hour of their triumph. Dr. Walsh has at least done due honour to their sagacity or information, and from the first hour when he set foot on Irish soil as Archbishop of Dublin he has not hesitated to declare himself, and in every way possible to him, and those ways are various to support the patriotic cause. He had hardly landed when he authoritatively proclaimed to the long-suffering Catholic people, between whom and the Vicar of Christ it had been sought to raise a veil of misunderstanding and discontent, that the Pope was in full sympathy with their aspirations, and that in itself was no light encouragement, and increase of moral strength to them. He has commissioned his priests to sustain and guide their people in the patriotic struggle, and we are convinced that it is owing to him that the complete victory was won at any rate in Dublin, during the late elections. Any division there among the Catholic population must have resulted in defeating the national candidates, and had it not been for the Archbishop such a division there would certainly have been. He has taken every opportunity of coming forward in defence or support of the cause, and the latest occasion on which he has done so is the most remarkable. His association of himself and his clergy with Mr. Parnell and his colleagues is very striking, and shows most convincingly the complete confidence reposed by the Archbishop in the leader of the national movement. The occasion was that of the blessing of new schools erected at Swords, when the Archbishop took an opportunity of replying to some extreme accusations brought against Mr. Parnell, speaking at the Wicklow convention, by the Earl of Meath, the accusations being that he had declared himself determined to secure the nationalisation of the land—to prevent the accumulation of property in the hands of any persons,—and on the establishment of an Irish Parliament to proclaim Ireland an independent nation. The Archbishop pronounced every one of these charges false, Mr. Parnell had not said a word, he maintained, that could be interpreted as in favour of the nationalisation of the land, and as to the prevention of property's accumulating in the hands of any persons—that, said his Grace, was no less than an accusation of wholesale robbery, for which an action at law might be taken.—There was a sense, indeed, in which Mr. Parnell claimed the independence of Ireland, but it was that sense, said the Archbishop, in which the same had been claimed by O'Connell, who was neither Communist nor Revolutionist.—It was the legislative independence only that was claimed.—His Grace went on

to quote from Mr. James O'Kelly who, he said would be commonly looked upon as among the revolutionary members of the Parnellite party, and probably as the very first of them—a passage explaining the views entertained—and as some doubts have been expressed in this Colony as to the demands of the party, we also shall borrow the passage in question. It is the following as delivered by Mr. O'Kelly at a meeting of the League in Sheffield, last October.—“He wished to state distinctly what Home Rule meant. There was abroad in England a very marked misunderstanding on the part even of men of the highest political importance as to the real object for which they were striving. When they talked of legislative independence what they wanted was, to have the power in their own country to make the laws that affected them and them only. They did not want any power as an independent nation at all. That was to say they did not want an army and navy, nor did they want to exercise any power outside their own country. What they wanted was to rule Ireland as Canada and Australia ruled themselves, remaining inside the Empire (cheers). What they asked for was the restoration of the old Parliament as it existed in Grattan's time, with such modification as would make it harmonise with the spirit of the present age. How could such a Parliament weaken the British Empire? Instead of being the means of separating the two countries and driving them apart, Home Rule, if wisely granted and in time would be the means of binding the empire together (loud cheers).” The chief significance of the Archbishop's address, however, is the complete identification it claims of the Archbishop himself and his clergy with the popular cause, and the readiness and boldness it shows on his part to defend that cause against all who attack it, let their position or rank be what it may. The Errington clique, indeed, played an insolent and hazardous game but the stakes were worth to them all their risk, if only they could, be won.—Since they were lost not only did the reckless gamblers meet with exposure and discomfiture, but the Irish cause gained a champion capable of ensuring its complete success.—The Archbishop's courage and determination, equal his great learning and intellectual abilities, and all are alike devoted to the service of his country.

ABOUT FEMALES.

It is well that there is some hope of an improvement left us, for the actual condition of affairs is simply dreadful. To live among a female population such as that Professor Macgregor depicted the other day at the girl's High School in Dunedin is a completely shocking necessity, and if we might not look to the girl of the future for relief the matter would be serious indeed. The Professor, moreover, is an authority and has made a particular study of the sex from the time of Socrates down to the present, with the results that have alarmed us. Flattering and coaxing, or circumventing and tool-making—there is the whole duty of woman as it appears to her at present, and as she fulfils it in the home that should be the Englishman's castle. If the Englishman is strong says the Professor, “he is flattered and coaxed into indulgence; if weak he is circumvented and made a tool of; for woman denied her liberty as a right, has reduced the art of subjugating her master to a science.”—It would be interesting to learn why the Professor spoke of the Englishman only, and did not run the risk of including the Scotchman in his accusation against the fair sex, but doubtless there are reasons for all things. A coax, or a trickster, and there is a lovely woman as she appears to our learned Professor. But that is not the half of it. She is insanely devoted to dress, he adds, and her “tawdry accomplishments accomplish nothing but annoyance to herself and others.” She is of enfeebled body, of hysterical volitions, and perverted ideals, and, in fact, taking her all in all, she is a beauty. We do not know, however, whether the Professor's recommendation for disposing of lovely woman, supposing her to continue as he paints her at present, could be acted upon without some considerable degree of cruelty. If shut up in convents, many women together of such characters and such accomplishments without a man to coax or circumvent, and wholly unable to circumvent one another, the consequences would be sad to think of. And on the other hand, if disposed of in polygamy what would the Englishman's—or even the Scotchman's home or castle become, in which the office of coaxing or circumventing should be many times multiplied? Polygamy, however, would probably be more just than the convent life, since the tyrant man, the result of whose false education of her has been woman in the pretty pickle described by the Professor, should be made to bear the punishment he has deserved. Half a dozen wives accomplished to annoy him, would be the very least chastisement that could be inflicted on him, admitting that lovely woman is really the unfortunately disagreeable being described by the Professor, and that man has made her so. But as to those girls who are destined to marry even under the better state of things, for Professor Macgregor will probably admit that some such there must be, unless the termination of the race draws nigh, as perhaps it may in the eyes of some of our theorising pundits, would the Professor not have them educated to fulfil the duties of a household, and how shall they be selected for the purpose? Might it be arranged to gather out a percentage devoted to matrimony, and bring them up accordingly, while all the rest vowed to single blessedness should be

trained to hold their own on the highways of life against the sterner sex, or the sex that is regarded as sterner until competition has proved its claim to the title false? Perhaps, however, so long as men escape being coaxed or circumvented at home, it is of little matter that they should have a home at all. The woman educated to hold her own against men will never form a housewife. Meantime, if football and cricket, and gymnastics generally are to deliver us from a fair sex constituted as Professor Macgregor has delineated them, the sooner our girls take the field the better. Let us at any cost be free from the scheming unpleasant being of the Professor's discovery—or fancy. In a boy-like training, gymnastics, and the “milk” of Mr. Wilson's literature, is the Professor's hope, and if the girl of the present be indeed all that his fancy paints her the girl of the future cannot too speedily appear. She can hardly prove a more unpleasant being than the girl of the present whatever kind of an article she may be, and we rather suspect that she will be a queer one.

PRETTY GOOD.

MR. RICHIE, who presided the other day at the distribution of prizes at the Boys' High School, Dunedin, made, on the whole, a very fair speech.

There were, indeed, a few passages in it which might reasonably be found fault with. The speaker, for example, referred to the near approach of the time at which he himself should take advantage of a free education for his children, as if such were the creditable requirement and intention of a well-to-do man, and in advocating the freedom of even a university education for the whole colony, as being that which would place all classes of colonists on an equal footing he forgot that the sons of wealthy men under such circumstances would not only be drawing upon the resources of the poorer classes, but would still have the superiority that wealth must always give. While the unequal distribution of wealth continues—and that will be for ever—there can be no perfect equality among the children of the Colony, and all that can be done, or should be attempted, is to give to those poorer members of the community deserving of it and capable of benefiting by it, all the means required by them for obtaining the best highest education possible. And this may be done at an infinitely less expense than that necessary now to give to the children of rich and poor alike a vastly inferior education. As to Mr. Richies' notion of a perfectly educated community engaged in all the ordinary and most commonplace occupations of life, from that of the labourer up, it is simply Utopian and may be dismissed as suited only for purposes of rhetoric. It may form the subject for a harmless piece of declamation and that is about the whole value of it. Mr. Richie's remarks concerning the teaching of manners were very good—that is, so far as his definition of what such teaching should contain, and the importance of its being given. We may gather, moreover, from what the speaker had previously said that he would prefer to see such teaching given in the only way possible, that is, by means of the influence of religion, although it is plain that he still believes that, even in the event of religion's being dispensed with, the ends for which he contends may be brought about. So far, however, from such being the case, we must only expect that, as the cause from which all good manners have arisen becomes more removed and obscured, so manners will deteriorate and fall away. They are founded upon Christianity, and wherever they still remain, they testify to its presence either actual or more or less remote. That was a very happy speech that Mr. Russell Lowell, the United States ambassador made, for example, a little time ago in England. He was reproving the sceptics for their folly, and he showed how all the privileges they enjoyed were due to Christianity. The worst kind of religion” he said, “is no religion at all; and these men, living in ease and luxury, indulging themselves in the amusement of going without religion, may be thankful that they live in lands where the Gospel they neglect has tamed the beastliness and ferocity of the men who, but for Christianity, might long ago have eaten their carcasses like the South Sea Islanders, or cut off their heads and tanned their hides, like the monsters of the French Revolution. When the microscopic search of scepticism, which has hunted the heavens and sounded the seas to disprove the existence of a Creator, has found a place on this planet ten miles square where a decent man can live in decency, comfort, and security, supporting and educating his children unspoiled and unpolluted,—a place where age is revered, infancy respected, manhood respected, womanhood honoured, and human life held in due regard,—when sceptics can find such a place ten miles square on this globe, where the Gospel of Christ has not gone and cleared the way, and laid the foundations and made decency and security possible, it will then be in order for the sceptical *literati* to move thither, and there ventilate their views. But so long as these very men are dependent upon the religion which they enjoy, they may well hesitate a little before they seek to rob the Christian of his hope and humanity of its faith in that Saviour who alone has given to man that hope of life eternal which makes life tolerable and society possible, and robs death of its terrors, and the grave of its gloom.” On the other hand, in proportion as religion is ignored and Christianity shut out, we must expect good manners to decline, and men to relapse morally towards that condition in which religion found and whence it raised them. Without the aid of

religion there can be no efficacious teaching of manners at the Dovedin High School or elsewhere. We shall not inquire particularly as to whether the religious influence would also be required to reform the taste in dress, and to abolish the slouched hats, silver rings, brass pins, and high-heeled boots that evidently outrage Mr. Richie's sense of propriety or the "stably look" that these things suggest to him. For some eyes drab may be the only wear and we have no desire to quarrel with them. But if the horse be a useful animal, it may reasonably be questioned as to why an appearance of being engaged about him should suggest disreputable associations, particularly if by means of the higher education all labour is to become elevated, and the calling of the groom to appear as honourable as that of the professional man. Must the highly educated groom indeed refrain from looking "stably"? We should be disposed to leave youth at liberty to adorn itself as it pleases, even though silver and brass must needs take the place of gold and diamonds. On the whole as we have said, however, Mr. Richie's speech was a fair one, and, with the exception of a few exaggerations, above the average of those we are accustomed to hear on occasions of the kind.

FINAL SESSION OF THE PLENARY COUNCIL.

(From the Bathurst Record.)

ON Sunday morning, Nov. 29, St. Mary's Cathedral was filled with a vast congregation, assembled for the purpose of witnessing the final session of the Plenary Council. The ceremonies observed on the occasion were similar to those of the opening session. At half-past 10 o'clock a procession of the school children, members of the Holy Family Confraternity, Total Abstinence Society, Holy Catholic Guild, and members of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul marched around the precincts of the Cathedral, and then entered the sacred edifice. Cardinal Moran and the bishops, in their archiepiscopal and episcopal robes, entered in procession from the main entrance, and as they approached the altar the choir sang, "Ecce Sacerdos Magnus" (behold the great priest.) The episcopal celebrant of the High Mass—the Right Rev. Dr. Luck, Bishop of Auckland—entered from the sacristy, attired in white vestments and cloth of gold mitre. He was assisted by Father O'Connor, deacon; Father Byrne, sub-deacon; Dr. Sheridan, assistant priest. Dr. Carroll and Dean McCarthy were the deacons of the throne, and Father Vincent Dwyer, Dr. O'Haran, and Dr. Murphy ceremonial directors. The members of the council took their places as usual, and there were also present Revs. E. Butler, Farrelly, and Le Reunetel. Gounod's "Messe Solennele" was rendered by the choir.

At the conclusion of the Mass His Eminence Cardinal Moran delivered the following Pastoral Address:—

"This is the victory that conquereth the world, our faith."—1 John, v. 4:—The life of the Church on earth is one of combat, of suffering, of victory. Such was the life of our Blessed Lord; and it was met that in this the Church which he had chosen as His spouse would be privileged to be like unto Him. His divine mission was a mission of mercy, of peace, of love; and yet he proclaimed to His disciples that he came to lay the axe to the root, and to bring not peace but the sword. His public ministry was a series of sorrows, of humiliations and sufferings. But the agony and gloom of Calvary were destined to be a prelude to the triumph of the resurrection and the glory of the ascension.

The mission of the Church is a mission to truth to shed the light of the teaching of our Blessed Lord upon the souls of men. It is a mission of love to impart the blessings of heaven to us; a mission of mercy, to heal the wounds of sin, and to pour out the balm of consolation upon the sorrowing heart. But to achieve this, she is ever to be in the battle-field, ever in the combat with the spirits of darkness, ever waging an endless war against error and vice, and the corruption of a sinful world. In this unceasing warfare the Church was to be no stranger to sorrows and trials, to humiliation and affliction. Such was the prophecy of our Saviour: "If the world hate you you know that it hateth me before you." "If you had been of the world, the world will love its own; but because you are not of the world, therefore the world hateth you." "I send you as sheep in the midst of wolves. Beware of men. They will deliver you up in councils, and they will scourge you in their synagogues, and you shall be brought before governors and kings, and you shall be hated by all men for My name's sake." "The hour cometh when whosoever killeth you shall think he doeth a service to God." The ways of heaven are not like to those on earth. It is not by conforming to the ideas of men that it pleases God to attain his own wise ends. In the sermon on the beatitudes, the paths are marked out which we must pursue in our heavenward course, and we are taught that the crowning beatitude of the Christian life is suffering. "Blessed are they who suffer persecution for justice' sake, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven." To the Apostles our Saviour said: "Blessed are ye when they shall revile and persecute you and speak all that is evil against you. . . . Be glad and rejoice." May not the Bride of the Lamb lay claim to this beatitude, this gladness, this rejoicing? The apostle tells us how our Saviour's words had found an echo in his own heart: "I superabound with joy in your tribulation." But if the Church was thus to be ever engaged in the deadly strife; if the enemy was ever to be in the battle-field against her; if she was to endure humiliation and suffering, yet was it her destiny ever to be victorious in the combat. The words of our Blessed Lord are the charter of the Church's divine mission: "In the world you shall have distress; but have confidence. I have overcome the world. I am with you all days, even unto the consummation of the world." This divine promise is our guarantee that heaven and earth shall pass away sooner than the efforts of wicked men shall destroy God's holy Church. In prophecy the Church is described as the citadel of God's law, around which the powers of hell and the corrupt passions of men shall ever surge in vain; an impregnable citadel every enemy who assails it shall

not prosper, every arm raised against it shall perish. It is described as the kingdom of God, filling the earth with the knowledge of the Lord, like the covering waters of the sea. "The God of heaven shall set up a kingdom that shall never be destroyed; and his Kingdom shall not be delivered up to another people; and himself shall stand forever." "All people, tribes and tongues shall serve Him; His power is an everlasting power, that shall not be taken away, and His Kingdom shall not be destroyed." The whole history of the Church is the fulfilment of these prophecies. No sooner had the Church commenced her divine mission than the powers of this world entered into the lists and unsheathed the sword of persecution against her. Satan would seem to have gathered all his forces to destroy her before she could perfect her organization or mature her strength. For three centuries the shepherd and the flock were alike devoted to destruction; the blood of the martyrs was poured out in torrents. The children of the Church were regarded as the lowest and vilest of the human race. The rack, the dungeon, the gibbet awaited them. They were thrown to the wild beasts, they were massacred by thousands to make a holiday for triumphant paganism. It was a particular delight of the Emperor Nero to guide his chariot at night through the gardens of the golden house, which were lit up with a thousand torches, each torch being a martyr of Christ. The Church, flying from the face of man, sought a refuge in the bowels of the earth. The Catacombs, the great city of martyrs, teaches us by its paintings and inscriptions the piety of the faithful in those days of combat and of suffering. It records their love for the Holy Mother of God, their veneration for the saints, their prayers for the departed brethren; but, above all, it proclaims the heroism of the martyrs of Christ. With joy they went forth to lay down their life for the faith. They saluted the implements of torture as their embroidered stole of victory, the chariot of their triumph. The venerable bishop and martyr of Antioch, St. Ignatius, embodied the sentiment of them all in the words, "The nearer I am to the sword, the nearer I am to Christ." And the youthful Perpetua could write: "Condemned to the wild beasts, with hearts rejoicing we returned to prison." Not one of the countless inscriptions of the Catacombs breathes sentiments of diffidence or despair. They are all dictated in a spirit of confidence and joy, like that inscribed on the tomb of the martyrs Marius and Marcellinus. "They received the honours of a triumph." Viewed in the light of this world, the contest was a most unequal one. On the one side was Imperial Rome, the proudest of the powers of this world, colossal in its strength, perfect in its organisation, and arrayed in all the plenitude of material resources; on the other side was the Church of God, weakness itself. Yet, is the Church overcome? Oh, no. The Church triumphs. In the words of St. Cyprian, "The bruised and lacerated members triumph over the implements of torture by which they are bruised and lacerated." The more the blood of the martyrs was poured out, the more the children of the Church were multiplied, and the great Pontiff St. Leo can only compare it to the seed which in spring-time is cast into the ground, and then in a golden harvest brings forth a return a hundred fold. After three centuries of suffering, the Church comes forth victorious from the Catacombs. The emperors of Rome bowed down before the majesty of religion. The standard of Holy Church is unfurled on the Capitol; and the cross of Christ set in the Imperial diadem. Thus the life of the Church was one of combat, of suffering, of victory. No sooner was paganism overthrown than Satan stirred up another enemy to pursue the Church with undenyng hatred. That enemy is heresy. Paganism had assailed the Church of God from without; heresy now assaults the citadel of truth from within. But as the ceremony of the martyrs marked the victory of the faith over paganism, so the writings of the doctors and confessors of Holy Church are the record of her triumph over all the assaults of heresy. The Apostle of Nations teaches us that "it is necessary that heresies may be." And why is it so? Because as the result of the assaults of heresy the gold of divine truth is purified from all earthly dross, and shines forth with renewed lustre; and because, the mists of error being scattered, the fair features of Holy Church are revealed in the full comeliness of their heavenly perfection. In the fourth century, heresy armed itself with the sacred Scriptures; it made use of calumny and falsehood. It at times transformed itself into an angel of light. It travestied the teaching of the Church, and maligned her discipline. The heretics found favour in the courts of princes; the power of the world was wielded to sustain error in the combat against truth, and multitudes followed the standard of revolt against the Church of Christ. In the council which assembled at Nice in the year 325 one venerable prelate was led by the hand, for his eyes had been plucked out by the enemies of the Church; another's limbs had been cut off; and many of them could show the wounds and the marks of the chains which they had borne for the faith. Nevertheless, the cause of truth triumphed. The assembled fathers confronted the errors of Arius with the deposit of divine truth, and anathematised his heresy. In the same manner Nestorianism was cast out from the Church at Ephesus, and Protestantism at Trent. The Church of God can have no compromise with error. It seemed to the world a mere trifle to wear a garland of flowers at the public games or to throw a little incense upon the altar before the statue of the Emperor. The heretics, too, did not ask anything very great. Arius would have been content if one ambiguous word were introduced into the creed. Photius asked only that the title of "Oecumenical Patriarch" would be granted him. Luther would have ceased to rage against the Church if silence were imposed on a rival preacher of indulgences. Henry VIII. would have continued to style himself a devoted son of the Church were he permitted to set aside his lawful wife. But the Church cannot cease to proclaim in unerring accents the teaching of her Divine Founder, and sooner than compromise the smallest titlle of the deposit of truth, or tolerate the violation of God's law, she suffers nations to be separated from her, and the brightest jewels that adorn her earthly crown to be torn from her brow. The sword of persecution has been sheathed, and heresy has been vanquished, but new enemies await the church of God. The barbarians poured down as an avalanche on the fairest provinces of Europe. From the depths of the German forest

SAN FRANCISCO MAIL SERVICE FOR 1885.

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

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

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N O T I C E T O O U R S U B S C R I B E R S .

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.

from the wilds of Sarmatia, from the steppes of Central Asia, countless hordes rush in upon the Roman Empire; cities are overturned, churches are destroyed, the clergy are massacred. Everywhere the course of the barbarian is marked by ruin and desolation. But, is the Church overcome? Oh, no; the Church again triumphs. And even the infidel historian declares that one of the brightest pages of history is this triumph of the Church over the barbarian hordes. The barbarians conquered imperial Rome, but in their turn were conquered by the religion of Rome. When Attila entered Italy, vowing the destruction of the imperial city, the venerable pontiff St. Leo, accompanied by a few deacons, went forth to meet him. Strange to say, the haughty conqueror, who styled himself the scourge of God, bowed down before the majesty of religion, and to the attendant officers he afterwards declared that while the Pontiff spoke, the Princes of the Apostles appeared to him in the heavens with drawn swords, menacing death unless he revered the Pontiff's words. This scene depicts for us the Church's triumph over the barbarians. But the Church is not satisfied with conquering them. She takes these rough warriors by the hand, and sanctifying them with the grace of Divine Truth, she ennobles them and leads them in the paths of heaven, and forms them into the great Christian nations of the modern world. Thus, again, the Church's victory was complete. But the conflict does not cease. New enemies enter the field, and Satan endeavours by the spirit of pride and passion and by the corruption of the human heart to lessen the fruitfulness if he cannot destroy the sanctity of God's Holy Church. But, thanks to the mercy of God, it was in those ages when corruption was darkest and most rife throughout the world that innumerable saints shed lustre around the sanctuary, and showed forth in their lives the heroism of Christian sanctity. By their example they preached prayer and penance, self-denial and sacrifice, and their virtues shone as beacon lights marking out the way that leads to Paradise. It was precisely in that age that witnessed the birth of the Reformation that the Church was adorned by such chosen souls as St. Teresa, St. Catherine of Genoa, St. Cajetan, St. Ignatius of Loyola, St. Francis Xavier, St. Philip Neri, St. Charles Borromeo, St. Camillus, St. John of God, St. Peter of Alcantara, St. Francis de Sales, and St. Vincent de Paul. At no period perhaps was the Church more fiercely assailed than in the 16th century, and yet it would be difficult to find any other period that was so prolific of great saints. In later times, statesmen would plot against the Church; they would forge golden fetters to check the liberty of her beneficent action and to make her the handmaid or the slave of their political intrigues. But may she not repeat with the Psalmist, "Why have the nations raged, and the people devised vain things: the kings of the earth stood up, and the princes have met together against the Lord and against His Christ. Let us break their bonds asunder, and cast away their yoke from us. He that dwelleth in heaven shall laugh at them: the Lord shall deride them." In those ever-varying political schemes of the powers of this world are fulfilled the inspired words, "They shall perish, but thou remainest; they shall grow old as a garment; as a vesture thou shalt change them, and they shall be changed, but thou art always the same, and thy years shall not fail; the children of thy servants shall continue; they shall be directed for ever and ever." But shall not time, at least, overcome the Church of God? Time consumes and destroys all the works of man, but time cannot prevail against the Church. Time has written no wrinkles on her heavenly brow. One by one the enemies that assailed the Church have passed away: she has survived them all: she still remains, not in the decay of strength or the decrepitude of old age, but in the full vigor of youth, in the full bloom of her heavenly comeliness. Everything else changes here below. Empires vanish, new nations are formed, new languages come into existence, but the Church remains unchanged. In the schools of Alexandria, as on the banks of the Danube, the Church rests not on human wisdom, but on the cross of Christ, for her support. In the courts of princes or the deserts of Syria the Church is still the same; the same words of truth are on her lips, and to all alike she proclaims the Divine maxim and whoever wishes to walk in the paths of Paradise, be he rich or poor, prince or peasant, he must take up the cross, and following in the footsteps of our blessed Lord, bear perseveringly the sweet yoke of God's holy law. "Who is there that will deny that the Catholic Church in this fair continent has had its periods of winter and spring-time of trials and sorrows? But the council which we have just celebrated is the authentic proof that the Church has not been overcome. As late as 100 years ago the light of civilisation had not as yet arisen over this Southern land. The savage natives roamed unchecked over its vast plains, and the whole continent was sunk in the depths of barbarism and idolatry. Even when the light of civilisation dawned on these shores the Catholic Church continued for a half a century to be persecuted and proscribed. When, about the year 1787, two priests petitioned to be permitted to sail for Australia, that they might bring religious consolation to their brethren in the faith, their petition was ignominiously flung aside. But in a few years Providence itself provided, in an unforeseen way, that the blessings of religion might reach those suffering children of the Church. We have seen, in our day, some zealous and devoted priests led forth and manacled and fettered from the prisons of Poland, and sent into the recesses of Siberia, under the pretext that they were rebels against the Russian despotism that enslaved their native land: but in the merciful ways of providence, they became the dispensers of the blessings of heaven to their suffering countrymen, exiles in those dreary regions whither no priest could penetrate. This was precisely the case of the first three priests who, in the beginning of the present century, were branded at home as rebels, but who were guided by a benign Providence to these southern shores to minister to the wants of the afflicted Catholics of Australia. As late as the year 1817 the first priest who was permitted by Government to come as a missionary to these shores no sooner landed here than he was cast into prison, through the bigotry of the uncontrolled local authorities, and compelled to quit the country in the first ship that set sail. It is but 50 years since, on the memorable feast of the Exaltation of the Holy-Cross in 1835, the first Vicar Apostolic landed at Port Lincoln. He found two priests ministering to the faithful

in Van Dieman's Land, and in the whole Australian continent there were but three other priests. One of these was the Rev. Joseph Therry, who may justly be styled the pioneer of the faith, and the true apostle of the Cross in all these southern lands. Another of these three priests was the present venerable Bishop of Birmingham, Dr. Ull thorne, whom we all revere as a living link of the present with the past, and who will rejoice more than any other to-day that the little seed that was sown in unparelled sorrows and humiliations, and over which he watched with such anxious care, has, through the blessing of Heaven, grown with stately growth, and stretched forth its branches throughout the length and breadth of this fair continent. Slow was the growth of the sacred tree, Holy Faith. Many perhaps who are listening to my words, remember well the time when there were fewer priests throughout all Australia than there are at present Bishops assembled within the sanctuary. Some of these illustrious prelates are themselves the first bishops who have laid deep the foundations, and nobly built up the Church in their respective sees. When the Very Rev. Dr. Fitzpatrick, the present Vicar-General of Melbourne, entered on his missionary duties there, he had to land from a little boat at Sandridge, and to walk three miles before he could meet with a human habitation. There was then only one small wooden church in all that district. What a contrast this presents to the grand cathedral that now adorns the great city of Melbourne—a noble monument of religion, erected mainly by the untiring exertions of the venerable ecclesiastic to whom I have referred. About 40 years ago some religious men were appointed to the spiritual charge of the Moreton Bay territory, which included the then village of Brisbane. But they could find no means of subsistence there, and were compelled to sail back along the coast in a little boat to Sydney. Even 25 years ago, the first bishop coming to his see, though standing on the spot now crowned by the magnificent cathedral, could ask, "Where is the town of Brisbane." It is but 20 years since the boundaries of the sees of Bathurst and Maitland were marked out, and yet they already have so grown as to yield to few missionary dioceses, as well in their organisation as in the number of their schools and churches, and various institutions of charity and religion. When, 15 years ago His Lordship of Dunedin took possession of that newly-erected see, there was hardly anything there. Its beautiful convents, flourishing schools, numerous presbyteries, and churches, and fine cathedral just completed, attest what progress has been made. And now the bishops of those sees who themselves have borne the burden of the heat and toil assemblé in Plenary Council, as spiritual watchmen on the towers of Israel, to guard the deposit of revealed truth, to perfect the work of the divine ministry, to strengthen the bulwarks of the faith, and to consolidate what has already been so nobly done. Some, forsooth, will tell us that we are at war against civilisation, and are the enemies of society. No. It is the Bishops of the Church that truly foster and develop and bring to highest perfection everything that may tend to strengthen the bonds of society and to promote the happiness of individuals and families. Were the world left to itself, it would very soon relapse into barbarism and paganism, but holy Church is ever on the alert to root out the evils that menace society, and to repel those enemies that would plunge us once more into the depths of degradation and misery. And, if you ask me: what has been the work of the Plenary Council, I will reply that it has been precisely to combat those evils that threaten to undermine the social fabric and to blight the hopes of civilisation at the present day. There is a spirit of infidelity and indifference abroad which wrecks innumerable souls. The work of the council has been to bind the faithful closer to our Lord Jesus Christ, that they may love Him with more intense love, and may cherish ever more and more the truths which he has revealed. Faith is the substance of things to be hoped for, the evidence of things that appear not' (Heb. xi. 1); and nothing is more necessary at the present day, for individuals and for nations, than the Divine strength which the true faith imparts, the strength which comes from God, the source of every blessing, of life, and peace, and truth. The tendency of the present time is to lower the standard of morality, and to bring man down to the very level of the brute creation. The council, by its enactments, endeavours to promote piety, to lift up man to a higher and holier life, and, amid the corruption of a sinful world, to guard in his soul the image and likeness of the Creator. Such are the thoughts that recur to the mind to-day, whilst under the Divine blessing we bring to a happy close the first Plenary Council of the bishops of the Australasian provinces. The school is the battlefield of every form of irreligion against the Church in our day. Throughout almost all the Australasian Provinces the systems of education adopted by the State are such as Catholics cannot, as a rule, conscientiously avail themselves of. It is sometimes said, indeed, that it was not the intention of the men who originated the present primary school system in New South Wales to wage war against religion, and it may be so. It is not mine to judge of the intentions of those men. Their actions, however, and the results must speak for themselves. It cannot be questioned that the present system in its practical working leads to religious indifference and deadens the influence of Christianity in the heart. The Catholic Church asks for no special favour at the hands of Governments, nor does she seek any monopoly in the matter of education. She contends that religious training is an essential element in true Christian culture, and that education cannot be complete and cannot attain its end unless it be quickened by religion. It is our endeavour to promote the religious instruction of the young, because religion enlightens the mind to Divine truth and moulds the heart to virtue, and because religion, and religion alone, can make us devoted, self-sacrificing citizens and earnest faithful Christians. We do not ask the State to pay one penny that our Catholic children may be instructed in religious truth; but we shall not cease to appeal to the common sense of the community and to proclaim to the civilised world that it is a hardship and an injustice for Catholic schools and Catholic teachers to be deprived of what is their due, when they have taught the branches of secular knowledge that the State requires, and when those branches have been taught in accordance with the standards which the State itself has laid down. We see every day the children from our Catholic primary schools bearing away the

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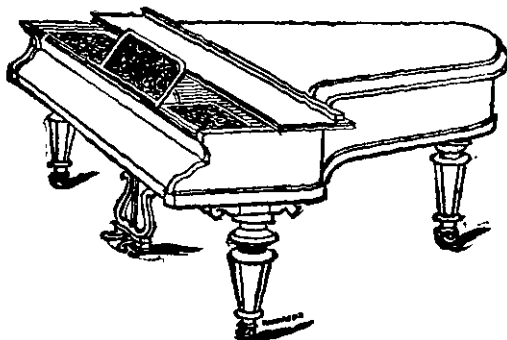
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prizes at public examinations. If it be asked, Why are the teachers of those children excluded from the patronage and the emoluments of the State? the answer must be that it is not so for the sole reason that the parents desire to send their children to schools which retain the genial religious atmosphere of the Christian home, and will not permit the bloom and fragrance of the virtues which should distinguish Christian youth to be lost with the tainted precincts of infidel schools. The present age is one of associations. The Church exhorts her children to embrace only those associations whose rules are based upon religion and justice and morality, and in particular to enrol themselves in those sodalities which have for their purpose to keep alive the lamp of piety in the heart and to lead her children to the feet of our Blessed Lord, there to partake in the holy sacraments of the blessings of His Divine mercy and love. These associations serve, each in its own way, to reveal the inner life of Holy Church, and to unfold the full beauty of faith, hope, charity, and religion which she cherishes in the hearts of her children. In a particular way the fathers of the council commend the Catholic temperance societies, which are engaged in a holy crusade against intemperance. No vice is so dreadful in its results as the vice of drunkenness. It brings ruin to innumerable souls. It wrecks countless homes and families; it undermines social peace and happiness; it sets every religious influence at defiance; and would fain pull down God from His throne in the hearts of His children. The Church, like her Divine Founder, is ever intent on saving her people from their sins. But she is not content with this; she wishes by those salutary societies to save them from sin by preserving them from it. The present age is in many ways a utilitarian one; men's minds are so often centred in self and fixed upon the accumulation of wealth or the pursuit of the pleasures and enjoyments of life. The Church, on the contrary, unceasingly exhorts her children to open wide their hearts in charity and to lay up treasures for themselves in heaven, "where no thief approacheth nor moth corrupteth. The Council has deemed it expedient to commend in particular to the faithful, solicitude and true charity for the propagation of faith among the aboriginal races. It is a blot upon the colonial policy of Great Britain that too often instead of the olive branch of peace being extended to native races, a policy of extermination has been pursued in their regard. Let it be our endeavour that at least "a remnant" shall be saved. The Marist Fathers have done not a little in the diocese of Wellington to impart the blessings of civilisation and religion to the Maori race, endowed as it is by nature with special gifts of bravery and intelligence. The Benedictine monastery of Nuova Norcia, in Western Australia, has probably done more in the great cause of Christian civilisation among the Australian aboriginals than has been achieved by all the richly-endowed Protestant denominations put together. It is the anxious desire of our prelates that such religious centres would be multiplied as far as possible among the aboriginals, that thus the blessings of true civilisation would be extended to the few that remain of these too long neglected races. The prelates will receive contributions towards the fund for so laudable a purpose; a commission of bishops is appointed to administer this fund, and it has been recommended that an annual collection should be made in each parish to promote this great work. Happy results shall, I trust, follow from it, for the salvation of souls, the spread of Christian civilisation, and the propagation of our holy faith in those regions now so desolate shall at no distant day resound to the praises of the Most High; the angels of heaven shall rejoice, and the Prophet's words shall be fulfilled—"How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings, and that preacheth peace." Thus it is that the Church pursues on earth her heavenward course, continuing, from day to day, the mission of her Divine founder, and perfecting His work "until we all meet into the unity of faith, and of the knowledge of the Son of God unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the fulness of Christ." A great deal has still to be done throughout the vast provinces of Australasia in the cause of religion and of Christ. There is a grand future in store for this Southern land. Its boundless resources, and the life and energy of its people, mark out for it an imperial destiny. May the growth of Holy Church and the multiplying of the blessing of Heaven keep pace with its material progress. So many peoples of Eastern Asia and of the Pacific Ocean are still shut out from the benign influences of Christian civilisation and Catholic life. May it be the mission of Australia to bring the light of divine truth to these our fellow-men; and may the paths of Holy Church be smooth in this fair land. May her children ever cherish charity, piety and peace, and through the mercy of God and the riches of His love, may it be given them to renew, beneath the Southern Cross, everything that was truly grand, truly ennobling, in the old countries in the days of their faith. For this is the victory that alone can overcome the assaults and the snares and the corruption of a sinful world—our Faith.

After the announcement of the Pastoral the Right Rev. Dr. Murphy, Bishop of Hobart, on behalf of the prelates and clergy, presented to the Cardinal an address of thanksgiving and congratulation.

Cardinal Moran replied as follows:—"I am most grateful for the kind words which his Lordship the Bishop of Hobart has addressed to me in the name of the fathers of this Plenary Council. The days of this Synod have been to me days never to be forgotten—days of edification and instruction, of consolation and joy. And should I not rejoice to see assembled here the angels of all the Australian churches, harbingers of heavenly blessings to us, and, with a piety and zeal that could not be surpassed, fulfilling the sublimest duties of their divine mission. We met in council in obedience to the voice of the Vicar of Christ, and we assembled here beneath the shadow of St. Mary's, the mother church of all these colonies. It was under the auspices of Immaculate Mary, on the very feast of her patronage, that we entered upon the duties of the Plenary Council, that we began our work by invoking the Holy Spirit of Wisdom and Charity to be with us in our deliberations, to instruct us, to enlighten us. And it is not too much to say that that Divine Spirit was our teacher, our guide, at all our meetings. Some of our fathers of the council met here for the first time; many of them were strangers to each

other. All discussed the matters proposed with perfect freedom, and with the earnestness of men who are guided by conscientious convictions and who have at heart the eternal interests of those entrusted to their care. Yet there was not one word uttered, nor one sentiment expressed, that was opposed to charity. And how important, how vast, was the work in which the Fathers of the Council were engaged. It was no other than to lay down deep and broad the foundations of the faith in this favoured land, to build up the sacred fabric of the Australasian Church, and to promote the salvation of souls for whom Christ has died. I must thank you, venerable Fathers, for the kind consideration and indulgence which you extended to my inexperience and many shortcomings. But, notwithstanding this drawback on my part, the work which you have achieved is worthy of your Plenary Council, and for years to come the laity and clergy of Australasia will look back to it with consolation, and pride, and joy. It is with heartfelt regret that I shall say adieu to every member of the council. Many of us shall not meet again here below. But the Church on earth is only a preparation for the heavenly Jerusalem, and, as St. Augustine teaches us, the bishops, priests, and faithful, assembled around the altar are a picture of our Mother who is above, that of the triumphant Church, rejoicing around the throne of the Lamb. May it be our privilege to meet there once more, rejoicing before the Saviour's throne, presenting to him the fruits of our spiritual toil!"

At the conclusion of his reply the Cardinal gave the kiss of peace to each of the bishops, and the members of the council left the Cathedral in procession.

Correspondence.

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

AN APPEAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF N. Z. TABLET.

SIR,—As an Irishman I cannot refrain any longer from giving vent to my feelings of joy over the recent elections in Ireland. Who could imagine Parnell was going to have 86 followers in the next Parliament? Never before was there ever known such a mighty band of trained and stalwart men to fight the cause for Ireland, trained because nearly all of them have tasted the plank bed, men whom English gold cannot buy. Oh, what a sight at the opening of Parliament next January to see Mr. Parnell marching down Downing street with his mighty host. Won't they frighten John Bull? Let his horns be ever so long, they will soon shorten them. Won't they tax Joey Chamberlain to his utmost with his thirty-four millions against four. Hethought they (the Liberals) were going to carry England and Scotland by fire and sword, and have such an overwhelming majority that they could defy Tories and Parnellites combined, but he forgot there were Irishmen in England, when they returned seven Tories and one Parnellite for the great working city, Liverpool. Irishmen of New Zealand, you cannot imagine what a mighty sum the elections will cost, and how hard it was to pick suitable candidates. Some of them, you all must know, require some support, for they are not all men of independent means. One time Mr. Parnell contested the county Dublin, and it cost him £10,000; that will give you an idea of the immense sum it has cost him now. Moreover, he had to fight all the wealth of Ireland (the landlords). So, Irishmen of New Zealand, why do you lie sleeping when all the world is aroused?—America sending her thousands and also Australia, the Irishmen on the West Coast have done their part manfully, also those of Christchurch and Lyttelton. What about the famous Timaru men? is it possible they cannot get together and form a branch of the National League? I know nearly all of them, and believe all it wants is for the wheel to be set in motion, and I am confident Timaru and the surrounding districts would realise a good sum. All it wants is a couple of energetic men to start the movement. I would also suggest Temuka and Geraldine to form together; I know they can do it, for there are some good men in the district. I for one will lend a hand, as I ought to have some experience, having done my part in the hottest time of '82 and '83, when no man's life was safe from the informer and the spy. Irishmen, perhaps this will be the last time you will be ever called upon again to help the land that gave you birth. Who is the Irishman so base, so vile, that would not help their brothers in exile? Let each and every one of us give a little. Who is he who has not got a father, a mother, a sister, a brother, or some relations there. Think on why you left the loveliest clime on earth; think how your ancestors have been treated in the past; wouldn't it make your flesh creep, and the blood in your veins grow cold? Think on how the poor people at home have subscribed so manfully and stuck to the League; therefore, they shall gain their reward. Finally, Irishmen, when the gleam of sunshine, of freedom is dawning upon our land, let us not lose grasp of that which is within our reach *i.e.* an Irish Parliament in College-green.—I am etc.,

A PARNELLITE.

15th December, 1885.

Impressive, significant, and full of good omens and encouragement for the Irish people were the religious and secular scenes which were witnessed in the ancient town of Kildare at the latter end of last week. The Very Rev. Dr. Kavanagh, the patriotic parish priest of Kildare, was the means of bringing together under his own hospitable roof the most prominent ecclesiastics and laymen in the national movement, and we are not much mistaken if substantial advantages for the national cause do not result from the meeting of such men as his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Croke, Archbishop of Cashel, his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, Archbishop of Dublin, and Mr. Parnell, the leader of the Irish people.—*Nation*, Oct. 17.

SOUTH DUNEDIN CASH DRAPERY.

J. D Y A T E S, J U N.

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FOR CASH ONLY.

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Rooms for families.
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Terms liberal.

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OPEN and CLOSE FIRE COOKING
RANGES.

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

Repairs effected.

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SOUTHEND FOUNDRY, CRAWFORD STREET,
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DENTISTRY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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No. 18 GEORGE STREET (near Octagon).

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

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

N.B.—Lowest remunerative prices. Repairs
neatly done.

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

FINDLAY & CO. (LIMITED),
TIMBER MERCHANTS,
DOOR AND SASH MANUFACTURERS,
AND
GENERAL IRONMONGERS,
Cumberland, Stuart, and Castle Streets,
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BOTANICAL GARDEN HOTEL,
NORTH-EAST VALLEY.
DUNEDIN.
THOMAS KIRK, Proprietor.

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

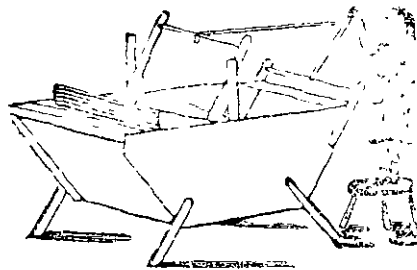
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DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

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

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

Inspection will convince that the reduc-
tions are genuine.



NEW PATENT WASHING
MACHINE,

Having purchased the SOLE RIGHT of
Former Willson's KING OF THE WASH-
TUBS, I now offer these Machines, with the
latest decided improvements and extras,
at considerably reduced prices.

Inspection invited, and free trial granted
prior to purchase. Catalogues and all infor-
mation on application.

JOSEPH SPARROW, Engineer,
Sole Licensee for Middle and Stewart Island,
Lower Rattray street and King street (corner
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KINCAID, M'QUEEN & CO
VULCAN FOUNDRY,
Great King Street, Dunedin.

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

High Pressure and Compound Steam
Engines, Turbine and other Water Wheels,
Quartz Crushing and every description of
Pumping, Winding, Mining, Stone-breaking,
Woolwashing, Drying, Flour Mill, and
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Cast and Wrought Iron Ripples and Sluice
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Repairs to all kinds of Reaping, Threshing,
Horse-power Machines, &c., executed with
Despatch. Flax-Dressing Machines of im-
proved make.

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

This Hostelry offers first-class accommoda-
tion for Travellers, Visitors, and the General
Public, whose comfort and convenience will
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Passengers going by early trains can rely
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First-Class Billiard Table. All Liquors of
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Good Stabling attached.

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

The Lowest possible Charge made for re-
pairing. Best workmanship guaranteed.
N.B.—Work done for the trade at regular
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ASBURY'S PATENT SAFETY
STEAM BOILERS,
Tested to 500lb. per square inch. Steam in
seven minutes. A large number now in use,
and have stood the test for five years with
little or no repairs. Made to order as follows:
—2-horse-power actual, £17; 3-h.p., £24;
4-h.p., £32; 6-h.p., £40; 8-h.p., £48.

STEAM JET PUMP,

Is a marvel of simplicity. No moving parts
cannot be deranged or get out of order. Is
applicable for pumping water from mines,
wells, and excavations; also applied to the
following industries:—Soap, oil, and candl-
works, tanneries, gas works, paper, cotton, and
woollen factories, &c. As a fire pump, it is
prompt and effectual when called upon for
duty. Made in ten sizes from 300 to 30,000
gallons per hour. No. 1 boiler and pump,
£19, and upwards.

WHO USES THEM?

Russian Government have adopted them in
the Navy; and thousands of others are in
every-day use in various parts of the world.

Patent Feed Water-heater and Fuel-econo-
mizers; will guarantee a saving from 12 to
15 per cent.

Special appliances for heating and venti-
lating private and public buildings, and green
and forcing houses, churches, &c. Wool-
drying machines, and all kinds of drying
rooms built to order.

The Patent Corrugated Sectional Saddle
Boiler, fitted for green and forcing houses, and
all kinds of pipe and fittings kept in stock.

M. De Lesseps has a large number in use
for the Panama Canal Company.

New Zealand Government are pumping
water 95ft. high with them.

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PROFESSOR ULRICH'S REPORT.

The following is the report of Professor Ulrich to the Minister of Mines on Green's reef at Ophir:—

"University, Dunedin,
November 23, 1885.

"Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that under the guidance of Mr. Green, Mr. Pitches, Mr. Bannerman (agent for Colonial Bank), and other gentlemen interested in the Ophir district, and who gave me every information desired, I inspected Mr. Green's celebrated gold discovery as well as other occurrences bearing some resemblance to it, and also the drift deposit at Ophir and Blacks No. 2 and No. 3. The result of my inspections are as follow:—

"MR. GREEN'S AURIFEROUS DEPOSIT.

"This is at present exposed and prospected for a distance of eight to nine chains, and in one place for a width of near 30 ft., running at a strike of East 10deg., N.W. 10deg. between two gullies, across an intervening ridge, which is about 60ft. in height. Near the top of this ridge, on the eastern side, are several old shafts, sunk by former prospectors, and it is here where Mr. Green first found the richly auriferous quartz specimens (the auriferous character of the stuff which is presently to be described), and has so far carried on most work. The stuff composing the deposit consists of a thinly laminated, decomposed, soft, and friable metamorphic schist, probably originally chloritic mica schist, showing a nearly horizontal bedding, and being more or less abundantly traversed in all directions, from horizontal to vertical, by broken quartz veins ranging from a thin thread up to an inch in size, and soft, white mineral occurring frequently in irregular small patches and veinlets proved on examination to be silicate of magnesia. The colour of the decomposed schist when freshly broken is greyish blue, but fades quickly on exposure to the atmosphere to a bluish white, interspersed with brown ferruginous spots. According to Mr. Green's trial washings, and some executed in my presence, the gold is distributed through the stuff in spongy crystalline particles from the size of a bean down to a state so fine and light as to be hardly recognisable by the naked eye and scarcely retainable in the tin dish. Besides this it occurs in the quartz-veins, especially those with a steep or vertical dip, some of which have furnished specimens of great richness, consisting in cases of more gold than quartz, and a few which Mr. Green showed me would if the quartz were broken out, yield small nuggets from several pennyweights up to perhaps nearly an ounce in weight. Owing to the irregular distribution of these auriferous quartz veins, it is impossible for an estimate to be made of the gold contents of the stuff in the average; but so much can with certainty be foretold, that, should the ground on further exploration in a strike and depth prove as rich throughout as at the place about the old shafts, Mr. Green will soon become a very rich man.

"Regarding the geological character of the deposit, and what it represents in a mining point of view, I was enabled to make the following observations: An open cutting between the old shafts shows that the soft stuff is sharply cut off on the south side by a hard quartz vein a few inches in thickness dipping N. 10deg. W. rather unevenly at an angle varying 60deg. to 70deg. Beyond this quartz vein, which is called the 'Captain Reef,' and for the prospecting of which old shafts have been sunk, follows a thinly laminated micaeous quartz schist, showing a nearly horizontal bedding. The quartz vein has mostly been removed out of the quartz schist, but at one place a patch is left showing a finely polished surface with deep striations normal to the line of strike—a so-called slickenside, whilst the ends of the laminations of the soft stuff are slightly turned upward on the quartz veins. Whether towards the north a similar wall exists has not been proved as yet, and nothing can be seen on the smooth surface for a distance of about two chains, where Mr. Green has prospected with fair results of fine gold. From the gully upwards to near the top of the ridge is a second vein of soft decomposed rock striking parallel to the first, but showing a lighter colour, and more abundant and larger ferruginous patches. Adjoining this further northwards follows a chloritic mica schist, which, though soft in the gully through the action of the water and richly impregnated with pyrites, becomes soon hard up the ridge, exhibiting there massive rocky outcrops. From these features, considered in connection with others, clear evidence is afforded by the second side and the adjoining quartz schist that in the line of the Captain Reef a fault has taken place with the result of a downthrow of the auriferous rock from probably a very high level, whilst in case of a second wall being found to the northward beyond the second run of soft auriferous rocks, for which there is some probability, the whole of the intervening mass would constitute a huge mullock reef, such as exists on a smaller scale at Skippers Creek and many places in Victoria. The alteration of the rock and its impregnation with gold within the two lines of fissures, or, at any rate, of the faulting fissure, running along the Captain reef, in my opinion is mainly due to the meteoric waters once circulating in these fissures—a hypothesis for which the fact speaks somewhat in favour of the richest specimens and the best prospects of loose gold having been obtained by Mr. Green close along the Captain reef, along which itself has so far not proved gold-bearing. Judging from similar occurrences in Victoria, a great part of the fine gold is doubtless derived from decomposed auriferous pyrites, an ore which may likely occur as a rich impregnation of the rock in the depth below the permanent water-level. There can hardly be a doubt that the fault, and with it the deposit through strike, is greater than at present opened. Several chains to the westward, on the western side of another Gully, Mr. Green obtained from a greenish rotten rock fair prospects of fine gold of a similar character as occurring on the soft rock of his workings. Prospecting further westward would, however, be connected with difficulties, as the line of strike of the fault runs across a drift terrace into the flat, and extends through the township of Ophir. Towards the east the chance of the extension of the deposit, at least of the same width, seems unfavourable, as the ridges in that direction showing the line

of strike of the fault are massive outcrops of hard metamorphic rock rather close together.

"Regarding the extraction of the gold from the mullock, the softness and friability of the latter permits of its quick conversion into fine mud by the action of the water, and therefore the use of a puddling machine and a plentiful supply of water, and the crushing of the quartz portion remaining in the mill, would in my opinion, be the most advisable process to adopt.

"Since Mr. Green's discovery several places showing similar decomposed rock have been tried on the ridges in different parts of the district, but apparently without success in finding payable gold.

"A place called M'Leod's Working deserves, I think, some further explanation, as the run of rotten rock seems to strike nearly in the same direction as that of Green's, and prospects of fine hackly gold are said to be obtainable from it by the tin-dish trials. Considering the great scarcity of quartz reefs in the district, in conjunction with the fact that there are a number of surface workings and dry alluvial gullies high above the boundary line in the mountains, which have yielded payable gold from gravel with very poor appliances and small capital, if an efficient water supply were brought down from the Upper Mauberika (which I was told would be the most advisable course) on to the range above Ophir, it would not only permit the hydraulic sluicing of all the township but would lead no doubt also to the discovery of other high drift deposits of equal richness in quartz. It is highly probable that such gold was derived from mullock deposits similar to that at Green's. The district, therefore, certainly deserves more extending and systematic prospecting.

"THE DRIFT DEPOSITS AT OPHIR AND BLACKS, NOS. 2 AND 3.

"Regarding these, I cordially agree with Mr. Pyke that they are unjustly neglected, and offer excellent chances of rich returns to enterprise. Lower down the valley, towards Alexandra, the workings at Blacks Nos. 1 and 2, now nearly abandoned, indicate, as Mr. Pyke says, the existence of a genuine deep lead, but examination of the ground and information about the depths towards the broad Ida Valley, in which no doubt a deep main lead lies hidden, are required. The two branch leads start at Blacks No. 3, very shallow from a saddle between the main range and so isolated outcrop of metamorphic rock, and run for three-quarters of a mile down the valley along the foot of the range towards Blacks No. 2, reaching gradually a depth of over 100ft. The other runs up the valley, curving towards the latter, but reaches already to within a short distance of the last shaft worked from a depth of close upon 200ft. This shaft, according to information kindly given me by the Hon. Captain Fraser, who was interested in the claim, was abandoned on account of a body of water breaking into it, and from the very limited workings nearly £2000 worth of gold was obtained. About the result of workings on other leads, Mr. Pitches, who knows the field intimately since its opening, gave me a most favourable account. Payable and even rich gold was found in most of the claims, as much as 40os. a day in one case, and the lead was not lost. Only the great expense of timbering, occasional trouble with breaking in of drift, and principally the rush to the West Coast, led to the gradual abandonment of the field. Not doubting the correctness of all the information given I can only say that if such a promising place were in Victoria it would be rushed directly. It only requires several parties of skilled miners with sufficient capital and one or two well managed companies to recommence working, and I have no doubt that this deep-lead field will again become prosperous and attract a large population, the more so as there is every probability of similar branch leads and surface drifts as those worked existing and being opened up along the as yet unprospected foot of the ridge higher up the valley.—I have, etc.,

"GEO. H. F. ULRICH."

It is wise to provide against emergencies that are liable to arise in every family. A cold may be a dangerous thing, or not, depending upon the means at hand to combat it. In sudden attacks of cold, croup, asthma, etc., Ayre's Cherry Pectoral will prove the quickest and most effective cure, and your best friend.

The German journal *Dresdener Nachrichten* announces the conversion to Catholicism of two ladies of noble birth, Miss Von Massow and Miss Von Zeechan, the latter a famous authoress. Their reception took place at Mariastern, in the neighborhood of Teplitz. Miss Von Zeechan belongs to a most ancient family in Saxony. It is rather remarkable that this family was one of the first to embrace Lutheranism, and that she is the first since those sad days to rejoin the Faith of her ancestors.

Bismarck, Dak., Sept. 18.—Charles Lafin a prominent Canadian, John Wilson, and two other hunters, were hunting buffaloes a few days ago on the banks of the Missouri river, 800 miles northwest of this city. The hunters started a herd of 200 animals and were in hot pursuit, when a storm burst upon them. The wind blew the dust and leaves in the eyes of the buffaloes and they turned about and stampeded. The hunters were run down, and all but Wilson were trampled under foot. Wilson recovered the mangled bodies and sent them to their friends.

The following is a real "letter from a boy," aged eleven: "I send back this cur which I hope will bring out virtues. I send him under the pretence of your giving him away if allowable; but if you find an owner for him who will take him under the simplicity of taking care of him, do so by all means. You will think by his manner that he has been ill-treated, but it is owing to his sneaking deficiency face. He has been treated with the utmost tenderness. The food which he relishes best is chickens on the wing. Poets, rails, buckets, and other garden utensils do no good for his epidemical hide; when not well fed he barks doors. Although we have not touched upon his good qualities we will now begin. He has a tendency to drive cows, but not at the right time. I will name the victims which he has fought—a black dog with yellow hair and a spunky little pug. A bad beginning may mean a good ending in the dog life. I think he will come out a genuine dog in the end—all he lacks is lustre."—*Boston Transcript*.



IMPORTANT NOTICE.

SOME time ago the Indian Government devoted a sum of money to defray the expenses of a Grand Tea in Christchurch, for the purpose of showing the superiority of Indian Teas over China Teas. Since then the demand for Indian Tea has greatly increased, and to meet the increasing demand will be

OPENED ON SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5,

THE INDIAN TEA DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
PURE BLENDED TEAS.

Indian Tea is not agreeable to the palate alone, but when properly Blended with China Teas makes the Finest and most Economical Tea to be obtained.

All Teas will be Blended by a Professional Tea Tester and Blender.

DR. HASSALL, M.D., London, states that Cheap Teas are colored with:—"Rose pink, Dutch pink, catechu, chromate of lead, sulphate of iron, Venetian red, soap stone, or French chalk; carbonate of lime, carbonate of magnesia, carbonate of copper, arsenite of copper, the chromates of potash, Prussian blue, and indigo." Why shorten your own life and sow the seeds of disease in your family by using these Teas?

To Encourage the Sale of Pure Blended Teas,
THE INDIAN TEA DEPOT
will give away

A PRESENT WITH EVERY 1lb. OF TEA SOLD.

Presents will consist of Cups and Saucers, Plates, Jugs, Mugs, Teapots, Cutlery, Afternoon Tea Sets, Japanese Goods, Dolls, Toys, Etc., Etc. Each present will be valued, and a ticket given with every pound of Tea, so that purchasers can allow their tickets to accumulate till they have sufficient to get any article they wish, or take their present at the time.

CASH PRICES, 2s, 2s 4d, 2s 6d, 2s 8d, and 3s, in 1lb packets, also, 5lb, 10lb, 12lb, and 22lb tins.

TINS EXTRA CHARGE.

A Handsome Tea Set will be given away to the first purchaser of 22lb Tin. You can therefore obtain your Teas at the usual

Retail Prices, and keep your house furnished by buying your Teas only at

THE INDIAN TEA DEPOT,
47, PRINCES STREET, next the City Hotel, Dunedin.

PRESENTS. Now on View in the Window. PRESENTS.

SACRED HEART HIGH and SELECT SCHOOLS
FOR YOUNG LADIES.

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

Application for boarders and day pupils to be made, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.

For further particulars apply to the Rev. Mother Prioress.

ROSS & McNEILL,

IRONMONGERS,

PRINCES STREET,

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HAVE IN STOCK:—

Harvest Tools, Guns, Powder, and all kinds of

SPORTING AMMUNITION,

Cheese Presses, Curd Mills, Chaff-Cutters,

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

FURNISHING & GENERAL
IRONMONGERY.

PITT AND MAGUIRE,
Wholesale, Retail, and

FAMILY GROCERS,
LONDON HOUSE—149 COLOMBO STREET
(Three doors from Langdon and Judge),

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

GENERAL GROCERS,

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

GIVE GOOD VALUE

At such Prices as will

DEFY COMPETITION.

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

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

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

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

BEST VALUE

BROWN, EWING AND CO.

DUNEDIN

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.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL
(Late Swan),

[ESTABLISHED 1865]

WHARF AND REVELL STREETS, HOKITIKA.

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

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

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

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

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

Table d'hote at 6 p.m.

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

D. LYNCH, Proprietor.

NOONDAY OIL,

New 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 of this Journal in their respective districts:—

Mr. JAMES FLYNN	...	HELDON & WARR'S NEW
" M. O'BRIEN	...	INVERCARGILL
" J. M'CORLEY	...	BALCLUTHA
" J. GARDINER	...	OTAUTAU
" T. HOBAN	...	WINTON
" C. BARRY	...	OREPUNI
" B. KELIGHER	...	NIGHTCAPS.
" JOHN GLENN	...	ASHBURTON.

News of the Week.

FRIDAY.

ANOTHER death from cholera has occurred on board the *Dorunda*, and several fresh cases have broken out, three of which are of a dangerous character.

The *Standard*, in an article of the political outlook to-day, affirms that Mr. Gladstone is prepared to restore the Irish Parliament, at the same time preserving union with Great Britain.

The rebels continue to form in the vicinity of Koochy, and in the skirmishes with them several officers have been killed.

SATURDAY.

Te Kooti, with 80 mounted followers, passed Taupo late on Thursday afternoon en route for Wairoa, on the East Coast.

Two more deaths have occurred on board the *Dorunda*, at Brisbane the victims being a woman and infant. By latest accounts no fresh cases have made their appearance.

Mr. Gladstone announces that the remarks in the *Standard* attributing to him willingness to re-establish an Irish Parliament are inaccurate.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes an article which states that the scheme proposed by Mr. Gladstone for the settlement of the Irish difficulty includes an Irish Parliament, to sit at Dublin, and have control of all Irish affairs, the Crown retaining its right to vote, which, however, would only be exercised upon the advice of the Irish Ministry of the day.

In the powers proposed to be granted for local government in Ireland, Mr. Gladstone includes Irish control of the police, Irish members to continue to sit in the British Parliament for Imperial purposes. Mr. Parnell is to furnish guarantees for the protection of the loyal minority in Ireland and for the protection of the landlord's interest. This revelation renders the action of the Marquis of Salisbury uncertain.

It is reported that a French protectorate has been established over the island of Angaziya, or Great Comoro, lying in the Mozambique Channel, between Africa and Madagascar.

The Turkish Commission have arrived at Nisch, and Prince Alexander assented to its proposals, with certain reservations. The *Standard* asserts that the Sultan has appointed Prince Alexander Governor of Roumelia for life, the Powers agreeing to the appointment.

Advices from Burmah state that the Dacoits are very numerous in the vicinity of Mandalay, and are harassing the British troops.

Colonel Stanley and the several Agents-General are arranging to proclaim the British sovereignty of New Guinea, which will be done if the Colonies are liberal in subscribing funds for the purpose. It is considered probable that Mr. John Douglas will be appointed High Commissioner.

MONDAY.

Mr. Gladstone announces that the article published in the *Pall Mall Gazette* is without foundation, denies the existence of any such scheme as that attributed to him by the writer of the article, and disavows any intention of acting in the manner indicated therein. Mr. Gladstone takes the opportunity of stating that the announcement in the newspapers at present relative to the line of policy he is determined to adopt are mere conjectures, as he has not yet made known his intention to anyone. The *Times* states that he has submitted to her Majesty the Queen a plan for the re-establishment of an Irish Parliament, and further announces that her Majesty has referred the scheme to her Ministers for approval. The *Times* says that the conscience of the country is deeply shocked at Mr. Gladstone's conversion, which might lead to a disruption of the Empire. The article urges the moderate Tories to reject the proposals.

William Sheehan, who was arrested at Auckland charged with the murder of his mother, sister, and brother at Castletown-Roche, has been convicted of the crime and sentenced to death.

The work of delimiting the Russo-Afghan frontier has been brought to a standstill in consequence of the extremely divergent views of the representatives of England and Russia regarding the inclusion of Meruchak in the territory of the latter country.

Monkhtar Pasha, who was appointed Turkish commissioner to Egypt with Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, has not yet left Constantinople, recent hostile encounters between Soudanese Arabs and British troops having rendered the Anglo-Turkish convention a dead letter for the present.

TUESDAY.

Sir Julius Vogel is suffering from a severe chill, but with five or six days' quiet rest Dr. Grace, his medical attendant, expects he will be able to resume his official duties.

A prospecting party is about to start for the King country, backed up by Auckland speculators.

Another death from cholera has occurred among the *Dorunda's* passengers, at Brisbane, and several other serious cases exist.

A letter appeared in the *Times* yesterday morning from the Marquis of Hartington stating that he is absolutely without information in regard to the scheme for Irish reform by Mr. Gladstone. Lord Hartington adds that his views on the Irish question are unchanged.

The commission appointed by the Sultan for the purpose of defining the Bulgarian-Servian frontier has arrived at the boundary of the two countries, and will commence its labours forthwith.

WEDNESDAY.

The Bishop of Wellington, accompanied by the Rev. Father Sauzeau, left overland for Wanganui yesterday morning, en route for Jerusalem, whither the bishop goes to celebrate the opening of a new mission church on Christmas Day.

A dispute has arisen between the members of the Anglo-Russian Afghan Frontier Commission relative to the control of certain pasturages on the proposed frontier.

It has now transpired that the manifesto on the Irish question purporting to have emanated from Mr. Gladstone was a "pilot balloon" set afloat by Mr. Herbert Gladstone to learn how his father

would be likely to act if Lord Salisbury refused to accede to the Irish demands. The disclaimer published by Mr. W. E. Gladstone does not deny the intentions ascribed to him in the manifesto. The letter which was published in the *Times* on the subject by the Marquis of Hartington was written by him after travelling to London to see Mr. Goschen. Both the Marquis of Hartington and Mr. Goschen are evidently opposed to the formation of an Irish Parliament. The agitation caused by the manifesto is now subsiding.

The commission on the Bulgarian-Servian frontier question has arranged for the evacuation of territory. It has decided that the Servian forces at present in Bulgaria shall evacuate the positions on Friday next, and that the Bulgarians who have advanced into Servia shall retire within the Bulgarian frontier on Sunday. A prolongation of the armistice until the 1st March has also been arranged.

THURSDAY.

Cardinal Moran will leave Sydney for New Zealand after the Christmas holidays.

The Parnellites are urging through the Press a conference of landlords with a view of effecting a compromise with their tenants regarding the payment of rents.

DOMINICAN CONVENT HIGH SCHOOLS:

THE annual distribution of prizes took place on Tuesday at the Dominican Convent High School, his Lordship the Bishop presiding, and in presence of a large number of the lady friends and relatives of the pupils, and of the Rev. Fathers Walsh and Lynch, the Hon. P. Buckley, Dr. Feigussou, and Mr. Thos. Bracken. The programme, which was rendered with even more finish than in preceding years—high as the excellence of each performance had been—was as follows:—"Hail Zealandia" (Leech), sung as a chorus in three parts, and very prettily and correctly given; an arrangement of Rossini's "Il Barbiere" as a duet, performed on two pianos with great taste and skill by the Misses B. and D. Howell and F. and G. Allen; "Si la St-inchezza" (Verdi), a duet, very sweetly and effectively sung by the Misses B. and D. Howell; "The Battle of Blenheim," a juvenile recitation by the Misses G. Howell, A. Ansell and G. Hardi, given very intelligently repeated; "Till the Breaking of the Day" (Pinsuti), charmingly sung by Miss D. Howell; the overture to Mozart's "Il Flauto Magico," splendidly played as a duet on two pianos by the Misses Hanning, Moloney, B. Howell, and M. Harding; "The Minstrel Boy," sung as a chorus in 2 parts with correctness and expression; "Thème de Caraïa" (Hunten), brilliantly played as a duet on two pianos by the Misses Martin and Morrison; a French recitation from Racine's "Esther," fluently given by Miss Hanning; "The Storm" (Blockley), sung with expression and sweetness by Miss Murphy; "Home Sweet Home" (Thalberg), a pianoforte solo very finely played by Miss Hanning; the "Chord of Love" (Behrend), sung with exquisite finish by Miss B. Howell, with pianoforte and violin accompaniment, Miss M. Howell playing the violin; "The Last Rose of Summer" (Thalberg), performed as a pianoforte solo by Miss Williamson, whose performance was as brilliant in execution as it was perfect in feeling; a German recitation from Schiller's "Maria Stuart," intelligently given by the Misses Murphy and B. Howell; an arrangement of Meyerbeer's "Les Huguenots," magnificently played as a duet on two pianos by the Misses Moloney and Hanning; vocal trio, "Æolian Lyre" (Danby), delightfully sung by the Misses B. and D. Howell and Murphy; French recitation from Racine's "Athalie," given with spirit by Miss B. Howell; "Norwegian Bridal Processional March" (Gireg), most stirringly played by Miss Moloney; Sir J. Stevenson's arrangement of "Silent O Moyle" expressively sung by Miss B. Howell; overture to Weber's "Der Freyschutz" finely played as a duet on two pianos by the Misses Hanning, Williamson, Hungerford, and Moloney; "Hail, Merry Christmas" (Young), sung as a chorus in three parts and like all the rest, admirably given. We have said the entertainment surpassed those given on previous years,—and nothing could more plainly show the manner in which the school has continued to progress. Its traditions are now, however, completely established and we can hardly look for any further advancement.—But if it sustains its present tone, as we have no doubt but that it will, nothing more can possibly be required. When the prizes had been distributed and the musical programme with the exception of the concluding chorus exhausted, his Lordship the Bishop, as reported by the *Daily Times*, spoke as follows: He said the visitors had been asked to attend to witness the distribution of prizes, but that was not the chief entertainment provided. There was principally the magnificent exhibition of music, both vocal and instrumental, and behind this lay a great deal of work on the part both of teachers and pupils. Evidence had been given them of industry and talent which were highly creditable to them, and he was sure must have been most gratifying to those present. If there were nothing else to admire than this it would have been very well, but he was happy to say they had only seen that day specimens of the efficiency which had been attained by the pupils in all departments of the school. He was present himself at some of the examinations, and was pleased at what he saw and heard. So that those present would not go away under the impression that the pupils were proficient only in accomplishments. He was gratified to be able to say that they had made considerable progress in more homely and necessary things—English lessons, arithmetic, etc.—which would be useful to them in after life. They were not to suppose from this that he thought music and singing lessons unnecessary. They were not so necessary, but still were necessary. He had not seen the exhibition of fancy work yet, but he had seen those of former years, and understood that as the pupils had improved in all their lessons, so also had they in this department. Altogether, therefore, he was very much pleased, and thought he might take it on himself to say that all the ladies and gentlemen present were also much pleased, and obliged to the pupils. After these remarks they would be dismissed for a holiday, which he hoped they would enjoy thoroughly, because it had been so well earned, and they could therefore take it with an easy conscience. He trusted they would at the same time enjoy the vocation innocently, and not allow



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—PENGUIN, s.s., on Monday, Dec. 25, Passengers by 2.30 p.m. train.

FOR SYDNEY VIA LYTELTON, WELLINGTON, NAPIER, GISBORNE AND AUCKLAND.—WAIRARAPA, s.s., on Tuesday, 6th January. Passengers by 2.30 p.m. train.

FOR MELBOURNE VIA BLUFF AND HOBART—RINGAROOMA, s.s., on Friday, 30th December. Passengers by 5.15 p.m. train.

FOR SYDNEY, VIA LYTELTON AND WELLINGTON.—HAURŌTO, s.s., about Tuesday, 29th December. Passengers from Dunedin Wharf at 9 a.m.

FOR AUCKLAND VIA LYTELTON, WELLINGTON, AND EAST COAST PORTS.—MANAPOURI, s.s., on Tuesday, 29th December. Passengers by 2.30 p.m. train.

FOR FIJI FROM AUCKLAND.—ARAWATA, s.s., about 14th January, 1886.

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, WELLINGTON AND NELSON.—TAIAROA, s.s., on Saturday 26th December. Passengers from Dunedin wharf at 4 p.m.

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

FOR AUCKLAND, via OAMARU, TIMARU, LYTELTON, WELLINGTON, NAPIER, GISBORNE AND TAURANGA.—OHAU, s.s., early.

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

E. LOFT

WANTED KNOWN.

THE BUSINESS lately carried on under the name of Loft and Co., Arcade, and now in bankruptcy, was in no way connected with me, as I disposed of the business and name for a term of six years; and the above bankruptcy having broken the agreement, I am at liberty to commence business as before, and on the same principle. I am, therefore,

OPENING A SMALL SHOP IN THE ARCADE

Until suitable premises are ready.

Note the Address:

E. LOFT,

PRACTICAL BOOT MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER,

Late of 9, 10, and 11 Royal Arcade, Dunedin.

Established 1873.

RACECOURSE HOTEL, OCEAN BEACH, ST. KILDA.

L. E. RUTTLEDGE - Proprietor

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

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

There is ample Stabling and Loose Box Accommodation for Horses.

READ IT ALL. IT MAY SAVE YOUR LIFE.

AMERICAN CO.'S

HOP BITTERS

ARE THE PUREST AND BEST Medicine ever made.

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

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

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST OR PHYSICIAN

"Do not suffer yourself or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use the American Co.'s Hop Bitters."

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

See that the name Dr. Soule is blown in every bottle, none other genuine.

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

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

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

None genuine without a bunch of green hops, on white label and Dr. Soule's name blown in bottle, shun all others as vile poisonous stuff.

WATCHES! WATCHES! WATCHES!

SPECIAL NOTICE.

FOR SIX WEEKS ONLY.

D. DAWSON begs to announce to the readers of this paper that having made arrangements for a supply of English Lever Watches, he will make a special Reduction during the next Six Weeks. He will offer an English Silver Lever Watch, worth £5, and an Aluminum Gold Chain and Seal, worth 18s, for the reduced sum of £4 4s, post free, to any address. With every Watch there will be given a written guarantee for ten years, and upheld free of expense for two years; if the main spring should break during that period a new one will be replaced free of cost. The Aluminum Gold Chains cannot be detected in appearance from 18 carat Gold.

In ordering the above, cut out this Coupon and send it along with the order.

N.Z. TABLET COUPON.

I hereby bind myself to send an English Lever Watch and an Aluminum Gold Chain on receipt of this and P.O. Order for £4 4s, as advertised.

D. DAWSON, 47 George street, Dunedin.

D. D. being a thoroughly Practical Watchmaker, is enabled to execute all Repairs at Moderate Prices. Waltham Watch Repairs a speciality.

Watches Cleaned for ... 5s Main Springs ... 4s 6d

Jewellery Repaired at Shortest Notice.

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THE LATEST AMERICAN INVENTION

THE VICTORY OF ELECTRICITY!

SINCE Electricity has been applied for lighting purposes, all efforts of inventors have been directed to construct a lamp for general domestic use. The reason why this problem has till now not been solved, is that none of the inventors could rid themselves of the idea of gas lighting, and that all have adhered to the system of producing the Electricity in some central place, or by large machinery, instead of first laying down the principal that a Lamp which should ever become generally useful and popular, must be portable, like an Oil Lamp, and contain the generator of Electricity in itself, i.e., in the foot of the Lamp.

The Norman Electric Light Co. has at last succeeded in completely realizing this ideal of Electric Lighting, and there is no doubt that this most important invention will bring about a complete revolution in all branches of lighting.

Our Electric Lamp needs neither Machinery, Conductors, nor any expensive outlay, and is neither complicated, nor disagreeable in manipulation; all that is necessary is to refill it every four or five days with acid. The cost of lighting will be as cheap as gas (3 cents per hour), and it has before the latter the immense advantage of neither producing heat, smoke nor carbonic acid, owing to which the air is not impured, and remains at the same degree of temperature. It is further, absolutely inodorous, and does not need to be kindled by match, or otherwise, but simply by turning the key, thus avoiding all danger of fire, explosion or suffocation, as in the case of gas, if the key is left open and it must be conceded that this advantage alone is invaluable. It is further preferable to any known kind of lighting for the following reasons:

- (1.) Its manipulation is so simple that any child can keep it in order.
(2.) That the Lamp is portable, and can be removed like any Oil Lamp, from one place to another.
(3.) That it neither requires the disagreeable fixing of the wick, or the cleaning of the cylinder, as in the case of Oil Lamps.
(4.) That the light produced is a soft and most steady one; that it never flickers, and the flame, though being equal in power of lighting to gas, can be regulated to any degree.
(5.) That every danger of fire is absolutely excluded, as the light will extinguish immediately, if by any accident the glass surrounding the burner should be broken.
(6.) That it will burn, even in the strongest wind, completely unaffected, thus being invaluable for illumination, lighting of gardens, corridors, etc.

This Lamp is constructed for the present in three different sizes:—

A, small size. Height of complete Lamp, 14 inches; weight, about 5 pounds; for lighting rooms, cellars, storage houses, powder magazines (or similar places where explosives are kept), coaches, illuminations, gardens, mines, or any other industrial purpose. Price £1.

Per Lamp, delivered free to any part of the world.

B, medium size. Serves all domestic purposes for lighting rooms, houses, etc. This Lamp, is elegantly decorated, and has removable white ground Glass Globe.

Price, per Lamp (inclusive of Bronze Foot and Globe, richly and elegantly constructed), £2, delivered free to any part of the world.

C, Grand size for Parlor, Hall, Saloon, Public Building, etc. The Lamp gives a most brilliant and steady light, has large removable white Globe, decorated most tastefully, and the workmanship is both first-class and elegant. Price £4 10s.

Our Electric Lamps are protected by law and all imitations and infringements will be prosecuted.

Agents, Salesmen on Commission, and Consignees for our Lamps, wanted everywhere. No special knowledge or capital required.

A fortune to be made by active persons.

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THE NORMAN ELECTRIC LIGHT CO. PHILADELPHIA, U.S. OF AMERICA.

it to become a source of dissipation of any sort, but keep up that discipline which they had learnt at school, and which was so valuable to them in every way. The bishop's prize remained now to be presented, and he should explain the mode in which it was awarded. At the end of the examinations, all the pupils in the senior school were asked to write on a slip of paper the name of the young lady whom they conscientiously considered the best in the school; that was to say the most regular and exact in her observances of the rules at school, the most amiable among her companions, the most sweet and even tempered. The bishop took these papers, counted the names, and gave the prize to the one who had most votes. It fell this year to a young lady who had been at the school for years, and who had received an almost unanimous vote—certainly the vote of over two thirds of her fellow pupils. The selection also had the entire approbation of the superioress, and he had much pleasure therefore in presenting the prize to Miss Hanning. The visitors then adjourned to one of the school-halls in which an exhibition was given of plain and fancy work, wax and paper flowers, various kinds of painting and other productions of skill and art executed during the year by the pupils. It would quite impossible for us, within the space at our command, to attempt anything like an adequate description of the display. Richness of material, and beauty of design were only equalled by perfection of execution, and a profusion of all kinds of beautiful and useful objects was to be seen—delicate laces and good solid work in plain linen and muslin, comfortable woollen garments, and luxurious screens, and cushions, and chairs; fancy baskets, and nick-nacks of every kind, and in all the newest as well as some of the oldest styles and stitches, loaded the tables.—Nearly all the pupils down even to the tiniest seemed to exhibit something, and all we can do is to try to call to mind the names of those young ladies who seemed the most industrious, or whose works the most took our individual fancy.—Miss Cameron's landscapes in oils were a chief attraction, as were the crystalium paintings of Miss B. Howell, and the painting on mirrors of a private pupil.—Miss Reany had a beautiful banner screen in crimson and gold, and a mantlepiece border in which waterlilies took a prominent place, Miss B. Howell had some exquisite camellias done in wax, and Miss D. Howell a vase of paper flowers most artistically arranged. Miss Martin had a shirt front sewn with exquisite neatness, and a very handsome chair. Miss King had some quaint and beautiful crewels. Miss Carroll a table top with a view of the Vale of Avoca. Miss F. Allen a bracket in ebony; the Misses Cameron, M'Kinnon, and Martin had also some very beautiful crystalium painting, and pounah painting by a private pupil was very curious and pretty. Miss Hegarty had a parrot in raised wool, a complete and most striking work of art.—We are conscious, however, that we are leaving many more rich and beautiful productions unmentioned.—We append the prize list.

PRIZE-LIST.

English.—Fourth Class: First Division—Miss Hegarty (Mrs. Callan's prize); Miss Dennehy, hon. mention. History—Miss Dennehy. Second Division: Miss Martin. Transcription and mapping—Miss Hegarty. Transcription—Miss Dennehy. Transcription and composition—Miss Martin (Mrs Callan's prize). Third class: Misses. M. Columb, Reany, and Hall. Composition—Miss K. O'Meagher. Mapping—Miss N. Columb. Application—Misses D. Howell, Allen, and Meenan. History—Misses Reany, N. Columb, M. Columb, A. Hall. Second class: Miss M. Fagan, 1; Miss Scanlan 2; Miss Owen, hon. mention. Application—Miss A. Moloney. Transcription—Miss M. Woods. Composition—Miss A. Scanlan. History—Miss A. Scanlan. First class: Miss G. Allen, 1; Miss P. Harding, 2.

Arithmetic.—Fourth class: Miss Hegarty. Third class: Miss Dennehy. Second class: Miss M. Columb; Misses Hall, D. Howell, Harding, M'Kinnon, and K. O'Meagher, hon. mention. First class: Miss M. Howell; Misses Fagan, Moloney, Perrin, and Owen, hon. mention.

Algebra.—Miss Hegarty; Miss Dennehy, hon. mention.

Geometry.—Misses Hegarty and Dennehy.

Writing.—Miss Columb, 1; Misses Reany and D. Howell, hon. mention; Miss L. Fitzpatrick, 2; Miss Daly, hon. mention.

French.—Fourth class: Miss Hanning; Misses Murphy and Howell, hon. mention. Third class: Miss A. Williamson. Second class: Miss K. O'Meagher; Misses Reany, Hegarty, M. Columb, Cameron, Allen, and Perrin, hon. mention. First class: Miss D. Howell; Misses M. Howell Scanlan, Moloney, and G. Allen, hon. mention.

German.—Miss Murphy; Misses Howell and Ritchie, hon. mention.

Latin.—Miss Howell; Miss Dennehy, hon. mention

Singing Misses Murphy, B. and D. Howell.

Excellence in music.—First prize: Misses Moloney Hanning and Williamson (the Dresden prize, presented by Mr. Reidle.)

Improvement in music.—Second prize: Misses Howell, Martin, and Morrison. Hon. Mention Miss M. Harding. Third: Misses Reany, Murphy, Fitzpatrick, Fraser, Fagan, and M. Howell.

Needlework (plain).—First prize: Miss Martin. Second: Misses Harding, Hegarty, and Dennehy.

Fancy work.—First prize: Misses Hegarty, Martin, and Reany. Second: Misses B. and M. Howell, King, and Allen.

Lace work.—Misses Cameron and Hanning.

Flower modelling.—(wax) Miss Howell; (paper) Miss D. Howell.

Painting.—Miss Cameron; Miss Howell, hon. mention.

Crystalium painting.—Miss Howell.

Freehand drawing.—Miss M. Harding; Misses O'Meagher, F. and G. Allen, Reany, N. and M. Columb, A. Moloney, D. and M. Howell, Woods, Fitzpatrick, and A. Mills, hon. mention.

Attendance.—Misses Reany, Hegarty, Martin, Hall, Morrison, Dennehy, N. and M. Columb, A. Maloney, Woods, Fitzpatrick, and A. Mills.

Order (boarders).—Misses Cameron and M. Howell.

Domestic duties.—Miss M. Harding.

Order (daily pupils).—Misses Martin, Hegarty, Reany, Fagan, N. and M. Columb, F. and G. Allen, Daly, M'Kinnon, L. Fitzpatrick, Woods, Dennehy, and Monckman.

Politeness (boarders).—Misses Howell, Cameron, Lynch, M. Howell and K. Maloney.

Politeness (day pupils).—Misses Martin, Hegarty, Reany, Owen, F. and G. Allen, N. and M. Columb, M'Kinnon, and Fagan.

PRIZES TO JUNIOR SCHOOL.

Catechism (boarders).—First: Misses Cameron, Hanning, Moloney, M'Intyre, Meenan, and M'Grath, Second: Miss G. Harding.

Scripture History.—First: Misses Hanning, Moloney and Cameron. Second: Misses Scanlan, Perrin, and Meenan.

Church History.—Misses Harding, Cameron, Moloney, and Hanning.

Scripture History and Catechism (day pupils).—First prize: Misses Hall, Martin, Reany, Dennehy, Williamson, Columb, M. Columb, Hegarty, Morrison, Woods, Fagan, Daly, Monckman, and A. Moloney. Second prize: Misses Fitzpatrick, Reilly, O'Brien, Reany, S. Hall, Mills, Wall, Green, Barnes, Smith, and Cantwell.

Catechism Prizes to Junior School.—Misses B. Hungerford, Downey, Reilly, N. Hall, Liston, and O'Driscoll.

Conduct (boarders). Misses M. and D. Howell, Meenan, Scanlan, and Hanning.

Conduct (day pupils).—Misses Martin, Hegarty, Williamson, F. and G. Allen, Reany, Dennehy, Columb, Woods, Owen, Fagan, Frazer, M'Kinnon, Fitzpatrick, and Ancell.

ENTERTAINMENT IN DUNEDIN.

AN entertainment was given at the Princess Theatre, Dunedin, on Tuesday evening, in aid of the Irish Rifle Corps, by the Masher Minstrels, assisted by the Garrison Band. The Band opened the concert with a beautiful arrangement of Irish airs, which they performed in a very masterly manner—a most pleasing feature being the singing in chorus of the air "Come Back to Erin." They afterwards played a waltz in an equally admirable style, reflecting much credit on their talented conductor Mr. Wishart, and proving their right to a high place in the musical world. The Minstrels gave a very enjoyable entertainment—their singing of a number of favourite songs arranged in parts and given as alternate solo and chorus was extremely charming, and met with the well-deserved applause of the audience. The witticisms, besides, by which the intervals between the singing were filled up were remarkably good and amusing. A Sailors' hornpipe also danced by two gentlemen under the disguise of "black cooks," was admirably executed, and, if we mistake not, betrayed by its singular excellence the presence of a well-known local amateur and his pupil. A song in broken English by an ill-treated French musician was also very clever, and a screaming farce carried out with spirit completed a very pleasant entertainment. In the interval between the first and second parts Captain Callan came on the stage and thanked the audience for their presence, claiming at the same time that the entertainment given was in a great degree their repayment. He also thanked the gentlemen of the Minstrels' troupe, and Mr. Wishart with the Garrison Band, who had so kindly given their services. He added that the good will shown by other volunteer corps was particularly kind, especially that of the Highland Rifles. This corps also, he said, were about to give an entertainment at an early date, and he hoped they would be well supported, and that all who were then present would try to further the interests of their undertaking.

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 a.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 yourself. Carter and Co., 60 and 62 George street, Dunedin.

In all the popular songs of Ireland, even taking the street ballads in Gaelic and English, there is not to be found an impure or even an immodest sentiment. The general morality and saintliness of the Irish peasant's songs make them, says the *Dublin University Review*, "the very antipodes of the vulgar effusions which find such favor with his brother Hodge in England."

Cincinnati, Sept. 15.—The publication is made here to-day of a startling disclosure in society at Celina, Mercer county, Ohio, where three or four youths, scarcely of age, sons of leading and wealthy citizens, are under bond for burglaries committed in that town. One of them is Clayton Marsh, son of Hon. T. D. Marsh speaker of the Ohio House of Representatives. Another is a son of County Clerk Landfar, and several others are suspected. The citizens fear that no adequate prosecution can be had, owing to the influence of the friends of defendants.

In his gossip about his American trip Archibald Forbes, speaking of Washington society uses the expression, "If, by a surprise of fortune, the President happens to be a gentleman." This is quite in the style of polite comment frequently adopted by the Englishman who is treated like a gentleman here, and he feels compelled when he goes home to create the impression that all our public men are louts. Without assuming that all our Presidents are Chesterfields, we may suggest that if in all the list from the beginning there can be found one man so devoid of honour, intelligence, and decency as the average male member of the reigning house of England for the same time, we should like to hear his name. Our White House has at least been spared the scandals which decorate the careers of the male descendants of George III. The trouble with Archibald Forbes and a good many other men of his stamp is that a mob is their ideal of a gentleman.—*Boston Record*.

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MRS. DREAVER, being Sole Agent in Otago for the **SCIENTIFIC DRESS-CUTTING ASSOCIATION**, is bound by her agreement, and had particular instructions from the Company when in London, to prosecute any person teaching or in any other way infringing their Patent Rights.

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- Literary and Biographical History, or Bibliographical Dictionary of the English Catholics from the breach with Rome in 1534 to the present time, by Joseph Gillow, vol. I, 18s, net
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- Just received, a large stock of Father Lambert's Notes on Ingersoll, 9d, post free, 10d

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(To be Continued.)

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

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The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 25, 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.

A CURIOUS STATE OF THINGS.



MAJOR ATKINSON and **SIR JULIUS VOGEL** do not seem to differ as to the necessity of a spirited public works policy and of further borrowing. Nor does there appear to be much difference between them on any essential point. Why, therefore, they should head different parties, it is not easy to see. But so it is. The Major is in straits. His convictions

and the requirements of his party are, as it appears to us, in conflict. We really cannot see that there is any substantial difference between him and **SIR JULIUS**, nevertheless it is evident that the Major wishes to make it appear that there is. We cannot see it, and we think the public labour under the same inability. If the Major really wishes, as no doubt he does, to convince the people of New Zealand that his views on public works and borrowing differ from those of **SIR JULIUS** it will be necessary for him to deliver another speech explanatory of his Hawera oration. There is no use in shrieking against additional taxation. **SIR JULIUS** says there need be nothing of the sort, and in this we are thoroughly in accord with him. The expenses of Government, general and local, are a great deal more than they ought to be. There are, first of all, too many members of Parliament; in the second place, too many local boards, all having a pull for the cost of administration at the pockets of the rate-payers. What necessity, for example, for 40 men in one district to look after charitable aid? What necessity for such a multitude of School Boards and committees and paid secretaries, and free railway travelling and all the rest of it? Would not one Board in each county suffice for all purposes? Our opinion is that the country is being bled to death by excessive Government, legislation, and administration. In a little time, if this sort of thing is to continue, every man in the country will be either a School Board man, or a member of a School Committee, Municipal Council, County Council, Charitable Aid Board, or Member of Parliament. Were there not a species of tragedy in the business, the whole thing would be too ludicrous for serious comment. But the fact is, the country is being governed to death. Economy is wanted, but not the economy that is always had recourse to—viz., cutting down the salaries of civil servants. They are not overpaid, but there are too many officers, including, of

course, Members of Parliament, etc., etc. Then, what about the enormous and unnecessary vote for education? Experience teaches that the plentiful endowment of schools is not the best means of promoting education. Let those who doubt this, read the various reports of the commissioners appointed to investigate the state, financial and literary, of intermediate education in England and Ireland. From these it will be seen that robbery and plunder rather than efficiency in teaching, were promoted by lavish endowments. It is no doubt the duty of the State to help education; but he must be blind, indeed, who fails to see that in this country the State is doing more mischief than good by its policy in reference to education. Certainly, one-half the amount now spent on schools could be made to suffice for all educational purposes, if men would only adopt a wise and just course on this question. We have no doubt that **SIR JULIUS VOGEL**, were he not afraid of the popular vote, would soon devise a means of settling this vexed question to the satisfaction of all, particularly of the workingman, who is now without employment through an extravagant school expenditure, and even from this expenditure derives relatively less advantage than those who are well-to-do. It is for the working man to look to it. He has the power in his hands, and if he will only open his eyes wide enough and divest himself of prejudice, he can easily put an end to the present depression. No additional taxation will be necessary. Let the vote for education be cut down to one-half its present amount, a wise system of schools established, and then the Government can raise a loan of from five to six millions sterling for reproductive public works. Cannot the people of the country do what the poor Catholics are doing,—exert themselves to provide education for their own children? It is their duty to do this, and it is not at all creditable to them to shove off their obligations on to the shoulders of the tax payer. The work, too, would be done better if people paid directly for the education of their children. The Government has already done more than it ought to have done, and now that so many fine schools have been built and so many reserves made for educational purposes, it certainly is not too much to expect people who have means, to bear themselves the burden of paying directly for the maintenance of these schools and their teachers. Were this done, our present depression would soon disappear. Three millions sterling at least have been spent on our present system of education, and has not the greater part of this been borrowed money? Borrowed money! is it not a shame that a well-to-do people should so demean themselves as to borrow money to educate their children, particularly whilst the workingman is walking idly about in want of work?

THE form of the demonstration to be made in honour of the Most Rev. Dr. Redwood will be seen from the following resolutions passed unanimously at a meeting of Catholics held the other night at St. Mary's Convent Wellington:—(1) That during the visit of His Eminence Cardinal Moran, to Wellington, advantage be taken of the opportunity, and of the opening of St. Patrick's College, to present to His Lordship the Bishop a fitting testimonial from the whole of his diocese. (2) That with this object a circular letter be addressed to the priests of every parish of the diocese, asking them to make a collection from every adult Catholic for the purpose. (3) That subscriptions be received to the amount of one shilling and upwards as donors think fit. (4) That Rev. Father McNamara and Mr. P. S. Garvey be appointed joint treasurers of the Testimonial Fund, and that the moneys collected be placed by them in the Bank of New Zealand. (5) That a sufficient sum out of these moneys be devoted to the purchase of a crozier and pectoral cross and chain, and that the remainder be handed over in sovereigns to His Lordship. (6) That the mode of collecting subscriptions be left to the different parish priests, but that they be asked to obtain and transmit the collections to the treasurers at Wellington not later than January 31st, 1886.

WE have received a pamphlet entitled "The Origin and Spiritual Nature of Man," by James Copland, M.A., M.D., Ph.D. We shall notice the publication more at length in an early issue.

WE notice that the pupils of the Catholic schools have scored another success at the recent Junior Public Examinations for the University of Sydney. The Marist Brothers, for example, sent up 31 boys from their St. Joseph's College, Hunter's Hill, of whom 30 passed, obtaining two silver medals and one prox. acc. Several boys also passed from their parochial schools.

WE learn that it is the intention of the railways department to run special trains, or to issue excursion tickets so as to enable people at a distance to be present at the opening of the Dunedin Cathedral on February 14. The opportunity offered, as we have reason to believe, will be taken advantage of by many who are looking forward to the approaching ceremonies.

We have seen some beautiful specimens of the Catholic Christmas cards and small religious pictures provided for the season by the Messrs. Whitaker, of Wellington. The pictures are beautifully executed and embrace every devotion that recommends itself to religious minds. The prices are very cheap. We may add, to the credit of the Catholic community generally, and that of Wellington in particular, that a gentleman who is a competent authority, and who has lately returned from a visit to Sydney, declares that the Messrs. Whitaker's stock is larger and their prices lower than those to be found at any Catholic bookseller's in the city in question.

The usual meeting of the Dunedin Catholic Literary Society was held on the 18th inst., Mr. Callan, the Vice-President, occupying the chair. Mr. R. A. Dunne gave a reading from Sydney Smith, and Mr. W. Hall an interesting paper on "The Pyramids," which was criticised by Messrs. Carolin, Columb, and others. It was resolved that the next meeting after the Christmas vacation be held on 8th January next.

Our Dunedin readers will no doubt remember the Hibernian Sports at Tahuna Park, to-morrow.

The usual Caledonian Sports, will be held on the first days of the New Year at the Society's grounds, at Kensington, Dunedin, the programme is very attractive.

MAJOR ATKINSON, in his speech at Hawera the other evening, showed himself an able hand at pulling down, and if the Colony could only be prevailed upon to believe that the Major is as well capable of building up all that would remain to be done would be to restore him to the management of affairs as quickly as possible. The Major in fact did not leave the present Government a leg to stand on, and if we must judge by his indictment every moment of the present Ministry's existence is a moment of imminent danger and mischief to the commonwealth. It is well that the speaker began his address by professing a great respect for Sir Julius Vogel as a man, although it is the task of a nice mind to distinguish between the man worthy of respect, and the ways of that man that are worthy of contempt and suspicion only. Major Atkinson declares that great as is his respect for Sir Julius Vogel he cannot by any means bear his ways. And indeed if Sir Julius be in any degree like the picture that the Major draws of him, neither the man nor his ways can be any great shakes, and the less any honest man has to do with both together on either separately the better for himself. That the Major should be on his guard as to the nature of the Premier is more easily understood, for the Premier as a philosopher has by the very nature of the animal his dark and unsearchable depths that no one can reasonably fathom—and as a man of a progressive mind must be expected to be continually undergoing a new and more excellent change. That the Premier is a puzzling and mysterious element in the Government we readily admit, but that is not his fault for is he not under hereditary laws, or something equally fateful, that determine all his actions before hand, and lead him by the nose whether he will or no? There is always hope for the Premier to those who do not know an evil history of his grandfathers, and grandmothers too, of course, for let us not attempt to defraud the sex of one tittle of their rights, and at any time we may expect to see some twist of rectitude from the past dragging him into path-ways that are more in conformity with reason, common sense, and Christianity. But this is a digression—Major Atkinson then has given us a most harrowing account of the career run so far by the present Ministry and exposed their failure in a very touching manner, for does it not concern all our pockets when the affairs of the Colony are depressed and what can possibly be more touching for us than that?—The fact, however, remains that, let the faults and failures of the present Government be what they may, at the very worst they have but failed to remedy the state of things that began, and progressed, and reached its height under their predecessors, and any return of the Colony to the control of the continuous Ministry would be like seeking a cure by means of a hair of the dog that had given the bite. It sounds all very fine for the Major to speak of his policy as "to labour and wait," but the waiting of those whose interests and welfare hung upon his labour was quite sufficient to show them that his labour had been thrown away. The worst of all workmen is he who half kills himself and does nothing worth speaking of all the time. We doubt very much as to whether the Colony is prepared to return to such a spell of waiting once more. We differ, moreover, from Major Atkinson in his opinion that the demerits of an Opposition are not a fair plea for a Ministry to urge in their own defence. He was a wise man who said that of two evils we should choose the lesser one and his advice is worth acting upon. We do not believe, nevertheless, that Sir Julius Vogel's policy would prove only a lesser evil. We believe, on the contrary, that it would prove a positive good, and we are convinced that unless it be put into practice and that without delay, nothing but misfortune lies before the country. Major Atkinson is capable of making a very plausible speech in exposing the failures of the Government he opposes, but that he is capable of adopting a better line of policy than theirs, or of rescuing the Colony, or contributing in any marked degree to its progress or prosperity, we may deny from a long and unpleasant experience.

CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Dec. 21, 1885.

DURING the past week education has gathered up all her bands, and sent them forth to do holiday upon the face of the earth. The schools—primary, secondary, tertiary, and fossil—have all had their examinations, their prize distributions, their speechifying, and their breakings-up. The Government institutions have done according to their usual wont, as have the group of colleges under the wealthy endowments of Canterbury College. All these are they who believe in the omnipotence of secularism. The great college on the borders of the Domain, founded thirty years ago by the Anglican denomination, furnished a contrast by the religious tone which the Anglican Primate imparted to the proceedings at the breaking-up by his speech. If the right rev. gentleman's flock would only adopt his sentiments, and make them a guiding rule—which would be easy enough, provided only they would only believe what their right rev. prelate believes on the subject—there would be a strong majority here for what may be called the denominational ticket. Bishop Harper's speech to the boys of Christ's College was the speech of a man who believes that no education is worthy of the name which is not associated with religion.

Our own schools, I rejoice to say, have not been behind in the general display. Every Catholic parent buying either of the daily papers has had the satisfaction of seeing the record of the school in which he is interested, and the greater satisfaction of perusing the chronicle of the prizes gained by his young people. The arduous work of examination fell principally to Father Bowers, who spared neither time, nor trouble, nor ability in the work. The whole of our Catholic educational establishments passed in review before him—the Sacred Heart High School and Select School, the Girls' Parish School (with its classes of St. Mary's, St. Joseph's, St. Patrick's, the Holy Angels); St. Joseph's, Papanui (a mixed school); St. Agnes, Halswell (also mixed); the School of the Sacred Heart at Addington (also mixed). All these, with their sum of some 400 scholars, passed before him. There passed also the St. Leo's High School, the School of St. Patrick and the school of St. Aloysius—the two last being the parochial primary schools for boys; they, with the St. Leo's, accounting for another 400 in round numbers. The teachers have all earned the commendation of the examiner, I understand. That is to say, all have done what was expected of them—viz., the nuns of the convent, who have such a large share of the educational burden on their shoulders; Miss Kealy, of Papanui; Miss Liddy, of Addington; Miss Donnelly, whose labours at Halswell are well known; Mr. Dobbin, who is making progress with St. Leo's; Mr. O'Connor, who has served so many years at St. Patrick's; and Miss Carr, who, as the lady principal of St. Aloysius, will be as famous as any in our educational history. The discipline of all these schools is well known—it is, in fact, the talk of the whole town. If their proficiency in their books is equal to it, their education must be at a high level indeed. The opportunities for observing this discipline are numerous. There are the Masses twice a week which the schools attend, and the several holidays besides, on which they are seen filing through the streets to Mass, and attending in their places with a behaviour which betokens the most careful command on the part of their teachers. The average attendance I have not been able to get; but I am assured that since Father Ginaty took the overseeing of this department into his own hands, the attendance is almost equal to the number on the roll. The reverend father manages, in the multiplicity of his business, to find time to visit the schools daily at an early hour and call over the muster roll. The examinations and prize distributions lasted all last week.

We have a first-class mystery on hand here. Some two or three months ago a gentleman named Howarde went to bathe, as he gave out, on the Sumner Beach. His clothes being found some time after, it was conjectured that Mr. Howarde had been drowned. His representatives, finding that he had made certain arrangements for their advantage with certain insurance offices, naturally wanted to wind up that part of the deceased gentleman's business. The insurance managers thought that a sum of between £2000 and £3000 was rather much for the insurance on the life of a mechanic, drawing, as they thought, at the outside ten shillings a day, and without any extra means to speak of, that they knew.—Being, therefore, suspicious they said: "produce the body or satisfactory evidence of death, and we will pay, till then, we wait." The representatives did nothing. After two or three months a gentleman walking in the next bay to that in which the clothes were found, is attracted by a peculiar and repulsive something in the breakers. It is a human hand—a ring is on the finger, attracted by the flash of light upon the trinket the horrified discoverer snatches up the ghastly flotsam and jetsam, and reads the name of Howarde. The next chapter opens with a still incredulous insurance crowd. Medical men and policemen are made to intervene, and where there is even so small a portion of a carcass as a hand there are the eagles of the law gathered together. An inquest is threatened, it is put off for a time, I believe three weeks, and a cast is taken of the hand. There are arrests, there is talk of collusion, and there are indignant denials, tears, protestations, woebegone claims—that is the stage at which we of the printing press must stop. The public, disturbed by no fear of anything, prattle away about the matter in a way eminently worthy of its dear delightful self. When I next write I may have a great deal more to say on this head.

At present I have a great deal to say on many other heads, but feeling that I have already exceeded the bounds of your space and probably of your good nature, I must content myself with the pleasure of wishing yourself and your readers a Merry Christmas.

That indigestion or stomach gas at night, preventing rest and sleep, will disappear by using American Co.'s Hop Bitters.

CONCERT AT TEMUKA.

(From the *Temuka Leader*.)

THE concert in aid of the funds of the Temuka Convent School, given by the school children in the Volunteer Hall last Wednesday night, was a great success. The Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, and judging by the frequency with which the performance was applauded the audience were highly pleased. The hall was well decorated with flowers, and the stage was tastefully dressed, credit for which must be given to Mr. and Mrs. Beri and Miss Gaffaney, who worked hard on the previous day at it. Mr. Quinn, who occupied the chair, said he had great pleasure in presiding that evening. He hoped that they would remember the ages of the performers and be indulgent to their faults. He then spoke on the education question at some length, and said the Catholics of New Zealand were heavily handicapped. It was a surprise to him and to many others, how the Catholic schools maintained their own against the Government ones. Time after time the Catholics of New Zealand, from Southland to Auckland had presented petitions to Parliament, but they were taken no notice of—they were torn up and thrown into the waste-paper basket. There were men in the House who were inclined to do justice to Catholics, but they were in the minority, as the Catholics of New Zealand were also, and he would specially mention one member of South Canterbury—Mr. R. Turnbull. Notwithstanding the disappointments they had met with, they would still continue to agitate for their just rights.

The performance was opened with an overture played very nicely by Miss Quinn, after which Miss N. Murphy spoke a prologue with good effect. The words were appropriate to the occasion, and elicited great applause. The following programme was then gone through:—Full chorus of about 30 girls, "Beautiful Star"; dialogue, "Folly and Fashion," Misses Connolly and A. Murphy, and Master H. Louis; song, "He, She, It," the little girls; recitation, "The Boys' Lament," Master J. Connolly; solo with chorus, "Send for Mother, Birdie's Dying," Miss M. A. Connolly and girls; dialogue, "Pussy Cat," Misses C. Gaffaney and C. Ropplewell; chorus of boys, "Ten Minutes Too Late"; recitation, "The Sparrow's Nest," Miss L. Quinn; duet, "Friendship," Misses M. and M. A. Connolly; solo, "Papa, Stay Home," Miss Connolly; chorus of girls, "Come Birdie, Come"; dialogue, "The Choice," Misses A. Murphy and C. Gaffaney; comic song, "Dr. Quack," Master H. Louis; dialogue, "A Gift from Ireland," Misses M. and B. Connolly, quartette; "We'll all go a-Singing," Masters H. Louis, J. Clarke, J. Connolly, and T. Dunne; recitation, "Grandpapa," Master M. Demuth; solo, "Children's Voices," Master H. Louis; dialogue, "Mrs. Caudle's Umbrella Lecture," Miss McGrath and Master J. Clarke; duet, "The Vacant Chair," Misses M. A. Connolly and E. Demuth; dialogue, "Taking the Census," Miss A. Murphy, and Masters H. Louis and W. Jackson; and a full chorus of girls, "Far Away." Besides, two dramatic sketches were enacted: one entitled "The Broken Window," by Miss E. Gaffaney and the boys, and another entitled "Who is to Inherit?" by the girls. It would be impossible to particularise every item on the programme, which was certainly gone through in a manner that would do justice to adults. The singing of the children throughout was very good. In the choruses the voices blended beautifully together, the time was good, and the pieces were rendered as well as could possibly be expected from children so young. Miss Gaffaney accompanied the singers on the piano and greatly helped to achieve success. She played with great care and never so loud as to drown the voices. This is the great feature in an accompanist, and the way in which Miss Gaffaney observed this rule was worthy of great praise. The solos sung by the Misses Connolly and Master H. Louis were capitally rendered, and the encores were frequent, but in no case were they responded to. Misses C. and M. Quinn also played a duet on the piano splendidly, and won great applause. The most praiseworthy feature of the programme, however, was the drama "Who is to Inherit?" in which Misses A. Elkis, C. Gaffaney, Connolly, E. Connolly, M. A. Connolly, Demuth, M. Gaffaney, Brosnaban, and Fitzgerald took part. This piece was rendered excellently, and in it Miss M. A. Connolly, Miss Connolly and Miss Fitzgerald displayed much histrionic ability. The dramatic sketch, "The Broken Window" was also well rendered by a large number of boys, assisted by Miss E. Gaffaney, who showed great intelligence in the way she acted her part. Master Elkis acted the part of Judge, and preserved a grave and solemn look while the comedy in which he was playing a part, and which made the audience laugh loudly, was being enacted. He spoke his lines—which by-the-by were very long—well, and Master H. Louis also acquitted himself of his part capitally. The dialogues and recitations were spoken with great precision and clearness—in fact, the most marked features of the entertainment were the purity of pronunciation, the distinctness of articulation, and the general excellence which characterised the speaking powers of the children. Without a single exception they all spoke almost faultlessly, considering their ages, and showed that much pains and care had been expended on their training. On the whole, the Sisters of St. Joseph may be congratulated, not alone on the success of their concert, but also on the excellent manner in which their pupils acquitted themselves. At the conclusion of the programme Mr. Quinn, on behalf of the Rev. Father Fauvel and the Sisters, thanked those present, and the whole entertainment was brought to a close by the singing of "God Save the Queen."

Mr. John Bright has written a letter to Mr. Blennerhasset, candidate for Parliament from the city of Manchester, condoling with him on the opposition of the Irishmen in that city who are supporting the Tory candidate. Mr. Bright assures him that Codlin, not Short, is the true friend of Ireland, although Codlin has been fully as bitter a foe of Ireland in the recent as Short was in the more remote past. It is the Irish leaders, according to John Bright, who are the worst enemies of Ireland—all of which is cabled to America and respectfully submitted as a dazzling novelty in electioneering.—*Pilot*.

Commercial.

MR. DONALD STRONACH (on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited) reports for the week ended December 22 as follows:—

Fat Cattle.—135 were yarded for to-day's market, representing all qualities. Owing to the trade being fully supplied last week, competition was dull, and to effect sales fully £1 per head reduction on last week's prices had to be submitted to. Best bullocks brought £8 to £9 17s 6d; two prime prize bullocks up to £14 2s 6d; ordinary, £5 5s to £7 10s; cows in proportion. We sold on account of Mr. A. Grant, Temuka, and others, bullocks to £9.

Fat Calves.—Forty-one were yarded, and sold at 7s to 22s 6d.

Fat Sheep.—2,114 were penned; of these 250 were merinos (of poor quality), the balance cross-breds, of very good to prime quality. The requirements of the trade in these were easily satisfied, and this number being far in excess of what was really wanted, prices realised for those sold were 2s per head below last week's, besides a number had to be turned out unsold. Best crossbreds brought 8s 6d to 10s 6d; a few pens extra prime 12s 6d to 13s 3d; ordinary, 6s 3d to 8s; merino wethers, 4s to 5s. We sold on account of Mr. W. Cunningham, Pleasant Point, cross-breds, mixed, to 8s 6d; Mr. G. B. Watson, Deborah, and others, merino wethers at 4s.

Fat Lambs.—938 were penned. This number was also in excess of the requirement; a number were turned out unsold, while the remainder sold at 1s 6d to 2s under last week's rates, the range to-day being 4s to 8s 6d. We sold fifty at 7s 6d.

Pigs.—Eighty-seven were penned, mostly suckers, from 2s 6d to 7s 6d; porkers, 21s. Competition was inactive.

Store Cattle.—There would have been a better demand existing but for the want of rain, which is even now beginning to cause anxiety to a number of farmers. At sales held last week four to five-year-old bullocks realised £4 7s 6d to £6 7s 6d; heifers, £2 15s to £4 5s.

Store Sheep.—We are still unable to report any movement in this market. We have particulars of several choice lots for disposal, and are now prepared to suit buyers.

Tallow.—There is a good local demand existing, and all lots offered are freely taken up at—for inferior, 12s to 14s; medium, 15s to 17s; good to prime, 18s to 19s; and rough fat, at 7s to 11s per cwt.

Grain.—Wheat: The stock in hand for sale is very light, and scarcely any addition is being made by new arrivals. There is a slight inquiry for prime samples of velvet, but the transactions in this line have been very limited in extent during the past week. Inferior and fowls' wheat continues in good demand, and prices hardening. We quote prime milling 3s 3d to 3s 4d; medium, 3s 1d to 3s 2d; inferior, 2s 6d to 3s (ex store, bags weighed in).—Oats: Those are in very good request, and, although prices are firm at late quotations, we cannot report any advance. Good bright, short oats are in limited supply, and are likely to stand at present prices, if not advance. Consignments of inferior and discoloured continue to come forward, and as these are readily taken up, chiefly for local use, at low rates, values for best samples necessarily suffer. We quote short, bright milling, 1s 10d; short, bright feed, 1s 9d; medium, 1s 8d to 1s 8½d; musty and discoloured, 1s 3d to 1s 7d.—Barley: There is nothing to report in the barley market beyond the disposal of small lots for feed and milling occasionally at from 1s 9d to 2s 6d.

DUNEDIN PRODUCE MARKET, DECEMBER 23, 1885.

J. H. KILGOUR, grain and produce broker, reports under above date as follows:—Wheat: There is a fair demand for good milling parcels, and although arrivals have not been large, transactions having been confined to local buyers, prices remain as reported last week—viz., 3s 3d to 3s 4d for white velvet and Tuscan, and 3s to 3s 2d for red straw. Fowl feed is in active demand at 2s 3d to 2s 11d.—Oats: The market is quiet, and prices remain at quotations of last week—viz., 1s 9d to 1s 9½d for shipping parcels of bright short feed, and 1s 10d to 1s 10½d for milling; while for local purposes qualities sell at 1s 8d to 1s 8½d.—Barley: There are no transactions, and prices are nominally the same as recently reported. Chaff: Arrivals are quite up to requirements. Best quality, £3 2s 6d to £3 5s; inferior to medium, £2 15s to £3.—Potatoes: I have disposed of all fresh arrivals and picked lots of Derwents at £2 per ton, and local kidneys at £8.—Butter: Fresh, 7d to 7½d per lb for prime, and 6d for medium quality. The market for salt is considerably quieter, and 8d to 8½d is the highest price for prime, kegs extra.—Cheese: 5½d to 6d for best quality.—Eggs: Supplies are pretty full this week. My sales have been at 1s 2d, but to-day 1s 1d is the best price offering.

MR. F. MEENAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale prices including bags: Oats, 1s 6d to 1s 10d; wheat, milling 3s to 3s 4d, fowls' feed 2s to 3s; barley, malting 2s 9d to 3s (dull sale), milling 2s 0d to 2s 6d, feeding 2s; oaten hay, £3; rye-grass, £3; chaff, £2 15s to £3 5s; straw, £1 15s to £2; bran, £4 10s; pollard, £6; flour, £7 10s to £8; oatmeal, £10 6s to £10 10s; fresh butter, medium to prime, 6d to 9d; good salt butter, in demand, 8½d; eggs, 1s; cheese, 5d to 6d; bacon, 6½d in rolls, hams 9d; potatoes, Derwents, old, £2, new £8 for local kidneys.

Cork, Nov. 7.—The Danish steamer, Constantine, chartered by the cattle-dealers who are boycotting the Cork Steam Packet Company, to convey their cattle to England, while proceeding to Liverpool with a cargo of cattle grounded in Cork Harbor. She was subsequently floated this morning without injury to the vessel or cargo. The cattle-dealers openly charge the Loyalists with bribing the pilot of the Constantine to wilfully ground the vessel.

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

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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 5½d up to 2s 3d—best value in the City; Washing Silks, 11½d up to 2s 3d; Tennis Cloths, 11d; Prints, from 3½d up; Galateas, 6½d up; Stripe Ginghams, 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.

TO BLACKSMITHS, FARMERS, STOREKEEPERS, AND OTHERS.

We, the Undersigned, are now delivering to all parts of the Province the best double-screened NEWCASTLE, GREYMOUTH, and BRUNNER SMITHY COALS at reduced prices. NEWCASTLE, WESTPORT, and every other description of HOUSEHOLD COALS at current rates.

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Wholesale and Retail Coal Merchants, Octagon.

E. F. LAWRENCE, Butcher, 20 George street, is determined that the Inhabitants of Dunedin shall have Good Meat at Lowest Prices, and asks the attention of the Public to his Prime Dairy-fed Pork, fresh, at 4d per lb, and one ton corned at same price; 2000 delicious Corned Pigs' Heads at 2d per lb. All his other goods are best in market, and lowest price consistently to enable him to pay Twenty Shillings in the Pound.

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.

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GREAT KING STREET.
JOHN MCNALLY - Proprietor
(Late of Catlin's River).

The Proprietor desires to inform his country friends and the public that he has taken the above hotel, and hopes by attending to the wants of his customers, and by keeping the best brands of wines, spirits, and ales to obtain a large share of support.

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 Trimmings 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

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OUR "Beehive" Boots still excel all others.

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SIMON BROTHERS.

GEORGE Street (near Octagon.)

AUCKLAND.

(From our own Correspondent.)

December 3, 1885.

THE last scene in the late Orange attempt to excite disunion and create religious rancour had not yet been enacted, the dulcet tones of the "mannish little woman" who has piping for the especial amusement of the Orange rabble for the last two months had not yet died away when the renowned Irish dramatist and actor arrived, and with him the destruction of the fond hopes raised in the bellicose breasts of the Masters and persons of the Orange and purple, by the eloquence of their Grand Mistress Biddy O'Gorman Anfray. For several weeks in Auckland and the townships in its neighbourhood, under the patronage of Presbyterian and Methodist parsons, she had been pouring out all the filth in her capacious vocabulary on popes, bishops, priests, and nuns in general, and on Irish "papists" in particular, and moved all the powers of earth and hell for that purpose. But her thundering has vanished into thin air, and the only mementoes left to record her visit are the empty purses of her credulous deluded patrons.

Mr. Boucicault was met at the steamer by the mayor, councillors, and principal citizens, and was driven to the Star Hotel, four grey horses being attached to the carriage. All parties united to compliment him for his patriotism and talents, and he responded in his usual patriotic, happy style. Before his arrival it had been arranged by the Irish National League of Auckland to present him with an address and Mr. J. J. Crofts was deputed by that body to wait on him and ascertain when he would receive it and the time was fixed for Monday last at noon at the Star Hotel. Although the idea of an address first emanated from some members "League," and the intention was to confine it to members of that body, on maturer consideration it was determined by the promoters to invite all classes and creeds of Irishmen to join in it, and the affair turned out the most thoroughly representative Irish gathering that ever took place in Auckland. Sir G. M. O'Rorke, who took a most active interest in the getting up of the address was to have read it, but was unavoidably absent. The following are the names of some of the gentlemen present at the presentation:—Mr. Thomas Thompson, M.H.R., Judge O'Brien, Messrs. D. A. Tole, J. M. Sbera, J. M. Brigham, P. Gleeson, I.N.L., P. Darby, M. Gallagher, W. H. Tenton, T. Baylan, Thomas Mahony, D. G. McDonell, T. McCabe, J. Quigley, M. Sheehan, sen., M. Sheehan, jun., T. Flynn, Walker, D. Lynch, W. Jones, I.N.L., F. Flaherty, V.P.I.N.L., W. Eyre, Courtney, E. F. Miller, Louis O'Connor, hon. sec. I.N.L., G. A. Reid, Walnutt, J. Jennings, V.P.I.N.L. and J. J. Crofts, I.N.L., honorary secretary.

Mr. Thomas Thompson, M.H.R., for City North, having in the absence of Sir G. M. O'Rorke been invited to make the presentation said:—Mr. Boucicault you are doubtless aware that is the wish of you fellow countrymen in Auckland to present you with an address as a memento of your visit amongst them. They desire to express their heartfelt pleasure at having had you in the midst, and it is matter of regret to me that Sir Maurice O'Rorke, who promised to present the address should no doubt from unforeseen circumstances—be prevented from doing so. In common with my fellow countrymen of this city, I feel it to be a pleasure, and a gratification to have you amongst us. I regret that there has been occasion to call upon me so unexpectedly; but at any rate, if I cannot express myself so eloquently as Sir Maurice O'Rorke would have done, he could not have spoken more heartily (applause) Without any further remark I will read the address that has been prepared for presentation to you. It is as follows:—

"To DION BOUCICAULT, Esq.

"Farewell address from the Irishmen of Auckland to Ireland's renowned Dramatist and Actor.

"We, your fellow countrymen of every creed, every grade, and every shade of opinion, residents of Auckland, desire to congratulate you on the success you have achieved in enacting your own plays throughout Australia and New Zealand.

"It is a source of pride to us that one who has won such a distinguished place on the roll of illustrious Irishmen has paid a visit to these remote colonies, and that, both on the stage and on the platform, you have nobly upheld the character of Irishmen.

"The frankness and manliness with which you have avowed the opinions you hold respecting our native land have won even the esteem of our fellow-colonists who do not hail from the Emerald Isle, and the love of country which on all occasions flows from your lips is appreciated by them as an emblem of your patriotic heart. Of this love of country we claim no monopoly, but we venerate the same feeling when it warms the breasts of our English and Scotch fellow-colonists.

"To our countrymen at Home, may we ask you to take this message from us: That we watch over their destinies with unflagging solicitude, that we long to hear of better days dawning upon them, that we attribute our contentment and prosperity here to the right of self-government which New Zealand enjoys; so different from the lot of our native land, which was robbed of its self-governing powers by corruption and fraud, and whose fall has been sanctified by the immortal language of its Curran and its Plunket, by the life-long labours of its O'Connell, and by the glory of Grattan, and genius of Moore. Tell them, too, that we still have an abiding faith that, as Ireland has survived the terrible penal laws, the cruel land laws, the famine, expatriation and wasting of its people, and even the direst result of bad government, so a merciful Providence will yet interpose and ransom the remnant of our people that still cling to our native soil from the miseries that for seven centuries have afflicted our beloved country.

"In bidding adieu to you and Mrs. Boucicault, we wish you both still higher honours and a long and happy life, and that repose in your old age which an industrious life and an arduous profession so richly deserve." (Here follow the signatures of all the gentlemen named above.)

The address was engrossed, illuminated and framed by Mr. J. Slater, architect, Queen street, and is an excellent work of art.

Mr. Boucicault, in reply, spoke as follows:—Gentlemen, I thank you very sincerely for the honour you have shown in selecting me as your messenger of peace and goodwill to our country. Before I accept that commission, I desire that you should know a little further what kind of man you have employed and what is the nature of his sincere convictions, for I would not have you, under any circumstances, give me that commission under false conditions. I will talk to you, not as one who utters an oratorical speech, for of that I am incapable. I am not an orator or a public speaker, but simply an honest man and a sincere Irish citizen. There are certain features connected with this address which you will allow me to particularise, for they are charming to me. My fellow-countrymen of every creed, every grade, and every shade of opinion, both political and religious, are here represented and united. United!—that is the great test—that is the important term. It has been the lack of this union that has been the source of all Ireland's troubles. She was never conquered except by herself. She was never subjected except by herself. She was never abjected except to herself. She was conquered by her own strife, subjected chiefly by her want of coherence, and rendered abject continuously by her own suicidal troubles. You see I can speak of her faults as well as represent her virtues. But when I do speak of her faults, I say that she is the victim of them chiefly, and that she never would have been that victim had she been under no one else's feet. Now, there were 8,000,000 of population in Ireland when I was born—that was in 1822. When I came to full manhood's estate there were only five millions. What became of the other two or three millions? They came here to learn freedom, and they went to the United States to learn to be united. That great population and their children are existing there and here now in a noble condition of independence—having gained the respect of the world by their conduct, by their loyalty, by their peace, by their energies, and by their talents. They have shown England what she has lost (applause). Now, about six years ago I was invited by an Irish party in the House of Commons to meet them, and the object that they had was to discover—as I had been a long time resident in the United States—what measure of support the party might expect in case of a general election from the Irish in the United States. At that time the Irish members were about thirty-eight to forty-one strong. If by any possibility they got forty more seats they were confident of being able to sway and control the House of Commons. I told them that the Irish in the United States, like the Irish everywhere else, all over the world, except in Ireland, by their energies and by their good conduct, had earned wealth and position, and were honoured in the several countries and colonies which they inhabited. I told them that they looked back upon and had a certain distrust of the coherence of Irish parties, and that if they could feel sure that the Irish party in the House of Commons would show an unbroken front and be true to itself, there was not the slightest doubt that they could draw for any amount to be supplied, but not under any other conditions. The members constituting that party have been true to themselves and the consequence is that they have received that support and drawn for it both from these colonies and from the United States, and now, in the present elections, I think they will get their eighty seats. (Hear, hear, and loud applause.) Now let them use their power in a dignified manner—in such a manner, gentlemen, that you will be proud of them. The other parties will undoubtedly be very nearly evenly balanced. What minister will accept office under such conditions? What minister can possibly carry out public affairs if the serried ranks of eighty Irish members, sworn to be faithful and true, were determined that there should be only one issue to be fought, and that that one issue must be given? They will send Ireland to mind her own business at home. They will get all that is possible for Ireland, viz., all that is prudent and proper for her to have. (Applause.) Now, we have a great deal to talk about the dismemberment of the British Empire. Well, gentlemen it only a bogie. Let us knock the stuffing out of that scarecrow. (Laughter and applause.) What was the matter with England before the year 1800? Was she dismembered or disorganised? So far as my memory serves me she was then the most powerful and most respected monarchy in Europe. At that time she subsidised Russia and Prussia. They were her paid servants in war. She held Spain under one arm and Italy under the other. She held Napoleon under her foot and she did that very largely with the assistance of Ireland. (Applause.) Gentlemen, what is the position now? Does she hold as great a position in the Councils of Europe, and before the other Powers? I say, "No." (No, no, and applause.) I think so far as I can see, that she abstains from a sense of fear and weakness; that she—I will say—fawns upon the United States; that she flatters Russia, "letting, I dare not, wait upon I would"; and that she crawls on her belly to the German Empire. That is the result of—What? Of being a United Kingdom and union with Ireland. (Applause.) I tell you, gentlemen, that the dismemberment of the British Empire dates from the Act of Union (Loud applause.) I say that previously Ireland was loyal, and I can prove it by all her acts. But she suffered bitterly for her loyalty, and since that the rebellion has been endemic. Is that union? I call it disunion; and I say that when Ireland gains what she wants, and a true union of the three countries is completed, she will be as hearty and loyal as any of the others. (Loud applause.) People may say, and do say, that when Ireland had her own Parliament that it was a very bad one. The reason for that was that it was elected by English landlords. I do not say that when she gets her Parliament even now that it may not be a bad one. But, as Touchstone remarks to Audrey in the play, "It is a poor thing, but it is my own." You may, some of you, have disorderly families, but you are better off with a disorderly family of your own than to be compelled to take a share in another man's family that does not belong to you, however good it may be. (Laughter and applause.) Now, I do not want any dismemberment of the British people, including the Irish people. (Hear! hear! and prolonged applause.) I do not want anything of the kind, for I know that my country has contributed very greatly to the glory of the British Empire, and in its cause has

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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.

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Stockyard and Milkers' Boots—a special line.

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

Repairs done on the premises on the shortest notice.
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GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY BOOT AND SHOE STORE,
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desire to call the attention of Woolgrowers, Farmers, and others to the unrivalled facilities offered for the disposal of Wool and other Produce.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES

are made to Consignors, and every despatch observed in making up account-sales and remitting proceeds. Advances are made also on Stations and Farm properties, and on Growing Clips of Wool and Grain Crops.

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Manager.

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

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Enormous Bargains in the latest goods and styles.

The Stocks are of a very superior class and will be off-red during this sale at
LITERALLY DESPERATE SACRIFICING PRICES.

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

MONSTER CLOSING SALE!

All who feel the pinch of these dull times, and study economy, are invited to made a trial and prove for themselves the
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Doors open at 9 o'clock.

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

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

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Agents for Dunedin:

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George Street.

lavishly given both blood and treasure. In literature, and in art, too, the fortunes have been linked together, but I say she is no longer going to be the Cinderella of the British Empire. I want her to retain her share in the firm, but carried to a separate account. I do not want a divorce, but I want for her a restitution of conjugal rights (Enthusiastic applause.) Well, now, gentlemen, some few years ago I was offered a seat in Parliament by some foolish people who thought I deserved it. Well, I did not. I thought, and I think wisely, that I can do those that I love far better service by taking my own way and doing my duty in that state of life to which it has pleased God to call me, and I have exercised my abilities in that direction. You have perceived very kindly the object I have mixed up with my own works. Now in pursuance of that object, I am about to take your kind message of comfort and encouragement—to that as the wandering Arab in the desert, when he utters his morning and evening prayer, turns his face with his heart full of devotion towards the burial place of his prophet and his creed; so Irishmen, all over the world, when they utter their prayers for their native country, turn their hearts towards that little Island in the Atlantic which they are proud to proclaim as the birth-place of themselves or their fathers." (Prolonged applause.)

The Rev. Fathers O'Neil and Hegarty, C.S.B.R.,—arrived here by the Manapouri yesterday, from Sydney. They are to give a series of missions here, commencing at Parnell on Sunday next. Much good is expected to result from the visit of the good Redemptorist Fathers to the diocese of Auckland.

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOLS, DUNEDIN.

THE annual distribution of prizes took place in these schools on Friday, the 18th inst., His Lordship the Bishop presiding, and a number of the friends and relatives of the boys being present. The large room in which the ceremony was held had been tastefully decorated with ferns and foliage for the occasion, and a prettily executed banner containing the word "Welcome" occupied a prominent position. A quantity of the exercises, copies, and mapping, and written work of the boys generally, was shown, and proved to be as usual very admirable and consistent with the high character of the Brothers' teaching. A new feature this year was the printing of the programmes of the entertainment and the questions for the scholarship examinations, which had been done by the Christian Brothers themselves in a press constructed by a member of the community. The work was very neat, and in nothing betrayed the amateur. We may add that the questions for the scholarship examinations were of an advanced class, and far from easy. They convincingly proved that the boys who had gained so high an average in answering them had been well instructed and had worked hard. Before the distribution of prizes was made by his Lordship the Bishop the following programme was performed: 1. Chorus, "Welcome! Welcome!" Singing Class. 2. Dialogue, "Brutus and Cassius," W. Woods, T. Lynch. 3. Piano Solo, "Signal March," J. Macedo. 4. Vocal Solo, "Home and Mother," F. Murphy. 5. Recitation, "The Voice and Pen," A. Hall. 6. Piano Solo, "The Minsirel Boy," W. Haydon. 7. Recitation, "The Incheape Rock," W. Corbett. 8. Chorus, "Don't Fret," Class. 9. Vocal Solo, "O Breathe Not His Name," J. Sullivan. 10. Recitation, "Collier's Dying Child," F. Heley. 11. Piano Solo, "Last Rose of Summer," A. Hall. 12. Vocal Duet, "Gipsies We," F. and A. Murphy. 13. Recitation, "Irish Valour," T. Lynch. 14. Violin Solo, "Irish Air," E. Sheedy. 15. Recitation, "Dimes and Dollars," J. Macedo. The various items were very creditably given, and each of the performers acquitted himself admirably. When the prizes had been distributed, the Bishop delivered the following address:

He said: Since we met last year in this hall a new schoolroom, capable of accommodating 80 boys, has been added to this institution, and that addition has not been made a moment too soon. The number of boys attending the school has been steadily on the increase. In the year 1883 the number was 234; in 1884, 255; and this year, 279. So far this is satisfactory, but I have something to say as regards efficiency. The Superior of the Christian Brothers, who devote themselves so disinterestedly and energetically, and I must add so successfully, to the education of youth, asked me to read the examination papers. These appear highly satisfactory. To be sure they are not all free from mistakes; but I think no one can read them without being pleased at the penmanship, almost universally, and at the evidence the papers afford of good teaching and a fair amount of industry and success on the part of the boys. It has been found difficult to decide as to the winner of the junior scholarship, and, indeed for both scholarships several of the competitors have run what may be termed a neck-and-neck race. We have done our best, however, to be just, and have given the prizes to the boys who, in our judgment—after having made a very careful and anxious investigation—best deserved them. Throughout the percentages of marks have been high. This is also very satisfactory, and I hope we shall be enabled to make similar reports. For a long time I have been anxious that some of our boys should present themselves at the matriculation examination of the New Zealand University; but hitherto the school has not sent up any candidate. The reason is because none of the pupils can be induced to remain at school sufficiently long to enable them to make the necessary preliminary preparation. I know there are difficulties, not small, to be overcome as regards many. These I need not enumerate for you; you are already aware of them. Some parents also do not care to pay the fees, particularly as the result is, of course, uncertain. If, however, any boys can manage to remain sufficiently long in this institution, means will be provided to save them the expense of these fees, and prizes will also be given to the two most successful candidates who gain the highest number of marks. In the case, too, of really clever, industrious boys, additional help will be forthcoming. I hope these inducements will help to remove some of the obstacles to the realization of our desires on this subject. The conduct of the boys has been throughout the year very satisfactory. Hardly any complaints have reached me, and I hope it will always

be so. Boys should consider it a great blessing and a great privilege to be permitted to receive their education in this school, and should consequently feel their responsibility in reference to their conduct not only in the school but everywhere. Pupils of the Christian Brothers should be remarkable for the propriety of their words and actions, and for gentlemanly deportment. They should scorn everything unbecoming a Christian and a Catholic, and I am happy to think that the great majority of them do so. If at any time there should be found any amongst them forgetful of what they owe themselves and this school, such, if they do not amend after one or two admonitions, will certainly be removed from the school. Although for the present it is useless to protest against the cruel injustice done to us in compelling us, after having provided such schools as this for our own children, to contribute largely to provide free and godless education for the children of well-to-do people, I nevertheless renew to-day the protest I have so many times made from this place, and remonstrate against the system of public education which prevails in this country. It is our duty to do this, but it is still more our duty to exert ourselves to the utmost to render our schools as efficient as possible and to leave nothing undone to multiply these schools. Did we neglect to do all this our position in the sight of God would, according to the teaching of St. Paul, be worse than that of infidels, because in that case we should be neglecting our own and those of the household of the faith. I do not think I ought to delay you any longer. We have to thank you, ladies and gentlemen, who have come here to-day to patronise this exhibition. We have also to thank the Brothers for the great seal and success with which they carry on this school. It is very satisfactory to know that the additional room provided has not been provided a minute too soon. We trust it will be necessary before very long to provide another school in some other part of the town. I think this establishment is now sufficiently large, and that whatever we do in the way of future progress should be commenced elsewhere. I thank you all, ladies and gentlemen." His lordship added a few words with relation to the expected visit in Dunedin of the Cardinal Archbishop of Sydney. He said that his Eminence would visit the schools, and he, the Bishop, hoped that the boys would prepare an entertainment for him, something of no great length but very choice. He then dismissed the schools until Feb. 1. His Lordship also returned thanks to those friends of the schools who this year had been very liberal in presenting prizes. We append the prize list:

PRIZE AND HONOUR LIST.

[Note.—The examinations for prizes are distinct from those for the scholarships. The two highest in each subject are here mentioned, the first being the prizeman.]

SENIOR ROOM.

Bishop's Scholarship Class.—Christian Doctrine (Mr. Petre's Prize): J. Connor, C. Meade. English (Mr. Gourley's): G. Stone, J. Meenan. Latin (Mr. Callan's): C. Columb, L. Pavletich. French (Mr. Callan's): C. Columb, L. Pavletich. Arithmetic (Mr. Caldwell's): C. Columb, D. Hartnett. Euclid (Mr. Woods): L. Pavletich, D. Hartnett. Algebra (Mr. Conway's): L. Pavletich, C. Columb. Book-keeping (Mr. O'Sullivan's): C. Fottrell, T. Lynch.

Special Prizes.—Highest Scholarship Marks (Mr. Petre's): C. Columb. Most Progress (Mr. Roche's): W. Woods. Good Conduct (Mrs. Haydon's): J. J. Farrell. Home Work (Mr. Columb's): W. Woods, C. Columb. Elocution (Mr. Perrin's): T. Lynch, W. Woods. Penmanship (Mr. Petre's): D. Hartnett, W. Woods. Mapping (Mr. Petre's): James Maguire, L. Pavletich. Dux (silver medal, presented by the Catholic Literary Society): C. Columb.

Bishop's Scholarship Certificate (this certificate is granted to those who in the examination for the Bishop's Scholarship gain not less than 70 per cent. of marks in at least four subjects, of which arithmetic must be one).—C. Columb, L. Pavletich, D. Hartnett, James Farrell, A. M'Ilroy, D. Falkner, T. Lynch, G. Stone.

Bishop's Scholarship.—This, the gift of the Most Rev. Dr. Moran, was awarded to Leonard J. Pavletich; Charles Columb was highest, but having won this year's he cannot also, per regulations, hold next year's scholarship. There were 18 candidates.

The results are as follows:—

Names.	C. Dict.	Englsh.	Latin.	French.	Arithmetic	Euclid.	Algebra.	Bk-keep	Total.	Per cent.
Charles Columb	96	87	84	90	95	94	98	97	740	92.5
Leonard Pavletich	81	80	87	86	100	8	100	95	727	90.8
Daniel Hartnett	90	76	74	82	91	94	88	93	688	86.0
James Farrell	96	77	72	87	89	95	87	88	684	85.5
Alex. M'Ilroy	74	51	76	80	77	97	87	86	661	82.6
Daniel Falkner	92	83	70	78	85	89	86	73	656	82.0
Thomas Lynch	92	75	71	81	85	70	85	92	651	81.3
William Haydon	84	73	71	80	68	9	75	93	630	78.7
William Woods	89	61	59	72	62	79	68	85	575	71.8
John Connor	78	77	73	70	50	86	63	4	551	68.8
John Meenan	88	72	62	74	32	75	42	93	528	66.0
George Stone	93	78	74	74	71	81	68	55	520	65.0
Edward Sheedy	85	75	38	72	60	57	36	89	515	64.3
Henry Griffin	83	41	67	90	58	7	33	36	415	64.3
William Hayes	70	70	50	67	37	81	57	82	514	64.2
Christopher Fottrell	81	40	4	57	95	80	96	96	454	56.7
Charles Meade	85	78	36	70	25	34	26	7	429	53.6
Eugene Sullivan	64	44	45	63	52	47	32	68	376	46.8

a, signifies "absent for this subject."

Junior Scholarship Class.—Christian Doctrine (Mrs. Haydon's prize): A Cousins, James Farrell. English (Mr. Gourley's): G. Haydon, James Bradley. Arithmetic (Mr. Caldwell's): William Morkane, James Bradley. Geometry (Mr. Wood's): M. Hickey, G. Haydon. Book-keeping (Mr. Conway's): M. Hickey, James Bradley. Special Prizes.—Home Lessons (Mrs. Bunbury's): James Bradley, William Morkane. Home Exercises (Mr. Smith's): M. Hickey,

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THE PREMIER has introduced a clause providing for the regular administration of Turkish Baths for the Youth of the Colony, believing that a healthy mind can only exist in a healthy body. In view of this coming into force at an early date, R. Phelan has perfected his appliances, and can accommodate any number of Customers. Ladies on Monday and Wednesday Afternoons. Price on Saturday and Monday Evenings reduced to 2s. Ten tickets for 20s Hot, Cold, Turkish, Russian, and Sicilian Baths at all hours. Swimming taught. Private Class for Ladies during Summer months.
R. PHELAN, Proprietor.

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

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

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J. B. MANSFIELD.

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Sales in 1882	...	603,292	Machines
" 1881	...	561,036	"
Increase	...	42,256	



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

UPWARDS OF THREE HUNDRED FIRST PRIZES!!

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Two Gold and two Silver Medals.

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SINGER SEWING MACHINES

James Bradley. Latin (Mr. Callan's): M. Hickey, James Bradley. French (Mr. Callan's): M. Hickey, James Bradley. Writing (Mr. Perrin's): A. Murphy, James Bradley. Singing (Mr. N. Smith's): Joe Macedo, A. Murphy. Mapping (Mr. Petre's): A. Murphy, F. Murphy. Good Conduct (Mrs. Haydon's): G. Haydon.

Junior Scholarship Certificate.—This is given to those who in the examination for the Junior Scholarship gain not less than 60 per cent. of marks in at least three subjects, of which Arithmetic must be one.—M. Hickey, J. Bradley, A. Murphy, J. Farrell, A. Cousins, W. Morkane, J. Macedo, E. Knott.

Junior Scholarship.—This was awarded to M. Hickey, who received 86.4 per cent out of the possible number of marks. J. Bradley made 85.6; A. Murphy, 82.2; J. Farrell, 75.6; A. Cousins, 73.2; G. Haydon, 69.8; W. Morkane, 67.6; J. Macedo, 64.6.

Silver Medal for winner of Junior Scholarship—the gift of Mr. W. H. McKeay: M. Hickey.

Preparatory Class.—For highest aggregate number of marks at examination in the following subjects: Christian Doctrine, English, Latin, French, Arithmetic, Geometry, Book-keeping.—Mr. Conway's prize, M. Dundon, 1; Mr. Gourley's prize, Thomas White, 2; Mr. Wood's prize, James Delaney, 3.

Regular Attendance (Mr. Caldwell's prize)—James Farrell, D. Hartnett, D. Falkner, W. Woods. T. Lynch, W. Morkane, James Bradley, E. Philip.

MIDDLE ROOM.

Good Conduct (Mrs. Haydon's Prize): P. O'Rourke. Regular Attendance (Mr. Kelleher's): M. Morrissey, J. Delahunty. Home Lessons (Christian Doctrine, Spelling, Grammar, Geography)—First Division, First (highest) Class (Mr. Bunbury's)—1, T. Conway; 2, M. Francis. Second Class (Mr. Callan's): T. Connellan, H. O'Beilly. Third Class (Mr. D. O'Connor's): H. Mullins, A. Hessian, M. Morrissey. Second Class: C. Wilkins, M. Dillon. Home Exercises—First Division, First Class (Mr. Roche's): T. Conway, M. Francis. Second Class (Mr. Caldwell's): H. O'Reilly, E. O'Neill. Third Class (Mr. Kelleher's): J. Drumm, A. Hall. Second Division, First Class: P. Hessian, M. Morrissey. Second Class: C. Wilkins, J. McDonald. Reading—First Division: James Kennedy, J. Buckley. Second Division: J. M'Namara, T. Butler. Writing—First Division (Mr. Kelleher's): M. Francis, T. Conway. Second Division: M. Morrissey, J. Bryant. Arithmetic—First Division (Mr. Fagan's): J. Dillon, P. Glen and M. Francis. Second Division: P. Delahunty, J. Delahunty: Recitation, W. Corbett.

JUNIOR ROOM.

Christian Doctrine.—First division: Thomas Hussey (Mr. Fagan's prize), Louis Klee. Second division: Stephen Bernach, George Harper. Reading.—First division: (Mr. Roche's): John Sheedy, Edward Wilkins. Second division: Mark Comer. Spelling.—First division: Daniel Walsh, Thomas Jones. Second division: John Drumm. Arithmetic.—First division: Patrick Whitty (Mr. Caldwell's), Patrick O'Neill. Second division: Richard Wilson. Home Lessons.—First division (Mr. Bunbury's): Daniel Walsh, Thomas Hussey, Gabriel East, John Liston. Home Exercise.—First division (Mr. Petre's): John Fitzpatrick (Mr. Smith's), Willy Kaye. Second division: Charles Brennan, John Morrell. Writing.—First division (Mr. Power's): John Sullivan, Willy Cahill (Mr. D. O'Connor's). Second division: Daniel Daly, Johnny Black. Regular Attendance.—John M'Nab.

THE WICKED WOODS OF TOBEREEVIL

BY ROSA MULHOLLAND,

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

CHAPTER XXXVI.

MAY IS BIDDEN TO AN ENTERTAINMENT.

When morning dawned, Bid went into her own little house, and stripped the walls of the pictures which had lent them such splendour, carrying with these her chair, table, stool, and basket all to the cave which held the possessions of her cherished friends. "Sell them widd the rest," she said; "for Bid will be the Thavelier to the end o' her days." It was not without a sigh that the old creature thus put out of mind her last earthly dream; but so many earthly dreams had faded from her, that one more seemed easy to forget. Having emptied the cabin, she left the door standing open, so that Simon, or the wind, or the foxes might take possession when they pleased.

Early in the day Simon arrived with some stout ruffians ready for any mischief. It was a very great labour for the old man to climb the hills; but his duty was before him, and he accomplished it. He did not find much trouble in doing the work after all; and he perceived, with bitter regret, that he could have easily done it alone, without the expense of assistants. The people walked out quietly with their bundles in their hands, having already suffered the worst of the evil that had been thrust upon them.

They had wept out the blaze of their hearthstone; they had broken their household gods with their own hands; there was only now to pass for the last time across the familiar threshold. In one house, indeed, there was found a little difficulty; for Simon on pushing into it, came face to face with a corpse, the body of the poor consumptive girl who had died of fear in her mother's arms. Simon retreated in horror before the sight of death; and this house was left in peace.

The woman who could not move was lifted, bed and all, and placed on the bill. Later, friends came, took her on their shoulders, and carried her down the mountain to Miss Martha's barn, where a snug little chamber had been cleared for her in the straw. Her eldest daughter staid by to take care of her; and the other children were settled among the farmers in the neighbourhood by May, who was now moving about. So this family was disposed of till the father,

who was in England, could contrive to find money enough to bring them across the sea.

Miss Martha gave a lodging to many other tired souls that night. In the dusk of the summer evening the partings took place. There was a wild wringing of hands and weeping and embracing; for friends gathered from many parts to say good-by to the wanderers. The band of sad travellers passed away down the road, and disappeared like the shadows in a dream. They sang a wild "keen" in chorus as they went; and the shrill note of sorrow hung long, and vibrated in the still air. faintly and more faintly it echoed in the night, the mountains replying to it as long as they could hear; then silence and darkness settled down upon the moors, and Simon's work was done. The shepherds and the cattle might come to the mountains when they pleased.

News had come over the hills of great doings at Camlough. It was quite a year since there had been anything like an entertainment given at that place; but the whispers of debt and difficulty which had been multiplying like cobwebs over Sir John's fair fame for hospitality were now to be blown away upon the breath of much dissipation; and Camlough was to witness scenes such as the hills never dreamed of. Guests were coming from England, the castle was filling rapidly; and a series of entertainments had been devised. In this way were the Archbold's carrying out the doctor's prescription. They were providing amusement for the heir of Tobereevil, and they were bent upon doing it well.

The first piece of gaiety was to be a fancy ball, and guests were invited to it for a hundred miles around. It was a rare idea of Katherine's to send May an invitation. Miss Martha was not invited, nor was May asked to stay longer than just while the ball lasted. No carriage, no escort, no chaperone, no dress! Katherine smiled as she sealed the missive which was meant to make May weep.

It was a sultry evening towards the end of July; the sun had gone down; but the crests of the mountains were still at a red heat. Crimson and yellow were throbbing in the air, and the woods looked hot and dusty; for the dew had not as yet begun to fall. The garden paths were baked, the roses hung their heads, and May knelt on the ground, tying up the rose-trees, and gathering their fallen leaves. The sky made a wall of flame at the back of the Golden Mountain; and May's thoughts were beyond the mountain, and seemed to scorch themselves in the flame. A servant in livery rode up to the gate, and Bridget came down to the garden with a note for her young mistress.

May read the note, and as she did so the blood rushed to her cheeks and forehead till her eyes ached with the heat, and refused to read more. Then the flush ebbed away, and she walked into the house as white as a ghost.

"Aunty," she said, "look at this. I am going out for a walk"; and before Miss Martha's spectacles were fairly set on her nose, May was several perches across the heather.

Lines of shadow were tracking out the hollows of the moor, and there were brazen lines beside them. May seemed walking all the way through wreaths of fire; but she noticed nothing of that, having fire within her heart. Castles were burned to cinders in the sky, crags quivered in flames, and were left charred and spectral. The fires were vanquished at last; twilight came, and a veil crept over the brazen brow of the woods. Fevered nature drank the dew and slept. It was quite dark when May came in from her walk. The fires then were also quenched in her heart; but a daring thought had been moulded into purpose while they burned.

In the morning she had burned a note and written another before her aunt appeared.

"I thank you, Katherine Archbold, for giving me an idea," she said solemnly, as she tore the pretty letter, and burned it in little pieces.

"A wilful piece of impertinence," said Miss Martha, entering the room as May held the last fragment to her taper. "So plain that they did not want you when they never mentioned me. They might safely have paid the compliment, not fearing we should go. So plain that they did not want you."

"Very plain, indeed, aunty. I shall take them by surprise."

"My dear," said Miss Martha, faintly, "what did you intend to say?"

"That I have accepted the invitation," said May, "and I mean to go."

Miss Martha dropped her hand, which had been raised to grasp the teapot. She looked astonished, shocked; then pained and angry. For some moments she was speechless.

"My love," she said at last, "you are surely not yourself. You do not know what you are saying. You—"

"Do not say a word till you hear my plan," said May quickly.

"If I fail, you may talk to me in any way you please, or you may scold me if I succeed; but you must not hold me back, for, aunty, this is the enterprise of my life."

"Tell me what you mean," said Miss Martha, with the air of a person whose mind is made up to the worst. Then May unfolded her plan, and her aunt, with many misgivings, was obliged to put it in practice.

MAY having got her will began to follow it in curious fashion. She had first to consider about a costume in which she could appear at a fancy ball, and went about her duties with her mind set on queen's and heroine's, and especially on their wardrobe. She visited all Miss Martha's ancient stores, lumber-rooms and closets, deep drawers and seldom-opened chests, looking for possible treasures of colour and material, and hoping for an inspiration as she went along. There was little to be found that could suit her purpose till Miss Martha at last produced, a little reluctantly, some yards of carefully saved light tawny which had been part of her own mother's wedding finery, and upon this May seized at once with greedy hands.

"Give it to me," she said earnestly: "indeed, it could not be used for a more sacred purpose."

(To be Continued.)

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Medicines may be obtained at any hour.

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Several close to Town, and all near the
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With and Without Stock.
1870 ACRES FREEHOLD, a magnificent
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Also,
THE MAUNGATANIWAH BLOCK,
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 Suits, grand value. Trousers and
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 Having taken the above well-known family
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 Occasional doses of these Pills will guard the system
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 The Pills and Ointment are Manufactured only at
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Wines, Beer, and Spirits of Superior Quality. First-Class Billiard Table. Good Stabling attached.

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The fatal rapidity with which slight Colds and Coughs frequently develop into the gravest maladies of the throat and lungs, is a consideration which should impel every prudent person to keep at hand, as a household remedy, a bottle of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

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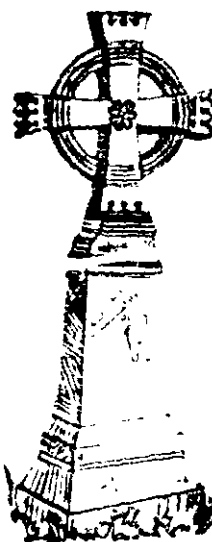
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