

New Zealand Gazette

VOL. XIII.—No. 39.

DUNEDIN: FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1886

PRICE 6D.

Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

SOUND ARGUMENTS.

THE desire that was lately manifested by the Radicals in England to put an end to all voluntary schools, and to reduce education to that dead level which under the description of free, secular, and

compulsory, prevails among ourselves, called out in opposition many efforts, and among the rest certain pamphlets and other publications. —We have at present before us one of these pamphlets written by Mr. Splaine who seems to fill the place of chaplain to the Millbank Prison, and which has been published by the Truth Society, under the title "All is not Gold that Glitters."—It is intended for the workmen of England, but it also contains much that has a bearing on the education question among ourselves, which might be considered with advantage by the working classes of the colonies.—Mr. Splaine begins by asserting that the "Board school hobby," as he calls it, falls on the workingman heavily, so far as it is an evil, and hardly touches him so far as it is a good.—He explains that his meaning as to the exclusion of the workmen from the benefits of the system, is to be found in the fact, that their children either remain a comparatively short time at school, or else do not attend there at all.—In London, for example, he says that although \$1,135,459 8s 10d are spent on Board schools in one year, the average attendance is only 73 per cent—the London School Board, then, being extremely exact, it follows that a quarter of the school children of the country are not under instruction, and almost all these children belong to the working classes,—those who are in attendance at school at the same time receiving, for the most part, an education that will do them no permanent good.—But as to the evil of the system that closely affects the workingman, in the first place he pays for the schools, and the poorer he is the more he has virtually to pay; for it is harder for example, to spare sixpence out of a pound, than it is to spare a shilling out of two pounds. Nor does he profit by his comparatively greater taxation. Those who profit to the full by it are "those children whose parents can afford to leave them at school, people who are quite able to pay the pension at one of the good old-fashioned Grammar Schools; these are the gentlemen whose children benefit most by the Board schools." The consequences of abolishing the Voluntary schools in favour of a Board School monopoly would be these. "At present there is in the Board schools of England and Wales," says Mr. Splaine, an average attendance of one million, twenty-nine thousand children; costing for mere maintenance, four millions, two hundred and fifteen thousand, seven hundred and seventy-two pounds, eight shillings per annum. . . . But the pounds are a formidable sum, and that sum would have to be multiplied by three if school fees were abolished and the Voluntary schools were done away with. More than twelve millions a year added to the rates!! Yes, and that is not all. That would be for maintenance alone, but, in addition to that, the Voluntary School buildings would have to be purchased, or else new ones built and furnished on new sites. How many more millions that would cost it is impossible to say, but as the School Boards of England and Wales, in spite of rate-fed sinking funds, are already loaded with debts amounting to over sixteen millions, we may safely multiply that sum also by three, and we have the enormous sum of twelve millions a year, and interest on a standing debt of forty-eight millions of money to be got out of the people in rates for education alone. If the school rates fell more highly on the poor than on the middle classes, or if the poor profited most by the Board Schools, it would not be so bad. But as I have already proved it is just the reverse." The arguments used by Mr. Splaine, in short, are those that we ourselves have frequently urged. They are, in effect, the manner in which the burden falls heaviest on the working classes—to the advantage of well-to-do people, whose children profit most by the state schools; the mischief of a monopoly; the enormous expense of the system increasing every year, and knowing no limit. We have urged such arguments in vain so far as New Zealand is concerned although they are quite as valid here as in England, but in England it would appear that they have obtained the hearing due to them, for the education question was made the test in numerous instances dur-

ing the late elections and the determination of the people to resist the proposed change was evident. It is much to be desired that a like condition of common sense should obtain among the settlers in these colonies.

THE REFORMATION IN SCOTLAND.

FATHER FORBES LEITH, S.J. in a recently published volume gives some interesting details of the Reformation in Scotland, as they are found in the letters of Catholic missionaries and others, who were eye witnesses of what they recorded,—and whose testimony places before us the great movement in question as one inspired by anything rather than the piety to which its partisans in our times have been wont to attribute it. Father de Gouda for example, a Jesuit sent by the Pope to Queen Mary describes the desolate state of religion that presented itself to him, and bears witness as to the fitness of the new preachers to be the heralds and promoters of a religious change as follows:—"The monasteries are nearly all in ruins, some completely destroyed; churches, altars, sanctuaries, are overthrown and profaned, the images of Christ and of the saints broken and lying in the dust. No religious rite is celebrated in any part of the Kingdom, no Mass ever said in public, except in the Queen's chapel, and none of the Sacraments are publicly administered with Catholic ceremonial. Children can be baptised only after the heretical form, and that on Sundays only, so that many infants die unbaptized. The Ministers, as they call them, are either apostate monks, or laymen of low rank, and are quite unlearned, being cobblers, shoemakers, tanners, or the like." Father John Hay writing in 1579 expresses himself as hopeful concerning the possibility of an amendment in the state of affairs, and gives good reason for the dissatisfaction with the new condition of things which he remarked, or believed that he remarked, among the people.—"I do not doubt that were a few men of influence to set themselves resolutely to the task of raising and reanimating the prostrate cause of the Catholic religion in Scotland, it might shortly be restored to its former condition. No one would believe the detestation which the common people feel for the Calvinist ministers. As long as the Catholic religion flourished, all the necessaries of life and the materials of food and clothing were plentiful and cheap, but, since hereby came in, the land has been left uncultivated, while dearth and scarcity of provisions of all kinds prevail everywhere. The people acknowledge this, and lament it, confessing that the misery they suffer is a just punishment for their crimes. . . . It would be no injustice to call such ministers disciples of Epicurus and not of Christ. Some have married the wives of other men while their husbands were yet alive, and by their countenance and example have engaged others to do the same. Their tables are furnished splendidly and luxuriously; they are unrelenting in the exaction of usury; and in a word, there is scarcely any wickedness which they do not daily practise. . . . I cannot recall without the greatest pain complaints expressed by the poor people against their ministers, accustomed as they had been to the most generous treatment from the Churchmen of old times. Now the revenues of a single monastery which formerly supported two hundred people in honesty and comfort are scarcely sufficient to maintain the profligacy and extravagance of even one spoiler." Father Robert Parsons gives us an example of the thrift which he found pervading the people, and which, as we all know, forms even to the present day a most praiseworthy feature in the Scottish character. We doubt, however, whether as exhibited to father Parsons it may not seem to have gone, in this particular instance at least, a trifle too far. He speaks of certain noblemen, "to whom," says he, "our labours would neither be unacceptable nor profitless, on condition only that we did not put them to any expense." We confess that to us the desire expressed here for salvation without money and without price appears to be somewhat extravagant—and indeed, the promise of the gospel seems to have been too literally interpreted and adhered to. Nevertheless, let us respect so far as it is possible to us a national characteristic of a laudable sort. The martyrdom of Father Ogilvie which took place in 1615, after he had been twice tortured with the boot and forcibly deprived for eight days and nine nights of sleep is described by one Baron John of Eckersdorff, a Protestant who happened at the time to be visiting the country and whose conversion was the result:—"I happened to be in Glasgow the day Father Ogilvie was led forth to the Gallows, and I

is impossible for me to describe his noble bearing in meeting death. His farewell to the Catholics was his casting into their midst, from the scaffold, his rosary beads just before he met his fate. The rosary, thrown haphazard, struck me on the breast in such wise that I could have caught it in the palm of my hand; but there was such a rush and crush to get hold of it that unless I wished to run the risk of being trodden down, I had to cast it from me. Those rosary beads had left a wound in my soul; go where I would I had no peace of mind. At last conscience won the day. I became a Catholic." This publication, then, made by Father Forbes Leith is very interesting, increasing as it does our knowledge of the Kirk in its origins, and giving us further particulars concerning that great advance of mankind in the ways of virtue and piety—the Reformation. Everything additional revealed concerning it more fully justifies the Church in her resistance to it.

THE curious and much controverted series of prophecies relating to the Popes and attributed to St. Malachi, forms the subject of an article by the Marquis of Bute in the *Dublin Review* for October.—

The writer tells us that the Benedictine, Arnold Wion was the first who, in a book published by him at Venice in 1595, made known to the world the prophecies in question, which assuming to have been written before the election of Celestine II in 1143, give an indication of every Pope between that time and the second coming of our Lord. Wion believed the prophecy to be a forgery and suggested that it had been written to aid in securing the election of Pope Gregory XIV—but the Marquis of Bute points out that the motto descriptive of this Pope is very obscure while that of his predecessor Urban VII is clearly applicable—being the last that is so until that which designates Pope Pius VI at the end of the eighteenth century. The writer therefore suggests that it was during the eighteen days which preceded the election of Urban VII, that the forgery, if forgery it were, was done. The matter, however, has been the subject of a voluminous controversy—in which many devout as well as learned and laborious men have pronounced themselves in favour of the authenticity of the prophecies. "The learned Feller" says Lord Bute, "feels himself obliged to confess that some of the predictions have, in later times, been remarkably fulfilled, giving as an instance Peregrinus Apostolicus (an apostolic wanderer) which represents the exiled Pius VI. The attitude of the late Dr. Neale is plain enough from what he says on the subject and his conjecture as to the meaning of 'Cruz de Cruce,' was at least one of very friendly neutrality:

. . . . It is idle to multiply references to the adherents of the genuine inspiration of these prophecies, and it is only just and fair to admit that he who opposes them will, in a general way, find himself, *pro tanto*, associated with the whole run of misbelievers and unbelievers in things holy, and opposed to many of the most pious and orthodox, and not the least learned. When the late Pontiff died in 1878, some one wrote to a Birmingham paper calling attention to the motto for the next Pope. One week after the date of the letter, Leo XIII. was proclaimed, and many were, and are, quite satisfied that the fiery star in the dexter chief of the arms of the new Pope fulfils the prophetic motto '*Lumen in celo*' (light in heaven). External evidence, however, in favour of the prophecies there is none, but, on the contrary, many things seem to tell against them. The internal evidence is the exactness with which each motto fits the Pope it refers to from Celestine II, in 1143, to Urban VII., in 1590, and again in the cases of Pius VI., Pius VII., Pius IX., and Leo XIII.—those, as we have said, that intervened between Urban and Pius being doubtful. The Marquis of Bute, who gives no opinion of his own as to the genuineness of the prophecy, concludes his article thus:—"The concluding words are striking: 'During the last persecution of the Holy Roman Church, there shall sit the Roman Peter, who shall feed the sheep amid great tribulations, and, when these are passed, the City of Seven Hills shall be utterly destroyed, and the awful Judge will judge the people.' . . . It has been pointed out by Dr. Neale that the last Emperor of Rome was Romulus Augustulus, and the last Emperor of New Rome Constantine. The kingdom of the Ten Tribes also began and ended in a Jeroboam. That 'the City of Seven Hills' is meant to indicate Old Rome is most probable—although, as has not been unfrequently pointed out, the physical and historical characteristics of New Rome suit the adjective better. It is, however, in the latter portion of these predictions, and especially the closing phrase, that there lies for many one of the strongest arguments in favour of their supernatural character. The belief has widely prevailed, and does still widely prevail among Christians, that the Sabbath system so strongly marked in Scripture will be carried out as regards the Second Advent of Christ. It is believed by many that as all the sacred chronology is arranged in periods of six and one, so the close of the sixth millennium from the date commonly called the Creation will be followed by that Sabbath Millennium during which Christ will reign visibly upon earth. This belief is supported by the consideration that the six millennia now closing have been divided into three equal portions by three great

events—viz., the epoch called the Creation, the call of Abraham, and the birth of Christ, and that the New Testament especially speaks of the present as the 'last time'—as though meaning the last and concluding third. According to this theory, the Second Advent of Christ is expected about the year A.D. 1996. Now, the average length of the reigns of the Popes up to the present time is rather over seven years each, but until 1590 it was only somewhat over six years. Since 1590, however, the average has been over eleven years each. The author of these prophecies, therefore, points almost exactly to the date of 1996."

IRISH AFFAIRS.

THE cablegrams have not brought us any very reliable news concerning Irish affairs since the elections, and we cannot precisely tell what the nationalist party are now about, nor how their prospects are, in fact, regarded by the people of the United Kingdom generally. Many reports we have had, some possibly true, some probable, some hardly credible, and some evidently false. We have been told of various measures proposed for the settlement of the question, of promises given and arrangements made for the immediate concession of all that Ireland could reasonably desire or venture to expect. We have had contradictions given of such reports, and inconsistent circumstances stated in connection with them, and all that we certainly know is that Mr. Parnell stands with 85 colleagues, their coats taken off, as the *Dublin Freeman* in all its clever political caricatures now represents them, for the fray, and an object of apprehension and dread to all those who are opposed to them in the Parliament, the balance of whose power they hold in their hands, and to all their opponents in every part of the Three Kingdoms. We are unacquainted even with the comparative condition of Ireland. The cable reported nothing to us concerning the tumults, conflicts, and deaths by violence that took place in England during the elections, and although we are told that boycotting is prevalent in Ireland, we cannot tell that anything now occurring there is not surpassed by what is going on in the sister country—if sister country we may dare to call so complete a paragon of perfection. We know that when the noise made because of Irish crime was at its height the *Dublin newspapers* showed, on the most indisputable authority, that crime in England was very much more rife, and ever so much more revolting—and so it may be with regard to this report of boycotting. What right, moreover, has any sympathiser or adherent of the Liberal party—whose followers, by the way, are in a large majority in Great Britain to complain any longer concerning boycotting in Ireland, when a leading association among themselves has just shown to the world a glaring proof that they heartily approve of the system so much condemned and that they are themselves ready to act upon it without anything like the excuse possessed by the Irish people—indeed, most inexcusably and without the slightest pretence of a just cause. We cannot tell again what is the true cause of Lord Carnarvon's resignation of the Lord-Lieutenancy. Ill-health is the assigned reason, but how far is it the true one, or if it be the true one by what has this failure in health been caused? It would be enough to injure the health of any honest man were he to find himself in a false position. Were he, for example, to find that he had been placed at the head of an utterly rotten institution, whose traditions were too strong for him, and, where, with the best intentions in the world it would be impossible for him to work the slightest change in the direction of a remedy. In such a position we have ample grounds to believe that Lord Carnarvon discovered himself to be, and we are, therefore, by no means surprised at the failure of his health and his consequent resignation, or, otherwise, at his resignation on the pretence of a failure of his health. One thing only, meantime, as we have said, is certain to us, that is that Mr. Parnell and his colleagues are now prepared for their struggle, and we also gather, however conflicting and confusing reports may be, that there is a tough struggle before them, and that the victory has not as yet been won. The men, nevertheless, are strong, and willing, and determined, and we may expect that victory awaits them if fair play be given in order that they may carry out their valiant fight to its legitimate ending. But, if this is to be done, it will not do for their friends to hold off their hands as if all had been already accomplished. They still stand in need of aid and, if it be not forth-coming at the critical hour, the ground so well contested and won must be lost again in a great degree. Funds are necessary, in a word, to sustain the Payment of Members' Fund, without which the nationalists cannot hope to maintain the advanced position to which they have now attained. It will be seen from a report in another part of our columns, that this necessity has been already discerned by certain of our true hearted Irishmen, and that they have well inaugurated the patriotic movement of the year by recognising the duty that devolves upon them and making preparations to discharge it—and we are sure that we may, with the unanimous consent of our friends, congratulate the members of the League at Greymouth—for it is to them that we refer, on what they have so well done, and what they will certainly as well continue and carry out. We

congratulate them also on the good example they have given and which we hope to see followed generally throughout the Colony. Many things, as we said, are doubtful to us concerning the state of Irish affairs at present, but, we repeat it—*one* thing is certain; it is that the Irish nationalists are entering upon a most anxious, trying, and critical passage of their struggle, and they need all the help in it that their countrymen in every part of the world can hold out to them.

"Home and the Inquisitions" is an article in the *THE SPANISH North American Review*, in which Mr. Alfred K. INQUISITION. Glover proves, by a consensus of eminent churchmen, that Rome had not spoken in the affair of Galileo, and that the blunder made in the matter was that of the Inquisition and not of the Pope. The writer goes on to defend the Church from charges brought against her from the cruelty of the Spanish Inquisition, and explains that institution and the attitude of the Pope towards it as follows. "The average reader never ceases to connect the code and acts of the Roman with those of the Spanish Inquisition. It is, indeed, a very easy task to discover the collateral tie, but a very difficult one to conscientiously compare their histories in the light of one and the same institution. Founded in 1248 under Innocent IV., its primary object was the guarding of Christian faith and morals against the adverse influences of the various sects that arose from time to time during the later middle ages, and whose votaries had finally become so bold and treacherous that heresy was regarded in those days as the very worst of crimes. Administered at first by the zealous Dominicans, the 'Holy Office' was the means of instituting the most salutary reforms. It was not until it became identified with the State, that its nature and purpose were corrupted into a tool of the unscrupulous monarch, whereby its religious characteristics were obliterated in Western Europe, acquiring in later days the opprobrious name of 'Spanish Inquisition.' That section of the Inquisition operating in Italy, being under the immediate and paternal influence of the Popes, retained its ancient characteristics, and remains to this day a purely religious tribunal. The Church's creed evidently does not embody oppression among its articles, though such was the predominant spirit among the Spanish Inquisitors. Indeed, from their clutches not even an eminent ecclesiastic could free himself when once rendering himself a suspect; and it was only after a mighty struggle that Sixtus IV. succeeded, by pure virtue of his office, in debarring the establishment of its courts in those cities of Italy then belonging to Spain. Yielding to the urgent appeals of Isabella, Sixtus, in 1480, consented to its establishment as a means, more political than religious, of preserving the integrity of the monarchy, then disturbed by the intrigues of the Moors and Jews, and countless criminals. The Pontiffs were ever ready to extend the hand of charity, and offer asylum to the unhappy refugees of every creed and race who sought protection from the fury of the Inquisitors; and the seeming anomaly of a Pope excommunicating an Inquisitor for severity of judgment and heartlessness in punishment, was but a repetition of the paternal acts of a long line of Pontiff Kings. The Inquisition became virtually a handy instrument of the Spanish crown and the Popes continued in succession to wage a merciless warfare against its practices. Sixtus wrote at least one letter to the sovereigns of Spain, and admonished them that 'mercy toward the guilty was more pleasing to God than the severity which they were using.' The atrocities of the Spanish institution were thoroughly Spanish and the Roman Church may hold herself irresponsible for them. She more than once has seen her own bishops summoned before that arbitrary tribunal with no hope of pardon, or freedom, even through the good offices of the Holy See. The Spanish court of Inquisition was a mixed tribunal, composed equally of lay and clerical members, and its authority ultimately commenced and ended with the crown; and to give it a yet more civil character it followed the example of the common law, and followed up conviction and punishment by an arbitrary confiscation of personal property. The King filled his treasury with these spoils. It was to the interest of the royal family to covertly encourage its excesses. On the other hand, the penal code of the Inquisition was merciful and just when compared with the code of the Kingdom as administered in the time of Charles V. The latter was rife in red-hot pincers, mutilation and terrible methods of capital punishment, while the Inquisition was free from all such barbarities. Even Florenti, the fallen priest, historian and avowed enemy of the Inquisitors, declares in detail that a marked difference was evident between the inquisitorial and government prisons, and this nominally religious court enjoyed ere long the reputation of being the justest tribunal in Christendom, a title which to us may seem wholly inapplicable to a court that occasioned by its own voluntary acts so much misery and suffering. Whatever accusations may be hurled against the Roman Congregations in the exercise of their offices, it is a solemn historical fact that, during the long and varied careers of those powerful tribunals, no authenticated case of capital punishment has ever occurred in the dominions of the Pope, where they exercised their chief authority."

AN IRISH PRIEST'S VIEWS OF WHAT HE SAW IN AMERICA.

REV. CHARLES FLYNN, of Kiltylogher, Ireland, who was recently in this country on a collecting tour, was interviewed the other week by the *St.ago Champion*, which paper asked him among other things, "During your time you had an opportunity of making yourself acquainted with the condition of the Irish-American people, their feelings about present politics at home, and their social condition?"

"Yes; I have had some opportunity of doing so. No man had a better chance of knowing all about them than the 'collector-general' from Ireland. He comes in contact with all classes of Irish in America, and Irish-Americans. Take them all in all you shall not meet their like. They are friendly, hospitable, open-hearted and generous; without them religion in America would be of very small dimensions; wherever a few of them gather, there, in the midst of them, a Catholic church will very soon be erected. They have raised magnificent edifices for the glory of God in the great cities, towns and hamlets all over the country. As Macaulay says of the Catholic Church, 'Her acquisitions of the New World have more than compensated for what she has lost in the Old.' Irish priests and Irish people have performed wonderful things there. The expatriation of the Irish race seems to have been according to the ways of Providence, in order that the one true church might be established and the 'clean oblation' offered everywhere on the face of that vast continent. Their work in that direction is rapid; and now it seems that God is turning the scale in their favour, driving away their enemies and bringing about a state of things which will enable them to 'live and thrive.' They are an acknowledged power in their adopted country. An Irishman and a Catholic is mayor of the Puritan city of Boston. The same is to be said of New York, Scranton, Pa., and various other cities. The votes of the Irish people placed a Democrat in the Presidential Chair, a position incomparably higher than that of Queen Victoria. Their feelings about present politics at home are of the most hopeful and best kind. They feel that Parnell and his gallant band are honest and sincere; that they mean what they say, and that they 'do and dare' what is practical. They believe that the Irish at home are 'up and doing,' and that they mean to persevere until they regain the management of their own affairs. All believe in the Parnellite policy and deprecate physical force. An insignificant few advocate dynamite. O'Donovan Rossa's name is seldom mentioned but in jest. The editor of the *Irish World* is sinking out of sight since he went in for the Republican Presidential candidate at the last election; our friends in America abhor crime. Every outrage perpetrated by the people they justly consider to be not only wrong, but injurious to the cause. They are aware that our enemies sometimes commit crime and then saddle it on the leaguers. They approve of boycotting only in necessary cases, and when there is grave cause. They think the 'boycott' weapon should be used judiciously and that its edge should not be blunted by striking every little block we meet. A committee-man in the league is not, in their opinion, to use his power against a neighbour through private spleen, trade jealousy, or for his own private advantage. I think I have answered all your questions in globo."

THE HINDOO CANDIDATE.

LONDON, November 27.—The picturesque of to-day's election was the struggle at Deptford, where for the first time in history a Hindoo, heedless of his own bright skies, claimed the right as a subject of the Queen to contest for a seat in foggy England as a Liberal candidate. Lalmohun Ghose is a Bengalee scholar and one of the three Indian delegates, sent here to propagate native ideas. He had a powerful adversary in Mr. Evelyn, the Conservative candidate, who is popular among the Deptford labourers. The sad and sordid streets surrounding the great dockyard saw an unwonted sight in the dozens of Hindoos who had come down to support their compatriot. Mr. Ghose, with his wife, a delicate Hindoo lady, dressed in the height of European fashion, paraded the streets in a landau drawn by a dashing pair of horses. They were greeted everywhere with ringing cheers, mingled with groans.

I waylaid Mr. Ghose—"Cough" is the way the name is pronounced—at his central committee rooms. He is a tall, strapping and intelligent looking man of forty, with a big, bronze coloured face, a heavy mustache and high cheek bones. He speaks English fluently, and has this week addressed tens of thousands of electors in their own idiom.

"What is your platform, Mr. Ghose? Are you running as an Indian or an Englishman?" I asked.

"My platform," is that of any English Liberal with the Indian plank added. I came to this country to defend Lord Ripon's policy and to denounce the oppressive policy of Lord Lytton. Hence I naturally associated with the Liberal party."

"What do you hope for from Lord Ripon's policy?"

"Justice to India and some approach to representative institutions in an Indian Parliament in India."

"Then your aims are similar to Mr. Parnell's in Ireland?"

If Mr. Parnell's aim is separation, mine is different. I would strengthen the bond between India and England and not loosen it. There is no tendency in India towards separation and no wish to help the Russians. We hope simply for progressive liberty. If that is assured us India will continue loyal."

Late to-night, amid great excitement, the result of the election was proclaimed. A surging crowd of working men waited near the figures, and when it was known that Mr. Evelyn had carried the day by a narrow majority the Conservative shouts of victory were almost drowned in the disappointed hisses of the Hindoo's partisans. Mr. Ghose and his wife seemed much cast down, for they had, like Sir Charles Dilke in Chelsea, looked upon an easy triumph as certain.

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THE WICKED WOODS OF TOBEREEVIL

BY ROSA MULHOLLAND,

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

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

A STRANGE NIGHT.

WHEN Miss Martha saw the condition into which Paul had strangely fallen, she agreed with May that it would be well to remove him to new scenes, and leave his restoration to time and Providence. Her anger was at once lost and forgotten in her pity; and she began to pack her trunk in preparation for a journey which must begin before twenty-four hours should go past. There was no reason to fear that Paul would refuse to accompany her; she had every cause for haste, for the mood of his mind had changed since his arrival at Monasterlea. He no longer lived in that quiescent condition which was almost a state of unconsciousness. Things which he saw around him here seemed striving to arouse his memory, and a struggle was beginning between the reason obscured within him, and that power by whose agency he was afflicted, the result being a growing irritability which threatened to increase to wildness did he remain long in the atmosphere which induced it. So Miss Martha made preparations for her journey, while Paul wandered in his restless fashion about the fields and moors; and May hovered between the two, now silently helping her aunt, now seeing that Paul was safe. Her face was white, and her eyes had that look in them which we turn upon the dead; yet she was ready with her hands, and had her wits about her, and did not heave a sigh, nor shed a tear.

When the Kearneys, watching their opportunity, had left their cave in the mountain, they had sought shelter for a night with a friend in the lowland, about a mile away on their road from Tobereevil. Here they must wait for the eldest gossoon, who had been hired by their friend to drive her on an errand to Camlough. The Kearneys waited gladly, suspecting that Bid's mysterious journey had something to do with Paul; that she was making an effort to save them, though she had not thought fit to inform them of the venture. The errand was one of importance, that the house-mother knew; for had not Bid got a loan of Miss Martha's little wagon-cart for the journey! Now, when the gossoon had made the mule a bed in the stables, put the cart in the shed, and left Bid enjoying her breakfast at Monasterlea, he ran off to tell his mother that Mr. Paul had come home at last.

Then Mary, the mother of all the Kearneys, rose up and thanked the Lord for sending her this friend, who would take the trouble out of her heart. So easily will people grasp at hope, that Mary began to believe that Paul came all the way from Camlough for the sole purpose of forcing Simon to restore her to her home. She would go now to Monasterlea with her children round her, and relate to young Mr. Finiston the dismal tale of her distress; but first, ought not she to wait to see if Bid would come and fetch her? She waited till past sunset, and yet Bid had not appeared; the truth being that the old woman was engaged with Miss Martha, and knew that the Kearneys would not think of departing till she went to see them off. Bid would not quit Monasterlea till Miss Martha and Paul were fairly started on their journey.

But Mary Kearney had not patience to wait for this. As soon as twilight began to fall she started with her children, and walked to Monasterlea, Paul was walking up and down the road with his head bent on his breast, and his hands clasped behind him, in that dreary, restless way which was habitual with him now. He stopped now and then, and passed his hand over his forehead, and threw up his face with a look of pain, as if he strove to recover his memory at one bound, whereas it would only return to him by slow degrees. Sometimes he stamped his foot in despair, or kicked the pebbles out of his path, as if they had angered him. His mood was indeed changing, and it were well that he was out of the country. Suddenly Mary Kearney and her children came round him, it being still just light enough for people to see each other dimly. They came lightly along in their bare feet, and surrounded him swiftly and suddenly, Paul starting as if ghosts had risen up to confront him. This sensitiveness in itself was evidence of a change; a few days ago he would not have stared if the strangest visions on earth had passed under his eyes.

"God save you, Mither Paul!"

"Mrs. Kearney!" cried Paul, looking keenly in her face.

"See that, now!—how well he knew me, an' it dark!" said the woman. "Lord love you, Mither Paul! its you that had the wish for us. We have walked the roads back to get a word wid you."

"What is it?" said Paul, with something of his old air. It seemed as if the start with which he had greeted these old friends had helped him in his struggle, and shaken some of the mists out of his brain.

"It's only our little trouble, sir. I mane that Simon—that the miser—I mane yer uncle, sir, has threw a heap o' us out of our houses, Mither Paul. O' course you know that sir, an' some o' us is dead an' undher groun' out o' his road, an' some o' us is gone across the way. Some is gone to beggary; but I'm here yet myself, wid the little girshes and gossoons. An' I made bould to tell myself that if I seen a sight o' yer honor you would remember ye had a wish for us, and'd put a word in wid yer uncle to let us go back to our little house. We built it a'most oursel's, sir, when he threw us out before, an' little Nan's gettin a clever han' at the basket makin'. The gossoons'll be men after a bit, please the Lord; an' there's not an idle bone in them, an' they'll pay it back to yer honor."

Paul stood listening, somewhat like a deaf man who suddenly found that he could hear; his eyes fixed on the woman while he devoured all her words.

"Simon put you out!" he said; "is that what you have told me? Simon, the miser, put you out? You and how many more?"

"Thirty families, sir. Sure I thought yer honor know'd it."

"I did not know it," said Paul, "or I should have seen to it before. You may go now, my woman, and I will settle with Simon."

He walked quickly up to the cottage; May met him on the garden path, and looked at him with amazement; his eyes were flaming, his mouth was moving nervously. He was walking straight towards the door, and did not see her.

"Paul!" she said, "oh! what is the matter?"

"Nothing," he said fiercely, "only I am going to settle with Simon. This has been a long time delayed. I was born to do it: and look at me, a man come to my time of life, and my work still undone! I have been astray this long time, and I had quite forgotten my duty; but a messenger has just come to remind me of it. Simon has driven out the people to die about the world. He has repeated the sin of the first Finiston; it now remains for the last one to punish him, and put an end to this foul race!"

He pushed into the hall, and took his gun down from the wall.

May said, "What are you going to do? Come in here, and tell me;" and she drew him into the parlor, and turned the key in the lock behind them.

"Do?" cried Paul. "Why, of course, I will shoot him through the heart. I often told you," he said testily, "that I have got to do this thing, and you would not believe me; but now you shall have proof of it."

"Very well, but you must wait a little. You have nothing to load your gun with; your things have not arrived."

"That is most provoking. How soon will they be here!"

"Oh! in about half an hour; in the meantime you can rest yourself, so as to be better able for your work." She shook up the pillows on the couch, and he flung himself impatiently upon them, taking out his watch to count the minutes; while May, hovering about the room, began telling some laughable story. After a time he gave her his attention, and put away the watch. Presently, she began to sing softly a drowsy lullaby, which she had heard mothers sing to their babies in the cabins; and Paul listened to her tranquilly, having quite forgotten his passion as well as the cause of it. At last he lay so still that she turned her head cautiously to observe him, and found he was asleep. She brought wrappings, and covered him, so that he might rest there safely during the night; for it was now eleven o'clock, and she hoped he would not wake till the morning. She locked him in the room and the household went to rest.

Yet May could not sleep, only lay staring at the little pools of moonlight on the floor, and wondering about the ending of this sad drama, in which she played so sore a part. Would Paul ever get well again? Would he, indeed, seek the miser when he awakened on the morrow, and accomplish in his madness that doom which he had dreaded before the madness came? She could not sleep while there was so much to be prayed for; that Paul might be saved from impending evil, and guided into the keeping of good and faithful hands.

In the midst of her sad thoughts she heard a noise, and sat up and listened intently. Surely that had been the sound of a window opening! She did not wait a moment, for there was but one thought in her mind. She went swiftly to the parlor door, and opened it softly. The moon shone into the room; the window was wide open and Paul was gone.

She dressed herself rapidly, and fled out of the house, hurrying down the garden and out on the road. She could see a long way before her in the clear midsummer night, which is scarcely night at all. Paul was not to be seen, but her lively terror could only lead her flying feet in one direction. She sped, like the wind, towards Tobereevil, thinking as she went along of the likelihood of the mansion being well barred up, so that no one, not even a madman, could make his way inside the walls. She should find Paul wandering about the avenue, or in the woods, or about the windows; would find him and bring him home.

Her heart beat so quickly, and her feet went so fast, that she had often to pause for breath, leaning against a hedge or tree, straining her eyes everywhere in hopes of seeing a figure, either behind her or before her on the road. At last she was obliged to go more quietly, lest, having utterly exhausted herself, she should faint at the sight of Paul, and be of no further use to him.

The beautiful calm country lay all around her, the hills wrapped in solemn shadow, but with lustrous peaks crowned with stars in the sky; sad glimmering fields and moors, with all their human lights extinct at the moment; the patient and melancholy land that had suffered and smiled and been beautiful under the tread of many afflicted generations born to a cruel time, but perhaps to a kind eternity. "How long, O Lord, how long?" seemed written over the wistful face of the valley. The woods had caught no tender glance from the moon, but rolled in black masses against the sky, as if the surges of their wicked restlessness would flood the fair face of the heavens, drowning the innocent stars which grew like blossoms of light therein. Thus appeared the woods in the last hour of their magnificent pride and might, even while there was a red spot in the midst of them that glowed and pulsed like an angry thought in their heart.

May did not notice it, as she pierced her way through the crowding trees to the avenue. She had seen smoke and flames in the distance when she first set out on the road; but fire-wreaths were common on the mountain now, and the sight had been no surprise.

As she drew near the dreary mansion she sickened at the thought of approaching it with such a terrible fear in her mind. Was it not altogether fantastic, this journey of hers in the midnight? How could she have allowed terror so to work upon her—knowing Paul as she did, and that he would not hurt a fly? A man quite unarmed! What harm could he do to another, even if Simon's doors and windows were not locked and barred? Perhaps even now he was safe at home, having returned to his rest after roving a little, in his wild way, about the fields. Admitting these thoughts, she leaned tremblingly against a tree, and again strained her eyes towards the thickets and across the moors.

(To be continued.)

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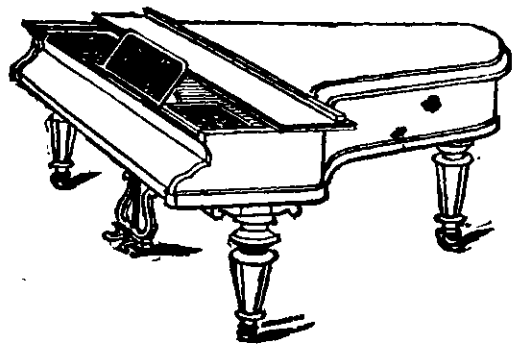
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NEARLY fifteen years have elapsed since Alsace and part of Lorraine were annexed to the German Empire. Everything has been done on the part of the new masters to make the fate of the annexed provinces as endurable, nay, it may almost be said, as happy as possible. Yet, somehow, the bait has been held out in vain. Again and again have the people of the two provinces been called upon to elect representatives, either for their provincial Parliament, called *Landesausschuss*, or for the national Parliament of Germany, and over and over again have they elected members pledged to do all that in them lies to preserve the French institution for the day when Alsace is to become French once more. How is this to be accounted for? Here is the explanation which we translate literally from a Bismarckian paper called the *Berliner Tagblatt*:

"What renders the task of Germany in Alsace and Lorraine particularly difficult is that the people, two-thirds of whom are Catholic, are influenced by the clergy, who have remained French sympathisers to the backbone."

This is a curious admission indeed. In France the clergy are generally held up to the hatred of the people for being "unpatriotic," and here we find the conquerors complaining that they might succeed in making the Alsatians thoroughly German if it were not for the influence of the Catholic priests who have remained French at heart. Could there be a better evidence of the true patriotism of the clergy? The matter might well be pondered both in France and Germany.—*Liverpool Catholic Times*.

HOW CARDINAL McCLOSKEY WAS CALLED TO HIS REWARD.

It was midnight on Friday night when the dying Cardinal opened his eyes, and a smile came upon his white lips. The strong saintly spirit seemed to shine for a moment in the thin features, and then the eyes closed again. Slower and slower the white raiment of the couch rose and fell. One wasted hand held a silver crucifix and the other pressed it to his bosom. There was a deep peace upon the still face, and the snowy locks were brushed back upon the pillow. Worn with watching and nursing, Dr. Keyes sat near his patient and looked into the venerable countenance with great tenderness. Archbishop Corrigan stood at the foot of the bed, robed in a black cassock with purple sash. His head was bowed and his lips moved. Mgr. Farley gazed upon the dying man with moistened eyes, and the Rev. Dr. McDonnell, tall, clear-eyed and sorrowful, stood beside Mgr. Preston. Soon the Dr. raised his hand and whispered that it would be all over in a few minutes. Then the Cardinal's nieces—Mrs. Cleary, Mrs. Kelly, Miss McCloskey and Miss Mullen—entered the room. They were clad in black. As the ladies approached the death-bed several pale nuns stole softly in at the door, and four priests from the Vicar-General's house came in after them.

All the watchers knelt. The weary eyes opened for the last time. At the foot of the dying man was a small table, whereon, between two burning tapers upheld by golden angels, was a glittering crucifix, and in the centre of it two pieces of the true cross of Christ. At the left was another bright taper, and beside it lay the scarlet cap of the Cardinal. From the walls pictures of St. John, the Cardinal's patron saint, and of the Blessed Virgin Mary looked down in the dim light.

At the side of the bed was Father Daubresse murmuring prayers for the dying. The priest's eyes dwelt lovingly upon those of his superior when they were opened. There was a soft sound of crying as the ladies approached the death couch. Again the strong soul and fine intellect dwelt in the face, and the eyes closed. The light sparkled on the little silver crucifix, and shone in the well-worn Bishop's ring upon the white hand. Still Father Daubresse prayed for a gentle spiritual shepherd. The low, trembling voice vibrated all through the room. Then the light seemed to die upon the white walls as the Cardinal met his last sorrow. The dying face writhed with pain, the weak hand clasped the crucifix still closer, and the sobbing of the ladies was heard as they knelt.

Now the white raiment of the couch hardly moved at all. The loving priest had ceased his prayers. A strong sigh broke from the lips of the dying man, and then there came into his face the smile of one who has reached home after a day of labor.

No one said it. The doctor did not move from his place. The broken-hearted women and the meek-eyed priest still knelt. But there came into the room a hush, and the watchers knew that the Cardinal's throne was vacant.—*Exchange*.

A missionary writes that gold is dug so plentifully in Thibet that the natives use it to cover pagoda pinnacles, and to make idols, chairs, and couches for the people.

In the Cathedral at Berlin, a splendid new altar picture of the Adoration of the Magi, was recently completed. The aged Emperor William of Germany visited the Cathedral, and looked at the picture. To addresses presented him by distinguished ecclesiastics the Emperor is reported to have used in his reply the following true and significant words: "In these, my latter days," he said, "I call Heaven to witness that I have always considered religion the only foundation on which depends everything. It is the highest possession of any people." The German people were once deeply religious, but three centuries of heresy and error have made them one of the most irreligious, sceptical, and freethinking nations of Europe. Berlin, the capital city, is regarded as one of the least Christian towns on the Continent. But the sentiment of the venerable Emperor that "religion is the only foundation upon which depends everything" is true, all the same. And such testimony, coming from the aged William of Germany, and uttered with such solemn emphasis, carries with it great weight. Religion is, indeed, the highest possession of any people, and woe betide the people who has it not!

General News.

Here is the testimony to the Divine guidance of the Church which recent events in Catholic history have wrung from the lips of a Baptist minister: "Rome is old, Rome is new, Rome is wis. Rome is the Solomon of the churches."—*Pilot*.

M. de Lesseps celebrated his 80th birthday on November 19. He and his family went to a thanksgiving Mass at their parish church. The sturdy old canal maker received benedictions by telegraph from the Pope and the Bishops of Columbia. M. de Lesseps looked quite lively, and had something to say to each one of his innumerable visitors which differed from what he had said to anyone else. To all questions about the Panama Canal, M. de Lesseps said enthusiastically: "I shall yet live to sail through it."

Another English Catholic bishop takes his stand with Cardinal Manning and Bishop Bagshawe, of Nottingham, as an advocate of justice to Ireland. Bishop Lacy of Middlesborough, in the course of an address in his Cathedral, on the night of Nov. 1, condemned Mr. Chamberlain's attempt to drive Catholic children into godless schools. The mention of the English Radical leader naturally suggested the question of Home Rule for Ireland. Bishop Lacy said Ireland had a right to legislate for herself, and hoped that his hearers would be spared to see Parliamentary institutions in that country.—*Pilot*.

Although millions of francs are to be spent in raising a great monument to Victor Emanuel in Rome, and hundreds of thousands have been expended in every large city in Italy with the same end, his tomb in the pantheon is quite neglected. On the commemoration of the dead only two wreaths were brought to his grave. One, of laurel leaves with golden barriers and splendid ribbon of white silk bore the inscription in gilded letters: "To Victor Emmanuel, an inconsolable heart." That was from the Countess Mirafiori, morganatic wife of the late king. Another, in bright flowers, had been sent from the royal household. The municipality has forgotten him this year, and the many professed admirers of this "father of his country," as they term him, have practised forgetfulness and economy. His tomb is visited by all the strangers who come to Rome because it is in the Pantheon, which they are obliged to enter for sake of its antiquity and associations with past history. The neglect of this tomb is suggestive of the fate of the king who would occupy Rome.—*Pilot*.

The following from Thackeray's recently published essays, shows how one keen, and none too friendly critic, was impressed by the Irish character: "A characteristic of the Irish writers and people which has not been at all appreciated by the English is, I think, that of extreme melancholy. All Irish stories are sad, all humorous Irish songs are sad; there is never a burst of laughter excited by them, but, as I fancy, tears are near at hand; and from 'Castle Rackrent' downward every Hibernian tale that I have read is sure to leave a sort of woful tender impression. Mr. Carleton's books—and he is by far the greatest genius who has written of Irish life—are pre-eminently melancholy. Griffin's best novel, 'The Collegians,' has the same painful character, and I have always been surprised while the universal English critic has been laughing over the stirring stories of 'Harry Lorrequer,' that he has not recognised the fund of sadness beneath. The most jovial song that I know of in the Irish language is 'The Night Before Larry was Stretched;' but along with the joviality you always carry the impression of the hanging the next morning. 'The Groves of Blarney' is the richest nonsense that the world has known since the days of Babelais; but is it not very pathetic nonsense? The folly is uttered with a sad look and to the most lamentable wailing music; it affects you like the jokes of Lear's fool. An Irish landscape conveys the same impression. You may walk all Ireland through, and hardly see a cheerful one; and whereas at five miles from the spot where this is published or read in England you may be sure to light upon some prospects of English nature smiling in plenty, rich in comfort, and delightfully cheerful, however simple and homely, the finest and richest landscape in Ireland always appeared to me to be sad, and the people corresponded with the place."

Mgr. Sogara, Bishop of Trapezopolis and Vicar Apostolic of Central Africa, telegraphs that a despatch has reached him from Egypt containing the gratifying intelligence of the liberation of two Sisters who were imprisoned in the Soudan, and whose freedom has been procured by Abiel Giabbari, Mgr. Sogara's envoy in the Soudan. The striking historical spectacle presented by General Gordon's long and lonely journey on his camel across the desert to Khartoum, has been eclipsed in its sublimity by the feat which has just been performed by Sister Cipriana, who has just traversed the same weary, arid waste on foot, accompanied by a single Arab attendant. Gordon's name will live forever in story, side by side with the great knights, historical and legendary, of the olden time. The labours of the noble and heroic Sister Cipriana, though attended with as much personal danger, and performed in a higher sphere, will, perhaps, meet with little earthly recognition. Be it so. She wants no fleeting fame. Sufficient for her is the consciousness that she has done her duty by those whom she was to soothe and comfort by her gentle and devoted ministrations. Sister Cipriana's narrative of her adventures in the Soudan will be looked forward to with keen interest. She has already given us some details. Khartoum, we are told, is empty. The great industrial and military centre of the Soudan is virtually abandoned, and is in danger of falling into decay. For the time being, Omdurman has taken its place, and, indeed, is becoming a second Mecca. The death and burial of the Mahdi within its precincts have made it a holy city in the eyes of the devotees of the False Prophet. Notwithstanding the death of the Mahdi, the authority of the Khediva has remained powerless. Finally we learn from Sister Cipriana that Senaar fell in the middle of August—that no Egyptian garrison is now in the Soudan, and that Slatin Bey, Lupton Bey, and Signor Cuzi are in chains at Omdurman.—*London Daily News*.

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H. R O B I N S O N
SURGEON DENTIST,

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Moray Place, next Criterion Hotel,
are the oldest and most select offices in
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classes of respectable servants supplied.
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FURNITURE, BEDDING,
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NORTH-EAST VALLEY,
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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 Bedrooms, Parlours, Sitting-rooms, etc.

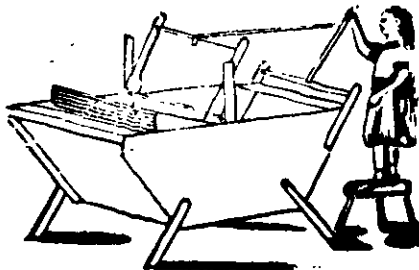
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IRONMONGERS,
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will sell all Goods at WHOLESALE PRICES (for CASH ONLY) from APRIL 1, and for the two succeeding months, as it is absolutely necessary to realise a large sum of money at once.

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 reductions are genuine.



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MACHINE,

Having purchased the SOLE RIGHT of Fernor 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 information on application.

JOSEPH SPARKROW, Engineer,
Sole Licensee for Middle and Stewart Island,
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VULCAN FOUNDRY,
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Engineers, Boiler-makers, Iron and Brass Founders, Millwrights, Iron Shipbuilders, &c.

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

Cast and Wrought Iron Ripples and Sluice Plates.

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

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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 Hostelery offers first-class accommodation for Travellers, Visitors, and the General Public, whose comfort and convenience will be studied with care and attention.

Passengers going by early trains can rely upon to be called in time.

First-Class Billiard Table. All Liquors of the Best Quality.

Good Stabling attached.

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NO R T H D U N E D I N H O T E L,
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

JOHN CAHILL - PROPRIETOR.

The proprietor desires to inform the Public that he has taken the above Hotel, and hopes by attending to the wants of his Customers to obtain a fair share of support. First-class Accommodation for Visitors and Boarders. All drinks of the very best brands. One of the best Billiard Tables in town. Good Stabling.

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AS B U R Y ' S P A T E N T S A F E T Y
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 part 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 candle 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 USKS 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-economisers; will guarantee a saving from 12 to 15 per cent.

Special appliances for heating and ventilating 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.

F. H. ASBURY AND CO.,
CASTLE STREET, DUNEDIN.

Poet's Corner.

GRANDMOTHER.

A PEN PICTURE.

BY PATRICK SAMPFIELD OASHDY.

There she's sitting by the window,
Where the shrubby grows outside,
Leaving angle-opening vista
Of the landscape spreading wide;
And reducing down to softness
The mild beams that inward stray,
As best suits a calm old lady
In the evening of her day.

Snow-white cap, with ruffled border,
Makes right setting for a face,
Pale, with eyes tinted paler,
Sweet with age's placid grace:
Clear her eyes, and kind and tranquil
As the thoughts her mind engage—
A contented calm old lady
In the autumn of her age.

Neat the room and all within it,
Matted floor and papered wall,
Hung around with family pictures
And mementoes that recall
Memories mingled—and and pleasant;
Strong the power that memory sways
O'er the heart of an old lady
In her reminiscent days.

See how deftly move her fingers,
And how quick the stocking grows:
Yes she's busy knitting stockings
For the baby's rosy toes!
Great that pleasure of grandmother—
Sweet as knowledge to a sage—
Knitting stockings for grand-babies,
In the sundown of her age.

But grand-babies do not capture
All her thoughts although the most;
Still a mind undimmed and active
Can the dear old lady boast.
And a book lies on the table—
See her glasses mark the page—
An intelligent old lady,
In the mellowness of age.

Down 'twas left in leisure study
O'er some thought of depth and weight,
Hid in words, as honeysuckles
Hide the latch of garden gate.
But she'll think it out serenely,
And, when found, its worth will gage,
Like a critical old lady
In the sober mind of age.

Ah, but see a shadow flitteth
O'er her features' mellow beam,
As the shade of cloud in autumn
Dims the face of placid stream;
For it is a law of nature,
Working in its mystic ways,
That old ladies should have sorrows
In the twilight of their days.

She is thinking of beloved ones,
Flesh of hers who've gone before,
And who wait a mother's coming
On yon dim, mysterious shore;
And she wishes to be with them
In that land of undecay—
Yet she waits contented—calmly—
For the ending of her day.

Let us learn a lesson from her—
Us with fiery blood of youth—
Tame the passions' fierce rebellion,
Stick to justice and to truth—
Growing old grow strong in virtue,
Further still from sin and strife,
That we calmly wait the coming
Of the dawn of endless life.

Wait the coming of the angel—
The unbarring of the gate—
Feel the rapture of The Presence—
See the glory of His state:
Meet old friends who've gone before us,
Find all yearnings satisfied
In the rich reward that's promised,
And with powers amplified.

Ayer's Pills cure constipation, improve the appetite, promote digestion, restore healthy action, and regulate every function. They are pleasant to take, gentle in their operation, yet thorough, searching, and powerful in subduing disease.

News of the Week.

FRIDAY

You will doubtless have observed (writes the Wellington correspondent of the *Daily Times*) that Mr. Ballance, in his speech at Wanganui last night, advocated a dissolution before the next session of Parliament. There is no doubt that this will be done if possible. You may remember I shadowed forth this probability in the forecast of the Ministerial policy which I telegraphed some weeks ago. I know that Ministers are extremely reluctant to meet the same House again, as defeat would be almost certain, and several members of the Government, including Messrs. Stout and Ballance, feel much soreness that they were persuaded to retain office after their crushing defeat on their financial policy. They are very anxious to appeal to the constituencies, and I have very strong reason to believe that if they ask for a dissolution it will be granted (as in the case of Victoria some years ago), on the ground that no party in the present House has a working majority, and that the experience of last session indicates that serious difficulty may be experienced in carrying on the public business; also, that the Government were defeated last session on their financial policy, of which Protection was a salient feature, which they contemplate reviving next session. I think, then, you may take it for granted that Ministers will be granted a dissolution if they apply for it. The difficulty in the way of their making such an application is the one I have indicated in former telegrams. Ministers have not yet been able to agree upon a policy, or, rather, *the* policy. Mr. Ballance, like Mr. Stout, preached caution and the avoidance of rashness. He did not indicate the point at which, in his opinion, rashness would begin; nor did Mr. Stout nor Major Atkinson. The truth is they have not made up their minds. Ministers talk pretty freely at times to their friends with a view of getting at public feeling. Their friends are not always discreet, and so a good deal leaks out. The want of accordance in the Cabinet on the question of borrowing and the rate of expenditure is notorious here, and grave doubts are entertained as to the likelihood of an agreement being arrived at on this vexed question. It is well known that Sir Julius Vogel is eager to go much farther than most of his colleagues approve; and if only he can satisfy himself that he would secure a majority in the country on his "progressive" policy, he will either persuade his colleagues to accept it, or else he will leave them on the ground of their refusing to do what he thinks is essential to save the country. In the latter case he will preach a crusade in favour of his great scheme. His colleagues, you see, have declared with him for Protection, and you may notice that another feature in my forecast has now been acknowledged by Mr. Ballance—namely, the plan of repair having private properties compulsorily for settlement. I hear Ministers are to re-assemble in Wellington very shortly, when there will be a grand consultation over the most points, and on the result will depend the future proceedings as to a dissolution or otherwise. From certain little things I have heard privately, I fully anticipate a general election within four months' time.

The British consul at Apia has officially informed Mr. Layard, English representative at Noumea, that Germany has seized Samoa. It is persisted in at Berlin that no news has been received there respecting the affair.

Upon the assembling of Parliament on Wednesday Mr. Bradlaugh, the member for Northampton, advanced to the table and was sworn in the usual manner. Mr. Speaker read a letter he had received from Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, leader of the Government in the Lower House, urging him not to allow Mr. Bradlaugh to be sworn in; but he (Mr. Speaker) ruled that he was bound to ignore the letter, as any resolution of the former Parliament had no authority to bind the present one. Sir M. Hicks-Beach attempted to make some remarks, but was at once stopped by Mr. Speaker, who ruled that as he had not been sworn he was not entitled to speak.

A collective Note framed by the Great Powers has been presented to Greece, Servia, and Bulgaria calling upon them to demobilise their armies. Considerable excitement prevails amongst the Greeks, and it is feared they may refuse to carry out the demands of the Powers.

The Liberals and Parnellites will await the delivery of the Speech from the Throne on the 21st. inst. before deciding on any policy.

SATURDAY.

The Rev. George Barclay, of Timaru (says the *Daily Times*), who was the examiner in grammar, composition, etc., at the late scholarship examination, has informed the Board that he was greatly disappointed with the way the candidates did the papers set them. He said he asked the candidates to write essays on "Printing" and "Newspapers," and they made a very bad hand of it altogether. One candidate (a girl, of course) said that newspapers were very useful for announcing births, deaths, and marriages in, and what increased their usefulness was that they were very handy for wrapping up parcels; and the candidate spelling wrapping "rapping."

The Samoan chiefs Sea Mauu and William Upolu, who arrived at Wellington on Thursday night by the Hawea from Auckland, have taken up their quarters at the Nag's Head. A non-commissioned officer of the A.C. Force is in attendance upon them. Yesterday morning the Colonial Secretary called upon them, and, with Captain Lake, of H.M.S. Nelson, proceeded to Government House, where they had an interview with his Excellency, after which they went over the Government Buildings. In the afternoon they visited the Admiral on board the Nelson. A large number of gentlemen called on them during the day: They are most anxious to have their country brought under English rule and annexed to New Zealand. They will await the Premier's arrival here.

In reference to the protest entered against the return of Mr. Parnell for Cork, the committee of Mr. O'Hearne, his opponent, recommended that the petition which was being prepared should



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

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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,
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FOR YOUNG LADIES.

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

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For further particulars apply to the Rev. Mother Prioress.

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	SPORTING AMMUNITION, Cheese Presses, Curd Mills, Chaff-Cutters, Fencing Wire, Wire Netting, Barb Wire, and all kinds of
	FURNISHING & GENERAL IRONMONGERY.

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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. NASHLESKI, High Street, Christchurch; and F. J. MAGUIRE was 5 years with Mr. W. J. FISHER, High Street Christchurch.

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REGULAR GOODS.

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

NO O N D A Y O I L,
Now Landing, ex Rebecca Crowell, from Boston.

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

Every tin stamped to avoid counterfeits.

To be had from all first-class Grocers.

NOTICE.

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

Mr. JAMES FLYNK	...	HEDDON & WEBB'S USE
" M. O'BRIEN	...	INVERCARGILL
" J. M'CORLEY	...	BALCLUTHA
" J. GARDNER	...	OTAUTAU
" T. HORAN	...	WINTON
" C. BARRY	...	OBEPWEI
" B. KELIGHAN	...	NIGHTCAPS.
" JOHN GILBOY	...	ASHBURTON.
" JAMES MURPHY	...	LEESTON.

not be sent until the majority of voters in the electorate have signed it.

The proposals put forward for the settlement of the Balkan difficulty proving distasteful to Greece and Serbia, those countries are in consequence coalescing to oppose the union of Bulgaria and Roumelia.

In commemoration of his re-election as President of the French Republic, M. Jules Grevy has decreed an amnesty for all political prisoners.

The Emperor William addressed the German Reichstag on Thuesday and expressed his confidence in a continuance of peace with Europe.

MONDAY.

The Governor has cabled to the Home authorities that Samoan representatives are in New Zealand on matters connected with Samoa, and he also cabled the effect of their representation, but no reply has yet been received. The chiefs are being driven round the city under the guidance of officers of the Native Department, and on Monday they proceed to the Wairarapa.

The wheat is ripening most evenly (says the *Christchurch Press*) and the crop will, owing to the fact that the straw is of a medium length be harvested without any extra labour. The spring-sown wheats have come along the best, for the simple reason that those sown in autumn suffered from heavy rain and frost. It yet remains to be shown how success may be attained by sowing spring wheat on acreage whereon the previous autumn wheat has been damaged. All round the production of the wheat crop is at the average of the past five years. The growth of oats has been fairly liberal, and barley, planted where that crop thrives best, has been raised with a great degree of certainty and capital results. The beans, still green, promise an average crop. Potatoes have not succeeded on the plains, but in favoured localities there will be a considerable surplus for export. Everywhere, except in the Oxford riding, the whole of the oat crop is being got in, many persons cutting somewhat on the green side, probably through fear of fire, and for another reason, to get the stubbles, where some feed might be expected after the slightest rain. Upon the plains the wheat crops are assuming their rich golden colour: in other parts they are quite green and still growing. With other crops out of the way, there will be no delay in saving the wheat from the effects of nor-westers' as next week will see much of it cut, and a continuance of present weather will result in the stooking being all finished by the end of the month.

It is generally expected that the successor to Lord Carnarvon as Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland will not be nominated at present, but that the office will remain in commission until the political situation of Ireland becomes more defined. It is announced that Mr. Edward Stanhope has been appointed Chief Secretary of Ireland in place of Sir Wm. Hart Dyke, and will be entrusted with executive powers.

It is announced that King Milan of Serbia has declined to accede to the request of the European Powers in demobilise the Servian forces, on the ground that peace is now assured. Prince Alexander of Bulgaria has expressed his willingness to disarm the troops when Serbia does so.

TUESDAY.

With respect to the site for the central prison, it is stated that should Wellington insist on the present work at Mount Cook being suspended, the prisoners at present incarcerated there will be distributed throughout the Colony, and that it is more than probable that Blueskin, in Otago, will be the place chosen for the erection of a central prison. However, nothing will be definitely settled until a meeting of the full Cabinet.

The *Nelson Mail* describes an adventure of the Reefton Coach as follows:—The coach left Nelson at the usual hour, but on reaching the Motupiko Valley it was found that an extensive fire was raging to the right of the route. Mr. G. Newman, however, continued his course, thinking that he could keep ahead of the flames. But in this he was mistaken; for after proceeding a few miles, and reaching a portion of the road where it was next to impossible to turn the coach, he found that the fire was of greater extent than he had imagined, and began to realise the gravity of the danger which threatened him. The country behind him he knew to be all in flames, and therefore all hope of retreat in that direction was cut off. His only hope then consisted in his chance of heading the fire, and he accordingly put the horses at top speed, and then commenced a race for dear life. The smoke at this time was such as to almost entirely shut out the leading horses from the driver's view, and the heat growing more and more intense as the great column of fire rolled down the hillside towards the road. The flames were now within a whip's length of the roadside, and the paint on the coach began to blister, and give out a strong odour, which caused Mr. Newman to think that the awning was on fire. But being himself almost suffocated with the heat and smoke, his only thought was of reaching a point ahead where there was a break in the country, and a small stream into which he might throw himself, for his whiskers and hair had already been badly singed. To make the narrative short, the coach swept on at a terrific pace until reaching the point on the route already referred to, where, as expected, the fire had taken another direction, and the danger was over. A glance at the coach and foaming horses then revealed how terrible had been the ordeal through which they had just passed for the last mile. The horses were singed fearfully, the paint had peeled off the coach and the only wonder seemed to be that the awning had not ignited. Mr. Newman will not forget his experience in a hurry, and few other men probably could have undergone such a trial without losing their senses. Had a burning tree fallen across the road to stop traffic, in the great speed at which it was going, had an accident happened to the coach, there would have been no possible escape from a terrible death both to driver and horses. After a sufficient spell the journey was resumed, and completed without further difficulty.

A letter is published from his Grace the Duke of Bedford, in which he states his intention to secede from the Liberal party if Mr. Gladstone yields to the demands put forward by Mr. Parnell and the Irish party.

M. de Freycinet, the new French Premier, made his first Ministerial Statement in the Chamber of Deputies on Saturday. In the course of his speech he hinted at the disestablishment of the churches in France, and urged the necessity for rigorous economy in all branches of the public service. M. de Freycinet further stated that his Government would countenance no colonial adventures.

The Greek Government have forwarded a reply to the Note of the Powers declining to demobilise the army.

Advices from Souakim state that the hostile Arabs are renewing their activity in the neighbourhood of the town. Recently upon many occasions they have fired upon the British patrols in the outskirts.

Lord Carnarvon has explained that he resigned the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland in consequence of ill-health.

It is expected that the National League will be proclaimed.

Commenting on the Samoan difficulty, the *Colonial Gazette* infers that England will not object to the German annexation of Samoa. The *North German Gazette* states that the German Government have ordered the German flag, which was hoisted at Samoa, to be lowered.

Mr. Michael Davitt is at present in Wales, organising a land league there.

The *Daily News* states that attempts are being made in political circles to induce Mr. Gladstone to resign the leadership of the Liberal party.

A gigantic Socialistic plot has been discovered in Chicago, having for its object the destruction of Washington. Nine thousand explosive bombs had been distributed amongst the conspirators for use in the city.

WEDNESDAY.

It is said there will be trouble with the prospectors in the King Country, Tawhaio having been advised to sue the prospectors for trespass. Intelligence has just come from Kawatiri that local Natives, acting under the influence of Tawhaio, on Friday forcibly stopped three road parties of contractors working for the Government on the road between Aotea and Kawatiri, beyond Raglan. The Natives took the whole of the camp equipment and working tools belonging to the men, and ordered the men away, but promised they would send the canoes and effects by land into Kawatiri next day. A meeting of Natives, at which more than 200 were present, was held at Aotea on Friday, when it was resolved to obstruct all road formation about the harbour. Of the three road parties, two were headed by Europeans, and the third by Maoris.

Some quartz showing gold freely has been brought to Christchurch from the Wilberforce reefs. It was obtained 60ft below the outcrop. A reef has been struck in the Moa Creek claim. It is about 3ft. thick. The stone looks promising, but has not yet been tested.

Mr. Service has directed Mr. Murray Smith to use every endeavour to have Samoa protected from Germany.

One thousand French residents of Mauritius have petitioned the French Government for permission to colonise Madagascar.

THURSDAY.

The first series of Colonial wool auctions for 1886 opened in London on Tuesday. There was a good attendance of Home and foreign buyers. The catalogue of 7400 bales submitted at auction elicited fair competition. 179,000 bales are available from the recent sale. The series close on February 12.

A deputation of London Irishmen (?) waited upon the Marquis of Salisbury on Tuesday with reference to the Irish question. The deputation urged upon the Premier the necessity of enforcing the existing laws, and deprecated the granting of an Irish Parliament as tending to the dismemberment of the Empire. Lord Salisbury, in reply, assured the deputation that the Government were mindful of the responsibility placed upon them in dealing with the difficulty, and would not be untrue thereto.

Greece and Serbia are now busily enrolling their second army reserves.

Mr. Gladstone disavows any intention to propose a Legislature for Ireland.

The *Daily Telegraph* states that the Government will withhold local government from Ireland until order has been restored in that country.

Russia has proposed to the European Powers that further action be taken owing to the refusal of Greece and Serbia to comply with the Circular requiring them to disarm.

Instructions have been issued by the Navy Department for the immediate despatch of a United States man-of-war to Samoa.

Mr. Michael P. Grace, a Queen's County man, who was educated at Tullabeg, has, we perceive from the columns of a contemporary, just entered into a contract with the Government of Peru to complete a very remarkable railway from Lima to the ancient mines of Cerro Del Pasco. When its projector and builder died it had cost seven hundred lives and £6,250,000 to push it to the crest of the Andes; and fifty miles of the line were yet to be built. It has remained unfinished because no one would undertake the task of completing it. The Peruvian Government gives the road to Mr. Grace and his associates on the condition that he shall carry it to its original destination and pump the water from the mines. The water has been accumulating for half a century, and the contractors are to have all the silver they can get for ninety-three years at a rental of £6,250 a year. These mines are the source of the ancient riches of the country, and are believed to contain now the richest silver deposits on the globe. The ride on this road, going up swiftly from the sea into the clouds, is often fatal. To get accustomed gradually to the height wary traveller take two or three days to make the ascent, stopping over night at stations along the line. At Chiela, the end of the line, the traveller goes at once to bed, and is careful to avoid exercise as much as possible while on the summit. Mr. Grace is a brother of the Mayor of New York, the Hon. W. A. Grace, and brother-in-law of Mr. William Farrell, of Naas, a member of the well-known and enterprising firm of Richard Mylod and Co., tobacco manufacturers, of this city.—*Dublin Freeman*.

SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!
WANTED the Weak-sighted to know that they can have Spectacles proper adapted to suit their sights, at **PERCIVAL'S**, Optician and Spectacle-maker to the Dunedin Hospital, No. 9 George Street. Pure Brazilian Pebbles, highly recommended for defective visions. Also on sale—**Sykes' Hydrometers, Glass do, Saccharometers, Thermometers, Aneroid Barometers, Sextants, Quadrants, Ships' Compasses, Salinometers, Lactometers, Metbematical instruments, Field Glasses, Telescopes, etc.**
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 Have on SALE—
 Tea, Sugar, General Groceries, and Station Stores; Ales, Stout, Wines, and Spirits: Seaming and Binders' Twine, Calcutta Goods, &c.

Dairy and Farm Produce of all kinds received and realised on at best market rates on most favourable terms.


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 The above Company will despatch steamers as under:—

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FOR MELBOURNE VIA BLUFF AND HOBART.—ROFOMAHANA, s.s., on Thursday, 28th January. Passengers by 3.43 p.m. train.

FOR SYDNEY, VIA LYTTELTON AND WELLINGTON.—TEKAPO, s.s., early. Passengers from Dunedin Wharf at 9 a.m.

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

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

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

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

OCEAN VIEW HOTEL,
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 MACANDREW ROAD, SOUTH DUNEDIN.

P. DWYER PROPRIETOR.

Good Accommodation for Boarders. Wines, Spirits, and Ales of the Best Brands. Ball Alley on the premises. One of Alcock's best Billiard Tables. Trams pass the door every few minutes.

READ IT ALL.
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HOP BITTERS

AMERICAN CO.'S
 ARE THE PUREST AND BEST
 Medicine ever made.
 They are compounded from
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"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, than 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,
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D. D. being a thoroughly Practical Watch-maker, is enabled to execute all Repairs at Moderate Prices. Waltham Watch Repairs a speciality.

Watches Cleaned for ... 5s
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Jewellery Repaired at Shortest Notice.

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MATERIAL well shrunk, cut by and made up under the superintendence of a most experienced Cutter.

HATS, Caps, Shirts, Ties, Scarves, and Collars in great variety. N.B.—Prices strictly moderate.



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 GREAT KING STREET, DUNEDIN.

(Next to Bacon's Stables.)
JOSEPH HALLINAN was awarded First Prize for the Best Shod Light Horse and the Best Shod Draught Horse at the Annual Show of the Otago Agricultural and Pastoral Association, held in November, 1885.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

INTENDING ASSURERS in any Foreign or other Company, before giving their proposals, are earnestly requested to communicate with the undersigned, who will place bona fide Applicants in the possession of facts of which they would probably otherwise remain in ignorance until TOO LATE.

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

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Funerals attended in Town or Country with promptness and economy.

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NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS.

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

Try the Imperial for the Largest Stock of Walking Shoes.

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

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

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

CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own Correspondent.)

January 18, 1886.

YESTERDAY the congregation had an opportunity of making acquaintance with Dr. Watters, the principal of St. Patrick's College, Wellington, as a preacher. I should like to be able to enlarge on the good qualities of Dr. Watters—on his force and fluency, his earnestness and cultivated mind, but, feeling that the pulpit is above the reach of the newspaper critic, I forbear. Being bound, however, to uphold the truth, I cannot avoid saying that the College of St. Patrick could not have had a better recommendation. Under such a principal, the whole congregation cannot but have concluded, the College must be a fortune to college indeed.

Yesterday we also all learned officially from the parish priest what most of us had known, through the newspapers, for a few days—that a movement is on foot for a testimonial to the Bishop of the diocese. This is to commemorate the fact, as Father Ginaty put it, that our distinguished and cultured Bishop was selected to deliver the opening address—and a memorable address it was—on the occasion of the late Synod in Sydney. It is a fact which will not be forgotten as long as the address remains in print. The presentation will give another fact permanent prominence—the fact that the people of the diocese appreciate to the full the honourable position achieved by their Bishop. Collections have been appointed here as well as elsewhere, and the canvas is likely to be highly successful.

Irrigation has been one of the uppermost subjects during this prevailing dry weather. "Why not use some of the water which is running across your plains in waste to the sea, that wants none of it?" says the man of improvement, who wants to make two blades of grass grow where one grew before. "Too expensive," was the first reply, to which "Bosh" was the rejoinder. Then we had an estimate of cost, and a second and a third, all of which proved the first answer to the first proposition. Such are the ways of the engineering world. But the cost not being forthcoming, the engineers mended their estimate. While the more greedy ones are dreaming and talking of vast canals that are to cover the country with a network of water supply, and to compete with the railways besides, we see an engineer come forward with a reasonable estimate. For the 200,000 acres between the Rakais and the Ashburton water can be lifted from the former stream in quantity equal to a daily supply of some 400 cubic feet of water for irrigation purposes at a cost of £96,000. Such is the estimate of Mr. Fooks, who is well known in this part of the world. To this it is replied on behalf of Messrs. Dobson and Son, that such a system is too large as it will waste much water by taking it unused to the sea. There is the difficulty of wet seasons, too, which interferes with the revenue prospects of an expensive system. "Store the water here and there, which flows down your present races—there are 1500 miles all told—use it when you want it, and you may have all you require. In this climate you don't require a great deal. You have occasional showers in the worst droughts as you are pleased to call them, and the dew never fails." This view (paraphrased as it is, but I can vouch for it as substantially a correct version of what is put forward by the eminent engineer I have mentioned), this view brings us nearer to a complete system of irrigation than we have been for years. It is one of the most interesting discussions we have had here for many a long day. If it ends in placing the country above the reach of droughts, it will certainly not have been in vain. "But," says Mr. Mutton, "what is the use of growing meat when there is no market?" Fortwith I am reminded of many doleful tales that have reached me during the last few days. One man sent to mark 200 fat wethers, 70lbs. a piece, and being unable to get them frozen, had to accept the enormous sum of five shillings a piece. Another brought 1000 stores to market in high hope, and the highest bid he got was just nippence! Another, having plenty of feed, kept a thousand wethers over for better times; a gentleman carelessly dropped a match into his country, and the whole thing ended in smoke. I know a man who has undertaken to pay £1000 a year for three thousand acres in connection with his run as a fattening ground, and looks blue whenever he thinks of his bargain. Another got £1200 for his clip in 1884, and, after waiting, had to accept £900 for his clip of '85. Yet another, a big man, managing many properties for a company, told me he had sold 20,000 sheep this time last year, and now cannot get rid of one. "Why don't you freeze?" I ask. The reply is that, with an accumulation of 100,000 carcasses in London, the trade is paralysed. The wheat-growers, and the potato men, and the sellers of oats, have not much better stories to tell. We all wait for a turn of the tide. It is long in coming but we feel confident.

In a few days you will have had an opportunity of hearing the music of Mr. Luscombe Scarella who conducts the Majeroni Opera Company. Mr. Scarella is one of a very talented family of brothers, sons of a remarkably clever mother, who gave them herself a good musical education. This one, not the eldest, ran off at an early age to push his fortune, determining to be a composer. Without knowledge of composition, without experience of the world, without friends he stuck to his idea. At first he could not get higher than vamping accompaniments at a sort of public house "free and easy" in Dundedin. But he worshipped the muse notwithstanding his low position and four shillings a day. Itinerant companies gave him better pay, and, a little leisure during which he wrote operas; it sounds funny but it is a fact. Arrived in London he found how little he knew and how much he had to learn. But he conquered obstacles and has the happiness of seeing his operas played. As Mr. Scarella is a Canterbury native I have given you this sketch of a life which I venture to think has a moral for those who wish to put their shoulder to the wheel in the battle of life. His operas are musically very taking, they abound in pleasant lively airs, the harmonies are decidedly original and good and memories abound here and there, there is a set off in the shape of much excellent writing and a great deal of good promise. The dramatic portion is not of a high order, but then it is only opera bouffe.

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE AT GREYMOUTH.

THE annual conference of delegates from the several branches of the I.N. League on the West Coast was held in St. Joseph's school-room, Greymouth, on the 27th December, 1885.

The conference was numerously attended, some of the delegates coming a considerable distance to take part in the proceedings, thus proving that the spirit of nationality is as ardent as ever among the diggers and other residents on this coast.

Being the first in New Zealand to organise branches of the old I.N. Land League, which were afterwards changed to branches of the I.N. League, the West Coasters will be the last to relinquish the cause of their native country, until that cause is finally and adequately settled.

Subjoined is a condensed report of the proceedings at the conference.

Mr. James O'Brien was elected chairman, and Mr. James Crough secretary to the conference.

After the minutes of the previous annual conference being read and confirmed, the chairman made a statement as to the disposition of the League funds during the past year; he had much pleasure in thanking all the branches for the general support given to the Grey Branch in prosecuting Sergeant-Major O'Grady for his slanderous report concerning the League, and expressed his entire satisfaction with the present Government for appointing the Royal Commission, thus giving an opportunity of prosecuting O'Grady, and inflicting adequate punishment for his falsehoods. The two following resolutions were unanimously carried in relation to the above:

Resolved—"That the action of the Greymouth Branch in prosecuting Sergeant-Major O'Grady for unfounded reports concerning the funds of the League be thoroughly endorsed."

"That in view of the energy and ability displayed by Mr. James O'Brien in the O'Grady commission case for repelling the foul and slanderous accusation made on the League in general, on the West Coast, this conference accord him a hearty vote of thanks."

The secretary then read the following resolutions as drafted by the committee on resolutions which were severally proposed, seconded, and carried by acclamation:

"That we, the delegates of the several branches of the Irish National League on the West Coast do heartily congratulate Mr. Parnell and the Irish Parliamentary party on their great success in winning nearly all the seats in Ireland for the national cause, and that we earnestly hope their endeavours to gain legislative independence for Ireland will, in the near future, be crowned with success."

"That we view with feelings of pride the unanimous manner in which the several Irish county conventions have chosen their future representatives, and hope before many years to see the same unanimous and national spirit prevail from end to end of Ireland."

"That we extend to Royal Meath our hearty congratulations on choosing Dr. Kevin Izod O'Doherty, the true patriot and respected President of the Irish National League of Australasia to be their future representative."

"That we recognise with feelings of extreme pride the disinterested action of Mr. Michael Davitt in promoting the Irish national cause in Great Britain and Ireland."

"That should the British Government grant Home Rule to Ireland during the coming year the secretary be empowered to summon a meeting of the the various branches of the Irish National League in the Grey Valley for the purpose of organising a demonstration in honour of the event."

"That we appeal to all the districts in New Zealand to organise branches of the League in order to help our country in the final constitutional struggle for legislative independence."

"That we request a 1 branches of the League to start the 'Payment of Members' Fund' at once, so that it may be forwarded by the 1st April next, to supplement the funds of the Irish Parliamentary Party."

"That this conference is of opinion that it would be advisable for Mr. Parnell to send a member of the Irish Party, as soon as possible to the Australasian colonies, and that we promise to give him as good a reception as we gave to Messrs. Redmond and Walshe."

"That the date of holding next conference be appointed by the central branch."

"That the proceeds of the I.N.L. Ball to be held on the 17th March be given towards the Payment of Members' Fund."

"That the several sums of money in the hands of the branches be sent to Mr. Perrin by the 1st April, 1886, for transmission to Dublin direct."

Votes of thanks were proposed to the Secretary, delegates from outside branches, and to the chairman, after which the conference adjourned.

Use American Co.'s Hop Bitters once, and you will use no other medicine. Test it. Take no other. Be sure and read.

Dr. Albert Thompson, a young Irish physician, has been presented with the Albert medal for removing poison in a case of diphtheria by sucking it away.

The light is spreading. At the Protestant Synod of the Diocese of Dublin, held November 9, a motion, of which notice had been duly given, "declaring that the concession of a native Parliament to Ireland would result in the confiscation of landed property, the persecution of the Protestant churches, and the severance of Ireland from Great Britain," was ruled out of order.—*Pilot*.

There is a glut of school teachers at present existing on the Canadian educational market. The average pay of the male public (Protestant) school masters is about 600dols. per annum, while Catholic teachers of the same sex make, on an average, 500dols. a year. Notwithstanding this comparatively paltry remuneration, there is an excess of supply over demand. One instance is sufficient: six vacancies exist at present in the Goderich, Ont., public and ward schools, for which there are no less than 150 applicants.

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SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

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

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

TERMS: Boarders, £40 per annum, paid half-yearly in advance
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No extra charge for the ordinary Daily Lessons in Drawing and Singing. Boarders under Ten Years are not charged extra for Music.

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WE have much pleasure in announcing the arrival of Large Shipments of NEW BOOKS and RELIGIOUS GOODS, catalogues of which are now ready, and will be forwarded at once on application.

- the Rev. Father Muller's Devotion to the Holy Rosary, 5s
- Do Parental, Ecclesiastical, and Civil Authority, s
- Do Grace and the Sacraments, 7s
- Do Prayer, the Key of Salvation, 5s
- Do The Apostles' Creed, 7s
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- Do Public School Education, 6s
- The Complete Works of Archbishop Hughes (2 vols. in 1), 14s, net
- We Catholics (6th edition). I., Critical Catholics; II., Concerning the Clergy; III., Concerning the Laity; IV., Pull Together, 1s 3d
- The New Parish Priest's Manual, by the Rev. J. Frassenti, 6s, net
- The Decay of Faith, by the Rev. M. Gavin, S.J., 1s 3d
- Catholic Christianity and Modern Unbelief, by Bishop Ricards, 5s, net
- Catholic Belief, by the Very Rev. J. F. Di Bruno, 9d
- Crown of Jesus (music, 4 parts in 1 vol., half-calf), 16s
- Miraculous Episodes of Lourdes (Lasserre), 5s 6d
- 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, 15s, net
- A Protestant Converted by her Bible and Prayer Book alone, 1s 3d
- The Only Reliable Evidence of Martin Luther, by Father O'Connor, S.J., 9d
- Ancient Religion and Modern Thought, by W. S. Lilly, 13s
- Reasons why we should Believe in God, Love God, and Obey God, by P. M. Burnett, 9s 6d
- Seventy-Three Catholic Tracts in 1 Volume, 2s
- Five Minute Sermons, by the Paulist Fathers, 3s 6d
- Just received, a large stock of Father Lambert's Notes on Ingersoll 9d, post free, 10d

For SCHOOL PRIZES see OUR NEW CATALOGUE.

- One Very Handsome, Massive, Six-light, Embossed Gilt Bronze Sanctuary Lamp, with crown and artistically-designed chains, £12 10s
- One Very Handsome and Richly-designed Sanctuary Lamp, in Gilt Bronze and Blue Enamel, with Ornamental Embossed Dish and Chains, £8 10s
- A very fine assortment of Crucifixes, Rosaries, Lace and Coloured Pictures for Prayer Books, Fonts: Pictures of the Sacred Heart, Immaculate Heart of Mary, Crucifixion, etc., etc., for framing.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—We have now completed arrangements whereby we are enabled to supply all Books and Religious Goods over than any other Catholic house in the Australasian colonies.

We offer Very LIBERAL DISCOUNTS to the Clergy, Religious School Committees, and Libraries.

WHITAKER BROTHERS,

CATHOLIC DEPOT (P.O. 91)

183 LAMBTON QUAY,

WELLINGTON.

OPENING OF

ST. JOSEPH'S CATHEDRAL, DUNEDIN.

The Music on this occasion will consist of the following:—

FORENOON—		
"Ecce Sacerdos Magnus." ... ..	.....
"Messe Solennelle" ... ..	.....	Gounod
Offertory, "Largo" ... ..	.....	Handel
Outgoing Voluntary, "Festival March" ... ..	.....	Meyerbeer
EVENING—		
"Lauda Sion" ... ..	.....	Mendelssohn
Outgoing Voluntary, "March of the Priests" (from "Athalie") ... ..	.....	Mendelssohn

The Choir will consist of 66 Voices, Orchestra and Organ—the whole being under the conductorship of HERR SCHERER.

V.  R.

NEW ZEALAND RAILWAYS.

OPENING OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL, DUNEDIN.

SATURDAY RETURN TICKETS, to Dunedin, will be issued at Christchurch, Kinston, Invercargill, and intermediate stations (including branches) on 12th and 18th February, and will be available for return up to and including 22nd February.

Excursion Tickets to Dunedin, will be issued at Kingston, Invercargill, Oamaru, Timaru, and Christchurch, on 12th and 13th February, and will be available for return up to and including 22nd February.

The fares will be:—

From		1st Class	2nd Class
Kingston	... ..	33s	22s
Invercargill	.. ..	22s	15s
Oamaru	... ..	16s 6d	11s
Timaru	... ..	22s	16s 6d
Christchurch	.. ..	33s	22s

By Order.

OPENING OF

ST. JOSEPH'S CATHEDRAL DUNEDIN.

THE CEREMONY OF DEDICATION of this Cathedral will take place on **SUNDAY, 14th FEBRUARY NEXT,** and will begin by Procession at 11 a.m.

His Eminence CARDINAL MORAN, and several Prelates and other Ecclesiastics will assist.

High Mass will commence immediately on the arrival of the Procession at the Cathedral. After the Gospel, His Eminence the Cardinal will preach the

DEDICATION SERMON.

In the evening, after Vespers, which will begin at 6.30 p.m., His Lordship the Bishop of Wellington will preach.

On both occasions there will be a collection in aid of the CATHEDRAL BUILDING FUND, and admission to the Cathedral will be by Ticket, for which, in order to prevent overcrowding and to augment the Building Fund, the sum of One Pound (£1) will be charged.

THE RAILWAY DEPARTMENT

Have arranged to give Passages at

HOLIDAY RATES

for One Week on the occasion.

A FEMALE TEACHER Wanted for a Catholic School, salary, £50 per annum, with board and residence. Apply, with references, to the REV. FATHER O'DONNELL Ahaura.

WANTED a Male Teacher (Principal for the Catholic Boys' School, Timaru. Apply with references to REV. FATHER FOLKY, S.M., Timaru.

V.



R.

"PROPERTY ASSESSMENT ACT, 1885."

IN accordance with the above Act, notice is hereby given that the seventeenth day of February next is the time, and my office, Government Buildings, Wellington, is the place, at which all persons in the Colony are required, in accordance with the said Act, to furnish statements of all real and personal property belonging to them.

J. SPERREY,
Property-tax Commissioner.

Wellington, 13th February, 1886.

NOTE.—Owners who have sent in statements of property as at 1st October last are not required to furnish statements under the above notice.

Proceedings to recover penalties will be taken against any person, whether liable to taxation or not, who neglects to forward a statement of property on or before the above date.

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

The Hon. Secretary and Treasurer (Mr. M. O'Brien) of the I. N. League Invercargill Branch, wishes us to acknowledge with thanks the undermentioned sums collected in the Winton district as follows :—

		£	s.	d.
Mr. Robert Carroll	...	0	5	0
A Friend	...	0	5	0
Mr. John Crudon	...	0	5	0
„ Edward Phelan	...	0	5	0
„ Patrick O'Sullivan	...	0	5	0
A Lady Friend	...	0	2	6
Mrs. Watson	...	0	2	6
„ B. Carroll	...	0	2	6

ST. PATRICK'S COLLEGE, WELLINGTON.

Conducted by the Marist Fathers, under the patronage of

HIS LORDSHIP THE RIGHT REV. DR. REDWOOD.

The College will re-open for the reception of Boarders on Friday, January 29.

Classes will be formed and Studies resumed on Monday, Feb. 1.

The PUNCTUAL attendance of Students is desired.

For PROSPECTUS apply to the Rector of the College, the Marist Fathers and the local Clergy.

F. J. WATERS, S.M., D.D.

Rector.

CATHEDRAL FUND.

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

	£	s.	d.
Mr. T. Kempthorne (per Archdeacon Coleman)	5	5	0
Mr. Thos. O'Driscoll	5	5	0
Mr. Michael Kett	5	5	0
Mr. J. H. Waith (Archdeacon Coleman's col.)	1	0	0
Mrs. John Moody (Archdeacon Coleman's col.)	1	0	0
Mr. John Moody (Archdeacon Coleman's col.)	1	0	0
Mr. P. R. Larkin, Sydney	2	0	0

WEEKLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Per. Rev. P. Lynch	3	0	0	Per Mr. W. Hall	1	4	0
„ Mr. Dillon	0	19	0	„ „ Brennan	2	0	6

† P. MORAN.

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WE have already referred all persons who have suggestions to make relating to the opening of the cathedral to the committee. Our columns are not open to discussion of the matter.

DEATH.

MCKENNA.—At the residence of his father, Newpark, Co. Kilkenny, Ireland, on the 21st November, 1885, Patrick, the youngest son of Mr. Patrick McKenna, and brother to Father McKenna, Wellington: aged 12 years.—R.I.P.

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1886.

PROGRESS AND JUSTICE IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE Catholics of New Zealand provide, at their own sole expense, an excellent education for their own children. Yet such is the sense of justice and policy in the New Zealand Legislature that it compels these Catholics, after having manfully provided for their own children, to contribute largely towards the free and godless education of other people's children!!! This is tyranny, oppression, and plunder.

THE WORKING MAN AND FREE EDUCATION.



IN another column of this paper we notice a pamphlet published in England on this subject, and we shall also begin the publication of it in our next issue. We earnestly ask the special attention of working-men to this pamphlet. From a perusal of it they will see how, under the specious pretence of serving them, their abler and more astute fellow-citizens of the middle classes are in reality compelling them to pay for a system of education, from which, whilst they themselves profit little, the well-to-do classes, although practically paying less than their fair share, are deriving nearly all the advantages. It is most important that the working-men should clearly and fully understand the case. The proposition which the author of this pamphlet sets himself to establish is that the working-men pay more for free education than any others in the community, and derive less advantages from it. And this proposition he fully and clearly establishes. As the public will soon have this pamphlet before them, it is not necessary we should say more about it to-day.

THE RUMOURED DISSOLUTION.

IT is said that Ministers contemplate asking the Governor to dissolve Parliament, but Dame Rumour is not certain whether this request will be made before or immediately after the beginning of the next session. This rumour has been variously received. Some think the idea of an immediate dissolution a good one, others there are, of course, who think otherwise. The principle acted on during the last session—viz., that whilst their measures were to be rejected, Ministers should be kept in office, cannot work long. Self-respect will soon force Ministers to break the bonds of such party tyranny, and the ridicule of the public will render such a position perfectly intolerable. Seeing, therefore, that no party has a working majority in the House of Representatives, common sense points out one of two things as inevitable—viz., either there must be a coalition or there must be a dissolution and an appeal to the constituencies. Well, there is already a coalition, and whether any further combination of antagonistic political particles is possible, is a question which we think must be answered in the negative. But will the Governor grant a dissolution? Of course we cannot answer this question. But we are under the impression that he will, because we think it is for the benefit of the country that he should do so. Another question, however, arises. What are the constituencies likely to do? We fear that in a great many instances the same Members will be returned, who helped to make the last session somewhat absurd. If this fear be realized, there is no use in a dissolution. Unless, therefore, Ministers have a clear, decided programme to put before the country, and candidates prepared to support them and contest the elections, it would be wise of them to resign at once and cast from their shoulders all responsibility.

A MEETING of the Central Committee (Cathedral parish) of his Lordship Dr. Redwood's testimonial fund was held in the Convent school-room, Wellington, at 8 o'clock on the evening of the 12th January, the Very Rev. Father McNamara in the chair. After appointing the various collectors to their respective districts, the Very Rev.

Chairman announced that it had been decided to prolong the date for making the presentation to the 17 March, St. Patrick's day. This day is thought to be more appropriate as it is the anniversary of his Lordship's consecration to the Bishopric, and it would allow more time to the various districts within the diocese to remit their subscriptions. The announcement appeared to meet with general approval.

We take the following from our contemporary the Sydney *Freeman's Journal*:—Immediately on it being made known in New Zealand that the Cardinal-Archbishop of Sydney intended paying a visit to that colony in February, the Government manifested a desire to show all proper respect to the distinguished visitor. The Government in a very gracious manner forwarded to the Cardinal an intimation of the fact that he would be privileged to travel on all the New Zealand lines for any length of time he remained in New Zealand at the expense of the Railway Department. We understand that his Eminence in accepting the courteous invitation has conveyed to the members of the Government a graceful expression of his appreciation of the thoughtful kindness in his regard. His Eminence will leave for New Zealand at the end of the present month, and it is possible will not return till March.

We cannot of course decide as to whether there is any particular significance in the matter, but it is at least suspicious that now when the Liberals have been returned by a large majority to Parliament, Germany appears about to renew her aggressive process of annexation.—The German papers, as it may be remembered, deplored the defeat of the Conservatives, and if Mr. Gladstone once more resumes the reins of government we shall probably see Prince Bismarck also resuming the contemptuous and provoking line of conduct towards England, which he seemed to abandon when Lord Salisbury became Prime Minister.—The growth of Radicalism in Great Britain by no means accords with his desires and intentions.

THE Hon. Dr. Kevin Izod O'Doherty, ex-Member of the Legislative Council of Queensland, and now Member for Meath, Ireland, has come back to Australia, (says the Sydney *Freeman* of Jan. 9) possibly to settle all his affairs in Brisbane before entering upon his duties as one of the Irish National representatives at home. Dr. O'Doherty, who was nominated for Meath at Mr. Parnell's request left Ireland before the elections took place, and was elected while on his way to Australia. The patriotic Doctor reached Cooktown in the s.s. City of Westminster on Tuesday, and we learn by a telegram from Brisbane that arrangements have been made to give the popular veteran a worthy reception when he reaches that city. It is not known how long Dr. O'Doherty will remain in Brisbane, but it is probable he will take the earliest possible opportunity of returning to Ireland, so that he may give the Irish Parliamentary Party the benefit of his services. In the event of Dr. O'Doherty leaving for the old country at an early date, it is understood that he will pay us a visit in Sydney. We may be all sure that the Member for Meath is as anxious as any of "Parnell's eighty-six" to have a share in the coming great fight for Home Rule. . . . He says he owes his election for Meath to the large amount of money which was sent from Australia during the Irish famine. He thinks Sir C. Gavan Duffy, by accepting a knighthood, lost popularity in Ireland, otherwise he too would have been nominated for the Imperial Parliament. He thinks Mr. Gladstone will grant an Irish Parliament similar to the colonial legislatures, and he asserts that Ireland wants nothing more. The Irish, he says, will settle the land question equitably, and be always friends with England, and strengthen the Empire most loyally. An influential committee has been formed to give Dr. O'Doherty a fitting reception. It is also intended to present him with a purse of sovereigns.

As will be seen by an advertisement elsewhere, the opening of St. Joseph's Cathedral, Dunedin, is arranged to take place on Sunday, February 14. His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Sydney, who is expected to arrive at the Bluff by the Melbourne steamer on February 8, will be met there by the Bishop of Dunedin, who will accompany His Eminence to Queenstown, returning to Dunedin on February 12. The Cardinal will be received by the Catholic people at the Dunedin terminus, and escorted thence to the Bishop's residence. The ceremonies on Sunday will commence with a procession from the old church to the cathedral, in which the Cardinal and all the prelates and ecclesiastics present in Dunedin for the occasion, as well as the school children, the various sodalities, and other members of the Catholic congregation, will take part, and on whose arrival at the cathedral Pontifical High Mass will be immediately celebrated—Cardinal Moran preaching the dedication sermon on the termination of the Gospel. Pontifical Vespers and Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament will be celebrated in the evening, when his Lordship the Bishop of Wellington will preach the sermon. The event, owing to the presence of his Eminence, will be the most important and remarkable religious function that has ever taken place in New Zealand, and all the powers and resources of the mission, the diocese, and the Catholic body generally, will be put forth to honour it. It will be seen from a paragraph quoted by us from the Sydney *Freeman* that the Government have handsomely

acknowledged the respect due to a Prince of the Church visiting the Colony, and a like recognition, as we understand, has been made in other quarters. The railway department has made special arrangements for the convenience of persons desirous of witnessing the ceremonies, and, doubtless, many will avail themselves of the facilities so obligingly offered to them. Particulars concerning this matter will be found elsewhere. It is believed that in all parts of the Colony members of the Catholic population will be anxious to pay respect to the presence of the Cardinal and to witness so beautiful and imposing a function of the Church, while the Catholics of every district of the diocese will have an additional attraction in the special interest attached to their relationship towards the cathedral, which, as we can assure them, they will find worthy of all their admiration and of all the joy they must feel at the completion of the first and most necessary portion now erected. The work, we need hardly say, has been one in which every Catholic inhabitant of the diocese has been concerned.

THE action of certain policy-holders connected with the Government Insurance Association, at Invercargill, in opposing the appointment of Mr. Driver as agent at Dunedin, seems rather inexplicable. Mr. Driver is a particularly able man of business, and qualified in every respect to advance very materially the interests of the Association. If economy be the motive of these policy-holders, it seems to be a case in which they are pursuing the course of those who are said to be "penny wise and pound foolish." And there can hardly be any other motive.

AT the meeting of the committee of arrangements for the opening of the Dunedin Cathedral and the reception of His Eminence Cardinal Moran and the other prelates and ecclesiastics, held on Thursday evening, the 14th inst., Messrs. P. and E. Murphy, South Dunedin, were placed on the list as members.

TICKETS of admission to the opening ceremonies of St. Joseph's Cathedral, Dunedin, are now ready, and may be obtained from any of the clergy belonging to the mission. The price, in order to realise the required sum of money and to prevent excessive crowding, has been fixed at £1 each.

STUDIES will be resumed at St. Patrick's College, Wellington on Monday, February 1st. Boarders will be received at the college on Friday the 29th inst.

THE election of the Rev. Dr. Salmond to the Chair of Mental Science in the University of Otago, was carried by the Presbyterian Synod last week, after a very animated, not to say a rather violent, debate.—It is to be concluded that the majority who voted in favour of the Rev. Professor had made up their minds previously, but, otherwise, we should have supposed that the heat of the atmosphere had affected their judgments.—Unless Dr. Salmond develops powers and qualities hitherto unsuspected in him when he occupies his new position it will be plain that the Synod has made a mistake, for, so far, Dr. Copland, the defeated candidate, has decidedly given evidence of being the better man, and shown himself fully competent to undertake the duties of the Chair.—It would besides be an immense advantage to have that position filled by a man of fixed Christian principles, and capable of dealing with the questions of the day without being moved from his settled standing-place. The Board of Property have agreed to accept the nomination of the Synod, but under certain conditions, and with a protest against the establishment of a precedent.

WE would suggest that persons desirous of visiting the opening of the Dunedin cathedral from the Otago Gold Fields, should ascertain whether arrangements cannot be made with Messrs Craig and Co. for conveyance by coach.—The firm in question would doubtless be willing to follow the good example of the Railways Department, in making special arrangements for the occasion.

THE choir on the occasion of the opening of the Dunedin cathedral will be under the conductorship of Herr Scherek and will consist of some 66 voices with orchestral and organ accompaniment. We have had an opportunity of attending one of the practices, and from the pains taken by the able conductor and the proficiency to which the singers have already attained, we look forward confidently to a brilliant success. The music to be given in the forenoon consists of the *Ecce Sacerdos Magnus* and Gounod's *Messe Solennelle*, with a *Largo* by Handel as an offertory piece, and Meyerbeer's "Festival March" as an outgoing voluntary. After the sermon at vespers Mendelssohn's *Lauda Sion* will be sung, it being considered especially appropriate to an occasion when the adoration of the Blessed Sacrament will take place for the first time in the new building. The outgoing voluntary will be the "March of the Priests" from *Athalie*, also composed by Mendelssohn. The music will form an important feature in the ceremonies of the day, and we speak as highly as possible of it when we say it may be expected to be worthy of Herr Scherek's established reputation.

THE Dominican Convent high school, Dunedin, will resume studies on Tuesday February 2nd. Classes will be resumed in St. Joseph's school on Monday next, the 25th inst.:

THE Christian Brother's schools Dunedin, will reopen on Monday next, 25th inst.—Pupils are requested to be punctual in their attendance.

We have received from Mr. M. O'Brien, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer of the Irish National League, Invercargill, the sum of £1 12s, collected in the Winton district in aid of the national cause. To all other districts we would say, "Go you and do likewise."

Commercial.

Mr. DONALD STRONACH (on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited) reports for the week ended January 20 as follows:—

Fat Cattle.—226 were penned, of which about one-half were good to prime; balance little better than half-fat. Competition was fairly active, but prices scarcely so firm as last week's. The best bullocks brought £8 7s 6d to £10; medium and ordinary, £4 5s to £8. We sold on account of Mr. John Duncan (Cherry Farm), John Wilson (Waihola), and others, six bullocks and four cows, at quotations.

Fat Calves.—Twenty-three were penned, and sold readily at up to 11s.

Fat Sheep.—1,507 were yarded to-day for the week's requirements, of which 100 were merinoes, the balance cross-breeds of all qualities. This was a small supply, but the butchers being well supplied from previous purchases, there was quite sufficient for trade requirements, and prices showed very little improvement in last week's. Best cross-bred wethers brought 8s to 9s 6d; do ewes, 6s 3d to 8s 6d; merinoes, 3s 3d to 5s. We sold on account of Mr. Allan M'Lean, Waikakahi, 240 prime cross-bred wethers at 9s 6d; J. C. Buckland and others, 84 merino wethers at 5s.

Fat Lambs.—818 were forward. This was a large over-supply, and lambs could scarcely be sold at any price; prices ranging from 2s to 7s. We sold 66 at quotations.

Fat Pigs.—A large supply—viz., 189—was forward. This number was in excess of requirements, and prices fell considerably. Suckers brought 2s 6d; slips, 10s to 15s; porkers, 17s 6d to 25s; and baconers, 27s 6d to 40s.

Store Cattle.—The long prevailing dry weather has had the effect of weakening prices and somewhat decreasing the demand. Bullocks range from £3 10s to £6; cows, £2 10s to £3 10s.

Store Sheep.—We have no alteration to report in this market; and until we have some good rainfalls we do not look for any marked improvement in the demand.

Sheepskins.—Our weekly sale was held last Monday, when we submitted a good catalogue to a fair attendance of the trade, who competed briskly for all offered; dry cross-breeds brought from 9d to 3s 6d; dry merino 10 to 3s 5d; dry pelts, 1d to 4½d; green do, 6d to 7d; lambskins, 9d to 10d.

Rabbitskins.—Our London circular of December 3, via San Francisco, reports ordinary and off-season skins, both Australian and New Zealand, declined 2d per lb, and common and mixed parcels exhibited a fall of 3d to 4d per lb, the prices obtained then being— for common and low season, 1½d to 7d; small and suckers, 2d to 5½d per lb. We offered a few lots on Monday of the above description, and although all the buyers were present there was very little desire to purchase, except at extremely low prices, from ¾d to 5¼d.

Hides.—This market continues fairly brisk; late quotations are obtainable for all coming to hand.

Tallow.—There is not much inquiry for shipping, but for local use the demand is steady. Country rendered is easily placed at late rates, viz., inferior, 12s to 14s; medium, 15s to 17s; good to prime, 18s to 19s; rough fat, 7s to 11s per cwt.

Grain.—Wheat: The market is very firm at 3s 5d to 3s 6d for prime milling. Very choice would bring a still higher rate; medium brings 3s 4d to 3s 5d; inferior 2s 6d to 3s 3d.—Oats: The market for this continues firm, with an upward tendency; but this is mainly owing to none coming forward and the small stocks held here being in few hands. Sellers in the meantime command the situation; 2s 4d has been refused for prime milling, and 2s 2d to 2s 3d has been paid for good bright feed and milling; but as these prices are about equal to present prices in Australia, there is not much business passing.—Barley: The market is quiet, and no sales of any importance transpiring beyond a few lots for feeding and milling at from 2s to 2s 6d; malting is held for 3s 9d to 4s.

DUNEDIN PRODUCE MARKET, JANUARY 21, 1886.

Mr. F. MEENAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale prices including bags: Oats, 2s 1d to 2s 6d; wheat, 3s 4d to 3s 6d. There is a brisk demand for both lines. Fowls' wheat 3s; barley, malting, best 3s, milling 2s 6d, feeding 2s to 2s 3d; chaff, £3 5s; straw, 35s; bran, £5; pollard, £5 10s; hay £3 5s; rye-grass, £3; potatoes, new kidneys £5 to £6; butter, fresh 9d to 10d; salt prime in kegs, 9d; ham, 9d, bacon, 7d; rolls, 6½d; eggs, 8d per dozen; old potatoes out of market; flour, £8 to £8 10s.

A. Dornwell solicits the custom of all who appreciate a joint of the best quality at the lowest remunerative price for cash and who like their sausages made of such meat as is cut up before their eyes and in a cleanly manner.—[ADVT.]

Books of all kinds and in unlimited supply are to be found in Mr. Joseph Braithwaite's Book Arcade, Princes St. Dunedin.

Spectacles suited to every sight, and optical and mathematical instruments of all kinds may be always obtained at the establishment of Mr. Percival, George St. Dunedin. The prices will be found reasonable.

Mr. Joseph Hallinan, Dunedin, took first prizes for horse-shoeing at the November show of the Otago Agricultural and Pastoral Association.

Messrs. J. Jamieson and Co.'s Tailoring and Outfitting establishment, Princes and High St., Dunedin, turns out nothing but first-class goods, at moderate prices.

NEW DRAPERY, CLOTHING, AND HOUSE FURNISHINGS

HERBERT, HAYNES, & CO.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MODERATE PRICES.

HERBERT, HAYNES, AND CO

Direct Importers,

DUNEDIN AND INVERCARGILL.

OPENING OF ST. VINCENT'S NEW COLLEGE, VICTORIA STREET, SYDNEY.

(Conducted by the Sisters of Charity.)

Under the Patronage of his Eminence Cardinal Moran.

The Sisters have much pleasure in announcing that their magnificent college, just completed at a cost of £13,000, will be opened the last week of January, 1886.

The new College stands in its own grounds, of about four acres, on the summit of Pott's Point, commanding a splendid view of the harbour. Its healthy position is unequalled by any school in Sydney, as well as the extent of its recreation grounds.

The College contains large and lofty rooms, well ventilated, with every appliance for the health and comfort of the pupils. Ample provision is made for boarders.

The course of instruction this year will include all the subjects that will fit young ladies to pass the Matriculation, Senior and Junior University Examinations. Each Quarter's Instruction will be tested by a searching examination, the report of which will be printed and a copy sent to each parent.

As a consequence of the high standard of education the college, although only established three and a-half years, is the largest Ladies' High School in the Colony, and has already passed forty pupils at the University Examinations. Such results obtained by the pupils of St. Vincent's may be taken as a proof of the success of the system adopted.

TERMS:

Payable Quarterly in Advance.

BOARDERS:

Board and Instruction in the English, Latin, and French Languages, Arithmetic, Euclid, Algebra, Physics, History, Reading, Writing, etc., etc., Per quarter, £10 10s.

DAY PUPILS.

	Per quarter.
University classes	£4 4s.
Lower classes	£2 2s.

EXTRA BRANCHES:

Music (Profession Terms), Painting in Water Colours and Oils, Drawing—Pencil and Crayon; Singing, Dancing, Italian and German.

Instruction is given in Art Embroideries, Ornamental and Artistic Needlework, without extra charge.

Prospectuses forwarded on application to the Rev. Superioress, Victoria Street Sydney.

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOL, DUNEDIN.

CLASSES RESUMED on MONDAY, JANUARY 25.

Parents of the Pupils are requested to see that they are punctual in returning to School.

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

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

THE NEW ZEALAND CLOTHING FACTORY

Supply the Public direct from the following Branches :

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

PREPARATIONS for November in the

GEORGE STREET Warehouse.

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

GENERAL Drapery and Clothing, and

AT Prices that are in keeping with the times.

REALLY Splendid Bargains for November in every Department.

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

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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

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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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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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SEE New Goods

BY latest direct steamers.

LARGEST choice in the city.

OUR "Beehive" Boots still excel all others.

DETERMINED to retain Reputation for best value in the city.

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GEORGE Street (near Octagon.)

50,000 Books to choose from

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

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

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

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

THE IRISH CHRISTIAN BROTHERS

ADUBLIN correspondent furnishes the following interesting and instructive sketch of the origin and progress of the Irish Christian Brothers, which will be read with interest by Catholics in every region of the world:—

Two hundred years ago, the Venerable Abbé de la Salle of Rheims, drew up the first rules which were to guide his little band of Brothers of the Christian Schools. Though then only thirty-four years of age he had experience enough of the world and its vicissitudes to know that education was the key to the highest spiritual and temporal happiness, and that God's poor were, to a great extent, shut out from its enjoyment, owing to the want of gratuitous teaching. He, therefore, resolved to devote his energies and abilities to the development of an educational scheme which would raise the humbler classes to a level, in the matter of knowledge, with their fortune-favoured brethren; and gathering around him a small number of teachers inspired by the same holy ambition and bound together by certain vows, he originated the Primary System of education. The Brothers of the Christian Schools are famed to-day, the world over, and albeit their influence on the growth of learning in Ireland has not been, directly, of much service, nevertheless, they are gratefully acknowledged to be the initiators of a movement which has done more to refine the Irish, than, perhaps, any other movement of the century.

When this country was sunk in the depths of political slavery, between eighty and ninety years ago, Edmund Ignatius Rice, from Callan, Kilkenny, but carrying on a lucrative business as a merchant in Waterford, made up his mind to leave all its miseries behind him, and wend his way to Rome for the purpose of adopting a life of seclusion. Before he set sail, however, from the suffering little island, one day he came into contact in the street with such an amount of youthful depravity and deplorable ignorance of the rudimentary truths of religion that the question arose within him—Was he doing right in leaving his native land when he might help to lighten its sad condition? The answer came from heaven to his heart; it was "No." Then turning his eyes outwards and his thoughts inwards, he founded, in 1802, a religious Order to be guided by the rule and general system established by the Venerable de la Salle in 1684, wisely concluding that he could find no better model for the plan he proposed to carry out for the benefit of the Irish poor.

Two years after, on the 1st of May, 1804, at Mount Sion in the city of Waterford, under the auspices of Mr. Rice's warm friend and supporter, the Most Rev. Dr. Hussey, Bishop of the Diocese, the first Christian Brothers' School was opened, and proved so successful that in a short time several of the Bishops invited the founder to establish similar schools elsewhere. Thus it happened that Dublin, Cork, Limerick and other centres of population became the possessors of houses of the institution; and before sixteen years had elapsed the Bishops of Ireland petitioned the Holy Father "to approve the congregation and grant it a constitution." The Most Rev. Dr. Murray, Archbishop of Dublin, worked hard in promoting the interests of this large-hearted enterprise, and it was mainly owing to his untiring efforts that on Sept. 5th, 1820 the Apostolic Brief, confirming the newly-formed Institute, was obtained from Pope Pius VII. Then, not gradually as growth goes on which has never known impediment, but at a rush as a river flows when the dam has been removed, education and its attendant results appeared all over the island. Idleness and its offspring, vice no longer batted and grew fat on the spiritual lives of Irish children wandering fearless of God, scornful of truth, through the slums and gutter-channels of our cities. A wonderful change came over the spirit of youthful Ireland; a mild yoke restrained the hoity and demeanor of the rising generation; their cares and considerations began to display less of the animal and more of the soul, and promise sprang up on all sides that under the wise and gentle rule of the Christian Brothers the demoralizing, the degrading, aye, even the brutalizing effect of the foul penal laws, which for so long, had proscribed Catholic education, would pass away, giving place to that power which comes from knowledge, and which to-day enables us to demand, with firm voice and unflinching courage, justice in the proportional distribution of all educational advantages—justice, nothing more, and, most assuredly, nothing less.

It is now eighty years since Mr. Rice and his assistants started their little school in the *Urbs Inacta*, and behold what fruit since then that one good seed has borne! As I write, there are no fewer, in this isle of ours, than eighty-eight houses of the institute, including two hundred and sixty-eight schools which provide education for close on to thirty thousand boys; while in the colonies, thirteen branches are already flourishing, and these embrace thirty-eight schools the attendance at which—not reckoning Sunday pupils—numbers over three thousand. In charge of such a wide spreading establishment, six hundred Brothers, united by the usual religious vows, toil day after day, knowing no higher pleasure than the spiritual and intellectual progress of the young minds entrusted to their care; sternly shutting themselves within the stern duties of the schoolroom; recognizing no worldly ambitions which are not centred in the promotion of their high and noble mission; and seeking no reward but that invisible one of keeping pure and bright the spirit of Catholicism amongst the people of the shambled soil.

That their system of education is good beyond dispute has been admitted by successive Royal Commissioners appointed to investigate the educational state of this island. For a time after the foundation of the Board of National Education in 1832, the B.thers worked in connection with the new scheme of affording public primary instruction, and they accepted the grant; but "finding that the rules of the Board as to the absolute division of secular from religious teaching were gradually leading them into concessions alien to the spirit of their founder and their Church, they withdrew from all connection with the Government, and have since carried on their schools independently." With what results, here there is no need to tell, since, in the first place, the generosity and sympathy of the Catholic Irish

are proverbial wherever Catholicity has made a home for itself; since, in the second place, we all know how many of Erin's trust sons to-day, may thank the "penny-a-week" schools of Christian Brothers for what is best and strongest in their career and character; and since, in the third place, the results of the Intermediate Examinations go to prove every year, how vigorously the Irish disciples of the Venerable de la Salle are keeping pace with the strides of modern education in its most enduring phases.

A pardonable pride induces me to pause for a minute or two over the Intermediate Education competition which took place last June throughout Ireland, and this is what I find: the Christian Brothers' schools can claim 36 per cent. of all the successful candidates; 41 per cent. of the successful candidates in the junior grade; 21 per cent. of all the exhibitions awarded, and forty-eight per cent. of all the prizes! Not a bad proportion! In fact quite a wonderful proportion when one comes to think what raw material in the majority of cases the Brothers get into their hands, and also that the necessities of life too often call the scholars into the struggle for bread before their teachers have an opportunity of doing anything like justice to their abilities.

This great success in the public examination-hall was no slice of good luck, no happy leap into distinction; on the contrary, it was well earned by honest labour, as you will readily understand when I tell you that at the Intermediate Examination in 1884 the Christian Brothers' boys won only 6 exhibitions; in '82 they more than doubled the number, for they gained 13; in '83, they could boast of 19; in '84, there were no less than 44 carried off by them; in '85—that is, last June—they took another step on by winning 52. The Cork branch alone can lay claim to 12 exhibitions, 17 prizes, 2 medals, and 106 passes—making a total of 185, and of these 115 belonged to their junior grade. To give you an idea of the high-class education afforded to such young children in these schools, primary though they be, you must know that in the city on the Lee 23 passed in Keltic, 10 in Italian, 17 in Latin, 69 in French, 134 in English, 129 in arithmetic, 52 in book-keeping, 57 in chemistry, 129 in drawing, and 54 in music. Here in our own Richmond-street or "O'Connell" Schools, 20 passed in Latin, 53 in algebra, 67 in chemistry, 1 in Greek, 2 in trigonometry, 2 in mechanics, and 48 in music; while in other subjects they gained an equal amount of *kudos*. Indeed, it was a senior boy in Richmond-street who won the silver medal in chemistry. Two silver medals (one for Keltic and one for drawing), and a special £10 prize for English and French were taken by Cork middle-grade lads; a gold medal (for being first in his grade) and a silver for Keltic were awarded to two Waterford junior-grade boys; and be it known unto all the gold medal for English was triumphantly borne off by a middle-grade Cashel boy. Long life to everyone of them!

These are the big victories, and I have no intention of going on like Tennyson's "Brook," by attempting any enumeration of the smaller glories, beyond informing you that in the middle-grade the maximum in arithmetic was gained by two boys from Richmond-street and one from Cork; and in the junior grade by 2 from Belfast, 2 from Synge-street, 1 from Richmond-street, Cork, Ennis, and Youghal, respectively. So far, excellent! But who will tell me what terms of admiration I am to use to all the Christian Brothers' little boys who came off with the maximum in algebra—2 from Ennis, and 1 each from Westland-row, Youghal, Cork, Richmond-street and Newry? And towards their most deserving teachers, too?

Now, if I have not satisfactorily, or even unsatisfactorily, led you to the conclusion that we, Irish, stand very much in debt to this religious congregation, I must have sadly abused the evidence at my command. But why should I fear this, when there is no need to put you on the way to such an opinion? You are there already—have been there ever so long—and are quite as sure as I am that the good effected by this self-renouncing community of teachers is not to be measured by earthly rewards or recompenses. See them labouring without ceasing, week after week, in the schools of the poor, training the sons of our artisans, of our working classes, to love the light which falls from Heaven on the earnest soul, and by which alone a man can do his best in the sight of his Maker; teaching them to love justice and truth for their own sakes, and to love learning because it raises the mind from sordid cares, empty pleasures, and selfish interests!

See them lifting the cross of sorrow and temptation from the young orphans committed to their care in St. Vincent's Orphanage at Glasnevin; brightening the lonely future for the poor deaf mutes at Cabra; and guiding the young feet of the hundreds of destitute children who are trained for life's battle in their industrial schools at Artane, Limerick, and Galway! See them thus working against moral weakness, against ignorance, against sin, as you who know anything of Ireland must have seen them, and then say that you require it to be proved that we owe them more than we shall ever have it in our power to pay!

The Emperor of Germany's private banker, Herr Cohn, attributes his enjoyment of Imperial favour to a simple happy thought that presented itself to him in the very nick of time many years ago. When the Empress Augusta was still Princess of Prussia, she undertook a railway journey in bitter winter weather, and her toes got terribly cold by the way; so, during one of the stoppages she sent an attendant to get a bottle filled with hot water. As ill-luck would have it, every drop of hot water had that moment been used in making coffee, for the frozen travellers who were thronging the refreshment room. The prospect was displeasing to the Princess filled the man in charge with despair. But one of the coffee drinkers was equal to the emergency, and seizing the coffee-pot he poured its boiling contents into the bottle. The attendant upon returning to the carriage related the incident to the Princess, who at once demanded the name of the quick-witted traveller. It was Cohn. The Princess never forgot him, and receives him to this day with marked cordiality, while he is, of course, entrusted with much of the Emperor's private financial business.

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(Late Royal Arcade.)

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For the Best Value for Boots and Shoes.

Colonial-made Boots of a superior quality, specially manufactured or country wear, of our own make.

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

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

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

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

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

Ladies Slippers and House Boots in great variety.

Stockyard and Milkers' Boots—a special line.

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

Repairs done on the premises on the shortest notice.

New Elastics put in.

NEIL MCFADDEN,

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DUNEDIN.

OTAGO WOOL AND GRAIN STORES,

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THE NEW ZEALAND LOAN & MERCANTILE
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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.

DONALD STRONACH,

Manager.

MONSTER CLOSING SALE.

ALBERT BUILDINGS, PRINCES ST., late

S A U N D E R S A N D C O.

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

Stocks are now to be disposed of by a

MONSTER CLOSING SALE.

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

SOLD CHEAPER THAN EVER!

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

Enormous Bargains in the latest goods and styles.

The Stocks are of a very superior class and

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LITERALLY DESPERATE SACRIFICING PRICES.

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

MONSTER CLOSING SALE!

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

DOUBLE VALUE OFFERED!

OPENING DAY OF SALE:

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10.

Doors open at 9 o'clock.

SACRIFICING BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

MONSTER CLOSING SALE.

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S A U N D E R S A N D C O.

CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF THE SACRED
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(Situated amidst beautiful scenery, and in a healthy position).

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

(Branch of the Dominican Convent, Dunedin.)

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

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

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

INFANT DAY SCHOOL

(For Children under 10 years of age)

English and Rudiments of French 10s. per month.

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

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SPECIAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED FOR QUANTITIES.

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The Undersigned are Sole Agents in New Zealand for the above Company, and have on sale their Glenforth Whisky in quarter-casks, octaves, jars, bottles, flasks and half flasks; and their Glenalmond Whisky in bottles, flasks, and half-flasks.

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(Opposite National Bank.)

THE EXPELLED DOMINICANS.

THE Dominicans expelled by the French Government from Lyons who took refuge in Holland, received not long ago a visit in their monastery at Rijckholt from Mgr. Van den Branden de Keeth, Titular Bishop of Erythra formerly Auxiliary to Cardinal Deschamps, Archbishop of Mechlina. Mgr. Van den Branden de Keeth had come to confer Holy Orders on a certain number of novices. It was the first time within the memory of man that the people of the little village had ever seen a bishop in Rijckholt. It was a great event in the calendar of the place. On the evening of the coming of the Prelate the young men of the village built arches of triumph, in spite of the pouring rain. The community of the monastery prepared themselves to receive him.

After the ceremony of the reception of the Prelate had taken place, the Prior made an appropriate address. Among other things the Prior said that this house, which had become the asylum of two novitiates, was, in spite of all trials, a guarantee of the future, and, more than ever, since the bishop was about to confer Holy Orders, a convent of hope. This thought seemed to strike the Bishop, and later, after his solemn entry into the church, and while conversing familiarly with the friars he cried out: "Behold me in the house of hope!"

The ceremony of the ordination was most impressive and touching. It was a pathetic reunion of the sons of France, exiled for Christ's sake. The number of those ordained was not large—three receiving the order of priesthood—but the unctio of the Prelate and the fervour of all present gave a solemnity to the occasion to which throngs of aspirants and a grand cathedral could not have added. The people of the village crowded into the little chapel, built to hold about fifty, and it was thronged by devout worshippers, happy in the honour which this little company of pious exiles had brought them. In order to prevent suffocation, and perhaps an accident, the Prior was obliged to let the men into the choir and the space immediately in front of the small altars. The women did the best they could by standing, during the ceremony, on the back benches, while those in front remained seated. Their eagerness and fervour were remarkable.

When this time of joyful edification was over, and the Bishop was about to depart, he paused to read, on the facade of the convent: "Ad te clamamus, exules filii Gallie!" "Yes," he cried, "these cries will produce their effect."

GOOD SENSE.

(New York Freeman's Journal.)

In several of our exchanges, uncredited, occurs the following paragraph:

"A good many centuries ago, in the early days of the Jewish nation, it was held to be the duty of all parents to teach their children to work, so that they might be able to maintain themselves. There was no middle course. It was held that the man who did not train his son to be a workman was necessarily, by neglect, educating him to be dishonest. The records of the Penitentiary show that this principle holds true, to some extent, to-day; that the thieves, as a class, are very largely composed of young men who have not been taught to work. In modern times, however, society has taken the place of the parent as an educator, and it is society that is at fault, to some extent, in not providing a system of education fitting the pupils for work. This is remedied, to some extent, by technical schools, which, though they do not teach trades, and cannot do so, prepare the boys for work and give them the right kind of respect for manual skill. That, at least, is something gained."

Too many parents are glad to let society—that is, the State—take the burden of their children off their hands. They do not see the enormous sin of this, but it brings its own punishment. The Jewish ideal of family life—an ideal which the Jews have not lost to this day—was a high one. The father was head of the family, the arbiter, under God, of the fate of his children, and to God only did he feel responsible for them. This, too, is the Christian ideal, with a more sublime meaning and still higher attributes; but modern society takes a different view.

In one of Moliere's comedies there is a scologist who coolly takes a man's heart out of his body and puts it back on the right side. Then he answers anxious inquirers by saying: "Oh, we have changed all that!" This pleasant fiction of the comedy-writer is very like the present position of civilized society on the subject of education. It attempts to change the order of nature, and coolly answers: "Modern knowledge is greater than God."

It was settled long ago that man must work in order to live. All the talk of the Socialists, who seem to think that Eden may be restored through their efforts, cannot alter that fixed fact. Man is not born with the skill and the tools necessary to do work needed by the world. It rests with his parents to increase and conserve his strength, that he may begin to work. The majority of men must work or steal in order to live. Those who are not taught to work are tempted to steal: hence the most dangerous class of the community is the "Hoodlums"—youths who steal to live, or who depend on the exertions of others that they may live. This idleness saps all manliness, all virtue; it makes those who live in it callous to the sufferings of others, and selfish to the last degree. Idleness, whether the consequence of lack of work or lack of desire to work, is the greatest aid to anarchy and revolution.

There can be no doubt that the father who lets his son grow up without providing for his future, lays him open to temptation. It is no easy thing, in these days, for a father to fit his son for work, or to find work to fit his son. Nevertheless, it is not harder than the efforts fathers make to lay up money for their sons. A little time and attention taken from the absorbing occupation of money-making would be of great advantage to sons, who sometimes find riches, without the education necessary to use them properly, more of a burden than a boon.

There is no excuse for the poor man, if he let his son idle away his years in the useless schools provided by the State, in which no preparation for life is made. He cannot conscientiously avoid the duty of teaching his child how to maintain himself. Kings and princes—notably the princes of the reigning German families—learn trades as part of their education. But the fathers of our young Americans hold their sons above manual work.

We are not aware that "society" provides technical schools for the majority of pupils who must work to live. But we are aware that "society" provides public schools at public expense, in which the children of workingmen get the opinion that the hard work of life is not for them. It was good enough for their parents—good enough to clothe them, to feed them, and to keep them warm, when done by others—but it is not good enough for young persons of that higher education provided by the State. They look to easier means of supporting themselves. But they do not, as a rule, honestly find them. They are startled by the realities of life. They are unarmed, unprepared.

The jails are full of young men—not uneducated, in the popular meaning of the word—who coveted what they had not been taught to work for. Americans need to learn a lesson which is not taught in the public schools: that "independence" is not an inheritance, but a spoil torn from the world by frugality and industry.

RELIGION IN EDUCATION.

WE (*Pilot*) take the following from Rev. Thomas J. Conaty's lecture delivered at Institute Hall, North Adams, Mass., October 28:—

The Irishman should be proud of the record of his country in the work of education. It is too true that we are taunted with our poverty and our ignorance, and we are told that it is because we are Catholics. It is because our fathers would not give up their Catholic faith that the English robbers, after stealing the land, wanted to steal away the Faith. England, Protestant England, by the most infamous code of penal laws, legislated our people out of learning and held them for centuries in ignorance. We should not let the world forget that there was a time when, as Usher says, "Ireland was the refuge of civilisation and literature." We see St. Patrick at Armagh establishing a university which, in the ninth century had 7,000 students, representing all the countries of Europe, and St. Finian, at Clonard in 530, "whence issued," says Usher, a stream of saints and scholars like Greek warriors from the wooden horse at Troy." The Saxon clod was in barbarism when the Irish scholars went to hisland to civilise him and teach him his letters. Montalembert says that, "in the Irish monastic schools were trained an entire population of philosophers, architects, painters, musicians, poets and historians." Her inspiration arose from the teachings of the Catholic Church.

Why, then, do men say that the Catholic Church is a foe to education and should not speak upon this question of schools? To her the world goes to-day for all that is great in art. In her architecture has its highest inspiration, and the mighty names of a Michael Angelo, a Bramante, and Pugin shine from her walls, and men are great to-day inasmuch as they copy the grand old cathedrals. The song that resounds through her aisles is freighted with the names of men who seem to have heard the heavenly strains and adapted them to earthly ears. Mozart, Haydn, Rossini, and Liszt have been great because of the sweet influence of the Holy Sacrifice. She blessed Columbus discovering a new world, and Soto finding the mighty river. She gave Dante a refuge when exiled from his native Florence; she crowned Petrarch as lyric poet. What could not be said of the epochs of Bede, of Alcuin, of Alfred the Great, of Charlemagne, of Leo X., Gregory the Great, and Louis XIV? They are ages of literature, and they were ages of Christian, Catholic faith. Let us hear her voice when she calls us to her schools that she may train her children in the way in which they should walk. She will not be satisfied with mind culture alone, for she knows that Greek and Roman culture did not save Greece and Rome from destruction. She proclaims that true civilisation does not consist in the cultivation of letters and arts, elegance of dress or manner, wealth and material prosperity, but in good morals, based upon an exact knowledge of Jesus Christ and a faithful practice of religious duties. She believes that not even republics can have stability unless founded upon intelligence and virtue, and virtue must be Christian. She says that the mould in which character should be formed must be a Christian mould, that education must be Christian. This school is to be such a mould, and you should welcome the day when your children under the shadow of Mother Church shall drink at the fountain of Christian knowledge. The community should feel that a stronger influence is here for good than anywhere else, and should rejoice in that which will make your children better men, truer members of the family, more devoted citizens, and this must come from Christian education.

When the tomb of the venerable Curé of Ars was opened, Oct. 12, in presence of the Bishop of Belley, of Mgr. Caprara, promoter of the Faith, and of many other distinguished ecclesiastics, it was seen that the body, which had been deposited in the tomb, August 16, 1869, was in a wonderful state of preservation, and preserved the likeness to the living man, whom so many of those present remembered well. By a special favour of Mgr. Caprara, the faithful were allowed to gaze upon the body of the saintly Curé, and crowds took advantage of this permission and brought rosaries and other devotional objects to lay upon the body as if it were that of a saint.

"We differ in many particulars from the Roman Catholic Church," said Archbishop Farrar in Chicago, "but still we regard it as a Church, and as one that holds our own creeds in all their essential particulars." Now, the Pope, the 12 patriarchs of the Latin and Oriental rites, the 70 cardinals, the 174 archbishops, the 720 bishops, and the 275,000,000 Catholics of the world, can proceed with confidence.—*Pilot*.

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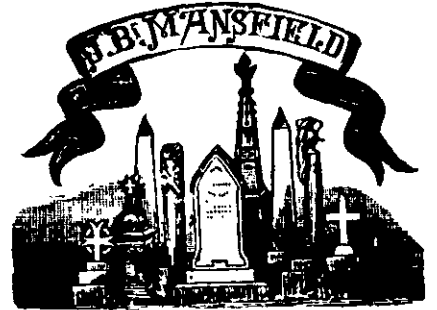
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SCHOOL REPORTS.

“Sydenham December 28, 1885.

“REPORT on Catholic School, Shand's Track, Lincoln, December 23, 1885.—

Number on roll ...	...	...	...	46
Number presented for examination ...	...	...	...	36
Number passed ...	...	...	...	32
Number failed ...	...	...	...	4
Percentage of passes ...	...	...	...	89

“The school has passed a very satisfactory examination. I am of opinion that the children have a good general knowledge of the subjects taught. The work of the VI. standard is very good.

“The arithmetic and grammar of standard V. were weak.

“The spelling of geographical names requires special attention in standard III.

“All the children working in standards were presented with the following results.—

	St. VI.	St. V.	St. IV.	St. III.	St. II.
Presented ...	4	8	9	6	9
Failed ...	0	2	0	1	1

“The general conduct of the children was good.

“J. BALDWIN.”

“December: 21, 1885.

“Report of Leeston Catholic School examined on December 17 1885.—

Number on roll ...	...	...	...	69
Number presented for examination ...	...	...	...	48
Number passed ...	...	...	...	43
Number failed ...	...	...	...	5
Percentage of passes ...	...	...	...	89

“The school has passed a very creditable examination, there is a marked improvement in the reading, geography, and history, standard IV. is the weakest class, but this is the most difficult standard for the children to make a good pass in a year.

“The papers were neatly and carefully written; and the behaviour of the children during the examination was all that could be desired.

	St. V.	St. IV.	St. III.	St. II.	St. I.
Presented ...	10	14	9	7	8
Failed ...	1	3	1	0	0

“J. BALDWIN.”

LEO TAXIL ON FREEMASONRY.

(Special Correspondence of the Pilot.)

Paris, Nov. 12.

THE celebrated anti-clerical leader, whose conversion, or rather return, to Catholicity created such a sensation a couple of months ago, has undertaken to issue “Complete Revelations on Freemasonry,” the object of which is “to tear all its masks from a sect too famous for its political and other crimes, established to combat the Catholic religion.” The first volume of this important work has just appeared, and a second and concluding volume is promised in a few days.

Believing that the best method of conquering “the mysterious soldiers of the darkness” is to throw light upon them and thereby weaken the force of Freemasonry by withdrawing the people from its occult power, the author addresses himself to the persons who come in contact with the people. He declares that his work will demonstrate unquestionably that Freemasonry when they put themselves forward as discreet philanthropists are hypocrites, that they lie with the most audacious impudence when they present their tenebrous sect as a sort of anodyne association having no heed for politics and religion, that when they say that liberty, equality and fraternity prevail amongst them, they are impostors. “Freemasonry,” he says, “with its pantheistic liturgy of chapters and its execrable evocations of the Areopagi, is nothing else than the worship of Satan.”

The work begins with an extract from the encyclical of Leo XIII., *Humanum genus*, wherein the Holy Father counsels the unmasking of Freemasonry and the showing of it as it is; the instruction of the people, making known to them the artifices employed by that sect to win over men and attract them into its ranks, the perversity of its doctrines and the infamy of its acts. The author confesses, to his shame, that he belonged to Freemasonry, and by the special study of it, to which he devoted himself, he was enabled to penetrate all its secrets. He, a repentant sinner, makes a solemn reparation to the Church for his responsibility for the detriment he brought to it in this period of impiety; he would die happy if he could give his life for the holy and dearly beloved religion of his childhood, and he joyfully confronts the rage which his revelations cannot fail to raise up against him and the effects of which may, perhaps, be put in execution.

The most important chapter is that which furnishes a summary of Universal Masonry, giving, in most cases, the number of lodges of the several rites and the number of members in the several countries of the world. England, Scotland, Ireland, the United States, Germany, France and Italy stand high in this secret society. The Grand Lodge of England, York Rite, has as its Grand Master of the Rite called Herodotus, Albert Edward, Prince of Wales; as its substitute acting Grand Master Earl Carnarvon, Royal Arch; it was established in 1717, has 2,019 lodges dependent on it, and numbers 105,000 Masons. The same Albert Edward is Grand Protector of the Grand Lodge of St John of Scotland, and of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, of which the Duke of Abercorn is Grand Master; the Marquis of Breadford, Royal Arch; the Earl of Bandon Grand Secretary, and which was constituted at Dublin in 1729, has 1,014 lodges and about 75,000 members. This practice of having royal personages at the head of the great lodges is also seen in Denmark, where Christian IX., King of Denmark, is Grand Protector of the

National Grand Lodge of Denmark, and where the Prince Royal Christian Frederick William Charles is Grand Master. Oscar II., King of Sweden and Norway, is Regnant Grand Master, and Gustavus Adolphus, Prince Royal, Grand Master. Alexander, Prince of Orange, is National Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the low countries; Prince Royal Frederick William of Prussia is Grand Master Protector of the Mother Lodge of the three globes, and fills a like office in lodges of minor dignity.

The United States have many, most of which are of the York Rite. The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts was constituted at Boston in 1733; it is very ancient and powerful, and has the direction of 227 lodges, comprising about 25,250 Masons. The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, established since 1784, is one of the most important in the United States, and has the direction of 379 lodges with 34,350 Masons. The most important in the United States is that of New York, established since 1781, which has the direction of 713 lodges with 72,000 Masons.

The general total, gathered from the official records, of Masons throughout the world in 1885 is according to M. Taxil, 1,060,095 divided into 17,016 lodges—in round figures, 17,000 lodges and 1,000,000 of Masons. In the opinion of this author, there are no real Masons except those who are active members. The easiest way to get rid of Masonry is to cease attendance at the lodges and to neglect the payment of the usual fees. But if a man be useful to the sect every means is made use of, even solicitations which greatly resemble threats, to retain him. A million of Masons frequenting the lodges is sufficiently serious a peril without increasing it by fears of others. If only nineteen-twentieths of these were to know the purpose of those who deceive them and turn them to account, they would abandon their leaders. If the people knew how they have been imposed upon by a handful of individuals, whose principal force lies in the mystery which surrounded them, they would themselves overthrow this tenebrous power—that power which their ignorance of facts has established, and which their blind simplicity maintains.

The third part of this strangely interesting work is occupied entirely with a voluminous account of the organisation in France, its constitutions, statutes, and official regulations. This, of course, is technical and practical, and therefore less generally interesting to the casual reader, though of the most profound interest to the student of the history of human error, folly, and malice. The revelations which are fated to be made, and which are the more important, will show how false are those pompous declarations which Freemasonry affects to put at the head of its constitutions, which it displays to the eyes of the “profane” world by means of journals drawn up by its members, and which it has the effrontery to speak of in its lodges wherein the Masons of recent initiation can comprehend nothing of the odious farce which is played. In conclusion M. Taxil writes: “If on the one hand the confusing ceremonies which have been plentifully adopted for the simpleton who enters the sect do not satisfy him, he has the joyful satisfaction on the other hand of hearing a “Venerable,” who is often notoriously known in the town as a hardened atheist and materialist, speak with compunction of a Supreme Being and invoke the grand architect of the universe. Finally, if this sweet confraternity of persons who mingle in a fashion, fantastic at the very least, has succeeded in extracting from the pocket of the initiated 150 or 200 francs as a recompense, it has taught him how he may win applause by saying *Houze* three times and by spelling letter by letter J-A-K-I-N.

Full particulars have come to hand from Bishop Bugnier regarding the martyrdom of the Chinese priest, Cap. For three days he suffered excruciating torments. On the fourth day the mandarin asked him to translate the Lord's Prayer. When he came to the third petition, “Thy Kingdom come,” he was asked of what kingdom he spoke. He replied “Of God's Kingdom.” The mandarin immediately ordered him to be buried alive.

A new and authoritative denial is given to the old calumny that Pius IX. was, in his youth, a Freemason. This denial is published by M. Hubert, and consists of a letter written by R. Fischer, “Councillor of the Chancellery of the principal government,” in the hope that such publication “will put once for all an end to the affirmation so often repeated that Pius IX. even for a single moment belonged to Masonry.” Fischer writes: “I have the honour to notify you that the pretended diploma which would establish the so-called initiation of Pius IX. into Masonry is an invention, and the whole thing an insane fable. There never existed a Grand Lodge of Bavaria. . . . The pretended diploma is not in the archives of the two lodges of Nuremberg. No one knows whence comes continually this absurd invention, to which an absolute denial in various journals has been frequently opposed.” The letter of Fischer is dated “Gera, September 16, 1885.”

A good number of years ago people were startled by a report respecting a young man in the western part of what was then Upper Canada. He went to the woods one winter morning to fell timber. During the day he felled a tree which lodged. He attempted to fell another on the first one to bring it down, but did not succeed. He went up to one of the leaning trees to attempt to dislodge them, when suddenly the upper tree fell and caught the young man's foot between the two, at the same time throwing him over backwards so that his shoulders just touched the snow. He was alone. In the bush his voice could not reach his friends, and, it being a cold day, he must soon perish. But he was a man of strong will and was equal to the occasion. He took his knife from his pocket and cut the flesh around the bone of the imprisoned leg. As he came to an artery, he held it until the cold congealed the blood and then proceeded. If he felt his strength beginning to fail, he bathed his face with snow. When he had the bone bared, he reached his axe, and with one blow severed it and was free. He crawled out of the woods and across a field to the road, when a passing team took him home. That young man, says Mr. Dougall, V. C., of Belleville, Ont., was afterward a member of the Dominion Cabinet, a Cabinet Minister, and is now known as Mr. Justice O'Connor, who is on the Bench at the Belleville Assizes.—Pilot.

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

Also,

THE MAUNGATANIWAH BLOCK,
36,140 ACRES FREEHOLD LAND

This magnificent country contains 8000
Acres of Bush, largely consisting of
Totara, which, from its position and
easy accessibility, will be extremely
valuable.

The open country—hilly, though not high,
and at present covered with heavy fern,
flax, koromiko, and other native plants,
possessing, as it does, good river bound-
aries, and being intersected by
numerous creeks, is capable of easy
improvement by burning and surface
sowing, and will, by proper manage-
ment, shortly carry a very heavy stock
of either sheep or cattle.

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

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

W. & G. TURNBULL & CO.
HAVE ON SALE,
EX RECENT ARRIVALS.

READ'S DOG'S HEAD BOTTLING
ALE AND STOUT
in Quarts and Pints (Champagne
Bottles), specially brewed by Bass
and Guinness for Read Brothers,
matured and bottled in perfect con-
dition.

The winter supplies of Stout now
landing in prime order.

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

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

Mill Stones, Silk, and Mill Lills.
Teas, Cocoa, Orange and Lemon Peel, Wines,
Spirits, Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, Oil-
men's Stores, Lobsters, Brooms, Corn-
flour, Tea Paper, Vinegar, Treacle and
Syrup, St. Mungo Soap, Powder, Roof-
ing Felt, Milner's Safes & Boxes, Per-
fumery, etc.
High street, 28th May, 1885.

T H O M A S H A L L,

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

Refreshments at all Hours.
Parties Catered for.

**ELECTRO-PLATING AND
GILDING WORKS.**

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

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

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

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

95 George Street.—See the value we
offer this week in Union and all-wool
Shirts at 3s 11d, 4s 6d, 5s 6d, 6s 6d.

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

95 George Street.—We have just to
hand the pick of a Leicester manufac-
turer's Stock of Cardigan Jackets. The prices
range from 3s 6d to 20s: and we assert with
confidence that better value cannot be had
in the City.

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

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

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

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

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

Best Newcastle, Westport, Grey & Native
Coals.
Black Pine Firewood in Long and Short
Lengths.
Bricks, Pipes and Tiles always on hand.

Orders by Post or otherwise punctually
attended to.

THE DUNEDIN IRON

AND

WOODWARE COMPANY,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS;
IRON, TIMBER, AND FURNITURE
MERCHANTS.

Steam Mills throughout the Colony in full
operation.

"LUSTRAL" KEROSENE.

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

Kerosene Lamps in Endless Variety.

Grates, Ranges, and Mantel-pieces.

PAPER HANGINGS

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

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

WIRE-WOVEN SPRING MATHRESSES,
made of steel-plated wire

NOT AMERICAN MANUFACTURE.

Single 42s
Double 55s

**THE DUNEDIN IRON AND
WOODWARE COMPANY.**
PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

**KAITANGATA RAILWAY AND COAL
COMPANY, LIMITED**

KAITANGATA COAL.

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

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

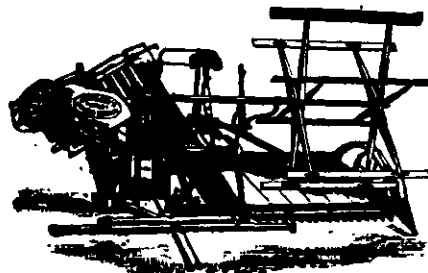
The Company have arranged with the Coal
Merchants to deliver the Kaitangata Coal,
well screened and free from small, and
any omissions in this respect if communi-
cated to the Company will be promptly
allowed for.

Crawford street,
Dunedin, 16th June, 1885.

CITY FOUNDRY,

Cumberland Street (near Hanover Street),
DUNEDIN.

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



COSSENS AND BLACK,
ENGINEERS, MILL-WRIGHTS, AND
IRONFOUNDERS,
DUNEDIN.

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

Agents for
HOWARD'S TWINE BINDERS?

**THE NEW ZEA-
LAND EXPRESS
COMPANY,**
CUSTOMS and EXPRESS
FORWARDING AGENTS.

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

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

Parcels from Dunedin delivered at address
in

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

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

Complete Tariffs and particulars on appli-
cation.

RECEIVING OFFICES:

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Exchange place.

LONDON—W. B. Sutton and Co., Golder
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ELBOURNE—Frederick Tate, Market
street.

CHRISTCHURCH—New Zealand Express
Company, Bedford row.

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

**THE LATEST AMERICAN INVENTION!
THE VICTORY OF ELECTRICITY!**

SINCE Electricity has been applied or lighting purposes, all efforts of inventors have been directed to construct a lamp or 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.

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

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

J. FLEMING
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
PRODUCE MERCHANT,
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.
Cash Buyer of Oats, Wheat, Barley, Potatoes, &c., &c.

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

M'BEATH'S Saloon of Seas Millinery, &c. Sale Prices where.

SPLENDID Value in White Blankets, Eiderdown Quilts, and Coloured quilts.

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

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

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

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

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

SUSSEX HOTEL,
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

M. FAGAN

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

Parties called for early trains. Hot and Cold Baths.

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

M. FAGAN,
Proprietor.

JAMES COUSTON,
PLUMBER, GASFITTER, ZINC-WORKER,
&c., &c.,
WALKER STREET, DUNEDIN.

[ESTABLISHED 1876]

THE OTAGO LABOUR EXCHANGE
Is still under the management of **JAMES WHYTE.**
Runholders and farmers may depend on getting good classes of servants at this Office. Country Orders at once attended to.
Address—No. 2, Rutray street, Dunedin.

COWAN AND CO.,
PAPERMAKERS, EDINBURGH,
Have in Stock in Dunedin
Assorted Printing Papers and Inks, and execute Orders for Printing Machinery, Type, and Printers', Bookbinders', and Stationers, Materials Generally.
Branch Warehouse at
GIBBS, BRIGHT AND CO'S
CRAWFORD STREET, DUNEDIN.

BUY NO OTHER MAKE BUT



CHADWICK'S SUPER SIX CORD COTTON
It is unsurpassed.

To be had at all Retail Drapers.

Sole Wholesale Agents,
SARGOOD SON & EWEN,

Dunedin,
Christchurch,
Auckland,
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THE SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY

Effects Insurances on very description of Property at **LOWEST CURRENT RATES**

Claims Promptly Settled.

Office: LIVERPOOL STREET, DUNEDIN.

WANTED KNOWN.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

Drain Pipes of all descriptions, Flower Pots, Vases, Chimney Pots, Butter Crocks, Flooring Tiles, Bricks, &c.

LAMBERT'S
North-East Valley Works.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

JAMES HISLOP,

ARCHITECT,
Has Removed to Eldon Chambers
PRINCES STREET,
DUNEDIN.



THE GREATEST WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Long experience has proved these famous remedies to be most effectual in curing either the dangerous maladies or the slighter complaints which are more particularly incidental to the life of a miner, or to those living in the bush.

Occasional doses of these Pills will guard the system against those evils which so often beset the human race, viz.—coughs, colds, and all disorders of the liver and stomach—the frequent forerunners of fever, dysentery, diarrhoea, and cholera.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

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

The Pills and Ointment are Manufactured only at 78, New Oxford St. (late 533, Oxford St.) London; And are sold by all Vendors of Medicines throughout the Civilized World; with directions for use in almost every language.

Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 533, Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

THE DRAPERY AND GENERAL IMPORTING CO OF N.Z., LMTD.

(Co-operative).

WHOLESALE AND FAMILY WAREHOUSES : HIGH ST., DUNEDIN, AND CASHEL ST., CHRISTCHURCH.

The only Wholesale Firm in the Colony who supply the Public direct with
DRAPERY, MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, CARPETS, BEDSTEADS, &c
 AT ACTUAL WHOLESALE PRICES.

CASH VERSUS CREDIT { The large and increasing trade in every department of the D.I.C., notwithstanding the depressed times through which we are now passing, is a proof beyond doubt that the Public have given a verdict in favour of Cash Payments and a saving of from 25 to 30 per cent.

D. I. C.,

HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN, AND CASHEL STREET, CHRISTCHURCH.

TOOTHACHE PREVENTED AND CURED.

CARBOLISED ROSE TOOTH POWDER.

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

A. M. LOASBY

(Successor to Thomas J. Leary, established 1853),

CONSULTING AND DISPENSING CHEMIST,
 PRINCES STREET SOUTH.

What the premier Dentist of Wellington

says:—

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

(Signed)

HERBERT RAWSON,

Dentist, Wellington Terrace."

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

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 a fair share of support. The Hotel has undergone a thorough renovation, and now offers First-class Accommodation to Visitors.

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

There is ample Stabling and Loose Box Accommodation for Horses.

CANONGATE HOTEL,
 CANONGATE AND BROWN STREETS,
 DUNEDIN.

H. QUINN, Proprietor.
 (Late of Lakes District.)

MESSRS. GIBSON & SMART,
 Corner of

CRAWFORD AND WATER STREETS,
 Are now Selling for Cash as under:—
BEST GREEN ISLAND COAL,
 17s per ton for cash.

KAITANGATA COAL,
 28s per ton for cash.

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

BRUNNER COAL
 (Carefully screened), 40s per ton for cash;
 N.B.—For the convenience of the Trade, our Mr. Smart attends at the Siding from 8 to 5.

SOUTHERN CROSS HOTEL,
 ADDINGTON.

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

P. BURKE.



ANDREW MARTINELLI,
 MANUFACTURER OF
 UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.

All kinds of repairing done at Moderate Charges.

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

Glass and China riveting a speciality.

Please Note Address:—
FREDERICK STREET (2 doors off George Street).

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

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

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

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

VENETIAN BLINDS

VENETIAN BLINDS

At Moderate Prices.

PATERSON BURK & CO.,
 STUART ST.

(Opposite St. Paul's Church.)

KENSINGTON HOTEL
 Kensington, Dunedin.

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

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

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

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

Bibles and Prayer Books of every description bound to any pattern at Reasonable Prices.

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Complete designs for Catholic Churches finished under special arrangements.

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TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,
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 (Second door from Dowling Street.)
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I have a very large stock of Seeds—all of the very best that can be obtained—of Garden Flower, Agricultural, and Clover Seeds, which I sell at the Lowest Possible Prices.

My Stock of Fruit and Forest Trees are all grown by myself on the poorest exposed land I could procure, therefore they are sure to thrive well no matter where planted, which is the most important part in tree-planting.

Pot Flowers cut for parties; Bouquets for Balls and Weddings on the shortest notice.

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SEWING MACHINES

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

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CORNER OF PRINCES & DOWLING STREETS, DUNEDIN.

M. AND J. MEENAN
Wholesale and Retail
PRODUCE AND PROVISION
MERCHANTS,
Corner of George Street and Moray Place,
Dunedin.

A Safeguard.

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.

Nothing else gives such immediate relief and works so sure a cure in all affections of this class. That eminent physician, Prof. F. Sweetzer, of the Maine Medical School, Brunswick, Me., says:—

"Medical science has produced no other anodyne expectorant so good as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It is invaluable for diseases of the throat and lungs."

The same opinion is expressed by the well-known Dr. L. J. Addison, of Chicago, Ill., who says:—

"I have never found, in thirty-five years of continuous study and practice of medicine, any preparation of so great value as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, for treatment of diseases of the throat and lungs. It not only breaks up colds and cures severe coughs, but is more effective than anything else in relieving even the most serious bronchial and pulmonary affections."

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

Is not a new claimant for popular confidence, but a medicine which is to-day saving the lives of the third generation who have come into being since it was first offered to the public.

There is not a household in which this invaluable remedy has once been introduced where its use has ever been abandoned, and there is not a person who has ever given it a proper trial for any throat or lung disease susceptible of cure, who has not been made well by it.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL has, in numberless instances, cured obstinate cases of chronic Bronchitis, Laryngitis, and even acute Pneumonia, and has saved many patients in the earlier stages of Pulmonary Consumption. It is a medicine that only requires to be taken in small doses, is pleasant to the taste, and is needed in every house where there are children, as there is nothing so good as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL for treatment of Croup and Whooping Cough.

These are all plain facts, which can be verified by anybody, and should be remembered by everybody.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY

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

Sold by all Druggists.

LAW, SOMNER & CO.

GENUINE SEEDS.



GENUINE SEEDS.

OCTAGON, DUNEDIN.

Every Description of Trees, Plants and Seeds. Priced Catalogues on application.

VIOLINS. VIOLINS.

A GOOD Serviceable VIOLIN, and BOX, BOW, and INSTRUCTOR will be sent (carriage paid) to any Railway-station in Otago for the sum of ONE POUND (£1). Please cut out the Coupon, and send, together with One-pound Note, also Name and Address, and receive in return the above.

N.Z. TABLET COUPON.
We guarantee to send on receipt of this Coupon and One Pound, Violin with Box, Bow, and Instructor, as advertised.
(Signed)
OAKDEN & HOWELL,
Dunedin.

N.B.—All instruments tested before leaving.

OAKDEN & HOWELL

BARRETT'S HOTEL,

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

The Rooms being lofty, well-ventilated, and superbly furnished, it offers unrivalled accommodation to Families, Tourists and Travellers. Those visiting Christchurch will find it to their advantage to inquire for the above Hotel.

JOHN BARRETT, Proprietor.

JAMES JONES,

MONUMENTAL WORKS,
HIGH STREET, TIMARU.
Monuments, Headstones, Tombs, Fountains, Vases, and all kinds of Ornamental Stonework.

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

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Designs, with Prices, on Application.

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established, 1859.
(FIRE AND MARINE.)
Capital £1,000,000. Paid-up Capital and Reserves, £400,000.
With Unlimited Liability of Shareholders
Offices of Otago Branch:
HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN,
Opposite the Custom House and Railway Station.
With Sub-Offices in every Country Town throughout the Province:
FIRE INSURANCES
are granted upon every description of Buildings, including Mills, Breweries, &c., Stock and Furniture; also, upon Hay and Corn Stacks, and all Farm Produce, at lowest current Rates.

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| Lawrence ... | Herbert & Co. |
| Waihouiti ... | E. Davis |
| Palmerston ... | T. M. Smith |
| Oamaru ... | L. E. Wilson |
| Kakanui ... | Robert Morton |
| Otakia, Henley, and Greytown ... | C. H. Morgan |
| Naseby ... | Robert Glenn |
| Otepopo ... | Chas. Beckingsale |
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