

New Zealand Gabel

VOL. XV.—No. 52.

DUNEDIN: FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1888

PRICE 6D.

Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

THE DEATH OF A SAINT. DOM BOSCO died at Turin on Monday January 30. The life of this great priest, long reputed a saint, and venerated as such, is known to our readers. We have more than once referred to it in our columns, and given full details concerning it. Our readers will remember Dom Bosco's great work of gathering the neglected boys of Turin together, and carrying on their care and education under difficulties that none but a saint could have overcome. When the priest who met him at the gates of the town as, in company with his devoted mother, he was about to enter there with the firm intention of commencing his undertaking, asked him how, since he had no resources, he meant to do his reply was: "I know nothing about it. Providence will provide." And, as the event proved, his confidence was well-founded. Providence did make ample provision, but not until his faith and patience had been severely and repeatedly tried. It is almost amusing, notwithstanding the deep pathos of the situation, to read of how Dom Bosco and his boys were driven from one refuge to another, having for a time, no other place of assembly than under the open sky. But the work was one destined to succeed, and the holy founder has died, leaving more than 130 houses of his Order—that of the Salesian Fathers—in which close upon 100,000 children are sheltered. There are besides connected with them, in every part of the world, workshops and agricultural settlements. The Saint, as he is reputed, died as he had lived. On the day previous to his death, he occupied himself still with his sons, calling them to his bedside, and giving them advice and exhortations for the future. Even when he was in the last agony he raised his left hand, his right being paralysed, and blessed them. Like Pius IX, he died as the Angelus was ringing, and the parting change that appeared on his face was a sweet smile, that still lingered after death. His body was exposed in the church of his Order, where it was visited by crowds of people, many of them coming from distant places, but not even the intercession of the Princess Clotilde, the sister of the King, could obtain from Signor Crispi permission for its burial in the vaults of the church. Dom Bosco was looked upon as a saint in his life, and the impression that he had been so was strengthened in the minds of those who saw the sweet smile upon the face of his corpse as it lay exposed in the church, but the prayers of his survivors, for the repose of his soul have, nevertheless, been asked for. Dom Michael Rua, the present Superior of the Order, has issued a circular making this request, and explaining that his action was in accordance with the wish of Dom Bosco himself, who had been alarmed at the many good things he heard reported of him. "They will think," he said, "that I do not want prayers, and will leave me in purgatory." But while the prayers offered for a saint will not be lost the charity which prompts them will also have its reward.
—*Requiescat in Pace.*

THE BLESSED CLEMENT HOFBAUER. AS Catholics in New Zealand take a particular interest in the Redemptorist Fathers—to whom many of them owe a great deal—they will be pleased to read some details of the career of the Blessed Clement Hofbauer, a member of the Order, whose beatification lately formed one of the ceremonies of the Pope's Jubilee. Clement Hofbauer began life as a baker's boy at Taswitz, in Moravia. He was self-educated, studying hard when his day's work was done, and qualifying himself thus for the great task of carrying on in other countries the labour in Italy of St. Alphonsus, which he was afterwards to perform. Hofbauer left his native country for Vienna, where he worked for some time at his trade, and was noted for his profound piety, but he went after a time to Rome, and devoted himself to the religious life. It was he who was destined to fulfil the prediction of St. Alphonsus that, after his death, the congregation would spread its wings, and extend itself all through the countries of the North.—When the Saint died in 1787 Hofbauer was already established at Warsaw, where he laboured in the spirit of the Saint and with the utmost success. He was, however, driven thence by the revolution in 1808, and betook himself once more to Vienna, particularly distinguishing himself there by his opposition to the mischievous influences

of Josephism, which he did a great deal to counteract. He also made foundations in certain of the German States, and the legal recognition of his institute in the Austrian Empire was attributed to his labours and prayers—although, as he had foretold, it did not occur until some time after his death. The general establishment, in short, and extension of the Order to all parts of the world, if it was not directly due to the Blessed Clement Hofbauer, was in a great degree owing to his preparing the way for it. He is therefore especially deserving of the reverence and gratitude of those who have profited, as so many in all parts of the world, including our own colony, have done, by the devoted labours of the sons of St. Alphonsus.

VARIOUS POINTS. THE debate in which Mr. Gladstone's great speech published in our last issue occurred was remarkable in several respects. Mr. O'Brien, for example, had an opportunity of contradicting Lord Salisbury's recent statement at Oxford with regard to the advice given by him at Mitchellstown that, according to his Lordship, the tenants should not pay their just debts. He showed that he had arrived in the place at a crisis when evictions were about to be staid and that he had done no more than would be done by a man who should arrest the hand of an executioner if both he and the executioner knew that a reprieve was on the point of arriving. Mr. O'Brien's great triumph, however, was that in which, face to face with Mr. Balfour, he challenged all that gentleman's statements with regard to his conduct in Tullamore gaol, and exposed their falsehood—without leaving it possible for his calumniator to utter one word in reply.—The only attempt made by the right honourable gentleman to reply was afterwards when in his speech he urged that much harder things had been said of him by Mr. O'Brien in *United Ireland*, than in the House. He did not, however, show that *United Ireland* had been unjust in the publication of those things, and he did show that he had taken their publication very much to heart—thus making evident the power of the paper. Mr. O'Brien also made a very good point when, in referring to the prosecution of the editors for publishing the reports of the suppressed branches of the League, he said the right hon. gentleman might as well issue a proclamation forbidding the sun to shine and then go about smashing the faces of all the sundials because they recorded that luminary's motion. Another good point in the debate was made by Mr. Morley, who represented the Unionists as beating the Orange drum with one hand while with the other they slyly plucked Monsignor Persico by the sleeve. Perhaps the meanest thing that has taken place in Parliament also occurred in this debate, when Mr. Balfour repeated that the charge of boycotting brought by him against Mrs Dillon the mid-wife had been true—although he had refused to give Mrs Dillon an opportunity of proving that he had spoken falsely and pleaded privilege when she had him served with a writ. Another accusation of boycotting made by the right hon. gentleman was exposed by Mr. Parnell, who showed that a boycotted woman whom the right hon. gentleman represented as over eighty years of age was a stirring dame of fifty—somewhat given to drink, and employed by a lady who kept a shop and public-house to go round to the shops of the village where she resided, and get up cases of boycotting against the shopkeepers. There was, in short, a great deal in the debate referred to, besides the general bearing of the speeches, that deserved attention and which should not be without its effect.

A FAILURE. THE experiences of the "gaol-birds" have been a topic of much interest. The gaol-birds, however in this instance are not creatures of the night, but seem well in keeping with the light of day. Mr. O'Brien got enough to eat in Tullamore and plenty of milk to drink, but Mr. Cunningham Graham in Pentonville was continually hungry, and Mr. Burns was kept from starvation by bread surreptitiously supplied to him in the gaol chapel by other prisoners—while both these gaol-birds got nothing better to drink than "skilly," which Mr. Graham says was sometimes very good, but Mr. Burns describes as always execrable. The pies, bacon and eggs, with which the gentlemen last named were regaled by a sympathising body of working-men, who met them on their coming out, were keenly appreciated and eagerly devoured by them. Mr. O'Brien, on principal, rejected the gaol clothes, and refused to take exercise with criminals or to perform menial services

in his cell. Mr. Cunningham Graham, who, however, had had the experience of twelve years on a ranche in Texas, wore the clothes willingly, enjoyed running races with the criminals, some of whom, and notably a certain horse-thief—whom in his Texan days he might have taken part in hanging—he considered very good fellows, doing their best to keep up his spirits, and scrubbed and swept in his cell as he was required. Both Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Graham made a close study of the Bible; the one preferring and delighting in the book of Job, and the other being confirmed in his preference of Ecclesiastes. But Mr. Burns found the tracts supplied to him enough to convert the prison into a lunatic asylum. Mr. O'Brien wrote with a wooden skewer blackened in the fire, or else pricked his finger, and wrote with his blood for ink, and lightened his long hours of solitude by the mental composition of a novel or by thinking over, county by county, every person and place he had seen in Ireland. Mr. Cunningham Graham fell back on his contemplations in Texas. And a jolly place a ranche in Texas must be in which to spend twelve years. Mr. O'Brien, however, persists in his declaration that he entered Tullamore with the full conviction that he would never come out alive. Nor does he believe that he would, he says, had not the Government been alarmed at the commotion that was made. He accounts also for that increase in his weight of which Mr. Balfour speaks. The treatment received by him at first, he says, reduced him from 10st. 7lb. to 9st. 6lb. But then began the disturbance outside the prison, and, in consequence, the treatment was altered so that he recovered 9 lb. Mr. Burns, meantime, tells us that the whole time and energy of the doctor in the gaol hospital is devoted to undoing the evil effects of the diet and the treatment in the cells. But surely this is hardly a creditable state of things in a civilised country. On the whole, the effect of the experiences of the gaol-birds will not be that of terrifying evil-doers and driving them to amend their ways. The Government have done much to strip the prison of its terrors, and, in making confinement there an honourable distinction rather than a shame, they have produced effects very different from those desired by them. It will be necessary for the brave Mr. Balfour fully to carry out his original design and kill his prisoners if he would do anything worth speaking of, although, even then, it may be safely predicted, he would not succeed in accomplishing his final object.

AND so meddling and malice are qualities of sanctity.

MEDDLING AND MALICE. "But the plaintiff did not want money," said Dr. Fitchett on Friday last, addressing the jury in an action for libel brought at Dunedin by Mrs. D'Albedhyll, against Mr. Alfred Brunton, "but to clear herself, and he was certain they would do that, and would teach Mr. Brunton that a meddlesome and malicious man could not with impunity scatter slander in the way the defendant had done." The jury responded to the plea of the learned counsel by giving a verdict for the plaintiff with the full amount of damages claimed. Brother Brunton, then, has been condemned by twelve of his fellow citizens, and in open court, as a meddlesome and malicious man, scattering scandal—although, fortunately, not with impunity. But Brother Brunton is a saint. We have it on his own authority, and who should read his heart if not he himself? Malice and meddling and the scattering of scandal are, therefore, the characteristics of sanctity, at least as it is known among select circles in Dunedin. The case was a miserable one, in which the character of a woman at variance with her husband was assailed and an attack unjustly and scandalously made, as we see upon her good name previous to her marriage. But it was quite in keeping with the sanctity of such a saint as Brother Brunton and distinctive of the class to which he belongs. He was not alone in his investigations, but, as it transpired on the trial, had been countenanced and assisted in them by such like-minded disciples as the Reverend Morley and North, and the Honourable Thomas Dick. How versatile, by the way, is the genius of the Honourable Thomas Dick, our time-honoured Statesman, equally capable as he is, for example, of sitting in inquiry into the chastity of a woman in Dunedin, and of giving assistance in the deliberations of a Ministry at Wellington. But whether are we to consider that the affairs of the Colony have been brought down into the mud by the presence of such men in the Cabinet and the legislature, or that matters of beggarly gossip, and of what, for want of a better word, we may call muck-snuffing, have been elevated to the level of State affairs? The condition of the Colony will afford a palpable answer. The Colony has evidently been a good deal in the hands of men capable only of degrading and injuring it, and its condition is pretty much what we might expect it to be as a result of such an influence as that of the Honourable Thomas Dick. Even old gossips who are more or less respectable after their kind, are not qualified to act as statesmen. As to Brother Brunton, it is hardly worth while to waste much time with him. His action in the case referred to may be taken as a matter of course. Chadband, as it will be remembered, was most eager in his pursuit of Lady Dedlock, and Brother Brunton occupied as a muck-snuffer was appropriately engaged. But decent people should profit by this exposure that has been made of sanctity in Dunedin, and learn to

place a proper value upon the saints whose especial characteristics have been thus revealed to them.

Scotch Notes.

IN connection with the condition of the starving crofters in Lewis, a great effort has been made to prove that they were the victims only of their own thriftlessness and objectionable habits. Sir James Matheson, it has been pointed out, was a genuine philanthropist, who, if he did exactly purchase the island for the sole benefit of the tenantry, made Herculean, devoted, and most expensive efforts for their relief. Mr. A. D. Provand, one of the members for Glasgow, however, puts quite a different face on the matter, and exhibits the late Sir James in another light: "Sir James," he writes, "sunk nearly £100,000 in attempting to reclaim peat bog to make it grow crops and in extracting oil from peat. In the first case to let the land for rent, and in the second to sell the oil at a profit, and these I call investments. Do you contend they were not investments, but 'benevolent' enterprises undertaken primarily for the benefit of the people of the Lewis, and that Sir James intended to let the improved land for less than its value, and to sell the oil at a loss? So far from doing so he got the best obtainable price for oil, and raised rents during his proprietorship." We may, of course, understand that Sir James Matheson would not have been displeased had his tenants managed to improve their position by means of his profitable investments. But that is a very different thing from his making their interests paramount, as it has been affirmed he did. The benevolence of a landlord who undertakes works for his own sole benefit, is about as laudable, from a benevolent point of view, as the thriftlessness and idleness of people who are destitute and can find no means of earning a livelihood are culpable. And such are the good qualities on the one part, and the evil qualities on the other, that are to be considered in relation to the state of Lewis.

Mr. Buchanan has been returned by a majority of 46 for West Edinburgh, which he had resigned owing to his coming round to the Irish policy of Mr. Gladstone, in opposition to whom he was elected in 1886. The results of the polling show a gain in the liberal vote since the last election of 901. Mr. Buchanan assigns to anti-coercion the first place in the motives by which his victory was secured, but thinks that the harsh sentences recently passed on the crofters from Aighish and Clashmore had a good deal to say in the matter. He acknowledges himself greatly indebted to the assistance of the Irish members who took part in his canvas, particularly Mr. T. D. Sullivan, whose visit to Edinburgh for the purpose created quite a sensation. The Tories on their side worked with all their might and main, and brought every man they could lay their hands on to the polling booth. This makes the victory all the more valuable and suggestive.

A victory for the Irish cause has also been gained at Dundee, where Mr. Firth, a Gladstonite, has beaten the Dissident Liberal General Daly. The majority was 3639, largely made up of working-men, who took a lively interest in the contest, and were active in registering their votes.

The election at West Edinburgh is looked on as particularly significant. It is said to afford a certain proof that the upper classes are changing their attitude towards Home Rule, and beginning to regard it with favour. The division in question comprises the aristocratic quarter of the city and is remarkable for the high sum paid as income tax by its residents. The *Scotsman*, Ireland's bitter enemy, is in despair and comforts itself with the egregious mis-statement that by-elections do not prove the mind of the country. The denial of a certainty, however, is a frequent method, though a poor one, of comfort indulged in by the hopeless.

The Scotch deputation to the Holy Father on the occurrence of his jubilee were headed by the Archbishops of Edinburgh and Glasgow, and the Marquis of Bute, each of whom presented an address. The general offering of the country amounted to the handsome sum of £2,700, and there were various offerings made beside by communities and individuals. His Holiness in replying manifested a strong regard for Scotland, and exhorted her Catholic people to hold fast to the qualities that of old had justified her title of Daughter of the Apostolic See.

As a result of the settlement of the strike among the miners at Broxburn the local branch of the Irish National League, which the unfortunate event had for a time dissolved, has been formed anew. It bids fair to make good progress and do efficient work among the population. They have given ample proof of possessing the characteristics requisite for the success of such an organisation, that is intelligence, resolution, and moderation, all of which were manifested in their strike and its results.

Tales of ill-used tenants are so frequent that the sorrows of an ill-used landlord may prove an interesting novelty. In the Dumfries bankruptcy court the other day, the examination of a certain tenant elicited the fact that having applied for leave to renounce his lease and being refused he had sold off all his stock, allowed his land to lie idle, paid all his creditors except his landlord—and conducted himself generally in a manner that proved him to be a candidate, but a most unprofitable one, for eviction. Such a phenomenal course of action, so contradictory to the general state of things, deserves to be recorded. Well would it be if all tenants were in a position to go and do likewise should it suit them.

A monument has been erected at Loudoun Kirk, Ayrshire, to the memory of the Lady Flora Hastings. The lady referred to was the

maid-of-honour to Her Majesty the Queen, concerning whom a disastrous mistake caused much that was deplorable.—although perhaps, everything taken into consideration, the matter may not have been wholly without excuse.

Captain Malcolm C.B. in lecturing recently on the defence of the Firth of Forth advocated the use of frail coasters armed with powerful guns and manned by volunteers. Mr. James Currie, the Chairman of the Leith Ship-Owners Association, in commenting on the lecture, affirmed that he had the best authority for stating the position of Edinburgh and Leith to be completely unfit for defence. Nervous people will possibly be made uncomfortable by the statement, but for the majority alarm will come only with the immediate peril. And as for that, time will tell.

According to Bishop Dowden, speaking at a meeting in Edinburgh a week or two ago, the position and prospects of Anglicanism in Scotland are not promising. His Lordship represented the whole institution, from the episcopate down, as being in a struggling condition. If, nevertheless, there were any strength to develop such a condition might be wholesome, but taken in connection with inherent weakness, and the certain germs of dissolution, it seems ominous indeed.

Parisian Notes.

A FUSS has been made by a report that the French consulate at Damascus had been outraged by the forcible entry there of a party of Turkish police, whose object was the arrest of a French subject—an Algerian who had come there in the suite of Abd-el-Kader. Various explanations have been given. It has been stated, for example, that the Turkish Government never having recognised the French conquest of Algeria, the man arrested was looked upon by the authorities as a Turkish subject. It has also been said that the arrest was made outside the precincts of the consulate, that four Algerian criminals were followed by the police—and that three of them had taken refuge in the consulate the one who lagged behind being arrested. The affair, however, although it is generally understood to be of little importance in itself, and not likely to affect the friendly relations of the countries concerned, has caused a good deal of excitement among the Christian population of Syria, who look upon France as their protector and are alarmed at any symptom of disrespect shown towards her. A joint commission of enquiry has been appointed of whom the French member is M. Imbert, attached to the embassy at Constantinople. This official who was on a visit to Paris has set out from Marseilles on the errand referred to.

A report spread abroad by the revolutionary papers and which boasted in advance of an act almost of sacrilege has fortunately received an authoritative contradiction. It was said in connection with the inauguration, at Rouen, of a monument to Joan of Arc, that her banner, in transmission from Orleans would be flaunted at Paris on July 14, among the adornments of the revolutionary celebration. The banner is one designed by Leonardo da Vinci and presented to the town of Orleans by Francis I., and it is additionally precious and associated especially with the memory of the *Pucelle* by having woven up in the stuff of which it is made, some portions of the flag under which she actually conducted her glorious undertaking. The ceremony at Rouen will take place before the festivities at Paris, and, therefore, the banner cannot be submitted to the disgrace referred to. A commemoration of the deeds of Joan of Arc would indeed be out of place among a people engaged in the celebration of a condition of things that would evoke her detestation and horror.

The unhappy Louise Michel has been severely wounded. She was in attendance at an Anarchist meeting at Havre, and was holding forth on her favourite topic—the glories of anarchy and atheism,—when one of the audience, a labouring man named Lucas, drew a revolver and discharged two of its chambers at her. Both bullets took effect, one in her ear which it tore shockingly, and the other in her head. She bore the attack bravely and remained so quiet that it was believed for a moment she had not been injured. As a proof, however, that courage is not a universal trait in the character of the party to which Louise Michel belongs, it may be mentioned that the president of the meeting, one M. Dumas, on hearing the shots, took to his heels and sought a safe place of refuge. The would-be assassin has since written to his victim begging for her intercession with the judges and explaining that his act had been committed in a moment of madness, and without premeditation. Various opinions prevail among the sect to which Louise Michel belongs as to the course to be adopted by them in the matter; some giving advice that, as thirty-five thousand Communists had not been spared, clemency towards Lucas should not be exhibited. This advice gives us a hint, moreover, as to what may be expected in the future, should the Communists and those who sympathise with them ever gain the upper hand.

By the death of M. de Pène, which has recently occurred, journalism has lost a member as honourable as he was brilliant. M. de Pène, who was chief editor of the *Gaulois*, was politically a Royalist, and in religion a sincere Catholic. He was an author of some considerable note, and had written several romances which were highly spoken of. Unfortunately the spirit of the times had been apparent in the moral tone of one or other of his works, but the humility with which he received a rebuke addressed to him on the subject, and the ready promise he gave of amendment, showed how the Christian qualities he possessed were able even to overcome a pride as strong as that of the successful writer. The excuse he urged, again, is very suggestive as to the evil of a depraved atmosphere. His only

defence, he said, was that among a multitude of obscene publications it was natural to believe even an insufficient modification creditable. It is to be feared that, without constant watchfulness and perfect avoidance, under the circumstances, such a frame of mind may become a matter of common occurrence in every walk of life.

The expulsion of the Augustinian Sisters from the Hospital of Charity which has now taken place was a melancholy sight. It was carried out in the early morning so as to avoid as much as possible attracting public attention to a deed that, even among the enemies of religion themselves, is widely condemned. Early, however, as was the hour, the invalids were all assembled in the court yard to take an affectionate leave of the kind nurses to whom they owed so much and of whose services they proved their appreciation by the sincerity of their sorrow. The employees of the institution were also present, and the absence only of the doctors was remarked. But this had been intentionally brought about by the authorities who, to avoid a demonstration of which they were particularly afraid, had altered the hour originally appointed for an earlier one. Among the Sisters expelled was one venerable lady whose age was eighty-two, and who for fifty years had been in attendance on the sick. The Superioress had taken the kind precaution of sending her away some days in advance lest the parting scene might prove too much for her, a similar scene at the Hospital of Beaujon having already resulted in the death of a religious. The working men who passed by the hospital while the expulsion was in progress were loud in their condemnation of it, and even some of them who declared they had no religious leanings pronounced it the deed of besotted wretches only.

M. Jules Ferry, in speaking the other evening at a banquet of the Association of the Vosges, and claiming, in a manner that his opponents have denounced as impudent in the extreme, to cling to Alsace with every fibre of his heart, uttered at least, one sentence that contains a valuable truth, and one that many people might with advantage take to heart.—“True patriotism,” he said, “is composed of union and patience.”—This is a truth that Ireland for example, has learned at last, and which bids fair to win the day for her. France with her manifold divisions sorely needs to learn it.

The Catholic schools continue to give striking proof of their superiority. At a competition in modern languages, for instance, held the other day at Lille, a pupil of the Christian Brothers took the first prize. The other competitors were the pupils of secular schools.

Here is a letter received a day or two ago from the master of the Government school at Gastes, in the Landes:—“Monsieur Bidouze,—I have the honour of informing you that I have excluded from the school for the space of three days your child, Bidouze (Jean). This decision was caused by the conduct of this pupil, who would say his prayers, although I had formally interdicted this religious act in the school. . . . Chataigné, teacher.” The crime of this refractory pupil is decidedly one that deserves to be recorded. But the conduct of the teacher shows us at what extremes France has already arrived.

M. Paul de Cassagnac throws oil on the flame now kindling between France and Italy by writing a letter to Prince Napoleon adjuring him to withdraw his younger son from the Italian army, in which he is serving. The army in question, he says, is being organised against France, is in the pay of Germany, and is generally in a fratricidal condition with regard to the French people. A Napoleon, under the circumstances, must carry his sword elsewhere. If France does not become embroiled with one or other of her neighbours the fault will evidently not be that of rash tongues wagged by men who ought to know better and to have more self-control. M. Jules Ferry is certainly right in making patience enter into the character of the true patriot.

Among the more remarkable pilgrims to Rome for the celebration of the Holy Father's Jubilee was a poor laundress from Lille, the Widow Cozy. She set out from the Church of the Sacred Heart on Montmartre, in Paris, on September 25, and pursued her way at the rate of fifteen miles a day. She was without money, and found many difficulties on the journey. At one place in France she was treated as a mad-woman, at another she narrowly escaped being arrested as a vagabond, and she was commonly refused assistance. The crossing of Mount Cenis on foot was one of the chief impediments she had to surmount, and she describes it as most trying, the mud, snow, and extreme cold almost making her despair of getting any further on her road, and threatening to make an end of her. On the Italian side of the Alps, her ignorance of the language added to her hardships. But after all, she succeeded in her effort and reached Rome on November 29. Her health and strength, however, had suffered severely, and her attempting to return on foot was out of the question. Some charitable people in the Eternal city are interesting themselves on her behalf, and it is expected that she will be sent home by rail. Her age is 57.

M. Renan still goes from bad to worse, and gives us the disgusting spectacle of an old man guilty of folly, frivolity, and indecency which an excuse might be vainly looked for in youth and inexperience. Addressing some little time ago a meeting of the French Alliance, an association formed for the spread of the French language in foreign countries with a view to the increase there of French influence, he excelled himself in blasphemy, and indecent wit. “The preservation and propagation of the French languages” he said, “were of high importance to the general order of civilisation.” But if the French language be made the medium of ribaldry, of irreverence and blasphemy, its spread must do much to counteract the advance of civilisation and throw the world back into barbarism. A fine style, such as that which M. Renan possesses, and of which he is so insanely conceited, is doubtless in itself an advantage

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

(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.

SAVE YOUR MONEY
 And Buy from the

"BEEHIVE" CASH
 CO-OPERATIVE STORE
 191, George Street, Dunedin, 191.

Every line in stock the best of its kind and offered at prices that Defy Competition.

We make it a rule to let the Goods slide, provided we get the DIMES, at the smallest possible margin. Come one and all with the NEEDFUL, and see how much you can Save on your weekly bills to meet other wants with.

New Season's TEA of the best lines, just received.

We won't quote figures, but ask you to call. You will return pleased, as all our numerous patrons assure us they are.

W. D. SUTHERLAND.

TO BLACKSMITHS, STATION-HOLDERS, MINE MANAGERS, STORE-KEEPERS, and OTHERS.

The Undersigned have now on hand a Large Stock of the famous A. A. Company's Double-screened Smithy; also Brunner, Greymouth, and Westport for the same purpose. HOUSEHOLD COALS from the same Mines at the Lowest Prices.

MARTIN, WATSON, & CO. (LTD.),
 Octagon and Stuart Street.

BALDWIN HOTEL,
 Princes St., Dunedin.

JAMES DALY,
 (Late of the Shamrock Hotel)

Having taken the above Hotel, begs to intimate to his friends and the public generally that he is now prepared to afford them every accommodation at his new residence.

HOT AND COLD BATHS.

Two of Alcock's Billiard Tables on the Premises.

Night Porter in attendance.

TIMARU.

THE OLD BANK HOTEL.
 Proprietor - P. O'MEEGHAN.
 Centrally Situated.

Good Accommodation for Boarders and Visitors. Suites of Rooms for Families.

TERMS MODERATE.

Special Terms for Parties and Families.

SPEIGHT'S Special BREW always on tap.

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

For burning Wood or Coal, fitted with high or low pressure boiler.
 Firework Tomb Railings, and General Castings.

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

J. COUSTON,

155 PRINCES STREET SOUTH,
 Plumber, Gasfitter, Tinsmith, Zinc-worker,
 Bellhanger, etc.

Large Stock of Gasfittings on hand.

Prices Given for Fitting Pipes, &c.

BURTON BROS.

Have Re-opened their Studio at
 NUMBER FORTY-ONE, PRINCES
 STREET,

For the Production of
 PORTRAITURE AT POPULAR PRICES—

Namely,
 CARDS—FIVE SHILLINGS A DOZEN.
 CABINETS—TEN SHILLINGS A
 DOZEN.

For the first month of the New Prices we shall request EVERY SITTER (for Cabinets) to Accept half-a-dozen Photographs of similar size (Cabinet) of New Zealand or South Sea Island Scenery.

BURTON BROS.,
 Number Forty-one Princes street.

G. AND T. YOUNG,

Importers, Watchmakers and Jewellers,
 80 Princes street, Dunedin,
 Have Just Landed, ex ship Dunedin, and Suez Mail Steamer, large shipments of Gold and Silver Watches; Gold and Silver Jewellery; English, French and American clocks; Silver and Electro-plated goods, etc. selected by their Mr. George Young, from the leading manufacturers in England and the Continent.

G. and T. Young, from the fact of their buying from the manufacturers direct, and for cash, and having no commissions to pay are in a position to supply the very best quality of goods at prices considerably lower than those who purchase in the markets here.
 Note the address:—

80, Princes street, Dunedin; Great North Road, Timaru; and Thames street, Oamaru.

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. Large and comfortably furnished Billiard Room, with Two of Alcock's Prize Medal Tables.

JOHN BARRETT.

BUSH HOTEL, GERALDINE.

M. SPILLANE begs to announce that he has taken the above well-appointed Hotel, and desire to intimate to his numerous Friends and the Public generally that no expense will be spared to ensure the Comfort of Visitors thereto. A spacious room has been specially fitted up for the convenience of Commercial Travellers. Beer, Wines, and Spirits of the Best and Favourite Brands only kept in stock. Good Stabling Accommodation.

VISITORS to CHRISTCHURCH

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

First-class accommodation for Families.

FRANK W. PETRE

ENGINEER AND ARCHITECT,
 LIVERPOOL STREET, DUNEDIN
 And 171 Hereford Street, Christchurch

Complete designs for Catholic Churches finished under special arrangements.

GRAIN! GRAIN! GRAIN!

SAMUEL ORR & CO.,
 WOOL, GRAIN, & PRODUCE AGENTS,
 SEED MERCHANTS.

STAFFORD STREET, DUNEDIN
 (In the Premises lately occupied by Messrs. Murray, Roberts and Co., and nearly opposite Provincial Saleyards).

Consignments of Wool, Grain, Grass Seeds, Chaff, Sheep and Rabbit Skins, Tallow, &c., and all Farmers' Produce received for sale on commission in Dunedin, or shipped to London or Australia if desired.

LOWEST CHARGES & PROMPT RETURNS
 Have for Sale all Farmers' requisites, viz., Woolpacks, Cornsacks, Seaming and Binding Twine, Clover and Turnip Seeds, Fencing Materials, Guano, Sheep Dip, &c.

J. J. DEVINE,

BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR,
 BRANDON STREET,
 WELLINGTON.

Several Sums of MONEY TO LEND on approved security at Current Rates of Interest.

W. PATRICK

Begs to inform his Customers and the Public that he is now selling the very best Christmas Beef, all fed on the Taieri.

Boiling Beef from 1d per lb; Roast Beef from 1½d per lb. The Very Best of Lamb. Prime Daily-fed Pork, Smoked Hams & Bacon. Small goods of every description always on hand.

W. PATRICK,
 FAMILY BUTCHER,
 200 Princes Street South.

THE PRINCE OF SUMMER DRINKS.

THE WHITE CROSS BRAND
 OF GINGER ALE

Now made by Thompson and Co., Dunedin, carried off the "Gilbert Smith" International Competition Medal against seventy-nine competitors in London.

Consumers are requested to compare with other brands, and judge for themselves. CAUTION.—Ask for White Cross brand. Without label not genuine.

THOMSON AND CO.,
 Crawford and Bond streets Dunedin.

but the vice of the day is to make it everything, and to sacrifice to it the substance, without which it is not only useless but mischievous. It is a misfortune to the world when the superficial cloak of wit or elegance can obtain a pleased attention for emptiness or blasphemy or filth. In the mouths of M. Renan and his confreres it is to such a use that the French language is now employed.

The soldiers belonging to the garrison at Annecy have been officially forbidden by the Prefect of Haute-Savoie to enter the house of the curé in whose parish the barracks of the town are situated. This is a step in advance for which the way was prepared some time ago by the discharge of the chaplains attached to the barracks of France, and the Prefect in question has probably only preceded by a little other functionaries of his class throughout the country. The wisdom, however, of brutalising the army by completely stamping out every remnant of religion there remains to be proved. France may rue it yet on many a bloody field.

A letter published from the Vicar Apostolic of Northern Tonkin, makes it evident that the Government of the Republic are not inconsistent but are acting in a like manner both at home and abroad. Mgr. Colomer complains piteously that the want of chaplains attached to the military hospitals results in the death of many soldiers deprived of the consolations of religion. What makes the matter worse, he says, is besides the absence of nuns as nurses. There are three such hospitals in the vicariate, and all that the missionaries can do, although they do not spare themselves, is insufficient by far for the demands made on them. The poor soldier frequently dies in desolation, desiring the religious succour it is impossible for him to receive, and the sympathising friend who would receive his last words and fulfil his last commissions. But the authorities are doing all they can to wean the soldiers of every wish and desire of the kind, and, if Rome was not built in a day, as the saying is, it was finally built after all. French soldiers in the long run will be broken in to a due detestation of religion, and that is all that is contemplated—*coûte qui coûte*.

Those people who refuse to believe that a Catholic priest can know what true patriotism is should have heard the speech of Mgr. Freppel, delivered the other day in the Chamber of Deputies in defence of the colonial policy of France. France he said, had conquered Annam and Tonkin and would not abandon them. A colonial policy had been that of France at all the great epochs of her history. Annam and Tonkin especially would be useful to her by enabling her to penetrate into the interior of China, where Russia would enter through Central Asia and England through Burmah. He denied that the next war would cause the loss of the French possessions in the further East. Let us be strong, he said, on land and sea; let us gain naval battles; let us gain continental battles. We shall keep our colonies. He finally appealed to the justice of the French cause as the fullest assurance of success.

Young France is decidedly advancing. It has not been unusual for criminals of a hardened class to insult the magistrates before whom their cases were tried. We have now, however, an instance in which a boy of fifteen has delivered himself as brazenly as if he were ending a long career of crime. The youth had appealed from the sentence of a lower court, and, on being asked by the judge why he had done so, replied—"To see if the Orleans judges are as beastly and doggish of those of Vendôme." So runs the world away down the inclined plain on which France is now placed, and where he young gain fast upon the footsteps of the old and hardened. To what end must it all come at last?

The Bishop of Anthédon, in a letter to an author who had presented him with a life of Joan of Arc, speaks of the hopes with which the Catholics, and first of all the Bishops, of France look forward to the canonisation of the Maid. As in the fifteenth century, he writes, the apparition of Jeanne d'Arc evaporated the huge obstacles that lay in the way of the French monarchy, so also the canonisation of this saintly heroine may well mark the hour, humanly unlooked for, when, delivered from the tyrannical yoke of the revolution, our dear and glorious country shall resume her place in the world by re-entering on the paths which God has traced for her.

In an interview with a reporter of *Galignani's*, M. Worth has given some interesting details of his great business. He says ladies who are wisest leave the whole choice of their costumes to him. The Empress of Russia, who, although extremely particular and even whimsical in the matter, appears a perfect sage, merely telegraphs, *par exemple*, "Send me a dinner-dress." M. Worth adds, though hardly in words complimentary to the feminine taste, that the reputation of his house is in this manner sustained. As to the time in which a dress can be made; it varies. One was made on a certain occasion for the Empress Eugénie in three hours and a half, but it was not elaborate. On the other hand, girls worked day and night for six weeks on a court train for the coronation of the Empress of Russia. The train cost a thousand pounds, and is to be preserved as a curiosity in the State Museum. But what, it would be interesting to know, is there to mark the result to those poor girls? Does some inscription in *Père Lachaise* or *Montmartre* record how one or other of them incurred the illness of which she died? There is, perhaps, something besides the curiosity of the matter to commemorate the feat in question? As to the prices paid for dresses, they may amount to anything. A Peruvian heiress, for instance, has paid as much as £4800 for a gown—but the greater part by far went for the laces with which it was trimmed. All the Royals and Imperials of the world patronise the establishment, with one exception—the rather notable one, nevertheless, of her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria. Is this to her Majesty's credit or her shame? Everyone will answer according to his opinion. But, at least, no monument in *Père Lachaise* or *Montmartre* is due to the exigencies of this royal

lady, nor has she done anything towards giving another body to the *fosse commune*. Let us give to everyone, even to those who are not the devil by any means, their due.

L A T E R O N.

(By the author of "Tyborne," "A Pearl in Dark Waters," etc.)

CHAPTER I.

MISS CHARLOTTE.

"GOOD morning, Madam Gnouff. Have you any good chicory?"

"Certainly, Madame Béclere. When did you come back? Are you better?"

"Yes, thank you, much better. I returned yesterday. And how are you? You look worried. Is your husband ill?"

"Oh, no; he seems to grow younger; if it were not for his wooden leg he would be always running about."

"How is the sick lady you were uneasy about?"

"Alas! she is dead, and I am so anxious about the children; they are in such difficulties."

"Indeed!"

"Yes, a relation of Madam Daubry claims her fortune."

"What can you mean? Children must be their mother's heirs."

"Oh, but she was not really their mother; she was their father's second wife, but she loved them like her own children. Their mother died when I was nursing Miss Charlotte."

"Oh, I see. But why did not the step-mother leave her fortune to her children?"

"She did, indeed, but it seems she had some mistake in her will; it is not valid, and a distant relation, ever so rich himself, tries to snatch the inheritance from my darlings. He will bring a lawsuit, and the children will lose it. They will be ruined, and I love them as if they were my own. I am just sending my husband to find out the last news. He is dressing." Then knocking at the wall, she cried, "Are you going to be all day getting ready?"

"Only a little blow with my comb," answered a strong voice, "and I am ready."

"A blow from your comb! If Lottie heard you, how she would laugh."

"If he misses the next omnibus he will be home so late," she continued; "now then, is the blow with the comb over?"

"I am coming; I am coming," said the voice.

And there appeared a tall stout old man in a military cloak, with a Greek cap on his head, enormous white moustashes, and a most good-humoured face.

He had just greeted Madame Béclere when she exclaimed:

"Here is a visitor."

A carriage drew up at the door.

"It is she—it is she?" cried Monsieur and Madam Gnouff together, rushing forward.

Into the shop skipped a lovely girl of about twelve years old, with long golden curls falling on her shoulders.

"Good-day, my old Pouf," she cried. "Good-day, nurse."

"Oh, Miss Charlotte," they said, gazing at her with a look of idolatry.

"Have you brought us good news, my darling?" asked nurse.

"No news at all; we are waiting, and that is why I came. I can't wait patiently. I have teased Raoul. I said I would go to the lawyers myself, and at last I told Martha if she would let me have the carriage I would come to see you."

Poor Mr. Raoul and Miss Martha," said nurse.

"Yes, they worry themselves dreadfully. Martha is so wise, I am worth nothing compared to her."

"Oh, Miss Charlotte!" murmured Pouf.

"Oh—oh, indeed! And who told you not to say Lotte, you detestable old Pouf? I wish to be called Lotte."

"But I don't know if—"

"Say *Miss Lotte*, Pouf," said nurse, laughing.

"Oh, very well, but I can't say Lotte by itself; it would be a liberty, you are so tall, so tall."

"Well, I must be going."

"Won't you mount with the coachman, and come to hear the news?"

"Yes, do, Pouf. I can't rest till I hear," remarked his wife.

"What about dinner, wife?"

"For shame, Pouf," cried Charlotte; "have you not always a knife and fork ready at our house? Come along this minute."

So Pouf climbed on the coach-box. Lotte, after embracing her nurse, was shut into the carriage, and off it rolled.

The carriage rolled at last into a large court-yard, and Lotte sprang up the stairs and burst into an elegant drawing-room, where she found her sister Martha, a graceful, pensive-looking girl of sixteen, sitting at her embroidery frame.

"Raoul not come in yet?" she cried.

"No, Lotte—"

"It is a shame to keep him so long. Oh, here he is," as Raoul entered.

He was a youth of about nineteen, handsome and distinguished looking, with a great deal of intellect in his face.

Lotte seized his hands. "What do the lawyers say?"

"They think we shall lose all."

"What!—Monsieur Darbault persists in going to law, Raoul?"

"Yes, Martha," said her brother, in a tone of deep dejection, as he sank into a chair.

"He may not succeed."

Raoul shook his head.

"He would never begin if he were not sure to succeed. A battle between an experienced man of business and three children is too unequal."

"We have no luck," cried Lotte, in a fury.

"When we were little things a fall at the Exchange ruined us, and now they won't leave us poor dear mamma's fortune. We are

THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF

GENT.'S HATS AND CAPS

GENT.'S SCARVES AND TIES

GENT.'S GLOVES AND HANDKERCHIEFS.

GENT.'S BRACES AND BELTS

GENT.'S SHIRTS AND COLLARS.

GENT.'S TRAVELLING BAGS, &c.,

— To be seen at —

F. LAURENSON'S,

40 PRINCES STREET.

GOOD ADVICE.

When in Christchurch try and find out the Establishment of
LONARGAN AND LONARGAN.

It is situated in CASHEL STREET WEST, and is immediately
posite the "Press" Newspaper Office.

They have a Varied and Useful Stock of
DRAPERY, MILLINERY, UNDERCLOTHING,
MANTLES,
BOYS' AND MEN'S READY-MADE CLOTHING.
SHIRTS, TIES, HATS, &c.

Kindly bear this Fact in Mind, that NOWHERE else can you
get CHEAPER or BETTER GOODS, and that is because they Buy
and Sell for CASH Only.

LONARGAN AND LONARGAN.

CALLAN AND GALLAWAY
SOLICITORS

JETTY STREET DUNEDIN.

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

SIMON BROTHERS invite inspection of special shipments of Boots and Shoes for walking or evening wear.

HOLIDAY WEAR.—Ladies' Evening Shoes, plain or fancy, from 5s 9d. Kid Walking Shoes from 7s 6d. Elastic Sides, 5s 11d.

SIMON BROTHERS.—Gents' Shoes, from 7s 9d. Cloth Top Balmorals 1s 6d. Plain Leather Balmorals, from 8s 9d

HOLIDAY BOOTS.—Men's Strong Balmorals 9s 6d Stout Watertights, 12s 6d. Boys' and Girls' Balmorals, from 4s 9d.

FAMOUS "BEEHIVE" BOOTS Splendid Wear. Women's Leather Balmorals, from 6s 9d. Leather Slippers, 6s 11d. Slippers, 2s 11d.

SEE WINDOWS.—Immense Variety. Decidedly best value in the City. **SIMON BROTHERS**, George Street (near Octagon).

THE UNITED FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' DISPENSARY, ROSS' ARCADE (Op. Post Office), TIMARU, Is now Open. The general Public can rely on their being faithfully supplied with PURE DRUGS, Genuine PATENT MEDICINES, and SUPERIOR ARTICLES in Brushware and Fancy Goods.

Country residents in Washdyke, Temuka, St. Andrews, Pareora, Pleasant Point, Fairlie Creek, Winchester, and the surrounding district should patronise the institution.

Readers of the TABLET should not forget to support it. Prescriptions accurately and skilfully dispensed. All charges strictly moderate.

Motto: "Union is strength. Fair Trade."
Public patronage respectfully invited.

G. E. WARBURTON,
Registered Chemist, Manager.
C. C. MCCARTHY,
Secretary Dispensing Board;

DOMINICAN CONVENT, DUNEDIN,

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
Day Pupils, £12 per annum, paid quarterly in advance.

EXTRA S.

Pianoforte
Harp
Harmonium
Singing
Drawing and Painting
German

Italian
Paper Flower Making
Wax Flower Modeling
Use of Library
Laundress

No extra charge for the ordinary Daily Lessons in Drawing and Singing. Boarders under Ten Years are not charged extra for Music.

NOTICE.

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

" M. O'BRIEN	...	INVERCARGILL
" J. M'CORLEY	...	BALCLUTHA
" J. GARDINER	...	OTAUTAU
" T. HORAN	...	WINTON
" C. BARRY	...	OREPUKI
" B. KELIGHER	...	NIGHTCAPS.
" JAMES MURPHY	...	LEESTON.
Mr. E. O'CONNOR	...	CHRISTCHURCH.
" B. HAMIL	"	KUMARA.
" E. A. BURK	...	GREYMOUTH.
" F. MCGUIGAN	...	KEEFTON.
" T. JAMES	...	WESTPORT.
" J. CROWLEY	...	ROSS.
Messrs. WHITAKER BROS	...	WELLINGTON.
Mr JOHN CONROY	...	HANGIORA.
" M. MACKAY	...	CLYDE QUAY, Wellington.
" JOHN LEARY	...	MAXWELL ROAD, Blenheim

NOW BEING PUBLISHED.

THE LIFE, LETTERS AND POETRY OF POPE LEO XIII.

This new and enlarged edition includes Sketches of the Lives of Cardinals McClosky and Gibbons. The work contains nearly 700 pages, printed from new type on toned paper, and includes Portraits of Cardinals McClosky, Gibbons, Moran, Tascheran, Newman, Manning, and Howard; also the exterior and interior views of St. Peter's, the Ecumenical Council, Rome etc. This book is handsomely bound in cardinal red Belgian cloth, fully gilt throughout. A handsome Steel Portrait of the present Pope, 22 x 26 inches, suitable for framing accompanies each copy. This new Catholic work is sold by Subscription Only, and cannot be had at any book

BARETT'S HOTEL
LAMBTON QUAY,
WELLINGTON.

C. O'DRISCOLL ... Proprietor.
(Late of the Supreme Court Hotel, Dunedin.)

Begs to inform his numerous friends and the public generally that he has taken the above Hotel. It is centrally situated, has been recently built, and is well furnished. Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths. Good Accommodation for visitors and Boarders. Charges moderate. Spacious Handball Court attached

Dunedin XXXX Ale always on Tap.

C. O'DRISCOLL, Proprietor

VENETIAN BLINDS

VENETIAN BLINDS
At Moderate Prices.

PATERSON BURK & CO.,
STUART ST.
(Opposite St. Paul's Church.)

three orphans, and, in books, they always say orphans are pitied. I begin to think nothing happens really as they say in books."

Raoul walked about the room in an agitated way.

"If I had only seen to matters sooner," he said, "before she died; seen for myself that all was right!"

"I don't think you could," replied Martha. "We are not the natural heirs of dear mamma; it would have looked grasping of you."

"What matter? She said over and over again she would leave all to us. She brought us up in every way to expect it. If her will is not legally made, we have the moral right on our side."

"Of course," said Charlotte, "but what is the use of talking any more about it? You two are as dull as two night-caps. We have not lost yet. Who knows if we shall lose, after all? Come along, Raoul, and speak to old Pouf. He has to take word about it all to nurse."

CHAPTER II.

VERY INGENIOUS.

Next morning, after breakfast, Raoul said to Martha:

"I have some visits to make to-day: Our lawyer advised me yesterday to call on Monsieur Darbault and propose a compromise; that is to share the fortune between us. What do you think?"

You know, Raoul, I think anything is better than a lawsuit. And where else are you going?"

"To Dr. Guerblrier: we owe him £240. I must ask him to wait for the end of the lawsuit. Whoever is decided by the law to be the heirs must pay the debts."

"I don't think Dr. Guerblrier will mind, Raoul; he is very rich."

"Yes, and a very honourable man. His manner is very cold; I always felt afraid of him, and I would much rather write, but a letter is very different from a visit, and he was so devoted in his care of mamma. Don't expect me in to lunch; I shall be kept waiting a long time, for certain."

"Which shall you go to first?"

"Oh, Monsieur Darbault."

"I should like to go with you; Madame Darbault was always very kind to me; she has great influence with her husband."

"Very well; as soon as you are ready we will start."

In about ten minutes Martha came back.

"Lotte is drawing," she said, "and I promised her you should go in for a minute, or else she won't be contented to be left at home."

The brother and sister went together to Lotte's room.

An enormous sheet of paper lay before Charlotte, on which she was drawing a likeness of Pouf. They laughed heartily over it, and left Charlotte in a good humour.

Raoul and Martha drove to Monsieur Darbault's house, and were admitted, the servant having been always accustomed to see them affectionately received by his mistress.

"Monsieur and Mademoiselle Daubry are in the drawing-room," said Joseph to his mistress.

"Why did you let them in?" she replied sharply.

"They said they came on important business, and I thought—"

"Now mind, Joseph, unless they come on my reception day, I don't want to see them. I have no time to lose with those children." She rose, as she spoke, and went to her husband's study.

"Adolphus," said she, "that stupid Joseph has let Raoul Daubry in."

"What a bore," replied her husband. "What can he have come for? What do you wish done?"

"I wish nothing but the lawsuit," said his wife, sharply. "I want nothing that is not legal."

Monsieur Darbault walked about the room.

"I know this property is legally ours, but these children?"

"They are not related to us, Adolphus."

"No, but they have a sort of moral right; there is justice."

"Nonsense; you are the legal heir of Madame Daubry; you have a right to claim her fortune. These children have their own relations. Feeling have nothing to do with business. We are rich, of course, but we borrowed money to build our villa at Trouville, and there are many things I want to have. Madame Daubry's house is charming. We could have an opera box, give grand parties, travel in good style, and I shall have a black servant to take charge of my dogs. We must look after our own interests. Now mind, no concessions. Raoul has good sense; perhaps he sees the lawsuit is useless, and wants to keep on good terms with us."

"Then must we see him?" said Monsieur Darbault.

"Certainly, I want no quarrels. The children are very nice, especially Charlotte. Come, now, and get it over."

They went into the drawing-room and greeted Raoul and Martha warmly.

"What a long time it is since I saw you, Raoul; you are still growing, I do believe. Martha, how well you look. How is Lotte? How amusing she is, and so pretty. She will be very pretty; why did she not come with you?"

"We came upon business, Madame," said Martha.

"Oh, business; we are rather pressed to-day."

"I came," said Raoul, "to propose a compromise about our dear mother's affairs."

Monsieur Darbault walked about the room in silence.

"A compromise," said Madame Darbault, raising her eyebrows.

"We know for certain," pursued the youth, "that our dear mother intended us to inherit. If her will is not valid—"

"It is certainly not valid, young man," said Monsieur Darbault.

"Not in one sense, sir. It is valid for us, and for all those who place the spirit of the law above the letter."

"That will be settled in the lawsuit," said Madame.

"Which we begin with much repugnance," added Monsieur.

"That is why I propose a compromise. Up to now all has been arranged by our lawyers. I now propose we should share this fortune equally."

Madame Darbault covered her face with her hands and laughed. "My dear Raoul, you are very ingenious, but impracticable—leave things as they are."

"Is there any other compromise you can propose?" said Martha. "No, indeed; the best thing of all would be for you to withdraw your claim, but that you will not do."

"No, Madame," said Raoul, rising: "We will not let ourselves be plundered, save by force."

"By justice, rather."

"Oh, Madame," said Raoul, in a broken voice, "can you indeed invoke justice?" And, without another word, brother and sister left the room.

"How simple that Raoul is!" said Madame Darbault, with a bitter smile.

"He has the simplicity of his age," answered her husband, "but he is most pleasing. Has he not grown, Lucille?"

"Very much. And Martha, though not pretty, is very graceful. Adolphus!"

"Yes, my dear."

"Tell Joseph to get the dogs ready to go out with us. I feel so dull to-day."

CHAPTER III.

THE DOCTOR'S STUDY.

Raoul and Martha said nothing to each other. Their hearts were too full, and each wished to sustain the courage of the other.

Raoul took his sister home, and then set off for the house of Dr. Guerblrier.

When the door opened the servant said: "My master is expecting you," and without waiting for an answer, she went before him.

Raoul felt sure there was a mistake, but as it would insure him an interview with the great man, he was glad.

A door was thrown open, and the servant said: "Sir, here is the young man," and Raoul found himself in the doctor's private room.

He turned round and looked with astonishment at Raoul.

"Sir," said the young man, "it is really not my fault that this mistake has been made."

"A mistake—it is so, indeed; I never receive anyone at this hour, but I was expecting a person on some business."

"I am very sorry; but, as I am here, might I say a few words?"

"Yes, but be brief; my time is precious."

"First I must introduce myself, doctor; you don't remember me."

"I have seen you somewhere—yes, you are young Daubry—are you not?"

"Yes, Dr. Guerblrier, I have had the pleasure of seeing you several times."

"Have you not lost your mother, whom you nursed so devotedly?"

"Alas! Yes, doctor, and we have not yet paid her debts. She often spoke of the one owing to you."

"Oh, never mind that, if you have only come about that, young man."

"It is very painful to us not to wind up her affairs, but the will is disputed, and we have to go to law."

"The will—your mother's will? Oh, I recollect, she was your stepmother. Is not a relation of mine mixed up with this affair—Madame Darbault?"

"Yes, her husband is bringing the lawsuit."

"Have they right on their side?"

"Doctor, might I make you the judge?"

"Yes, tell the story as briefly as you can," said the doctor, leaning back in his arm-chair.

"You seem to regret this fortune," said the doctor, when he had finished.

"Yes, sir, I do regret it."

"But at your age, life is before you."

"Yes, doctor, but I cannot build castles in the air. I am studying for the army, and I think I shall pass, but I have two sisters to take care of."

"Oh, I see; you have two sisters. Sometimes I go to fetch my daughter, who attends the instructions for the young at the church of St. Thomas of Aquin. I have seen her talking to a charming little fair girl, with most intelligent eyes. I think her name is Daubry—and with a very short Christian name."

"Lotte, perhaps. My sister's name is Charlotte."

"Yes; Lotte is what my girl calls her. Is she your eldest sister?"

"No, the youngest."

"And may I ask," continued the doctor, "have you no other means?"

"No, doctor, my father was a stock-broker; he was suddenly ruined, and hardly anything was left. We shall inherit from an aunt some day, but she has a very small fortune."

"Well," said the doctor, "the story interests me; I hate to see orphans plundered. I am related to Madame Darbault, and have some influence over her. I shall speak to her, though I see from your face you don't think I shall succeed."

"I have just come from the Darbaults; they refused any sort of compromise."

"We shall see; I am their doctor, as well as their relation, and a doctor is of great importance to people who have no other object than to live long and live pleasantly. I will tell you the result. Put your name in my visiting book under the letter D."

While Raoul wrote, the doctor's piercing eyes examined him from head to foot.

"Adieu, young man," he said at last, "don't be cast down; try to become somebody."

(To be continued.)

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.

SUB-AGENCIES.

Port Chalmers ...	William Elder
Tokomairiro ...	Jas. Elder Brown
Lawrence ...	Herbert & Co.
Waikouaiti ...	E. Davis
Palmerston ...	T. M. Smith
Dunedin ...	L. E. Wilson
Kakanui ...	Robert Morton
Otakia, Henley, and Greytown ...	C. H. Morgan
Naseby ...	Robert Glenn
Otepopo ...	Chas. Beckingsale
Tomwell ...	Chas. Colclough
Bathans ...	Wm. McConnochin
Clinton ...	James Garden
Tapanui ...	Bremner & Washer

This Company has prior claims upon the patronage of New Zealand Colonists, as it was the first Insurance Company established in New Zealand; and being a Local Institution the whole of its funds are retained and invested in the Colony. The public, therefore, derive a positive benefit by supporting this Company in preference to Foreign Institutions.

JAMES EDGAR,
Manager for Otago.

NOTICE.

I BEG TO NOTIFY the General Public that I have **COMMENCED BUSINESS** AT **161 GEORGE STREET.**
J. F. BRUNDELL,
Plumber, Gasfitter, Bellhanger, &c.
All kinds of Jobbing Work executed on Shortest Notice.
Estimates Given.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Head Office for New Zealand ... Wellington.
Old! Successful! Trustworthy!

The latest advance in Life Insurance is illustrated as under, viz:—
FIVE-YEAR DIVIDEND POLICY, which gives choice of Cash Value or continued Insurance every five years, with Mortuary Dividend of 50 per cent.

LIMITED ENDOWMENT POLICY, combining Insurance and Investment at reduced premium, with Mortuary Dividend of 50 per cent. and 100 per cent. of all premiums in event of death, and the

RETURN PREMIUM POLICY, securing the desired protection for any specified term for the **BARE INTEREST** on the premiums, the whole of which are returned, together with ann assured, in the event of death.

The public are earnestly advised **BEFORE INSURING** to acquaint themselves with the advantages and privileges offered under each of the foregoing policies, which are obtainable in no other office.

SPECIAL NOTE.—Notwithstanding statements to the contrary made by agents of other institutions, the public are hereby assured that all premiums taken in New Zealand are retained therein for investment, and all claims are payable in Wellington.

All particulars and information from **WM. DAVIDSON,** Manager for Otago.
Exchange Court, Princes Street.
N.B.—Capable and energetic agents can do good business and be well remunerated by working the Return-Premium plan.

JAMES SAMSON AND CO.
AUCTIONEERS, COMMISSION,
HOUSE & LAND AGENTS, VALUATORS,
DOWLING STREET, DUNEDIN.

GORDON BROTHERS
NURSERYMEN,
ANDERSON'S BAY, DUNEDIN,
Invite intending Planters and others to visit the Nurseries, and inspect their large and varied stock of

**FOREST AND FRUIT TREES,
EVERGREENS, ORNAMENTAL AND
FLOWERING SHRUBS,
HEDGE PLANTS, ROSES, BULBS,
HERBACEOUS PLANTS, etc.**

Catalogues free by Post or application.

**NURSERY:
ANDERSON'S BAY**
Address—**GORDON BROS.,
NURSERYMEN, ANDERSON'S BAY
DUNEDIN.**

ALEXANDER SLIGO.
Just published—"Poems, Songs and Sonnets,"
by Dr. W. M. Stenhouse, Dunedin.
PRICE, 6s, Posted, 6s 9d.

BOOKBINDING, PAPER-RULING.
Account Bookmaking on the Premises.
42 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.
Wholesale and Retail.

FRESH SEEDS. FRESH SEEDS.

SEEDS for the Farm and Station.
Perennial and Ryegrass Seed, imported and local grown.

COCKSFOOT, ITALIAN RYEGRASS, AND TIMOTHY.

CLOVERS—White Alsike, Cowgrass, Red and Trefoil.

TURNIPS—Rape, and all Seasonable Seeds of best quality.

MANURES—Superphosphates, Bonedust, Maldon and Chesterfield Island Guano.

Our Vegetable and Flower Seeds are in great variety, and popular because reliable.

400gal. Iron Tanks, Barbed Wire, Standards, and Fencing Wire.
**NIMMO AND BLAIR,
Dunedin.**

LAMBS. LAMBS. LAMBS.

E. F. LAWRENCE,
George street,

Is the only butcher you can depend upon.
Buying Prime Ox Beef and Selling it at same price as others sell Old Cows

"Quality True Test of Cheapness."
100 Lambs for 1s per quarter; Sugar-cured Hams, 6d per lb; best Bacon, by the side, 4d and 5d per lb; Corned Beef and Boiling Beef, 1 1/2d per lb; Roasts of Beef, 2d per lb.

E. F. LAWRENCE,
George street.

SHAMROCK HOTEL,
RATTRAY STREET, DUNEDIN.

J. GEBBIE PROPRIETRESS

The Shamrock, which has been so long and favourably known to the travelling public, will still be conducted with the same care and attention as in the past, affording the best accommodation to be found in the Colony.

Suites of Rooms for Private Families.

Large Commercial and Sample Rooms.

FERGUSON & MITCHELL,
76, Princes Street,
MERCANTILE STATIONERS,
Manufacturers of Account Books, Bookbinders Paper Bulers, Engravers, Lithographers, and Printers. Rubber Stamp Makers. All the latest novelties in stationery kept in stock.

CROWN HOTEL.
RATTRAY STREET,
DUNEDIN.

This Hotel is situated in a most central position, and affords Excellent Accommodation to the Public.

Single and Double Bedrooms. Suites of Rooms for families.

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

P. KELIGHER, Proprietor.

ALLIANCE HOTEL
THAMES ST., OAMARU.
(Lately occupied by Mrs. Grant.)

A. J. ADAMS, having taken the above well known Hotel, begs to intimate to his numerous country friends and the travelling public generally that he is now prepared to offer them every Accommodation at a small charge, viz., Meals and Beds, 1s; Boarders, £1 per week. A superior table kept. Hot, Cold and Shower Baths; also a good Billiard Table.

The Alliance Hotel is well known as the best working man's Hotel in Oamaru.
A. J. ADAMS, Proprietor.

"Mr. GEO. THOS. CONGREVE
ON
CONSUMPTION

AND ITS SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT,
Showing that direful disease to be curable in all its stages; with observations on

ASTHMA, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, &c."

250,000 have been sold in England.

Colonial Edition, 6d. (1d. Post Free.)

Published by RIGBY, 64, King William Street, Adelaide; G. ROBERTSON & Co., 33, Little Collins Street, Melbourne, and of Sydney; B. STEIN, Perth, West Australia; UPTON & Co., Auckland, and SIMPSON & WILLIAMS, Christchurch, New Zealand; J. WALCH & SON, Hobart, Tasmania.

CATARH, COUGHS, HOARSENESS.

The **FINEST REMEDY** for
COUGHS, COLDS, ETC.,
IS

**CONGREVE'S
BALSAMIC ELIXIR,**

In Bottles 1s. 1 1/2d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. & 11s.

Prepared by G. T. CONGREVE, Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London, and

SOLD BY ALL THE BEST MEDICINE HOUSES IN THE COLONIES.

MUSIC! MUSIC! MUSIC!
MUSIC FOR THE PEOPLE!

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

R. J. MATTHEWS begs to notify the general Public that he has Removed to 94 George Street—those commodious premises lately occupied by Fyfe and Cuming—where, having secured a choice selection of

PIANOS, ORGANS, AND HARMONIUMS

he will offer the same at a small advance on landed cost for Cash, or an easy term of **HIRE SYSTEM** **HIRE SYSTEM** **HIRE SYSTEM.**

Our system here will be "Small Profits and Quick Returns." Our Goods are second to none in the City; our Prices Lower than any other house.

Small Goods, Violins, Banjos, Accordeons, Cornets, Guitars, Flutes, Concertinas (English and German), are of the best manufacture.

MUSIC (Vocal and Instrumental) by the best authors, and Fittings for all kinds of musical instruments.

TUNING & REPAIRING a Specialty.

Please Note Address:
MATTHEWS & CO.,
94 GEORGE STREET,
DUNEDIN.
The People's Music Warehouse.

Irish News.

Antrim.—A crowded meeting of the Belfast National League was held in St. Mary's Hall, under the Presidency of Rev. P. Convery, Adm. The members of the deputation of East London workmen, representing Liberal and Radical Clubs, were present. Father Convery delivered a vigorous speech, in which he referred to the rumours of his own arrest, and said he was ready for the Chief Secretary, and could be found at St. Peter's Presbytery.

It may be remembered that shortly after the decease of the late Sir Edward Coey, the newly appointed agent, Allan M'Donald (son of Alexander M'Donald, J.P., agent of the Antrim estate), intimated to the tenantry that the rent due at May last would be received by him at a given date. "4 Waring street, Belfast, 13th January, 1888. Dear Sir,—I am directed to inform you that if the rent due to the representatives of the late Sir Edward Coey is paid on Wednesday the 15th, or Thursday the 16th, February, 1888, the days on which I purpose attending at the Courthouse, Larne, an abatement of 15 per cent. will be allowed on the year's rent to 1st November, 1887.—Yours, etc., ALLAN M'DONALD."

Armagh.—Members of the Handloom Weavers' Association held a meeting recently with the object of further concerting measures in support of the agitation which has been organised among the handloom weavers of the district with the view of, if possible, procuring such a legislative enactment as would remove the hardship which, as the weavers allege, is imposed upon them owing to the inequality in the lengths of the different webs. The chair was occupied by George Follis. The letter written by Colonel Sanderson, M.P., to the Secretary of the Association, J. Richardson, in reference to this matter, and which was published in the *Whig*, was brought under the notice of the meeting, the opinion of which seemed to be very strongly in favour of persisting in the present movement until a remedy has been provided for the alleged grievance through the instrumentality of an enactment which would fix the length of the web at one hundred yards, made up of two cuts of fifty yards each.

An indignation meeting was held after Mass at Annacramp Chapel, near Armagh, to protest against certain conduct of the police authorities, which has caused much irritation here. At a meeting held in the yard after Mass, the following resolution was passed by acclamation:—"That we resent and publicly proclaim our indignation at the insult which County Inspector Dobbyn has offered to this congregation by sending policemen from a different parish to act as spies upon the clergy and people who come here to fulfil the precept of the Church on Sundays and holidays."

Carlow.—On the Saturday night that O'Brien was released the town of Tullow was splendidly illuminated in celebration of the release. So general was the spirit of rejoicing manifested that not a single house failed to join in the celebration.

At Carlow fair there was a good show of horned stock, but the buyers were scarcely in proportion. The late advance in the price of stores was not maintained, and the price that ruled showed a fall of say 10s a head.

Clare.—Mr. Cox, is still confined in the Ennis prison. The honourable Member is now allowed the privilege of smoking. He was visited by his brother, Dr. Cox, and his sister. They found Mr. Cox in the best of spirits.

Colonel Evanson, R.M., delivered a lecture from the bench upon the naughtiness of people demonstrating against the Government. Here is what the legal warrior says:—"The people appeared to think they had a right to collect crowds and turn out with bands to demonstrate against the Government or the law. They had no such right unless the demonstrations were properly organised and permitted."

A Kilrush correspondent writes:—"Michael Miscale, of Kilrush, who holds some property in the neighbourhood of Cranny Bridge, has submitted his disputes with his tenants to Father Gleeson, P.P., and Father McKenna, C.C., both of the Coolmeen parish, and Joseph Kett, of Kilrush, with the following results:—Arrears which in many cases are very large, are to be wiped out, and a reduction of 50 per cent. is to be allowed. The tenants are pleased with the settlement."

At an adjourned Petty Sessions from Crusheen held here recently before Messrs. Mercer and Hodder, R.M.'s, Patrick Loughery, Thomas O'Connor, and Michael Dillon appeared to answer a summons issued under an Act passed so far back as the 1st of Edward III. The summons was for "combining to compel a tradesman from following his occupation" on the Ballyline and Bunahow properties, and causing threatening notices to be posted and threatening letters to be written warning parties who were desirous of taking the farms in question for grazing purposes against doing so. Mr. O'Meehan, solicitor, appeared for the defendants. After a lengthened investigation, during which Mr. O'Meehan raised objections to the evidence produced, the magistrates retired, and on returning to the bench announced their decision, sentencing each of the defendants to fourteen days' imprisonment in Limerick gaol.

Father Kennedy and eight farmers have been convicted and sentenced to two months' imprisonment for attending a meeting of a suppressed branch of the National League at New market, County Clare.

The West Clare tenants have secured a reduction of from 30 to 50 per cent. in rents. The concession is looked upon as a Plan of Campaign victory.

The Local Government Board have by sealed order dismissed Dr. James Magner from the position of dispensary doctor for Courcyeys District, Kinsale Union, on account of his being imprisoned under the Coercion Act. The Local Government Board have already refused to sanction the election of Dr. Magner for Timoleague dispensary district, to which he was elected some days before his trial.

At Ennis, County Clare, Mr. Lloyd, the English Home Rule Delegate, was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment under the Crimes Act for inciting tenants not to pay rack-rent. Mr. Lloyd told the

bench that a few more Liberal victories like those at Edinburgh and Southwark would sweep Toryism out of the country, whereupon he was seized by the constables and hurried from the court room. He was sent to Limerick gaol.

Cork.—Summonses under the Crimes Act were served on John Moloney, T.C., boot and shoe merchant; Michael Clancy, his assis ant; David Hayes, draper; Wm. Dunlea, coal merchant; and two employees of Daniel O'Keefe, coal merchant, for refusing to supply goods to the constabulary.

The police served summonses on several young men, and even small boys, charging them with disorderly conduct on the occasion of the recent demonstrations held in the town in honour of the release of William O'Brien. The disorderly conduct, it is stated, consisted "in cheering for William O'Brien and the Irish leaders, and denouncing Balfour and his minions."

Mr. James C. Flynn, M.P. for North Cork, has been sentenced at Kacturk to three weeks' imprisonment without hard labour for alleged inciting to conspiracy. The charge against him of having taken part in an unlawful assembly was abandoned.

The eviction of tenants on the Ponsonby estate at Youghal has been unexpectedly resumed. A large military and police force, accompanied by a doctor and an ambulance and a fire-engine, escorted the bailiffs who went to execute the writs of eviction. A number of battering-rams and sledge-hammers were carried for the purpose of forcing an entrance into the house of any tenant who offered resistance. The tenants were taken completely by surprise, but one family, named Doyle, succeeded in barricading themselves inside their house, which was only captured after strong resistance. There were several other exciting scenes. The police made many arrests. The weather is bitterly cold.

Mayor O'Brien, of Cork, who was sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment on a charge of assaulting a police sergeant, was released at 8 o'clock a.m., on February 27. The municipal Council and a large crowd of people, accompanied by bands, awaited him and gave him an ovation. The Mayor returned to the gaol at 8 o'clock in his capacity of Visiting Justice.

Derry.—The man arrested at Coleraine, who had a quantity of dynamite in his possession, declared that he intended to use the explosive for quarrying purposes. The police believed they had caught a conspirator and that his arrest would lead to important disclosures. The man was subsequently released. He clearly proved that the dynamite was designed for blasting purposes. The explosive was forwarded to its destination under the escort of the police.

Donegal.—At Ardara there was no part of the fair as well supplied with stock as the pig market. Pigs were seen coming in droves on Sunday evening from the parishes of Kilear and Carrick. There was a brisk sale at a low rate.

At the Land Sessions, before Dr. Webb, about 60 ejectments were brought by Wybrants Olphert, Ballyconnell, against his tenants in Gweedore district. Mr. Toland, solicitor, applied to the Court to adjourn the cases to April Sessions on the ground that a necessary witness, Rev. James McFadden, was compulsorily absent, being in gaol. Mr. Wilson, solicitor, resisted the application. His Honour refused the postponement, and absolute decrees were given in most cases.

The Land Commission has reduced rents in Donegal 25 per cent on an average. Several landlords in the Glenties District of Donegal have reduced rents 40 per cent.

It was announced by posters that a monster torchlight procession would be held in honour of the release of William O'Brien, M.P., patron of the branch of Letterkenny. Great indeed were the preparations for the occasion, and great the quiet determination to make it worthy of the cause. As the day came round and the wires flashed the news that the beloved and patriotic priest of Gweedore was arrested astonishment could be seen on every face, and at one time many would have foregone the jubilation, but the leaders at once perceived a double event could be carried out to honour their patron and protest against the arrest of Rev. J. McFadden.

A few days ago, almost within gunshot of a police station between Derry and Buncrana the constabulary of Burnfoot Station suddenly surprised a number of men engaged in dividing the contents of a still amongst them, and succeeded in capturing three kegs and two jars of real "Innishowen." Formerly this district was notorious for the manufacture of poteen. Constables Bradley and Frazer, while out on revenue duty a few days ago, were returning to the barrack along an old and unfrequented road in the townland of Gortnaakes, and when turning an abrupt bend on the road came suddenly upon six men busily engaged in measuring the contents of three kegs and two jars. On seeing the police the men decamped, leaving all their store behind; but Constable Frazer succeeded in capturing one of the men, named Charles Barr, and Constable Bradley identified three of the others. The men were brought up on summonses at the suit of District Inspector Winder, Buncrana, before Mr. Harvey, R.M., and John E. Walsh, J.P., who fined three of them—Charley Barr, James Barr, and James Granny—£100 each, mitigated to £6. The fines were paid.

Down.—A rather curious incident occurred in the old Catholic Chapel in the town of Newry, recently. It seems that at an early Mass a process-server named Thomas Doyle, who resides in Chapel street, entered the chapel to attend Mass when the congregation, becoming aware of his presence in their midst, rose up and walked out of the church. Doyle, it seems, has served several processes for the non-payment of rent within the past few days.

Fermanagh.—A storm of almost unparalleled severity raged here recently. The wind commenced to blow most furiously, with an occasional shower of rain, at 8 o'clock in the evening, and continued till early the next morning. A great many houses in the town have been stripped, chimneys have been blown down, and very considerable damage has been done to property.

A very large meeting of the Enniskillen branch of the I.N.L. took place in St. Michael's reading room, Rev. G. McMeel, C.C., President, occupied the chair. The reverend chairman congratulated the

TRY KIRKPATRICK'S SPECIAL QUALITY FRESH FRUIT "K" JAMS.

NOTICE.—Our Special Quality "K" Brand of New Season's Jam is made from Fresh Fruit within a few hours after it has been gathered. It thus retains the full flavour of the Fresh Fruit, and is the BEST QUALITY IT IS POSSIBLE TO MAKE.

CAUTION.—None is genuine unless our name is stamped on the tin, and has our Registered Trade Mark, the letter "K," on the label.

S. KIRKPATRICK AND CO.,
MANUFACTURERS, NELSON.

IMPERIAL HOTEL,

CORNER ST. ASAPH AND BARBADOES STREETS,
CHRISTCHURCH.

T. GREEN PROPRIETOR.

This Hotel has been completely renovated and furnished, no expense having been spared.

The rooms, which are the largest, airiest, and most comfortable in Christchurch, combined with the ample

GARDEN AND GROUNDS

attached to the Hotel, make it the finest place in New Zealand for the accommodation of Tourists, Travellers, and Families.

The Cuisine is under the Superintendance of a First-Class Chef.

WOMEN SYMPATHISE WITH WOMEN

Consult Personally or by Letter

MRS. LOUISA HAWKINS,
MEDICAL HERBALIST,
Who from long experience can give the best ADVICE FREE
(Send 2d. Stamp for reply.)

Female Weaknesses and Irregularities are too often neglected, thereby causing Distress and Misery, when by the use of

MRS. LOUISA HAWKINS' FEMALE PILLS,

the System would be kept in thorough order and health, thus ensuring freedom from Sickness, Headache, Irritable Temper, and all attending evils.

MRS. LOUISA HAWKINS' FEMALE PILLS, 2s 6d, 3s 6d, and 5s per Box, forwarded to any address on receipt of Stamps or Postal Order.

NOTE THE ADDRESS—

MRS. LOUISA HAWKINS,
HERBALIST

140 George Street, Dunedin, N.Z.

ANDERSON AND MORRISON,
DUNEDIN,
ENGINEERS AND BRASSFOUNDERS,
PLUMBERS, COPPERSMITHS, & TINSMITHS.

Brassfoundry and Shop Fittings	Plumbers' Brasswork
Gas Fittings	Brass and Iron Pumps
Steam Fittings	Closets and Cisterns
Baths and Lavatory Fittings	Electric Bells
Copper Washing Boilers	Furnace Frames

Manufacturers and Dealers in every description of Fine Plumbing Materials and Superior Sanitary Appliances.

SILVER AND NICKEL PLATERS
Buildings, Churches and Greenhouses Warmed and Ventilated on the Most Approved Principles.
All Work Guaranteed, and at Prices to Meet the Times

NOTICE.

All communications connected with the Commercial and Business Departments of the N.Z. TABLET Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, are to be addressed to John Murray, Secretary, to whom also Post Office Orders and Cheques are in all instances to be made payable.

To ensure publication in any particular issue of the paper communications must reach this office not later than Tuesday morning.

9, 10 and 11 ROYAL ARCADE.

GREAT SALE.—Goods purchased at Enormous Reductions now to be cleared, Selling at Less than usual Cost Price. Come and See the Goods. It will pay you to visit Mrs. Loft's during this *bona fide* Sale. It is Fresh Goods that are being parted with to make room for goods ordered.

To attract customers, and to make it worth while to pay a special visit to the Arcade, Mrs. Loft has determined to place a SALE PRICE upon every Class of Goods. If the goods are not ticketed, the Public may rely upon only being charged sale prices. Examine and contrast the following goods:—

Men's Colonial-made Bluchers, 6s 3d and 6s 9d.

Men's Colonial-made Balmorals, 8s 11d.

Men's Colonial-made Elastics, 9s 11d.

Men's English-made Balmorals, 7s 11d.

Women's Lace Boots, 4s 11d. Women's Leather Slippers, 3s 6d.

Women's Elastic Boots, 4s 6d and 4s 11d.

Women's Cashmere Slippers, 1s 11d.

All other lines equally Cheap at

MRS. LOFT'S

CHEAP BOOT SHOPS,

Special Attention shown to the Drapery Department at No. 12 Arcade. Cheap Lines in plenty.

Remember, only Sale Prices for All Goods at

9, 10, 11, AND 12 ROYAL ARCADE.

MESSRS. CHARLES BEGG & CO.

21 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN,

Have just Published, Price 2s,

"WHITE WINGS" VALSE

"WHITE WINGS" VALSE

"WHITE WINGS" VALSE

"WHITE WINGS" VALSE

"WHITE WINGS" VALSE

"WHITE WINGS" VALSE, introducing the following well-known songs, viz., "White Wings," "Pretty White Lillies," and "The Ship that Never Returned." The publishers specially engaged Miss A. E. Wilson, composer of "Hinemoa" Valse, "Tarantelle," "Bouree," etc., etc., to score the above for Pianoforte. Amateur performers will find no great difficulties to overcome.

THE THREE YEARS' HIRE SYSTEM!

This system of Purchasing Pianos and Organs must commend itself to every one who will take the time to examine and understand it. A moment's consideration will convince the most sceptical of the entire Safety of our Plan, and the absolute certainty of securing a Good Instrument from us. We invite such tests as will be sure to discover imperfections, if any exist.

THE "MATCHLESS" PISTON ACCORDEON (LATEST NOVELTY).

PRICE,

£1 15s.

This Patent consists of Metal Pipes, similar to those used in an Organ, placed directly above the reeds. The sound passing through them produces a striking effect, and makes this the only pure Organ-toned Accordeon in existence.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST EDITIONS OF CLASSICAL AND MODERN MUSIC ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK.

MESSRS. CHAS. BEGG & CO.,

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN

people on the very orderly and immense gathering which assembled together to celebrate the release of William O'Brien.

Galway.—In Galway the other night, after the torchlight procession in honour of Mr. O'Brien's release, some persons were standing in Shop street, and the police rushed at them with batons and inflicted grave injuries on several people. Mr. Brady, B.M., was in charge.

Arrangements have been made to apply the Plan of Campaign for the relief of the tenants on the Burke estate, at Woodford, County Galway. Similar action remains to be taken on the estates of Lord Clanricarde and Mr. Lewis, a wealthy landowner.

The Plan-of-Campaign victory near Loughrea was celebrated with bonfires. Sir Henry Burke has been compelled to grant a 25-per-cent reduction to his tenants, to pay the legal costs, reinstate evicted tenants, and pay the cost of their maintenance since eviction. Mr. McCartan, M.P., has granted his tenants a reduction of 55 per cent.

The Most Rev. Dr. MacCormack, in the course of a letter to the *Freeman*, enclosing a subscription to the Blunt Testimonial, says:—*Were I at home I should have before this visited the Galway prison to tender the expression of my heartiest sympathy to the chivalrous prisoner. The harassed and evicted tenants of Galway, Mayo, and Roscommon remember Mr. Blunt's visits in 1885 and have the highest appreciation of his benevolence. The man that could impute vanity to Mr. Blunt as the motive power of his mission to the struggling and suffering tenants of Ireland must be a person of very peculiar mental obliquity. A wanton personal attack upon Mr. Blunt from the Judge on the bench is so unconstitutional that it could only be tolerated in a country robbed of its constitutional rights and crushed by coercion.*

A party of the Scotch Fusiliers and some of the 11th Hussars—a detachment and troop of which are stationed at Loughrea—while drinking in a public house picked up a quarrel with a civilian and a row ensued. Several civilians came up and a regular *melee* took place, the soldiers getting the worst of it. Two of them were injured and were sent to the hospital. A party of about a dozen hussars left the barracks and proceeded to the house of Patrick Kilboy, where one of them attacked Mr. Kilboy's son, and drew a revolver at him. They then attacked the house and wrecked the windows, not leaving a single pane unbroken. A child of Mr. Kilboy's had a narrow escape, a heavy stone passing close to her head. The wreckers then made an attempt to go up stairs, but were repulsed. Kilboy, with five policemen, afterwards went to the military barracks in order to identify the men, but on application was informed that the officers were from home.

Kerry.—The police have withdrawn from the Kerry courts all summonses that have been issued for news-agents charged with selling papers containing reports of meetings of suppressed branches of the National League.

Dingle was brilliantly illuminated recently, the release of Mr. O'Brien having only become known through the morning papers. The houses which attracted most attention were those of Messrs. M. R. Dissett and Samuel Lovette, the portraits of Parnell, Gladstone and the indomitable hero of Tullamore, were exhibited in their windows surrounded with lights beautifully wreathed with floral emblems. The two hotels—Lee's and Benner's—were also lighted very tastefully. The brass band played popular airs, and crowds paraded the streets to a late hour.

No event in the history of the present constitutional agitation in Ireland for the establishment of self-government, and the repeated endeavours to suppress it, has occurred which has created such widespread feelings of pleasure in this part of Kerry, as the release of William O'Brien, M.P., from captivity. It was late when the pleasing news reached Killarney, and it is needless to say that in a short time after it was circulated quickly through the town. It was not expected that the honourable gentleman would be liberated until a day later.

No less than 64 decrees of ejectment have been made by the County Court Judge at Tralee, at the Quarter Sessions recently held. From one to three years' rent was due in each case, and unless these amounts be satisfied in a brief period, the eviction-made-easy process established by the last Land Act, will be fully availed of by the landlords. The tenants against whom decrees have been issued are mostly of the poorer class; the average of their rents is considerably under £10, and, indeed, the majority of them are under £5 per annum. There is implied in this bald list of rents, and debts, and decrees, an amount of misery not easily conveyed to the mind.

In a recent case, reported in the *Kerry Sentinel*, the landlord of the Glenbeigh district sought to recover £38 for arrears due on a holding, the yearly rent of which was £8 15s. The landlord offered to accept one half-year's rent, and allow time for the remainder to be paid, a deduction of 40 per cent. The tenant on the other hand (who had not paid any rent since 1883), offered £1 and a cow. The Judge, Mr. Curran, Q.C., in giving judgment, said that a man could not be found in all Europe to trust the word of a Glenbeigh man. He had to deal with the Glenbeigh people differently to others. They were not accustomed to pay rent—they had forgotten even how to pay. They even refused to pay the rates and taxes. When the rent-collector or rent-warner came within miles of Glenbeigh, there was not a cow that did not miraculously disappear. He remarked himself, and he had driven through a great portion of Kerry, that there was not a more thriving locality than this same Glenbeigh. The people there were trading on the property—those very same Glenbeigh folk. The houses there were well thatched. He made an order that if a gale was paid within a week, he would spread the other gale into quarters. The first quarter was to be paid on the 1st of June, and the second gale on the 1st of October, and a clear receipt would be given up to May 1, 1887.

Kildare.—On learning of the release of William O'Brien, Castlecomer was most brilliantly illuminated, and tar-barrels were blazing throughout the town, though the police did all they could to keep them from being lighted.

There was a grand torchlight procession in Newbridge in honour of Mr. O'Brien's release. Two bands accompanied the processionists. All the houses in the town were illuminated. The proceedings were most orderly.

There were only six houses in the town of Naas that were not illuminated in celebration of the release of William O'Brien. The John Dillon Band paraded the streets, playing National airs. This was the band's first appearance in public.

Kilkenny.—The Renewal Mission, conducted by the Redemptorist Fathers, commenced in St. John's Church at the 12 o'clock Mass, when the opening sermon was preached. The great success of the mission is an augury of the spiritual blessings certain to attend the renewal.

Limerick.—A Newcastle West correspondent says:—Mr. P. Murray, J.P., has allowed his Kilcolman tenants a reduction of 20 per cent. This is the third year in which Mr. Murray has allowed a like abatement. The tenants on the property of Mr. Oliver, near Kiltinane, have been offered a reduction of 25 per cent. The tenants consider this reduction inadequate.

Lord Muskerry's tenants have accepted his abatement of 17½ per cent. Major B. Sheehy, J.P., Castleview, Newcastle West, has granted an abatement of 40 per cent, to his Clonmore tenants. B. Atkinson, High Sheriff, has granted an abatement of 20 per cent. to his tenants. At the market held at Newcastle West the tenants on J. C. Delmege's Glensharold estate who have adopted the Plan of Campaign disposed of all their hay. The tenants, who are expecting the Sheriff hourly, have barricaded their houses.

A special Coercion Court was held in Limerick before Messrs. R. Eaton, R.M., and Col. A. E. Persse, R.M., when three young men named John Moloney, Denis Kelleher, and James Naughton were prosecuted on a charge of having wilfully and unlawfully assaulted and obstructed Constables O'Brien and O'Connor on the 14th inst. These prisoners had been discharged by order of the city magistrates on the refusal of the Crown to produce evidence in support of the charge. They were subsequently re-arrested by the police and the prosecution brought under the Coercion Act. Mr. J. H. Moran, a solicitor, defended. Mr. Moran established an *alibi* in the case of Naughton, who was discharged. Moloney was sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labour and Kelleher to ten days' imprisonment. A man named Quilligan was sentenced to a month's imprisonment for assaulting Constable Maxwell.

Longford.—The Longford Hunt was fixed to be at Goschen within a short distance of Camliak, at which the hunt was stopped on December 30. A large crowd of people assembled at the meeting place, but no huntsmen put in an appearance. The huntsmen with their hounds went down to a place called Nimard, where there are several large evicted farms, and had a run over it. It was expected they were to go to the residence of T. H. Peyton, J.P., outside Newtownforbes, but a thousand people and three bands were waiting to give them a reception, and they did not persist.

Louth.—A special meeting of the Louth League was held for the purpose of considering the conduct of some members who were grazing cattle on the lands from which Patrick Bellew has been evicted. As the offending parties promised never to sin again the matter was allowed to drop. A resolution was adopted condemning the policy of exasperation which is being pursued by the Tory Government.

County Court Judge Kisby, Q.C., opened the Quarter Sessions business for the division of the County Louth in Drogheda recently. On the bench were also the Mayor and Alderman P. Casey Connelly, J.P. His Honour, in addressing the Grand Jury, said that he was very glad to say that there was no business to go before them, and this was not the first or second time that in his experience such had been the case. He had now presided in that court for the fourth time and on each occasion he had the pleasure of receiving a handsome present of white gloves. It was a very gratifying circumstance to him. Practically there was no crime in their district for the last twelve months.

Monaghan.—A large demonstration was held in honour of Mr. O'Brien's release. A procession, accompanied by the band and carrying torches paraded the streets of the town, singing "God Save Ireland" and cheering for Mr. O'Brien and the Plan of Campaign. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Canon Hoey, P.P., of Castleblayney, and Father Gaughran, Bloomfield. Resolutions were passed condemning the Government and denouncing the arrest of Father McFadden and Mr. Blane, M.P. Bonfires blazed on the adjoining hills. Everything passed off quietly.

Queen's County.—Recently the town was brilliantly illuminated in honour of the release of Father Matt Ryan, and in the evening the band turned out, as usual, and paraded the principal streets. Had the Nationalists of Edenderry been aware that the editor of *United Ireland* would be released in time a deputation would have gone to Tullamore to present him with an address. The deputation were actually appointed.

At Carrigahorig John Haugh was evicted from his house and farm at the suit of John Dwyer, who resides in England. Two years ago an ejectment for non-payment of five years' rent was granted in the County Court, which was allowed to lapse. A writ was obtained in the Superior Court, the result being dispossession. The police were in attendance, but there was no resistance. Denis McCormack of Garryard, was evicted from his house at the suit of Murty Gleeson, on an ejectment for everholding.

Tipperary.—The Mayor of Clonmel, Edward Murphy, paid a visit to John Cullinane in Clonmel gaol and found that he was forcibly stripped of his clothes, including all underclothing. Of necessity he had to don the prison garb. He is being punished for refusing to do menial work; and the want of exercise—as he refuses to exercise with criminals—is felt by him acutely.

After the Grand Jury were sworn in by County Court Judge Wall at Clonmel, for the South Riding of County Tipperary, a resolution was proposed by a Quaker and unanimously passed, stating that the unsettled state of the country was caused by the unjust adminis-

SEASONABLE DRAPERY.

BROWN, EWING, AND CO.

Invite their patrons and friends to inspect their

NEW AUTUMN AND WINTER SHIPMENTS

Of really Choice Drapery, Clothing, and Men's Mercery Goods.

NOVELTIES IN EVERY DEPARTMENT,

Many of which have been Confined Exclusively to ourselves.

B. E. and Co. are placed in a position to sell at a small advance on First Cost, by resources actively employed in the Home Markets, giving us access to the Most Eminent Manufacturers. Our Continued Success is not to be wondered at.

To Sell on Good Faith the Best Quality of Goods at the Lowest Prices has always been our Maxim, and by continuing to adhere to this we hope to retain that support which it has been our privilege to receive for over 25 years

A SPECIALTY.—Mosgiel and Oamaru Tweeds, Blankets, Flannels, Yarns, and Ladies' Dress Tweeds cannot be equalled for Genuine Value. It has always been our aim to push the Sale of Colonial-Made Goods. We keep a Grand Selection of the above lines all at MILL PRICES.

DEPARTMENTS.

Dresses	Furs	Clothing
Costumes	Haberdashery	Men's Mercery
Mourning	Hosiery	Drapery
Millinery	Ribbons	Blankets
Underclothing	Fancy Goods	Floor Cloths
Mantles	Gloves	Dress Making
Silks	Woollens	Tailoring
	Carpets and Curtains	

Letter Orders carefully and promptly attended to. Patterns Sent by Post.

BROWN, EWING, AND CO.,

DRAPERS, CLOTHIERS, AND SILK MERCERS,

PRINCES AND MANSE STREETS, DUNEDIN

CRYSTAL! CRYSTAL CRYSTAL!

CRYSTAL KEROSENE is guaranteed water white, and 30 per cent. above Government standard.

This high-test Oil is the best in the market, and each tin is fitted with latest and most improved Screw Nozzle. Waste in pouring out the Oil is thereby avoided. The tins and cases are extra strong.

CRYSTAL KEROSENE has taken first place wherever it has been offered, and is recommended to every householder for Safety, Brilliance, and Economy.

Sold everywhere, and warranted to give entire satisfaction to customers.



LOMAS AND FRAZER,
TEA! TEA!! TEA!!!
GENERAL GROCERS, OCTAGON.

Our Teas are guaranteed Pure, skilfully blended, excellent in quality and flavour, and will be found to suit the most fastidious taste. Sold in ½ lb and 1 lb Packets, and in 5 lb and 10 lb Tins. Boxes from 10s and upwards, according to quality.

ONE STAR BRAND * 2s TWO STAR BRAND ** 2s 4d

THREE STAR BRAND *** 2s 8d EXTRA CHOICE, 3s

We call Particular attention to our TEAS IN TINS, which are specially prepared for Family Use.—Only a Trial required to prove how Superior and Suitable our Teas are for the multitude.

CALL AT THE OCTAGON STORE.

A Large and Varied Assortment of General Groceries always on hand.
N.B.—Beware of Houses who profess to sell cheap and give you values besides

WHITAKER BROTHERS

CATHOLIC BOOKSELLERS,
LAMBTON QUAY, WELLINGTON, AND BOUNDARY STREET,
GREYMOUTH.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW SUPPLIES.

Office of Holy Week, according to the Roman Missal and Breviary, with Explanation of its Ceremonies, 1s 3d; per post, 1s 6d
Excerpta ex Rituali Romano Pro Administrationi Sacramentorum ad Commodiorem usum Missionariorum, pocket edition, 5s and 9s
Gethsemane, Meditations on the last day on Earth of our Blessed Redeemer, 5s
The Watch on Calvary, Meditations on the Seven Last Words of our Dying Redeemer, 5s
Shadows of the Good, or Types of our Suffering Redeemer Jesus Christ, 3s
Meditations on the Sufferings of Jesus Christ, 5s 6d
The Cross of Christ, the Measure of the World, 7s 6d
Lessons from the Passion, by Rev. B. Feeney, 3s 6d
The History of the Sacred Passion, 5s 6d
The Dolorous Passion of Our Lord Jesus Christ, 4s
The Mystery of the Crown of Thorns, 4s 6d
The Power of St. Joseph, 1s 9d
St. Joseph, his Life, his Power, his Virtues, 2s 3d
The Lamb of God, or Reflections on the Life of Our Lord, 2s 3d
The Pulpit Orator, translated from the German by Rev. A. Wirth, O.S.B., 7 vols., 8vo, £2 17s 6d
Suarez's The Religious State, 3vols., 8vo, 32s
Treatise on Prayer, by Blessed John Fisher, 3s
Memoir of Bishop Wilson, First Bishop of Hobart (by Bishop Ullathorne, 2s 6d
The Credentials of the Catholic Church, by Rev. J. B. Bagshawe, 4s 6d
The Book of the Professed, 4s 6d. Souvenir of the Novitiate, 3s 6d
Golden Book of Meditations, A Thought for Every Day, 3s 6d
The Rosary and Scapular Book, 2s
Sermons of the Rev. Joseph Farrell, 6s 6d
Australasian Catholic Directory for 1888, 3s and 3s 6d; postage, 4d
Why Am I a Catholic? by Rev. S. M. Brandi, S.J., 6d; by post 7d
Socialism and the Church, or Henry George versus Archbishop Corrigan, by Rev. W. Hackner, 1s 3d
The Doctrine of St. Thomas, or the Right of Property and of its Use, by Mgr. De Concillio, 1s 6d, per post 1s 9d

The Finest Wax Candles, with plaited Wicks, 3s 6d per lb. Rosaries, Scapulars, Pictures, Crucifixes, Incense, Floats, Statues, Medals, etc., at our usual low prices.

For Complete List please send for Catalogue.

LIBERAL TERMS TO SCHOOLS AND LIBRARIES.

WHITAKER BROTHERS,

Direct Importers,
LAMBTON QUAY, WELLINGTON, AND BOUNDARY STREET,
GREYMOUTH.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH MILLINERY,

MANTLES, ULSTERS, AND JACKETS,

FANCY DRESS MATERIALS,

BLANKETS, FLANNELS,

AND SHIRTINGS,

CARPETS, LINOLEUMS, CURTAINS,

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

HERBERT, HAYNES & CO.

have Opened up their Winter Shipments, consisting of a carefully selected assortment for every department, bought for cash from the best manufacturers—saving warehousemen's profits and all intermediate outlay and expenses.

HERBERT, HAYNES & CO.'S Customers can rely on getting the Best Value procurable in the Colony—orders from the Country receiving Special Attention.

NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS

Received by every Steamer.

A full assortment always on hand of Mosgiel Tweeds, Blankets, Flannels, &c.; Oamaru Tweeds, Blankets, Yarns, &c.; Ashburton Tweeds, Blankets, Flannels, &c.; Kaiapoi Tweeds, Blankets, Flannels, &c.

COLONIAL-MADE CLOTHING IN GREAT VARIETY.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING A SPECIALTY.

TAILORING, DRESS, AND MANTLE-MAKING conducted by Skilful and Experienced Managers.

HERBERT, HAYNES & CO.

tration of the Coercion Act, by which new crimes had been created. They were of opinion that the immediate release of the political prisoners, and the repeal of the Coercion Act would lead to the fitting consideration of Home Rule and the land question.

Tyrone.—Mr. O'Hanlan met the tenants on his Glencull property at the residence of his agent, Thomas McCrystal, The Spout, and owing, as he said, to the marked decrease in the price of farm produce and stock, granted an abatement of 30 per cent. from off the present rents, in addition to granting a supply to each tenant of seed potatoes. The tenants are pleased with the reduction.

Wexford.—The town of New Ross was in an excited state recently, as the Ballykerogue eviction prisoners drove on cars to the railway station en route for Wexford, where the appeals in their cases will be heard. Subsequently a dramatic and musical entertainment was given at Arthurstown by New Ross amateurs to raise funds to defray the expenses of the appeals. The affair raised a considerable amount of money.

The Exchequer Court has set aside the sentence of two months' imprisonment passed by the Criminal Court in the case of Mr. Walsh, editor of the *Wexford People*, on the ground of irregular publication of the notices forbidding meetings of suppressed branches of the National League.

PRESENTATION TO A SCHOOL TEACHER.

(From the correspondent of the *Greymouth Argus*.)

A PRESENTATION from the children of the Roman Catholic school, Ahaura, was made to Miss A. Scully, teacher at the Ahaura, a few days ago. A number of the residents and parents of children attending the above school met together on Monday (2nd) for the purpose of testifying their respect for Miss Scully, who for some years past has so successfully carried out the arduous duties devolving upon her, and who has made herself esteemed and respected by all who may have enjoyed the pleasure of her acquaintance. After a luncheon, very kindly and plentifully provided by Miss Healey, the following address was read by Miss Ada Gough, one of the pupils:—

"To Miss A. Scully, teacher.—We, the undersigned parents and children of the Catholic school, Ahaura, having heard with deep regret of the relinquishment by you of the charge you have so well and so ably filled during the last two years, cannot allow you to depart from amongst us without expressing the sincere regard we one and all entertain for you, and our high appreciation of the able manner in which you have carried out the work entrusted to your care. We beg your acceptance of the accompanying purse of sovereigns, a very small token of our esteem and respect, and in remembrance of the many friends you have made in the town and district of Ahaura; and that the days you spent amongst us will not be the least happy in your life.—We are, dear Miss Scully, your sincere friends and well-wishers. For and on behalf of the subscribers—Mary Garth, Mary Barry, Mary Lees, Ada Pothan, Ada Gough, Margaret Ryan."

In returning thanks, Miss Scully referred to the great interest, both practical and sympathetic, taken by Mr. B. Gough in the welfare and advancement of the school; and that she would remember with pleasure and satisfaction her residence amongst them. A teacher's life is not one of unalloyed pleasure, but the sympathy, encouragement, and assistance of friends, such as she had met at Ahaura, would ever be remembered.

Messrs. Hayes, Murphy, Gough, and others having proposed success to the guest and thanks to Miss Healey for her liberality, the party dispersed.

It may be stated that Miss Scully is a native of Wellington, having received her education at one of the colleges in that city. She has accepted charge of an important school in the Province of Marlborough, whither she left on Tuesday, with the greetings and best wishes of her many friends.

T I M A R U .

(From our own Correspondent.)

April 16, 1878.

MR. C. C. M'CARTHY has been presented with an address and a purse of sovereigns by the parents of his late pupils, on his retirement from the position of head-master of the boys' school. The address, the text of which was as follows, was signed by 51 parents:—"To Mr. C. C. M'Carthy, teacher, Timaru.—Dear Sir,—On the occasion of your resigning from the position of head-master of the Catholic boys' school, the undersigned desire to testify to your excellent qualifications as a teacher, and also to your zeal, probity, and moral attention to the young under your care since you came amongst us. As a citizen, it has given us pleasure to enjoy your society; and esteeming your high moral worth as we do, we now wish you God-speed in any new undertaking with which you may be hereafter worthily associated. Herewith be pleased to accept this purse of sovereigns as a substantial mark of the sentiments now stated by us, your friends, this 28th day of March, 1888.—Emil Halle, D. Mahoney, D. M. Ross, H. P. Madden, D. M'Guinness, A. J. Quelch, and 45 others." Mr. M'Carthy, in replying, thanked his friends most heartily for the spontaneous expression of their appreciation of his humble services as a teacher and a citizen. Such a token of their regard would be an encouragement to him to still further persevere to win the esteem and respect of his fellow-men. He might tell his friends that he had been selected by a majority of the Winchester Public School Committee for the position of head-master there. The appointment had, however, yet to be approved and confirmed by the Education Board. In connection with this matter, he was very sorry to say that his religious beliefs were being urged against his appointment. This, he thought, was very unfair. Although he was a Roman Catholic, and hoped to live and die in that belief, God forbid that he should take advantage of his position to proselytise any man's children. In reference to his

work in Timaru, he was pleased to say that he could point to at least a dozen of his old pupils from the Catholic boys' school who were now employed in newspaper and commercial offices in the town, and who were doing well. Messrs. Kirby, Ross, Quelch, Delaney, D. Mahony, Durkin, M'Pherson, Muir, and R. Mahoney having testified to the ability and popularity of the guest of the evening, full justice was done to the good things provided by Host Mahony, and the company separated after having toasted the health of the guest and his family in bumpers.

Mr. R. J. Densby, who has left for Dunedin, was also the recipient of a souvenir from the members of the St. Patrick's Brass Band, with which he has been connected for the past eighteen months.

The South Canterbury Board of Education enjoys the unenviable notoriety of being of intensely Scotch proclivities in dispensing their official patronage and favours. That such a charge is not groundless was confirmed beyond doubt at the last meeting of that body, in the case of the Winchester School. The local committee, by a majority of 4 to 2 had recommended, out of a batch of about 30 applicants, a Catholic for the appointment. The minority (the Chairman and the Secretary), immediately tendered their resignation, and drafted a memorial letter to the Board, urging that the appointment was a foregone conclusion, and that the applicant placed first on the list by the Inspector (although two grades below the selected candidate, and with little or no experience in colonial elementary schools) should have been the person recommended. It is needless to observe that the candidate in question is a Scotch Presbyterian, and a protégé of the rev. gentleman, who is credited by the public with being the ruling spirit of the Board. This precious document was considered by the Board as expressing the honest convictions of the householders signing it, and they decided to relegate the appointment to a body not yet in existence, viz., the new committee to be elected by the annual meeting of householders, on April 23, thus ignoring the legitimate functions of the statutory body, recognised under the provisions of the Education Act. The worst feature of the case is that the intolerant bigots who lent themselves to this contemptible device, are reported to have dragged their dupes with their poisonous outpourings, to induce them to sign; while small children it is asseverated, were made to attach the names of their parents, who were absent at their work and could have known nothing of its contents. This extraordinary development is, perhaps without exception, one of the most deplorable examples of the bigotry, hatred and malignant intolerance of a few firebrands, invested with the power to wreak vengeance on those against whom the old cry of "no Popery" has been long since played out. A feeling of disgust pervades the majority of right-minded men, who are watching the final issue with more than ordinary interest.

Mr. James Kirby, editor of the *South Canterbury Times*, is about to sever his connection with that journal at the end of this month. In a former letter I referred to the debt of gratitude which Irishmen in this district owe to Mr. Kirby for his unswerving adherence to the policy promulgated by Gladstone and Parnell with reference to Home Rule. Having known Mr. Kirby for nearly a quarter of a century, I can vouch for the genuineness of his convictions, and for his simple-minded ambition to render to the people of a misgoverned country all the aid in his power which a richly-endowed mind and a facile pen placed at his command: I heartily endorse the sentiment expressed in your local in last week's TABLET, and trust to hear that a movement has already been begun to carry out in a most substantial manner the recommendation as to a public testimonial to Mr. Kirby. Indeed, it may not be a breach of confidence to mention that Mr. Kirby's resignation of his position has been the outcome indirectly if not directly, of his warm sympathies with men whose views and aspirations breathe of an intensely national and Catholic spirit, and whose opposition, at least in politics, the registered proprietor of the *Times* stigmatised, (with "Saunders"-like vehemence at the hustings on a recent occasion as the growth of a "foreign flower making headway here, which should be crushed or it would over-ride the other political elements in the community.")

I am pleased to announce that steps are being taken to form a branch of the National League. Father Foley announced yesterday from the pulpit that a meeting would be held on Sunday next at the boys' schoolroom to take immediate measures to afford practical aid to the movement at Home, and to send contributions to Dr. Croke. I am glad to see that a beginning is to be made, and I sincerely hope that the Branch when formed will organise a public meeting to give the matter a broader platform. His Worship the Mayor, who is a member of a once proscribed race, would, I am certain, willingly preside at a meeting called for the purpose, and such generous friends to the cause as Messrs. Evans, Mee, Lynch, and Turnbull, etc., would doubtless offer all the assistance in their power.

Father Smyth, of Christchurch, paid a short visit to Timaru last week.

Sergeant-Major Mason has taken up his quarters here, and will have sub-charge of the police district, under the supervision of Inspector Thompson. The Sergeant Major is an able and experienced officer and while discharging his official duties with firmness and courtesy, he has always made himself a universal favourite.

The "Herd Laddie," has been here, and after exhibiting his skill on the draught-board on various occasions with the best local players, departed from us unvanquished.

Mr. J. D. Kett, the popular host of the Clarendon Hotel, has gone to Victoria, his native colony, where he is likely to remain.

New and terrible varieties of crime are daily rendering the vigilance of Balfour's agents in Ireland. A damnable offence, for which two respectable young men of Tralee, County Kerry, have lately been gaoled for a month, is described by Sergeant Clarke, against whose dignity the outrage was perpetrated, as "a contraction between a laugh and a boo."—*Pilot*.

S. & C. SCOLLAR & CHISHOLM. S. & C.

CHEAPEST FURNITURE AND FURNISHING WAREHOUSE IN DUNEDIN.

Austrian Chair 6s 6d; Five-frame Brussels Carpets, 4s; Full size Iron Bedstead with Spring Mattress, #2 5s.

— ALL GOODS EQUALLY CHEAP. —

FURNITURE IN NATIVE TIMBER A SPECIALTY.

S. & C. SCOLLAR & CHISHOLM. S. & C.



CONTINENTAL

(Opposite Post Office).

Have just landed 50 Trunks of

POBPOISE AND SCOTCH GRAIN
COOKHAMS,

Also about 220 dozen pairs of
GERMAN FELT SLIPPERS,
Direct from Berlin.

Have also received from our Factory a
Large Assortment of Ladies' and Gent.'s
Lacing Boots, specially made for the

SKATING RINK.

Note the Address :

CONTINENTAL BOOT DEPOT,
Princes Street (opposite Post Office),
DUNEDIN.

DAVID SCOTT,

ORNAMENTAL
LEAD LIGHT AND CHURCH
WINDOW MANUFACTURER
GLASS EMBOSSE
AND
SIGN WRITER,
OCTAGON,
DUNEDIN.



PUBLIC NOTICE.

I BEG to thank my Patrons and
Friends who have so liberally supported
me during the last seven years, and beg to
notify that for the convenience of my nume-
rous Customers in Caversham, Roslyn, Mor-
nington, etc. I have opened a BRANCH
SHOP in HIGH STREET (opposite D.I.C.),
where I have on hand a Large and Varied
Assortment of Materials for Umbrellas, Para-
sols, etc. Repairs, etc., at the very lowest
Prices in the City.—A. MARTINELLI,
Factory: Frederick St. Competition defied.

HI, THERE!

WE LIVE YET ON TOP.

WARNING TO THE TRADE:

THE GREAT PUBLIC BENEFIT

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFAC-
TURING COMPANY.

46 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

Have taken the lead in the BOOT RACE. We
are so far ahead now there is nobody in sight.
The Public have decided our Boots and Shoes
are ON TOP, and lead everything in the
market. Styles unequalled, perfection in fit,
best of service at lowest prices. Our motto
is "THE BEST." Gen's' Boots Soled and
Heeled, 2s 11d, with the BEST of Leather.
Ladies' Boots Soled and Heeled, 1s 11d, with
the BEST of Labor. Boys' Girls' and Chil-
dren's proportionally low, with the BEST of
everything used in repairs.

We, the GREAT PUBLIC BENEFIT BOOT
MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 46 Princes
Street, respectfully call upon you to see and
judge for yourselves whether we are not far
above all competition, and out of the reach
of various oppositions. The fight is for you;
you must back us. The contest is for you;
you must support us. The combat is for you;
you must stand by us, and you'll be delighted
that greater and better things will be done for
you from to-day.

THE PUBLIC BENEFIT BOOT AND
SHOE MANUFACTURING
COMPANY,

46 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

DUNCAN BUCHANAN,

Manager

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.



UNION STEAM SHIP
COMPANY OF NEW
ZEALAND, LIMITED

The above Company will despatch steamer
as under:—

FOR OAMARU.—BEAUTIFUL STAR s.s.,
on Tuesdays and Fridays. Passengers
from Dunedin wharf a 10 p.m. Cargo
till 3 p.m.

FOR LYTTLETON, WELLINGTON, PIC-
TON, NELSON, TABANAKI, AND
MANUKAU.—HAWEA, s.s., on Mon-
day, April 23. Passengers 3 p.m., from
wharf.

FOR AUCKLAND, VIA LYTTLETON
WELLINGTON, NAPIER, and GIS-
BORNE.—WAIRARAPA s.s., on Wednes-
day, April 25. Passengers by 2.30 p.m.
train.

FOR SYDNEY, VIA LYTTLETON, WELL-
INGTON, NAPIER, GISBORNE, and
AUCKLAND.—WAIRARAPA s.s., on Wed-
nesday, April 25. Passengers by 2.30 p.m.
train.

FOR MELBOURNE VIA BLUFF.—ROTO-
MAHANA, s.s., on Thursday, April 26th.
Passengers by 2.30 p.m. train.

FOR SYDNEY, via OAMARU, and WEL-
LINGTON.—HAUKOTO, s.s., about Friday,
April 27.

FOR FIJI, from AUCKLAND.—WAINUI,
s.s., about April 27.

FOR TONGA, SAMOA, and TAHITI.—
RICHMOND, s.s., leaves Auckland about
May 16. Freight and passengers booked
through. Full particulars on application.

SPECIAL CARGO AND PASSENGER
SERVICE.

reduced Fares by these Steamers.

For TIMARU, AKAROA, LYTTLETON,
WELLINGTON, NELSON, and WEST-
PORT.—GRAFTON, s.s., on Friday
April 27. Passengers from Dunedin Wharf
at—p.m.

For GREYMOUTH (taking cargo for Hoki-
tika) via Oamaru, Timaru, Lyttelton, Wel-
lington, and Nelson.—MAWHERA, s.s.,
early.

For AUCKLAND, via Oamaru, Timaru,
Lyttelton, Napier, Gisborne and Tauranga,
—OHAU, s.s., early.

OFFICES: Corner of Vogel, Water, and Cum-
berland streets.

D. MAHONEY desires to inform
his friends and the General Public
that he has leased

THE SHAMROCK HOTEL,
MAIN NORTH ROAD, TIMARU,
And is prepared to offer

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION
To all those who may favour him with their
patronage.

SUITES OF ROOMS FOR PRIVATE
FAMILIES.

BATH ROOMS. BILLIARD ROOM

Wines and Spirits of the Best Brands.—
Invercargill XXXX Beer always on Tap.
A splendid Handball Court attached to pre-
mises.

AUCKLAND.

(From our own Correspondent.)

April 7.

MR. C. B. MOLLOY, M.P., at present at the Thames, is to deliver a lecture next Monday evening (9th), in the school of mines, the subject being "The Hydrogeous Amalgam Process of Extracting Gold from Refractory Ores," of which he is the inventor. So reads a local in Saturday's *Bell*, one of the fairest and best conducted papers ever started in Auckland. Mr. Molloy intends to combine business with pleasure, and in visiting our shores, like an energetic, shrewd man, endeavours to advance his fortune. But this able M.P. does more. For the moment he puts self aside, and takes up the cause of poor, suffering, and much-maligned Ireland. On next Monday night, he is to lecture on "Self-Government for Ireland." And the fact of his being not only an ardent Home Ruler, but also a distinguished English barrister, who cannot be accused of Irish prejudices, ought to be quite enough to secure him a large audience. Sooner or later justice triumphs, and Ireland's cause is no exception to the rule. When the Redmond Brothers visited our city some four years ago why there was hardly anyone to receive them, or hold out the hand of welcome. True there was a Committee of Reception, but when I tell you that the Reception Committee had to content themselves with the services of an illiterate blacksmith for a Chairman, you can easily fathom the depths of our then existing patriotism. If poor George Leahy could but see the scowl with which J. E. Redmond regarded his Chairman and hearers, with all his vanity he would be scarcely flattered. Thank God, this is a thing of the past, and persons of all shades of religion are beginning to be enlightened and to recognise the justice of the Irish cause. With such noble men as G. M. Reed, Dr. Leger Erson, and amongst the *polos*, P. Gleeson, Maurice Foley, William Eyre, David Barry, etc., etc., there can be no lack of Chairmen at Mr. Molloy's lecture.

There is so much, yet so little news to chronicle, that it is hard to know what to write.

The Hon. G. Mitchelson (Minister of Public Works) is amongst us just now; and I should imagine kept pretty busy. Judging from the Press, he seems to have all his time taken up with deputations some seeking for this, some for that, but the majority trying to find something to do. Depression is certainly in the ascendant, yet strange to relate, there seems no scarcity of money for amusements.

I see you had great doings in the South during "Holy Week." In this diocese our Bishop substituted for the "Tenebrae" other services. The change as far as I know, met with general approval. At the Cathedral the great feature was the singing of Fathers Egan, Lenihan and Kehoe, which was the theme of universal admiration; and the sermons of Fathers McManus, O'Gara, O.S.B., and Kehoe.—On the Wednesday night Father McManus preached an earnest and forcible sermon on "Confession," and strongly advises his hearers, as good and practical Catholics, to put aside mock-modesty, to prepare properly, and worthily approach the Blessed Eucharist.—Thursday night Father O'Gara O.S.B., preached; of course his sermon was an eloquent one. Although his subject "Unworthy Communion" was a difficult one, still he treated it in an able and masterly manner. Father O'Gara is one of the shining lights of the Benedictine Order. He lives at the monastery Newton, and whenever he is announced to preach, the church is crowded to suffocation. At St. Patrick's he surpassed himself and won golden opinions from the congregation.—On Friday night Father Kehoe preached on the "Passion." And by all accounts his discourse was the grandest ever heard within the walls of the Cathedral. For years I have heard sermons and heard them criticised, but never in my life have I heard such compliments paid to the preacher.

The Benedictine Fathers held, as of old, the "Tenebrae" services. The good Fathers were very busy during Holy Week, and must have, felt relieved when all was over.

At St. John's, Parnell, Father Costello had the usual services preaching on the Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday nights. The Altar of Repose was beautiful, and the ladies of the Altar Society deserve the greatest praise.

The Sacred Heart, Pousobby, was partly deserted during the week as the genial pastor, Father Lenihan, had to assist at town.

On Easter Sunday there was High Mass at the city churches. At night the altars looked magnificent with their enormous collection of flowers and candles.

During the week there has been quite a crowd of Catholic concerts. The Royal Irish held one at the Lorne street Hall.—At the Catholic Institute a farewell concert was given to Miss Kirby, who for years has been instrumental in promoting the Catholic cause in various ways, and who is leaving for Sydney.—The Parnell Christian Doctrine Society had their concert in the Newmarket Hall on Tuesday last, and certainly they ought to be satisfied with the result. The attendance was good, and the various items splendidly rendered. In the first part the Misses Buckley, Lynch, Hogan, Knight, George and Copland, and Dr. Leger Erson, Herr Tutschke, and Mr. Christopher assisted. The second part consisted of the laughable farce entitled "Whitebait in Greenwich," in which the principal characters were sustained by Miss Kilfoyle, Miss Mary George, and Messrs. Jackson, Palmer, Waymouth, and Montague. The entertainment was highly successful, and it is to be hoped will be repeated.

As this letter is already too long, I shall reserve any further news for your next issue.

The latest and worst exhibition of prudery comes from Scotland, where certain of the "unco guid" are striving to have Burns's humorous song, "The Devil's awa' wi' the Exciseman," expurgated. They say that it is improper, not to say blasphemous, to allude to the devil in that light way, and they want to substitute "the police," or some other harmless word in place of auld Nick. How Burns would have enjoyed the acquaintance of such worthy idiots!—*Phil.*

REEFTON.

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

April 3rd, 1888.

If there is one part of the globe more than another whose inhabitants enjoy the blessings of unalloyed contentment it is Reefton. One of the first things that attracts a stranger's attention after arriving here is the easy-going, happy-go-lucky style of the Reeftonite. Ambition tempts him not. There may be steps on the ladder of life leading to fame and eminence, he leaves the dizzy heights for others to climb, while he himself is contented to jog along in the old primitive fashion. Nothing short of an earthquake, or a tremendous gold boom would disturb the serenity of a Reeftonite, or rouse him to a state of vigorous activity. All the more to be wondered at, then, is the fact that a section, at least, of the community—the Catholic section—has succeeded in shaking off some of this sluggishness and displayed more than the usual amount of energy in religious matters. That the Catholics here are practical and energetic is evinced by the two imposing edifices which strike visitors from more pretentious places with admiration and astonishment. The Catholic church is as handsome a building as the West Coast of New Zealand can boast of, and the newly-erected presbytery is one of the chief architectural ornaments of our town. It may not be amiss to make some allusion here, *en passant*, to the religious ceremonies of Holy Week. On Holy Thursday, immediately after Mass, the Blessed Sacrament was removed to the side altar, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion with bouquets of lovely flowers culled from all the neighbouring gardens by the little girls attending the Catholic school, who eagerly assisted in dressing the altar, under the kind and skilful supervision of Miss Dunne, their schoolmistress. All through the day and night, until the hour of midnight, devout people might be seen wending their way towards the church, to pray before the Blessed Sacrament, exposed there for their adoration, and never for one moment was that church left empty. For the first time in Reefton—and, indeed, for the matter of that, on the West Coast—the beautiful office of the Tenebrae was conducted here on the nights of Holy Thursday and Good Friday by the Rev. Father Rolland, assisted by the members of the choir, whose touching and impressive rendering of the Tenebrae anthems acted as a wonderful incentive to devotion. Although the choir consisted of only 3 members, Mr. Jones, our talented schoolmaster, officiating at the harmonium, to whom, in conjunction with the Rev. Father Rolland, and Mr. James Lynch one of our local solicitors, and a musical enthusiast as well, may be attributed the credit of introducing the celebration of the Tenebrae into Reefton. Still the rendering of grand Gregorian chants was perfection in its way, and kneeling down before the high altar, divested of all its ornaments save the rows of lighted candles (which were extinguished in rotation by an acolyte at the conclusion of each anthem) it required no great stretch of the imagination for one to fancy the last eighteen centuries obliterated from the calendar of time, and to picture oneself prostrated before the actual sepulchre of our dead Redeemer. The lamentations were especially beautiful. The full sonorous voice of Father Rolland resounding through the building and dying away in soft cadences to be taken up by the rich baritone of Mr. Lynch, and the clear soft tenor of Mr. Jones while at intervals the sweet mellow tones of the treble joined in the refrain. I trust I may be pardoned for dwelling so long on this subject, but the impressions produced by the foregoing on Good Friday night were so vivid and so intense, that I am induced to think making those impressions public may be the means of inducing other choirs in other localities to follow the example of our choir here, and to assist in making Catholics and members of other denominations likewise, acquainted with one of the most solemn ceremonies of our holy Church. It is, indeed, a matter for congratulation that amidst all the worldliness and hard-hearted callousness of humanity, so many are to be found willing to devote their talents, their energies, and their time to the commemoration of the sufferings of the Divine Martyr of Calvary.

Good Friday in Reefton had been a wretched day, gloomy, grey, and misty but Easter Sunday morning broke clear and bright, if not absolutely cloudless, and at 9 o'clock Mass the church was full to overflowing.—There was no second Mass as our indefatigable pastor had to visit Boatmans, he celebrated 11 o'clock Mass there, returning here in time for Vespers. At Vespers another surprise greeted the congregation, the talented Greenwood family had been giving a series of entertainments during the week and three of them,—Mrs. Greenwood and her two eldest daughters kindly volunteered to give a rendering of Gounod's celebrated "Ave Maria." Mrs. Greenwood presiding at the harmonium, Miss Maribel Greenwood accompanying on the violin, the vocal performance of her sister. After Vespers accordingly, just at the solemn lull preceding the Benediction while clouds of incense ascended from the high altar, amidst the blaze of light shed by innumerable candles, the stillness was magically broke by the running and wave-like notes of the harmonium followed by the bewitching strains of the violin, and then the young seraph-like voice of Miss Agatha Greenwood began the enchanting melody "Ave Maria gratia plena" now soft and subdued, now swelling gradually louder and louder, soul thrilling and pathetic, a tender prayer indeed floating upwards as it were straight to Heaven bearing with it and translating the mute appeals of the hundreds of listeners below. As the last note of the "Amen" died away I am sure every one present must have realized the power of sacred music in exciting the devotion of the lunkwarm and elevating the weak human heart above the vain transitory things of this poor fleeting world.

As the well-known business conducted by Mrs. Dreaver in George street, Danedin, is offered for sale, the stock is being reduced to facilitate matters. Extraordinary bargains are, therefore, to be obtained, and especial mention may be made of a splendid assortment of ladies' and childrens' ulsters and jackets, which are going at a great sacrifice.

A. & T. INGLIS'

NEW IMPORTATIONS FOR THE AUTUMN AND WINTER SEASONS.

GRAND DISPLAY OF NEW GOODS,

Ex Taranaki, Arawa, Aorangi, Jessie Readman, Rimutaka, Ionic, Coptic, &c., &c., &c., comprising in all about 385 Cases and Bales.

NOVELTIES AND BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT THROUGHOUT THE HOUSE.

Our Buyer has been very fortunate in securing a Manufacturer's Stock of

WITNEY BLANKETS

At a Large Discount off Cost for Cash.

WE ARE GIVING OUR CUSTOMERS THE FULL BENEFIT OF THIS PURCHASE.

Inspection invited.

We hold an unusually LARGE STOCK of the

MOST CHOICE NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON IN DRESS TWEEDS,

Of various makes and colourings, which we are offering at unusually Low Prices.

In our MANTLE DEPARTMENT we are showing all the LATEST NOVELTIES in ULSTERS, MANTLES, JACKETS, &c.,

Also a splendid assortment of FUR-LINED CLOAKS, UNUSUALLY CHEAP.

NOTE.—Our Dressmaking Department is now under the experienced management of MRS. BUSCH, who is well known in Dunedin for her Cut, Style, Finish, and MODERATION IN PRICE. We solicit a trial.

In directing Special Attention to the above advertisement, we desire to state that the very cheap rate at which we are now selling can be done for CASH ONLY. Purchasers receive full benefits, as we buy direct from the manufacturers for Cash, thus gaining concessions which are liberally extended to our patrons.

A. & T. INGLIS,

Dunedin.

G R E A T R E D U C T I O N S .

WORLD-FAMED

ENGLISH

LEVER

WATCHES.



DIRECT

FROM THE
FACTORY

TO THE

PEOPLE.

Special Opportunity for a Few Weeks Only!

£10,000 WORTH £10,000

Of the Best English Lever Watches procurable to be Sold at
G R E A T R E D U C T I O N S
on Prices Hitherto Charged.

STEWART DAWSON AND CO.,

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON,

In order to Large y Reduce their Stock prior to the issue of their New Pamphlet, and to give their numerous Patrons a Real Benefit, will offer the whole of their Large and Valuable Stock at the

NEW ZEALAND WATCH EMPORIUM,
34 PRINCES ST., DUNEDIN,

At Prices Without Precedent.

Write at once for one of S. D. and Co.'s Illustrated Pamphlets, containing all particulars concerning these Valuable Timekeepers; also list of Reduced Prices. Sent by Post for 3d stamp.

Among many others, Notice—

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| £3 10s | S. D. and Co.'s World-famed English Levers (Ladies' and Gent's), in three sizes. The Finest Watches ever made. The concentration of all that is good, and which have the Largest Sale in the World. Order early. Value unprecedented. |
| REDUCED to £2 15s | |
| £3 15s | S. D. and Co.'s Marvellous Hunting Levers, same quality as above. Three sizes. Reduced to £3. Order early. Worth Five Guineas. |
| REDUCED to £3 | |
| £4 15s | S. D. and Co.'s Superb English Hunting Levers, with three Pairs Extra Jewel and Real Chronometer, Expansion Balance. Extraordinary Value. This watch is cheap at Seven Guineas. |
| REDUCED to £4 | |
| £6 10s | S. D. and Co.'s Keyless English Hunting Levers. Superior to any watch sold retail at Eight Guineas. Reduced to £5 10s. Order early. |
| REDUCED to £5 10s | |
| £6 15s | S. D. and Co.'s Magnificent English Centre Seconds Chronograph Hunting Levers. The Handsomest Watch ever made. Reduced to £5 10s. Order early. Worth Eight Guineas. Open-faced, £4 10s. |
| REDUCED to £5 10s | |
| £5 10s | S. D. and Co.'s Acme of Perfection Excelsior 3-Plate English Lever, the Highest Class and Most Improved English Lever ever produced. Supplied in three sizes. The Perfect Paragon. Reduced to £4 10s. Order early. |
| REDUCED to £4 10s | |
| £25 | A few only of S. D. and Co.'s Superb English 18-Carat Gent's Gold Half Chronometer Levers, reduced to £20. Under Cost. Order early. |
| REDUCED to £20 | |
| £12 10s | A few only of S. D. and Co.'s Gent's Magnificent English Gold Levers, reduced to £10 10s. These have never been equalled in the World at the price. |
| REDUCED to £10 10s | |
| £8 10s | S. D. and Co.'s Ladies 18-Carat English Gold Levers, never equalled under £10 10s. Reduced to £7 10s. Order early. Will last a lifetime. |
| REDUCED to £7 10s | |
| £1 7s 6d | S. D. and Co.'s Ladies' and Gent's Sterling Silver Defiance Watches, in three sizes. Reduced to £1 5s. Perfect timekeepers. Marvellous value. Hunters reduced to £1 12s 6d. |
| REDUCED to £1 5s | |

Double Chronographs, Keyless Levers, Gold Levers (Ladies' and Gent's), every price. All reduced to less than Wholesale English Prices. Call early and inspect.

STERLING SILVER ALBERTS,

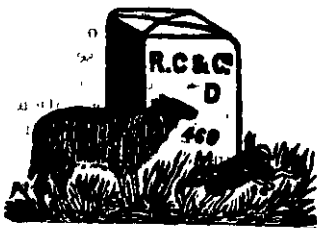
The Largest Stock in New Zealand. All reduced to Less than Wholesale Prices.

STEWART DAWSON AND CO.,
34 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

Other Colonial Branches—Auckland, Melbourne, and Sydney.

Orders from the Country to be accompanied with 1s 3d extra, for Postage and Registration Fees.

RABBITSKINS



RABBITSKINS

R O B E R T C L E L A N D & C O .
Bond and Crawford Streets, DUNEDIN.
Cash buyers all the year round of
RABBITSKINS, SHEEPSKINS, HORSEHAIR, &c., &c.



S. S. B A N N I S T E R,
DISPENSING CHEMIST,
(From Roberts and Co., Chemists to the British
Embassy, Paris),
THE "GRAND" PHARMACY,
HIGH STREET,
REMOVED from OCTAGON DRUG HALL, Octagon.

N.B.—A competent Assistant sleeps on the Premises.
Telephone, 297.

WANTED.—A Male Teacher for the Catholic School,
Waimate. For terms, etc., apply to the

PARISH PRIEST,
Waimate.

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT.

"ASTONISHED."—No; you are entirely wrong. There is nothing whatever to identify St. Benedict with the patron of play-actors and mountebanks, as you call them, whether musical or otherwise. Not but that such people may hope for salvation like anybody else, only the stage, of any kind, is not exactly the place where we should reasonably look for the appearance of persons especially devoted to religion.

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1888.

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.

THEIR OWN FAULT.



HE interview of the representatives of the working-men with Sir HARRY ATKINSON at Christchurch has been a topic of interest during the last few days. But, as to what took place there, a prudent man, having no particular bias in the matter, would probably be of the opinion expressed by Sir ROGER DE COVERLEY on a well-known occasion, that there was much to be said on both sides.

Undoubtedly, it is hard to deny that the Premier was justified in refusing to pledge himself to find highly remunerative employment for all who might happen to require it within a step or two of their doors, and which it should subject them to no inconvenience whatever to take up, and, if

he pointed out that the only reasonable hope he could give them of his inclining towards their demands was that necessary work would be provided at such wages as the Government could afford to pay, and in such a situation as to be of lasting use, he must also be held in some degree excusable.

That the unemployed men of the Colony, on the other hand, should look to the Government for assistance in their need is not without a rational explanation, and it may even be urged that they have a particular right to do so. Had it not been for the faults and shortcomings of the Government—of many Governments, in fact—and among them that ever which Sir HARRY ATKINSON long presided, so that it became known by the epithet "continuous," the Colony would not now be in the condition in which we see it, and instead of crowds of idle men, not knowing where to turn for a week's earning to support their households, we should have a prosperous population rooted in the soil, a brisk immigration, and labour at a premium.

It is objected that if the working-men are aided in their necessity by the Government, they will form a frame of mind inducing them always to depend upon Government, and harmful to their manliness and independence. But the working-man, who, having before his eyes the results of a long course of government in New Zealand, and who could form any such reliance, must indeed be simple and incapable of drawing just conclusions. New Zealand has never been governed with a view to the welfare of the working-man. The classes that are completely opposed to his interests have always been in the ascendancy in the Colony, and have always made their influence felt both in the Legislature and the Cabinet. Should the working-man make up his mind to rely on them in the hour of his necessity, he would, indeed, place his reliance on a broken reed. Of one thing the working-man may be convinced, and that is, that a Government which at ordinary times takes no thought for the promotion of his welfare and interests, will do nothing, in the hour of need, that it can possibly avoid to relieve his necessities.

Here, also, however, there is a good deal to be said on both sides. It is natural to mankind to be selfish and desirous of monopoly and personal aggrandizement, and if the ascendant classes are given the opportunity of retaining the advantages which they possess, they must be expected to avail themselves of it. If, on the other hand, the working-man is apathetic and stupid, he must bear the natural consequences of his condition, and there is nobody but himself to blame for it. What the Government is and has been, is and has been the result of his own folly or perverseness. He has never exerted himself to find independent, disinterested men, and to return them to Parliament. But any appeal made to his prejudices, any excitement made of his bigotry, has been sufficient to mislead him, and to make him the tool of those whose desire and interest it was to suck his blood. The Government is what he has made it, and what he will have it to be it will still continue. If, therefore, he finds himself in straits, and in his straits thinks it hard that the Government will not do impossibilities to assist him as he desires, it can be no harm to remind him that he himself is alone accountable for both straits and impossibilities. There is much to be said on both sides, but, on the whole, there is more to be said for the Government which, to his detriment, he has placed in power, than there is for him who suffers from his own fault.

It would be well if a sharp lesson could rouse the working-man to a different course of action, but the probabilities are that he will still remain in his time-honoured groove.

THE most Rev. Dr. Moran left Dunedin, accompanied by the Rev. Father McKay, on Friday last for Queenstown, where the Sacrament of Confirmation was to be administered on Sunday. His Lordship is expected to return to Dunedin at the end of the week.

A PRIVATE entertainment was given on Thursday evening, in St. Joseph's schoolroom, Dunedin, by the members of the Sodality of the Children of Mary. A well-selected programme of vocal and instrumental music was performed with the ability for which many of the ladies present are distinguished. The piano used on the occasion was a remarkably fine instrument, kindly lent by the proprietor of the Dresden warehouse.

OWING to our going to Press while the Diocesan Synod of Dunedin was still in session, we were unable in our last issue to do more than give the names of the clergy, who took part in the Pontifical High Mass with which the sitting was preceded. The ceremonies

were gone through in the usual satisfactory manner, and the directions prescribed for this solemn occasion carefully complied with. The session commenced at 10 a.m. The most Rev. Dr. Moran appointed the Rev. P. Lynch to be Bishop's Secretary and also to be the secretary of the Synod being held. His Lordship then formally promulgated the decrees of the Plenary Synod held in Sydney in 1885. We are not, however, aware of all the regulations made for the purpose of carrying out the decrees of the Plenary Synod. We are informed that the Bishop appointed as Diocesan Consultors, the four senior priests, viz.: the Venerable Archdeacon Coleman, the Revs. J. Mackay, M. Walsh, and O'Leary,—that he designated Oamaru, Queenstown, Riverton, and Lawrence as missions that were to have "Immovable Rectors," and that he appointed the respective incumbents of the missions to be "Immovable Rectors." Four Synodal Examiners were also named: Two—Rev. T. McEnroe, S.J., and W. Burke, being appointed by the Bishop, and two—the Venerable Archdeacon Coleman, and Rev. J. O'Leary being elected by the members of the Synod. The Synod terminated shortly before 4 p.m. Conference was held on Thursday morning, and on Friday the clergy, who, while in Dunedin, were entertained by the Bishop, returned to their various missions.

THE literary world of Dunedin has received two editions during the last week or two. *Land and Sea* is a weekly which contains a choice selection of clippings from publications, with some original contributions interspersed, and which furnishes a very creditable collection of instructive and amusing matter to its readers. *Punch* is a comic weekly, as its name imparts, and as such has made a very good beginning.

MR. GLADSTONE (says the writer of "Notes," in the Dunedin *Evening Star*) has been addressing the National Liberal Club, and expressing "great pleasure at the strength and condition of the National party in Ireland." Mr. Balfour has been speaking at a banquet, and expressing his opinion "that the Gladstone-Parnell alliance was dissolving." It is not the first nor the second time that the Irish Secretary has given utterance to this thought, which has the wish for its parent, but the "indications" which he says point to the fact never seem to be very apparent. The Irish-Liberal alliance is at least as strong, if not much stronger, than the Tory Unionist one. It is unbroken in the House, and, if by-elections are any criterion, is gaining ground rapidly in the country. "Things are what they are, and will be what they will be; why then should we wish to be deceived?" Mr. Balfour has been playing a hopeless game from the first, as all must who in these days set themselves to fight tooth-and-nail against the people's cause. He has proved himself to be a very able man—perhaps as able as his old leader in the Fourth party, Lord Randolph—but his qualifications for ruling Ireland at the present time are a large *minus* quality. It reminds one of Oliver Goldsmith going to Holland to teach English—forgetting all the time that he knew no Dutch.

So Oxford (says the *Pall Mall Gazette*) has found salvation after all. The City of the Plain would have been spared for the ten righteous, but the city of the ford has even seventy and five good Gladstonians and true who have not bowed the knee to Balfour. And what is more, if the Oxford Home Rulers are "weighed as well as counted" (and the Unionists are all for politics by *avoidupois*), they will be found to include many of the most learned, and most of the more active men in the University. The *Saturday Review* of course will pursue its short and easy method with them. If the seventy-five resident graduates who have subscribed themselves as Home Rulers are illustrious, why they ought to have known better; if they are obscure, what business had they to emerge from their holes and corners? But persons who are less "superior" to common logic and fairness will think it somewhat remarkable, after all we have been told about the Unionist monopoly in the Universities, that Home Rule has after all so large and influential a minority. And what makes this Home Rule memorial the more remarkable is that it includes nearly all the historians, lawyers, and political economists in the University.

If the Tories are the oppressors of the Irish people, the Irish people, for their part, are doing a little towards oppressing the Tories. This interesting party cannot stir hand nor foot uncontrolled by their miserable Irish policy. Their Local Government Bill is now weighted for them by opposition on the part of some of their Unionist allies, and they are forced to give way. The interests of Great Britain are as nothing in their eyes in comparison with the continued subjection of Ireland. They are already beginning to realise how agreeable and convenient is that seat on the point of a bayonet. Mr. Gladstone may well describe their concessions, as we are told he does, as "scandalous and dishonourable." But scandalous and dishonourable ends in one country are consistently pursued in another by scandalous and dishonourable conduct.

AMONG the criticisms of Lord Salisbury's late speech at Oxford, and which were generally distinguished for the additional proof given by them that the Statesman in whose hands the fortunes of the Irish people have been placed, is one whose view of the Irish character is taken from the caricatures presented on a vulgar stage or in insulting comic newspapers, was the aspiration that an Irish poet might arise, qualified to compose an epic on Mr. O'Brien's breeches. But, if Lord Salisbury, himself is not possessed of a muse capable of such a task, it is because he is a degenerate son of his most noble house. There was his predecessor, for example, who addressed charming lines to a fly that he saw in desirable proximity to a certain fair lady:

"Happy, happy, happy fly,
If I were you, and you were I!
But you will always be a fly,
And I remain Lord Salisbury."

Decidedly, there is a poetic vein in the most noble house, and judging from the nature of the wit, as well as of the good taste displayed by the present Marquis, his Lordship should have his full share in it.

THOSE valiant hussars who so gloriously sang "Rule Britannia" the other day while they were charging the defenceless people at Ennis, had already distinguished themselves by a like cowardly attack at Loughrea. Mr. Gladstone had good cause for refusing to comply with the request of the Liberal-Unionists that he would unconditionally condemn boycotting and resistance to authority, as at present exhibited by the Irish people, as we are informed he has done—declaring the disorder in Ireland to be the result of the enforcement of invidious laws and of the illegal assaults made on the people. A pretty trull, indeed, must Britannia be were her character to be justly estimated by the rule she is now engaged in carrying on in Ireland.

THE consistency evident in the utterances of the Salisbury Cabinet is very deserving of attention. It appears to point out at the very least, that some slight confusion and uncertainty exist in the Ministerial mind. The Marquis of Salisbury, for example, tells his hearers at Carnarvon that the Irish people are being relieved from the tyranny of the League, while Mr. W. H. Smith, in the House of Commons, declares that they continue to exhibit disloyalty to the Crown and the Constitution. But this they can only do by a willing participation in the action of the League. The Prime Minister and his colleague, therefore, contradict each other flatly. As to the rest of Lord Salisbury's statement, that rents are now paid with more freedom and boycotting is less frequent, it is only what was to be expected from the reductions landlords were compelled to make by the Plan of Campaign, as well as from the relief given by the land commissioners, and also from the fact that boycotting had succeeded to a great degree in stamping out the evils against which it was undertaken. Coercion has had nothing to do with whatever improvement there may have taken place. Mr. Smith's announcement, meantime, that no measures of local government were to be introduced for Ireland shows us once more the true end of coercion, that, namely, of perpetuating the unfortunate condition of the country, and preventing reform, which the Tories dread especially as likely to promote and encourage the democratic movement in Great Britain.

THE BISHOP OF CHRISTCHURCH IN NORTH CANTERBURY.

UNFORTUNATELY the wet weather on Saturday last greatly interfered with the reception to be given to the Most Rev. Dr. Grimes, Bishop of Christchurch, by the North Canterbury Catholics, on his Lordship's first visit to the northern portion of his dioceses. It was arranged that his Lordship was to drive from Christchurch and to be met at Kaiapoi by a number of horsemen and vehicles for the purpose of escorting him to Rangiora. The rain coming down in torrents those arrangements were abandoned. The reception committee thinking it advisable that his Lordship should defer his visit until the Sunday, telegraphed to him to that effect. The telegraph message not reaching Dr. Grimes in time, he left Christchurch for Rangiora by the mid-day train. On his Lordship's arrival he was met by the Rev. Father O'Connor, and in a heavy down-pour of rain was driven to the church, where a congregation awaited him, and who most enthusiastically received their first Bishop by three ringing cheers. His Lordship, dressed in his vestments and attended by a number of priests, entered the church and addressed those persons who came to receive him in pleasing but forcible language. His Lordship said he was told by their worthy pastor of the arrangement his dear children had made to receive him, but that the inclemency of the weather had prevented them from putting those arrangements into operation. He said for his own part he was perfectly satisfied; he would take the will for the deed. On Sunday the number of people coming from the surrounding districts caused the church to be crowded. This church is a beautiful building. For its size and finish it is equal if not superior to any other church in New Zealand. It has a high and two side altars, which were neatly decorated on Sunday by bouquets of flowers presenting a very pleasing appearance. At 11 a.m. a procession started, headed by his Lordship, from the presbytery to the church: There were three neatly-erected arches on the passage from the street to the church. On the first was "Welcome our Bishop." On his

Lordship entering the church he took up his position in a seat under a canopy erected at the left side of the foot of the high altar, the choir singing "Ecce Sacerdos." His Lordship, seated on his throne, received addresses. The first, on behalf of the laity, was read by Mr. M. Lynskey, and the next by Brother Conroy on behalf of the H.A.C.B.S. They are as follows:—

"To his Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Grimes, Roman Catholic Bishop of Christchurch. May it please your Lordship,—We, the Priest and people of this parish, beg to welcome your Lordship, and to express our sincere pleasure at your arrival amongst us. We also desire to express the gratitude we feel towards our Holy Father the Pope for appointing as our first Bishop one whose fame for ability and zeal so eminently fits him for the position. We rejoice to-day in your presence, and share in the joys of all the Catholics of this diocese at having a Bishop in our midst, although we will not attempt to conceal from your Lordship the deep regret we feel at parting from that great and renowned Archbishop (Dr. Redwood), whom we are proud that our Holy Father was chosen to grace and adorn the first Metropolitan See of New Zealand. While tendering to you this tribute of welcome and affection, we beg to impress upon your Lordship that though far removed from our native land, "the dear old land of Erin," we feel a true sorrow in the time of affliction that at present hangs so heavily upon her children. We will not tire your Lordship with dwelling at length upon the state of education as it at present exists in this country. As the subject has already been brought prominently before your notice suffice it to say that we, as Catholics, protest against the injustice of the system. Whilst alluding to this, however, we deem it is not out of place to bring before your notice a great want that is felt in this parish. Although we are grateful to Almighty God for being sufficiently provided with churches all over the district, we beg to call your Lordship's attention to the position in which many of our children are placed. We have only one Catholic school, namely that under the able assistance of the Sisters of St. Joseph at Rangiora. Many of the children, owing to great distance, and other unavoidable reasons, cannot attend this school. Especially, an assistant priest would be necessary to help our beloved parish priest, whose calls and duties are too many to do the work alone. We need not detail to your Lordship the many difficulties encountered in the past in providing the buildings and appointments necessary to the requirements of this extensive parish. We were few and poor, the struggle was hard, but was a labour of love, and we look back with sincere pleasure on the result. Whilst on this subject, we cannot permit the opportunity to pass without recording our appreciation of the services rendered in those struggles by Rev. Fathers Chataignier, Chervier, and Binsfeld, whose names are intimately connected with the history of this parish from its very foundation. Under their unflinching zeal works were accomplished which we imagined impossible, and to-day we can point with pride to the lasting monument of their self-sacrificing labours and untiring energies. We must not forget to add that the work so ably begun is now carried on by the Rev. Father O'Connor, who has been in charge of the parish for over twelve months. We once more offer your Lordship a hearty welcome, and wish you many years of happiness and prosperity in the administration of your dignified and holy office as first Bishop of Christchurch.—We have the honour to remain your devoted children in Christ.—D. P. O'Connor, Parish Priest; M. Lynskey, B. Anderson, M. Duncan, A. Campbell, J. Kearney, B. Flynn."

The next address was read by Bro. J. Conroy, President of the local Hibernian Society.

"To the Right Rev. Dr. Grimes, Roman Catholic Bishop of Christchurch. May it please your Lordship,—We, the officers and members of the Rangiora branch of the Hibernian Australian Catholic Benefit Society, embrace this occasion of your first visit to this portion of your diocese, to offer you our most sincere, respectful, and cordial welcome. It is with feelings of joy and heartfelt thanksgiving for the great favour shown us in proclaiming this new Bishopric that we are here assembled to welcome you, our chief pastor and Father in Christchurch, a 'cead mille failthe.' Our Society, from its name, is naturally composed principally of members owning as their mother country dear Old Ireland, so fondly cherished by us as the land of our birth, the land of saint and sage, and the land which, since its Christianisation by St. Patrick, has sent missionaries into almost every country of the world to spread the light of the Gospel. While we strive to remember and to cultivate and teach the noble traditions our Celtic forefathers in undying love for dear Old Ireland, we are not unmindful of their steadfastness to the holy faith, and we will endeavour to follow their holy example by leading the lives of good and true members of our holy Catholic Church. Our rules are subservient to our motto 'Faith, Hope, and Charity,' and consequently our membership is open to Catholics of every nationality. In conclusion we wish you good health and long life, and may God grant you most abundant graces to sustain you in your duties here, and a glorious crown hereafter. We remain your faithful and obedient children in Christ, John Conroy, President; A. McGough, Vice-President; C. McDavitt, Secretary; R. Anderson, Treasurer."

His Lordship, in replying, said that he felt very much pleased and moved by the tone of the addresses just presented by the faithful members of the Church, and that he was indeed grateful for the beautiful expression those addresses contained, also that it was a source of pleasure to him from the sincere wishes accorded to him in the commencement of his reign. He hoped the Church would increase, and desired to say that His Holiness the Pope would learn with satisfaction of the reception given to his Bishop by his dear faithful children of this district. He was glad to find the congregation strong in the traditions of their forefathers, and his Lordship's feelings were united with theirs in sympathy with the land of their birth. We had reason to rejoice in the ways of God, and that perhaps the sorrows and trials fallen on their forefathers were the very means of causing the bright light of the Gospel to expand in this beautiful Colony, our adopted country. The beautiful church in which he was standing was an emblem of how they preserved the traditions of their race. As to education: in this feeling he also

shared with them as to the great injustice of the general system of education. If, by paying taxes, they supported the education of the country, he held, as one of the first elements of justice, they should receive some equivalent for their contributions, and let them as Roman Catholics, by prayer and lawful means, press for their rights. Again thanking them for the welcome given to him, and during his stay he should be very happy to meet them all collectively or individually, and he desired them to treat him as their father, to whom they might seek for counsel, advice, and assistance in time of their troubles. In the evening, he said, he would give the Papal blessing.

Solemn High Mass was then celebrated, Canon Loughnan being celebrant, Fathers Cummings and O'Connor deacon and sub-deacon respectively, and Father Briaud master of ceremonies. The service was very imposing, and was witnessed by a good many, of whom some had never before had the opportunity of seeing such a ceremony.—Confirmation took place at 3 p.m., when the church was again crowded. The candidates numbered 43—viz., twenty girls, seventeen boys, and six adults. The females were dressed in white, with veils and blue silk sashes, the males wearing blue rosettes—the whole making, indeed, a very agreeable sight. After the ceremony, his Lordship delivered a neat and eloquent address to the children, reminding them that they were now not only children of Christ, but also His soldiers, and should fight for His cause if required.

Father Cummings announced that a mission would be opened at Brackenbridge on Tuesday, and that the Bishop would be there to bless the opening. It would be only for four days; so before this appears in print, it is more than probable it will be closed, and, I hope, with a good result.

In the evening, his Lordship gave the Papal blessing, to which is added forty days' plenary indulgence.—Sunday, 15th inst., will be long remembered by the North Canterbury Catholics.

Diary of the Week.

WEDNESDAY, 11th.

TEN bankrupts in Wellington during April.—Christchurch Knights of Labour wait on Premier, who says Government wrong in interfering with local bodies in administering charity; the Government's duty not provide work, so that men need not leave home; no right to claim it; prison labour should not be allowed to compete with free labour; exodus from Colony did not trouble him at all, and would not be induced to do what was not right.—Hon. Mr. Mitchelson present at large meeting of Maoris at Otorohanga, King Country; all leading chiefs present; addresses delivered in favour of abolition of restriction on disposal of their lands; Mr. Mitchelson promises Native legislation next session satisfactory. Leprosy broken out on Crofton goldfields, Queensland; miners petition Government to eject Asiatics and Africans.—P. O'Brien's appeal dismissed.—General Boulanger says recent events prove Chamber of Deputies must be dissolved.—A company with capital of £400,000 floated to work S. Australian ruby mines.—Russian press states Marriage of Prince Alexander to Princess Victoria an English intrigue to reinstate Prince Alexander on Bulgarian throne, and sow dissension between Russia and Germany.

THURSDAY, 12th.

Large Native meeting at Whatiwhatiho; Native chiefs accept Mr. Mitchelson's proposals; Government gives land to Tawhiao formerly owned by Totatau, and will build house for him.—Underground river discovered 30 miles from Braidwood, N.S.W.—General Boulanger's election due to efforts of Bonapartists.

FRIDAY, 13th.

Government proposals to Tawhiao: (1st) Government provide land for Tawhiao and people in areas approved by Parliament; (2nd) confiscated lands not disposed of be returned to Tawhiao; (3rd) Government make provisions so that he may work for good of Maori people; (4th) To ensure land for Tawhiao it shall be inalienable by sale or lease.—Population of Queensland 354,000.—Boulanger agitation seriously depressing *rentes*.—Two thousand emigrants embark at Liverpool for Canada.—Pan-slavist party showing great activity in Bulgaria and Roumelia.

SATURDAY, 14th.

Terrific rainfall at Greymouth last night.—Banquet given to H. H. Adams, manager Mount Arora goldfields, on Thursday evening at Auckland, in recognition of efforts to introduce Australian capital into district.—Mellwraith declares that if returned will oppose introduction of Coolies, Chinese, other aliens into Queensland.—Liberal party resolved to oppose County Government Bill.

MONDAY, 16th.

At Local Option poll at Westport vote in favour in increase of licenses; a dozen new hotels to be established.—Minister of Lands promises to report favourably to Minister of Public Works re altering course of River Halswell in Canterbury.—Prospectus of Broken Hill Mining Co. issued with capital of £85,000, object being to buy land near Hikutaia, Thames district, Auckland.—Emperor's health causing much alarm in Germany.—2,000 Jews expelled from Odessa.—Appearance of mounted Cossacks on Galician frontier creates alarm in Cracow; women and money sent into interior.—Floquet says Republic requires no protectors in peace, no dictators in war.—Boulanger returned for Nord by 100,000 majority; election very orderly.

TUESDAY, 17th.

Hon. Mitchelson promises unemployed at Rotorua expenditure of £3,000 on road-making.—Valuable discovery of lead crystals reported from Mudgee, N.S.W.—Melbourne industries agitating for increased Protection.—German Emperor pronounced in critical condition.—Boulanger's victory in Nord feared as cause of disturbances.—Death announced of Matthew Arnold.—Porte, fearing rising, increases garrison on Macedonian frontier.—Revolt in Roumania, troops fraternising with rebels, Russian agency suspected, as also in Bulgaria.—Russians active along Western frontier.

Commercial.

MR. DONALD STRONACH (on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited) reports for the week ending April 18, as follows:—

Fat Cattle.—182 head were yarded at Burnside for this day's market, only a small portion of which were good to prime quality, all the rest very little better than stores. The trade being fully supplied from last week's over-stocked market. Competition was only moderately active, especially for medium quality, prices being about the same as last week. Best bullocks brought £6 10s to £8 10; ordinary, £3 8s to £5 17s 6d; cows from £2 12s 6d to £6 2s 6d.

Fat Sheep.—An unusually large number was penned to-day, viz.: 5172, of which about 850 were merinos, the balance crossbreds representing all qualities. Notwithstanding this large supply to hand, owing to some slight demand for exports, good to prime wethers were fairly well competed for. Buyers for boiling down operated freely in medium quality, and the whole disposed of at about 1s per head below last week's prices. Best crossbred wethers brought 8s to 9s 9d—one or two pens extra prime and very heavy weights, 10s to 11s; medium, 5s to 7s 9d; best do ewes, 7s 3d to 8s 9d; inferior and medium, 5s 3s to 7d; merino wethers, 4s to 5s 9d. We sold on account of Messrs Ross Bros., Bushy Park, and others, crossbred wethers, light, at 8s 6d; crossbred ewes, 8s 6d to 8s 9d.

Fat Lambs.—330 were penned, inferior to medium quality; these met with poor demand, prices ranging from 2s 3d to 6s 6d.

Pigs.—The number to hand to-day was rather a small one, only 88 being penned, which were all disposed of, under good competition, at slightly higher prices. Suckers brought 6s 6d to 9s 6d; light stores, 14s 6d to 18s 6d; heavier, 21s 6d to 24s 6d; porkers, 27s to 30s; baconers, 43s 6d to 57s.

Store Cattle.—Well-bred large-framed bullocks in forward condition are in some little demand, and saleable at auction, also yearlings and up to two years old, but only at prices which cannot be very satisfactory to growers. Mixed lots are not much inquired for, if at all.

Store Sheep.—There is still some inquiry for both young and full-mouthed merinos in small lots at suitable distances for driving. A few sales are effected, but nothing of any magnitude is now transpiring.

Wool.—Late cablegrams to hand report somewhat more favourably of the progress of the sales now being held in London, although faulty sorts are easier; good merinos are hardening in price, and a good demand for crossbreds.

Sheepskins.—We had a very large attendance of buyers at our regular weekly auction on Monday, when we submitted a full catalogue of both country dry and green skins. There was a good demand experienced, every lot being competed for with spirit, and notwithstanding the rather weak tone of the daily cablegrams reporting the progress of the present wool sales at Home, late rates were fully maintained. Country dry crossbreds, inferior to medium, brought 1s 2d to 3s 5d; do do merino, 1s to 2s 8d; medium to full-wooled crossbreds, 3s 6d to 5s 5d; do do merino, 2s 9d to 4s 3d; dry pelts, 3d to 1s; butchers' green crossbreds, best, 3s 2d, 3s, 2s 9d, 2s 6d; medium to inferior, 2s 3d, 2s 2d, 2s, 1s 11d; green merinos, good to best, 1s 9d, 1s 11d, 2s, 2s 2d; inferior, 1s to 1s 6d; green lambskins, good to best, 3s, 3s 3d, 3s 7d; inferior to medium, 1s 9d, 2s, 2s 3d, 2s 6d, 2s 9d. We sold crossbreds at the Refrigerating Works at 2s 10d to 3s 4d.

Rabbitskins.—Owing to the market being low, sales are unimportant. A good demand, however, exists, and all coming to market are readily disposed of at prices slightly in advance of late rates. The tone of the London market is more assuring, and is already having some little effect on ours, in so far as regards prices. On Monday we disposed of a few lots by auction of rather inferior quality. Under keen competition satisfactory prices were obtained. We quote: suckers and small, 1d to 2d; inferior and summers; 4d to 8d; autumn 9d to 1s 1d per lb.

Hides.—We have no alteration to report in the tone of the market, which still continues firm, with a good demand for all descriptions both for shipment and local requirements. Quotations are the same as last week viz., for heavy weights, free from scars and offal, 60lbs and over, 3s 3d to 4s 1; medium, 3d to 3s 3d; light, 2s 4d to 2s 3d; inferior, 1s 4d to 2d per lb.

Tallow.—At present the market shows no change with regard to value. The demand, however, is improving on the part of both shippers and local manufacturers, the latter more especially. Although holding considerable supplies, and, therefore, not necessarily forced to buy at anything over late quotations, they are, nevertheless, exhibiting a keen disposition to meet sellers and more anxious to do business. We quote inferior and mixed, 12s to 15s; medium, to good, 15s 6d to 17d; prime mutton, 18s to 19s; medium to good, 8s 6d to 10s; best mutton, 11s to 13s per cwt.

Grain.—Wheat: Millers having to a considerable extent supplied themselves to meet immediate wants, are buying very cautiously and the demand now for the most part is confined to prime samples. Owners however held more firmly for prices somewhat beyond the rates at present offering, and transactions are consequently limited in extent. Deliveries into store are assuming larger dimensions and most unfortunately an undesirable proportion is very much out of condition. Inferior and fowls wheat is occasionally asked for, but only in small parcels, in the expectations of lower prices further on. Medium milling is almost unobtainable. During the week we placed 12000 bushels principally northern growth, and quote prime milling tuscan, 3s 3d to 3s 4d; hunters white and velvet, 3s 2d to 3s 3d; red straw, 3s 1d to 3s 2d; medium to good nominal, 2s 9d to 3s; broken and inferior, 2s to 2s 6d; (ex store, sacks weighed in, terms). **Oats:** A considerable amount of business has been done in these during the past week, owing to the increase in the arrivals. Shippers are taking nearly all that come to hand bright and in good shipping

condition. Millers are also operating pretty freely; while inferior and off-colour, of which a large quantity is arriving, are not so easily disposed of. Danish and long Tartarians, also dun, are inquired for. There is no material alteration in values, and well-filled, bright sorts are not likely to be much lower. We sold this week, ex store and to arrive, 15,000 bushels, and quote prime milling, 1s 8d to 1s 9d; best bright feed, 1s 7d to 1s 8d; medium, 1s 6d to 1s 7d; inferior, 1s 4d to 1s 6d (ex store, bags weighed in, net cash).—**Barley:** Supplies are still short of requirements. Any lots coming forward are readily placed and at late quotations, viz.: for prime malting, 4s 2d to 4s 3d; extra good 4s 6d to 4s 7d; medium, 3s 9d to 4s; feed and milling, 2s 9d to 3s 9d. (ex store) sacks extra terms.—**Byegrass Seed:** There is no apparent improvement in the tone of the market. Small lots are now and again disposed of for autumn sowing, but no sales of any magnitude transpiring, quotations nominal. This week we sold over 800 bushels.—**Cocksfoot Seed:** The market is not by any means brisk at the same time there is some enquiry and a few sales made at from 3s 4d to 4s 2d per lb. We sold this week 12000 lb.

GRAIN AND SEED REPORT.

MESSESS. SAMUEL ORR AND CO., Stafford street, report for the week ending April 11, as follows:—

Wheat.—A very fair amount of business still continues to be transacted in this cereal principally prime samples from the north, very little, as yet, coming forward from the south. With freights getting more plentiful, and low quotations, our friends north may be induced to speculate in a few shipments, which should at once improve prices here. Quotations for the week may be said to be for prime milling, velvet or tuscan 3s 3d to 3s 4d; red straw, 3s 4s 4d; medium, 3s to 3s 2d; fowls' feed and inferior, 1s 10d to 2s 9d.

Barley.—This product still maintains late quotations, and no good demand at that, while large quantities of Cape are being brought from the North, and find favour in this market. We quote malting, it bright and plump, up to 4s 7d; milling and feed, 4s and 3s 6d, respectively.

Oats.—The fine weather for the past fortnight has caused a greater influx into our market than for some time past. The supplies is however not at all in excess of the demand, which is very good. Prices however have not improved on account of the large quantity of maize this year which materially affects our Melbourne and Sydney markets. The local demand is 9,000, but millers cannot afford to give high prices on account of the high prices at which they have to sell.—**Gatmeal:** We quote prime heavy milling 1s 8d to 1s 6d; long Tartarians, 1s 8d to 1s 9d; ordinary short feed, 1s 7d to 1s 8d; inferior, 1s 6d to 1s 7d; black oats, if free from white ones, 1s 10d to 1s 11d.

Chaff.—There is a good demand on, which of course increases as the season advances. Prices do not improve, and it may reasonably be expected they will be low on account of the wet weather having damaged what oats would have been threshed, and which will now have to be cut up.

Potatoes are in fair demand, but with no improvement in prices. Our outside ports will shortly be opened, which may assist them.

Grass Seed.—Byegrass: Demand falling off a little, which makes sales difficult.—**Cocksfoot:** A small amount of business doing, with prices much about the same.

RABBITSKIN MARKET.

MESSESS. ARTHUR M'DONALD AND CO., Manufacturers' Agents, report as follows:—Supplies are coming to hand more freely. They are, however, not nearly sufficient to meet the present demand, which is good for all descriptions. Summers are worth 5d to 7d; autumn up to 1s per lb.

MR. F. MEENAN, King street, reports—Wholesale prices, bags included: Oats, medium to prime, 1s 5d to 1s 8d. Wheat: milling, 3s to 3s 3d; fowls', 2s 6d to 2s 9d. Barley: malting, 3s 6d to 4s 6d; milling, 3s 6d; feed, 3s. Chaff: best, £2 15s; medium, £2; hay, oat, £3; rye-grass, £2 15s. Bran, £2 10s. Pollard, £3 10s. Potatoes: £2 5s. Butter: fresh, 7d to 10d; salt, 5d. Cheese, 3d to 4d. Eggs, 1s 4d. Flour: sacks, £3 10s; 50lb, £9; roller, £9 to £9 10s. Oatmeal, £8 5s. Roll bacon, 6d; sides, 7d; hams, 9d.

Mr. A. Martinelli has opened a branch shop, for the convenience of his numerous customers, in High street, Dunedin. Mr. Martinelli will receive there the orders with which he is favoured for the manufacture or repairing umbrellas and parasols, and will engage to execute them as usual to the complete satisfaction of his patrons.

Among the Irish students at the Propaganda is a young student named McGee, who is said to be a wonderful philologist. At the recent Polyglot Academy he wrote two Jubilee addresses, one in Irish and the other in Hindostani, both of which were read. This interesting document has been placed among the Vatican archives.

Never was grander celebration of St. Bridget's Day than that which took place last week in Rome on its 1303rd recurrence, when Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin, laid the corner-stone of the church of a still greater patron of the Irish people—their glorious apostle, St. Patrick. Strangely enough, while that impressive ceremony was proceeding, the day was being honoured with special services in the old Church of St. Bride, London, which, since the time of the so-called reformation, has been in the hands of the Anglicans. St. Bridget's name, in its abbreviated form, St. Bride, is quite common in England—another proof of England's old time spiritual indebtedness to the Irish missionaries, who, wherever they went, naturally propagated their national devotions. A term of less agreeable association, derived from St. Bridget's name, is Bridewell, a gaol, or penitentiary, from the fact that Edward VI. built a house of correction at St. Bride's well, which was near St. Bride's Church already mentioned.—*Pilot.*

Dublin Notes.

(From the National papers.)

By a freak of the "Removables" of Clonmel, the case against Mr. Pyne, M.P., was dismissed, on the ground that he was not at all guilty of the offence with which he was charged. The previous refusal of the authorities to allow Mr. Pyne out on bail, led us to anticipate that condign punishment would be dealt out to the hon. member; but the "Removables," strange to say, have decided otherwise.

A banquet was given on Tuesday night, February 21, by the Eighty Club to Sir William Harcourt, Mr. T. D. Sullivan, and other guests, in Willis's rooms, London. Sir William made on this occasion one of his usually slashing speeches, in which he said that there was no one who had rendered such service to the Liberal cause as Mr. Arthur Balfour. He doubted if there was a man amongst them who could hold a candle to Mr. Balfour in the effect he produced. The Government, he continued, and the Unionist party were played out, they had done their worst; they had shot their last bullet; they had played all their winning cards; and they had lost from the beginning! Sir William Harcourt subsequently quoted the confession of a Tory, to the effect that the publication of such papers as "Farnellism and Crime," was, without doubt, one of the greatest mistakes committed by the party to which he belonged. Our opponents, continued the orator, said they had got all the wealth and intelligence on their side. Well they had tried their best with their intelligence, and they had not made much way. He did not see that their money-bags would carry them much further. The Tories said they were going to put down the National League. They might just as well say that they were going to put down the Equator. The League was a perfectly legitimate association, and it was not the Government that was beating the League, but the League that was beating the Government.

Mr. Balfour is interfering with the laurels of Beelzebub "Pether." On Monday night, February 20, in the House of Commons, he declared to Mr. John Dillon that there was no truth in the statement that eleven of the jurors in the Blunt v. Byrne case were in favour of giving the plaintiff a verdict. Since then one of the jurors unequivocally asserted that there was no truth in Mr. Balfour's denial! "I may tell you," said the juror in question, "that nothing surprised me so much as to find that some of the jurors who are Conservatives were not alone satisfied of the illegality of stopping the meeting, but they fought their corner most vigorously, and did their utmost to bring around the dissentient. The eleven believed that the meeting would so far from endangering the peace of the neighbourhood of Woodford, have had a tranquillising effect."

A rumour having prevailed in certain quarters, that the Government had decided on discontinuing their prosecutions of Irish editors, who continue to insert in their newspapers accounts of the meetings of "suppressed" branches of the League, Colonel King-Harman, in reply to a question put him on the subject, declared the other night in the House of Commons, that there was no foundation for such a report. We are very glad to be able to chronicle such a denial. In the meantime, however, Mr. Balfour is resting on his oars, and leaves the "incriminated" editors severely alone.

The same names, the same sentiments, that are cheered in Ireland are cheered in England; the same names and the same facts that call forth hoots and "boos" in one place, do the same in the other. One has only to speak the word "Balfour" at a meeting of English workingmen, to hear such a roar of such sounds as it would produce in Cork or Dublin. What a marvellous change in the course of a few years!

Mr. Gladstone has written a letter to the electors of Deptford, in support of Mr. Wilfred Blunt's candidacy for the House of Commons. He urges that Mr. Blunt went to Ireland to maintain the law, to vindicate the popular rights, and to encourage the people in an orderly struggle against coercion. He adds:—"To speak of the union affording Irishmen the benefit of equal laws with the British, is mockery. The electors ought to remember that the Tories are aiming to degrade and oppress another people struggling to be free."

In moving an amendment affirming the necessity of a measure dealing with arrears of excessive rents in Ireland, Mr. Shaw Lefevre charged Balfour with using all the forces of the Government in favour of landlord monstrosities like Clanricarde, and he commended the heroism shown by Mr. Wilfrid Blunt in defending the tenants. Mr. Campbell Bannerman said that the Government had dealt differently with the Scotch crofters, whose arrears were wiped out. Lord George Hamilton, a member of the Cabinet, said that the Government ought not to delay needful legislation for Great Britain by another Irish bill. He deplored the action of Lord Clanricarde, but those who had provoked the contest were largely responsible for Clanricarde's course, and the Government was not disposed to interfere with the operation of the law on his estate (ironical Irish cheers). The arrears of Irish rents, he continued, were largely due to the Plan of Campaign and the action of the National League. The Government declined to touch the question in any form until they had fulfilled their promise to attend the English needs. Mr. John Dillon thanked Lord George Hamilton for his remarks with reference to Clanricarde. Nothing more calculated to injure the Government could have been said. He (Dillon) could wish his enemies in Dublin Castle no worse fate than the task of governing Galway while evictions are being carried out. The struggle would attract the attention of the civilised world. The Government supported Clanricarde because they thought his action had not lost them any seats in England, as the Bodke evictions had. If they still intended to support his evictions they would have to march an army corps into Galway. The Irish were prepared to carry on the struggle two, three or four years to see how long Englishmen would stand patiently and see English soldiers carry on this war.

Mr. Gladstone a few nights ago in Parliament said he had heard with extreme satisfaction Sir James Ferguson's assurance that the Government had conducted a policy of harmony with France. He was content with the declaration and was confident that no disposition existed on the Liberal side to press for undue disclosures. He believed that the course taken by Lord Salisbury had been sometimes entirely in accordance with sound principles for regulating the foreign policy of England. He earnestly hoped that whatever happened in Europe a unity of sentiment of all parties on the foreign policy would be obtained, thus doubling the moral force of England and immensely increasing her power when constrained to interfere. Mr. W. H. Smith congratulated the House on the tone of Mr. Gladstone's remarks.

Labouchere, speaking of the war prospects, advised Lord Salisbury to take the country in his confidence, as Bismarck had done. England had every reason to distrust Lord Salisbury, who was willing to drag the country into a war in order to save his policy toward Ireland from criticism. The foreign policy of Lord Salisbury was hatred toward France and jealousy toward Russia. The reason he hated France was obvious. It was a Republic, progressing and prosperous, without aristocrats, without royalties, and without hereditary ruling families directing the affairs of State. Parliament must watch a Minister so biased and refuse to assent to his mingling in Continental matters relating either to territorial or dynastic settlements, even if made in concert with Europe.

Lord Randolph Churchill, addressing the Oxford Union Society, denied that he had called the Irish people "foul fiends." He had never said and would never say a word to discredit the Irish people. With regard to the Irish question, was an Irish Parliament a just aspiration of Irishmen? Did England have an English Parliament? He had known many purely English matters to be decided by Irish and Scotch votes. He reminded his hearers how marvellously Lord Hartington's prophecy on the occasion of Mr. Butt's introduction of a Home-Rule proposal in Parliament had been fulfilled. That prophecy was that any coquetting with the question by English members would lead to disruption and the loss of more support from England and Scotland than they could ever hope to obtain from Ireland. The chances of Home Rule being carried, however, were microscopical. The present Parliament was likely to last until 1893. Between now and then many things might happen. The Irish party would probably go to pieces. Where would it be without Mr. Gladstone's oratory? The whole project was doomed to failure.

A most malicious lie is that uttered by the *Daily Chronicle* of London, February 6, to the effect that the address delivered by Archbishop Walsh was not allowed to be published in the Catholic journals of Rome on account of its pronounced pro-Irish character. The fact is that the address was not published because the only copy of it in Rome was that read by Archbishop Walsh and afterwards handed to the Pope. Another equally malicious falsehood is that asserted by the same journal to the effect that the Holy Father ordered a telegraphic summary of his discourse to be sent abroad lest the Irish bishops should add their interpretations to it, and so falsify it. These remarkable falsehoods, put forward with special malice, furnish evidence of the means employed by the opponents of Ireland to carry out their tyrannical policy and to represent the bishops of that country as falsifiers of the Pope's words. I refer to the news of the *Daily Chronicle*—an English Unionist journal—as specially venomous and mendacious in this regard.

Pether the Packer has modestly assured the world that he is incorruptible! He asked, during Mr. Blunt's trial to see the record-book of the London Home Rule Union. It would corrupt you, said Mr. Walker. Quoth Peter, blandly—"I am incorruptible." Unlike Robespierre, he is not a sea-green, but a full-blooded, rubicund incorruptible. With the Castle livery on his back, he is incorruptible; holding briefs to repeat exposed slanders against Father Coen, he is incorruptible; sold body and soul to the enemies of his country, he is still incorruptible; making false statements—as, for instance, that David Sheehy, M.P., was the paid propagator of the Plan of Campaign—in return for so many guineas apiece, he is, nevertheless, incorruptible!

Mr. Davitt's address to the important public meeting held in Dalkey on Sunday, February 12, was an excellent criticism of Mr. Balfour's Parliamentary oration on Friday night. What Mr. Balfour advisedly omitted to say is referred to in Mr. Davitt's speech, and with telling effect. The Coercion Act was passed to put down the tyrannical League, to punish the robbery of the Plan, to stamp out the campaign, to enable grabbers to take evicted lands, and to compel, indirectly, the payment of rents to the landlords. Mr. Davitt says not one of these purposes has been effected by the Coercion Act. The landlords have been surrendering all round to the Plan of Campaign; they have had to bite the dust, while land-grabbing is more sternly kept down than ever. Then, there was not a word in Mr. Balfour's speech about the moonlighting of the last few months, no allusion whatever to the murder committed not many days ago within a few yards of policemen: The multiplication of criminal figures was Mr. Balfour's *rite* last year, it is not his *rite* now.

The tenants of Sir William Verner—whose name and family became notorious in the Bagot case—say they cannot pay their rents. Ejectment decrees are being served upon them in bundles, and the landlord is determined that they shall pay or go. Sir Wm. Verner is the representative of an old Tory stock. He belongs to the party which blessed the South Tyroneans with such a loyal representative as Mr. T. W. Russell. Unmindful and ungrateful of that favour, the tenants say they are not going to pay their Tory landlord, Sir Wm. Verner.

The owners of the Kingston estate have surrendered everything to the plucky, pertinacious tenants who have made such a desperate fight for life. All tenants evicted since the adoption of the Plan will return like conquerors coming back from battle to enjoy peaceful possession of the ingle nook. Ejectment proceedings are abandoned. The town holders who joined their fellow-tenants of the fields are restored to their property, the costs, which amounted to the fee-simple of the property, being cancelled. Lastly, the 20 per cent. reduction

THE NEW ZEALAND CLOTHING FACTORY

OCTAGON, DUNEDIN.

It is an acknowledged fact that for **READY-MADE CLOTHING** we stand unrivalled, not only for the vast choice we offer, but also for the sterling Value and Quality of the Goods, which are famed throughout the whole Colony for their **EXCELLENT FIT AND FINISH.**

Our Garments are made from Good Sound Tweeds, thoroughly shrunk, locally manufactured, and cut in sizes to fit men of every build, whether tall, short, stout or slender. Our Mercery and Hosiery Departments are replete with the Latest Novelties at prices unequalled in the Trade.

MEN'S MOSGIEL SUITS, 35s 6d, 39s 6d, 42s 6d, 47s 6d, 52s 6d, 57s 6d.

MEN'S TROUSERS, NICE PATTERNS, 7s 6d, 9s 6d, 10s 6d, 12s 6d, 14s 6d, 17s 6d.

BOYS' SUITS, 7s 6d, 8s 6d, 10s 6d, 12s 6d, 15s 6d.

BOYS' SUITS, BOYS' ODD KNICKERS, BOYS' TROUSERS, all at Factory Prices.

Working Shirts, Regatta Shirts, White Shirts, Singlets, Drawers, Braces, Sox, Ties, Hats, Caps, etc. at Factory Prices.

THE NEW ZEALAND CLOTHING FACTORY,
CORNER OF PRINCES STREET AND OCTAGON, DUNEDIN.

IMPERIAL BOOT DEPOT

4 PRINCES STREET.

W. HARRIS

Has now the pleasure of informing the Public of Dunedin and Suburbs that he is displaying the

FIRST SHIPMENTS OF SPRING GOODS,

Comprising a large and varied assortment in all the latest Styles of both Gent.'s and Ladies' Boots and Shoes.

We invite inspection for all kinds of Goods, our Prices ranging from the Cheapest Makes to the Best French Goods.

For Quality and Cheapness our Colonial-made Boots cannot be surpassed.

Note the Address:

W. HARRIS,
IMPERIAL BOOT DEPOT
4 PRINCES STREET.

E. O'CONNOR,

THE CATHOLIC BOOK DEPOT

BABBADOES STREET, CHRISTCHURCH.

Encourage the spread of sound Catholic Literature by patronising the above establishment.

PRICES VERY MODERATE.

Direct Importer of the Works of the best and most popular Catholic Authors.

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOL BOOKS,
And School Stationery of every description always in stock.

ROSARIES, ROSARY TICKETS, PICTURES, SCAPULARS,
CRUCIFIXES, MEDALS, PURE WAX CANDLES,
and FANCY GOODS in Great Variety.

Rowney's Moist COLOUR PAINTS offered 20 per cent. under English Prices.

Office of Holy Week Book, 1s 3d.

Customers' Orders punctually attended to.

THE DRESDEN PIANOFORTE MANU-

FACTURING AND AGENCY COMPANY,
31 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN,

Have on hand the LARGEST STOCK of

PIANOS! PIANOS!
ORGANS! ORGANIS!
And HARMONIUMS

In New Zealand to select from at

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR CASH,
Or on the

TWO YEARS' HIRE SYSTEM.

PLEASE NOTE.—No matter where you live, you can obtain any of our CELEBRATED INSTRUMENTS by paying a Small Deposit, and the balance extending over TWO YEARS.

The Largest and Best-Assorted Stock of

BEST MUSIC IN THE COLONY

And Special Terms are made to Teachers and the Profession.

Note the Address:

31 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN,
J. A. X. REIDLE,
Manager.

DUTHIE BROTHERS,

174 GEORGE STREET 176

(Under the Verandah),

DRAPERS, TAILORS, DRESSMAKERS, & MILLINERS,

Have now completed all their alterations and Opened up their

AUTUMN AND WINTER GOODS.

Each Department will be found well stocked with all the Latest Novelties.

We have just added Mr. JAMES MOWAT'S Stock of Tweeds, which

we have bought at Enormous Discount for Cash, which

enables us to give extra good quality in

TAILOR-MADE SUITS.

FANCY COSTUMES A SPECIALTY.

DUTHIE BROS.

{ 100 PRINCES ST., } { 97 GEORGE ST., }
Dunedin. Dunedin.

WILKINSON & KEDDIE'S

GREAT BANKRUPT SALE

OF

ROSS & McNEILL'S STOCK

Will be continued for One Month only!

SPECIAL BARGAINS in

CORBETT'S BEST CHEESE PRESSES
(Single and Double),

CHEESE STOOLS, CHAFF-CUTTERS, TURNIP SLICERS AND PULPERS,

RANGES, STOVES, AND ELECTRO-PLATE.

This is your opportunity, as all the Goods **MUST BE CLEARED** by 1st June.

WILKINSON & KEDDIE

IRONMONGERS.

100 Princes Street (Opposite Bank of New Zealand)
and 97 George Street, Dunedin.

originally demanded is granted to all the tenants. All this the landlords have agreed to, but they cannot restore the lives lost in consequence of their unjust and unreasoning obstinacy. The blood of three victims of landlord rapacity stains the square of Mitchelstown. But that account will be opened in another world. In the course of his speech at the happy meeting in Mitchelstown on Sunday Mr. Condon, M.P., said truly it was to break up their combination the Coercion Act was formed, and as regards the Kingston estate he would make Mr. Balfour a present of the satisfaction he expressed at its working.

Mr. Shaw Lefevre, as he said in his manly speech at Loughrea, has vindicated people's right to freedom of speech. Another public liberty he also established—that of discussing the relations between landlord and tenant, the exaction of unjust rent, and the clearance of a district by eviction. All these were rights which the people possessed, and should exercise when necessary. Yet Mr. Blunt, who had done no more than he (Mr. Lefevre) did, was imprisoned and treated as a malefactor. Mr. Lefevre complimented the people upon their moderation, self-control, and freedom from crime under circumstances of a most trying character. He believed that if the Government did not lend Lord Clanricarde the forces of the Crown his lordship would see the wisdom of settling with his tenants. Amongst the resolutions passed was a very warm tribute of gratitude and affection for Mr. Blunt. Altogether the meeting was a great success, for which the people expressed their profound thanks to Mr. Lefevre.

The Most Rev. Dr. M'Carthy, Bishop of Cloyne, in the Lenten Pastoral, has clearly defined the duty of the people under the harsh and unconstitutional treatment to which they are subjected. Patience and absolute freedom from outrage his lordship enjoins upon his flock. No revenge, no criminal act of retaliation must the harassed people permit themselves to perpetrate. "But" (writes his lordship) "in thus exhorting you to patience it is by no means my intention to counsel tame and unresisting submission to a harsh and oppressive law, framed for the purpose of depriving you of your rights. Neither your duties as Christians or subjects require this of you. No law human or divine, prohibits us from struggling against wrong by every means consistent with the law of God." Ireland owes the Most Rev. Dr. M'Carthy a debt of gratitude for this smashing blow at the Coercion Act.

The one purpose of the Coercion Act was to keep up impossible rents in Ireland. This is Professor Thorold Rogers' opinion, expressed at the annual meeting of the Home Rule Union in London on Saturday. The Professor said he had gone over 500 farms in Ireland and he could aver that Irish tenants are paying double what English tenants had to pay for the same class of land. There is not the least doubt about the truth of this assertion. And the fact proves that the Plan of Campaign was, and is still, a vital necessity for the protection of the plundered peasantry. George Fox (said Mr. Rogers) and his associates were, like Wm. O'Brien, sent to prison, but it did not turn them one hair's breadth from their path. They had the same spirit to-day in Ireland, and depend upon it this tyrannical Government would soon come to an end. The Home Rule Union is growing in strength and in hope.

ARCHBISHOP CARR ON THE STORY OF IRELAND.

THE following is the address delivered by the Archbishop of Melbourne in celebration of St. Patrick's Day. We are indebted for it to the *Advocate* :—

Ladies and gentlemen,—With your permission I will dispense with a preface, for I have undertaken the rather difficult task of giving you some idea of the story of Ireland, and some account of her songs, in the narrow compass of from twenty minutes to half an hour. I will borrow my theme and seek some inspiration from the genius of those exquisite melodies whose music still lingers in the air, vibrates on the ear, and produces a corresponding vibration in the heart of every genuine son and daughter of the Island of Destiny—Innisfail. While we listen to these sweet and plaintive strains, the chequered story of Ireland comes back on the memory. The song and story become interwoven, and serve mutually to elucidate and interpret each other. The story of Ireland, then, as told in her songs shall be my theme, and if any apology is needed for the choice, those who are not Irish by birth or descent will bear in mind that the feast we celebrate, the circumstances in which we are assembled, and above all, the sorrows of Ireland, make a reference to her story as reflected in her songs—a theme which may tonight deeply interest the men and women of every nationality. In our celebration we have no desire to be exclusive—much less aggressive. We desire to express for our motherland that filial devotion which the Englishman feels for England, and the Scotchman feels for Bonnie Scotland. Not a few amongst us may say—

If England were my place of birth
I'd love her tranquil shore ;
If Bonnie Scotland were my home
Her mountains I'd adore ;
For many pleasant days in both I've spent,
But now no more I wish to roam,
Then steer my theme to Erin's Isle,
For Erin is my home.

That the story of a nation may be gathered from her songs—nay, that her songs are the truest expression of the inner life of a nation—appears from this that the song is the spontaneous utterance of the prevailing feelings, the joys and the sorrows, the hopes and the disappointments, that agitate a nation's children during the different phases of her domestic, social, martial, and national life. A song, as distinguished from every other species of poetic composition, such as the ballad, the epic, and the drama, is well defined by Sir Charles Gavan Duffy as a short lyrical poem of sentiment or passion—meaning by the word passion a strong and subtle movement of the sensitive part of the soul. This movement is produced by the action of the imagination. If the imagination be merely pleased by the

picture presented to it by the words of the song, but no strong feeling is produced in the sensitive part of the soul, then the song is merely a song of sentiment. But if the words and spirit of the song be such as not only to flash on the imagination a vivid, piercing picture, but also to stir to its depths the sensitive soul with a feeling of joy or anger, of hope or despair, of love, of pity, or of sorrow, then the song is a true poem of passion. The true song is an expression of passion—"a gush of passion coming from the heart, and striking direct as an arrow into the heart of the hearer or reader." It must express the vivid personal feelings of the speaker or writer, just as the ballad or drama expresses primarily the feelings of others, and only by sympathy affects the hearer or the reader. The song is subjective; the ballad or drama is objective. The song to be popular or permanent, must be brief, for the chords of our sensitive nature cannot be kept strung for any long time. It must be simple, for the heart of the hearer or reader will not respond to what is unreal or artificial. But, above all, it must be in consonance with the thoughts, the genius, the feelings, and the aspirations of the people. Take, for instance, "Davis' Lament for the death of Owen Roe O'Neil." The camp of the confederates who were fighting for the house of Stewart, was pitched in Waterford. Owen Roe set out from Derry to join Ormond and oppose Cromwell in Waterford. But death came so unexpectedly that the Irish soldiers believed he had been poisoned. A horseman arrives at Ormond's camp, and announces the death of him, who was then the one man in Ireland who could successfully oppose Cromwell. An old veteran who had followed O'Neil in many a hard-fought fight, exclaims :—

"Did they dare, did they dare to slay Owen Roe O'Neil?
Yes, they slew with poison him they feared to meet with steel.
May God wither up their hearts! May their blood cease to flow!
May they walk in living death who poisoned Owen Roe.

IV.
Sagest in the council was he, kindest in the hall ;
Sure we never won a battle—'twas Owen won them all.
Had he lived, had he lived, our dear country had been free ;
But he's dead, but he's dead, and 'tis slaves we'll ever be.

VI.
Wail, wail him through the island ; weep, weep for our pride ;
Weep that on the battlefield our gallant chief had died.
Weep for the victor of Beinn Burb—weep him, young man and old
Weep for him, ye women—your beautiful lies cold.

VII.
We thought you would not die ; we were sure you would not go
And leave us, in our utmost need, to Cromwell's cruel blow ;
Sheep without a shepherd, when the snow shuts out the sky,
Oh, why did you leave us, Owen ? Why did you die ?

VIII.
Soft as woman's was your voice, O'Neil, bright was your eye,
Oh, why did you leave us, Owen ? Why did you die ?
Your troubles are all over, you're at rest with God on high,
But we're slaves, and we're orphans, Owen ! Why did you die ?"

It is obvious that if the songs of a nation possess these characteristics they afford not only a faithful reflection of the past, but also the strongest stimulus to noble exertion in the future. There is much philosophy, if a little poetic exaggeration, in the words of him who said, "Give me the making of a nation's songs and I care not who makes her laws." If such be the purpose and such the power of the songs of a nation, there are special reasons why the songs of Ireland should faithfully reflect her past and move her children to high resolve for the future. First of all, from the earliest ages even to the present day, the Irish have been passionately devoted to music and song. Again, in the long interval that elapsed between the landing of the Milesians and the coming of St. Patrick—during the reigns of 118 kings—the bards were the historians of the nation. Not only the songs, but the history, the jurisprudence, the genealogies, the battles, the biographies of kings and chieftains, the domestic joys and sorrows of the people were committed to verse. The bard lived in the king's palace, and, being the depository of the history, traditions, and music of his country, no voice was more potent in the Council Chamber. He accompanied the troops to battle ; with voice and harp he fired them with the utmost enthusiasm, and when the battle was over, he sang, as it might be, the daring deeds of the victors, or he wreathed a garland of mournful song to consecrate their graves. These compositions, joyous or mournful, were rarely committed to writing, but were handed down by tradition from generation to generation. They were sung by all classes, from the bard in the king's palace, to the lonely widow spinning at her wheel, and the youthful maiden milking her cow. In process of time the words were often lost, but the air remained, and in the air was crystallised the spirit and the meaning of the song. The Milesians, as we know from history and from song, came from Spain, and are said to have been attracted by a prophecy which named Innisfail as their future home.

I.
"They came from a land beyond the sea,
And now o'er the western main
Set sail in their good ships gallantly
From the sunny land of Spain.
Oh, where's the isle we've seen in dreams ?
Our destined home or grave.
Thus sung they as, by the morning's beams,
They swept the Atlantic wave.

II.
And lo where afar o'er the ocean shines
A sparkle of emerald green,
As though in that deep lay emerald mines,
Whose light through the waves was seen.
'Tis Innisfail ! 'tis Innisfail !
Rings o'er the echoing sea,
While bending to heaven, the warriors hail
The land of the brave and free."

The date of their advent closely corresponded with the foundation of Rome, and during the long ages that intervened before the dawn of

THE COLONIAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

N.Z. OFFICES: AUCKLAND, CHRISTCHURCH, DUNEDIN, WELLINGTON.

TONTINE INVESTMENT POLICIES.

The Improved "Modified" Tontine System peculiar to the Colonial Mutual offers extraordinary advantages, combining Life Assurance with a sound and profitable investment.

ABSOLUTELY UNCONDITIONAL AND INCONTTESTABLE POLICIES. ALL PROFITS BELONG TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

All Funds Locally Invested. Incorporated by British Law.

New Assurances 1886-1887, £1,305,060. Funds exceed £700,000. Annual Income exceeds £250,000.

"The Colonial Mutual is a stalwart and progressive office, and the management is evidently determined that the Society will confer upon its members the fullest advantages compatible with security. It would be difficult to conceive of any system or plan whereby greater advantages could possibly be conferred upon the policy-holders."—*The Insurance Gazette of Ireland.*

NEW ZEALAND DIRECTORS: Edwin John Spence (Daigety and Co.), Chairman; George Beetham, M.H.R., Wellington; Seymour Thorne George, Auckland; J. B. Harcourt, Wellington; The Hon. W. J. M. Larnach, C.M.G., M.H.R., Dunedin; The Hon. George McLean, M.L.C., Dunedin; Frederick J. Moss, M.H.R., Auckland; The Hon. Edmund William Parker, Christchurch; The Hon. Sir Robert Stout, K.C.M.G., Dunedin. **FRANCOIS J. FOX, General Secretary.**



VETERINARY SHOENING FORGE,

(Taggart's Stables),

MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN.

WALSH & MCKEWAN, Proprietors, desire to inform the public they have commenced business as above.

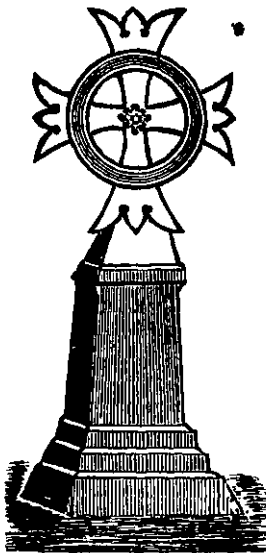
Draught and Saddle Horses shod on the shortest notice and at reasonable charges.

W. STOCKS,

MONUMENTAL MASON, CHRISTCHURCH.

[Established 1872.]

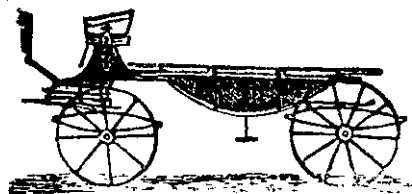
Monuments from £2 to £120, and a large stock of marble and other Materials to select from.



Ornamental Work of all kinds executed. Grave Railings in stone, iron and timber.

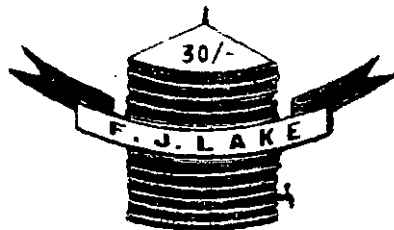
Designs and Estimates forwarded on application

MONUMENTAL WORKS. MADRAS STREET SOUTH.



NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE BEG to notify our customers and Friends generally we have removed our place of Business to our New Premises (opposite Reid and Gray's, Princes Street South), where we shall be able to execute all orders with punctuality and care. **HORDERN, BRAYSHAW, AND WHITE, DUNEDIN CARRIAGE FACTORY, Princes Street South, DUNEDIN.**



TINSMITH, PLUMBER, AND GASFITTER

ALL Sizes of Water Tanks kept in Stock. Prices from 30s each, warranted to stand for twenty-five years. Every description of Tinware and Dairy Utensils, Washing Coppers, Fire Shovels, Coal Scuttles, IRON CHIMNEYS, Jam Tins, Billy Covers, Billy Bars, etc., etc., made with the Latest Improved Machinery.

Price Lists forwarded on application. **F. J. LAKE, Power Tin, and Iron Factory, MORAY PLACE (Op First Church), DUNEDIN**

BARNINGHAM AND CO., Ornamental Iron Founders and Range Makers, **HAVE REMOVED** from Great King Street to their New Premises **VICTORIA FOUNDRY, GEORGE STREET (opposite Knox Church)**

OLD CLUB LIVERY & BAIT STABLES, MACLAGGAN STREET (Opposite the Arcade), **DUNEDIN.**

THOMAS POWER ... Proprietor Saddle Horses, Carriages, and Buggies for Hire.

NOONDAY OIL. Now Landing, ex Woodlark, from New York.

If you want a good light, use the best and save trouble.

All the Cans in this shipment of Oil have the New Tap, with revolving top and long spout. This top serves as lamp-filler, canvent, faucet, and can-filler; saves labor; no soiling of hands.

NOONDAY FOR WASHING CLOTHES. A few tablespoonfuls of Noonday Oil saves half the labour.

Full directions can be obtained from your Grocer.

WANTED KNOWN—

THOMAS GORMAN, HORSESHOER, GENERAL BLACKSMITH, and WHEELWRIGHT.

All kinds of Jobbing done.

NORTH ROAD, TIMARU.

THE ASHBURTON HOTEL, EAST STREET.

Proprietor **MR. DEVANE.** A Private Family and Commercial Hotel, five minutes from Railway Station. Private Apartments for Families. The Best Brands of Wines and Spirits. Billiard Room. Tariff Moderate. Special Terms per week for Private Families.

A GENUINE SAVING By Purchasing your WINTER CLOTHING

At **THE GRANITE HOUSE,** READY-MONEY DRAPERS, 36 and 38 George Street. Come, See, and Judge for Yourself.

WINTER OVERCOATS, made from Tweed and Melton Cloths, in a large variety of styles. Prices, 18s 9d, 20s, 22s 6d, 28s 6d, 32s 6d, 34s 6d.

WINTER TWEED and WORSTED SUITS.—We are at present showing one of the largest and best assortment in the trade. Prices from 15s to 55s.

MACINTOSH COATS.—A splendid range and very superior value; imported direct from the maker. Prices, 8s 9d to 45s.

WINTER READY-MADE TROUSERS, that look well, fit well, and will wear well. Prices, 4s 6d, 5s 6d, 6s 6d, 7s 6d, 8s 9d, 9s 6d, 10s 6d, 12s 6d.

BOYS' WINTER ULSTERS.—Made up from the newest, neatest, and most stylish Cloths and Tweeds for the present season. Prices from 4s 6d.

BOYS' WINTER SUITS.—Made up in the latest styles, and from strong, serviceable Tweeds. Prices, Knicker Suits, from 3s 3d upwards.

MEN'S and BOYS' MERCERY.—We always hold a large and well-assorted stock of Hats, Caps, Scarves, Under-clothing, Sox, &c., &c. Please call and inspect.

THE GRANITE HOUSE 36 and 38 George Street Dunedin.

BOTANICAL GARDEN HOTEL, NORTH-EAST VALLEY, DUNEDIN.

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

TIMARU ENGINE & BOILER WORKS, Adjoining T. Gorman's, Main North Road.

W. R. BORDER, Christchurch, **ENGINEER, MILLWRIGHT, BOILER-SMITH, &c.** All kinds of Engines, Boilers, and Milling Machinery Made and Repaired. Estimates given for Verandahs and all classes of Iron Work, Bicycles repaired at Reasonable Rates.

Christianity in the island, Ireland, by her civilisation, by her laws, by her settled monarchy, and her patriarchal system of life, was being gradually prepared for the speedy reception of the Gospel. Nor were signs nor prophecies as it seems, wanting to indicate the advent of the Sun of Justice. For again the poet tells how Lir's only daughter was turned into a swan, and compelled to remain a captive bird till the first Mass bell should set her free.

"Sadly, O Moyle, to thy winter wave weeping,
Fate bids me languish long ages away ;
For still in her darkness does Erin lie sleeping,
Still doth the pure light its dawning delay.
When shall the day star, mildly springing,
Warm our isle with peace and love ?
When shall Heaven, its sweet bell ringing,
Call my spirit to the fields above ?"

After the introduction of Christianity the fate of the bards followed exactly on the fortunes of their country. A sweet singer—Aubrey de Vere—suggests rather than makes a division of the dramatic story of Christian Ireland into six acts. The first embraces the three golden centuries which followed the mission of St. Patrick, during which Ireland was recognised as the "island of saints and of scholars." These are the centuries of which the poet sings—though the event is usually referred to the reign of King Brian—when a noble maiden, clad in precious robes, bearing in her hand a white wand surmounted by a golden ring, walked alone from one end of the isle to the other without meeting with the slightest offence or molestation.

I.

"Rich and rare were the gems she wore,
And a bright gold ring on her wand she bore ;
But oh, her beauty was far beyond
Her sparkling gems or snow-white wand.

II.

Lady, dost thou not fear to stray
So lone and so lonely along this bleak way ?
Are Erin's sons so good or so cold
As not to be tempted by woman or gold ?

III.

Sir Knight, I feel not the least alarm,
No son of Erin will offer me harm,
For though they love woman and golden store,
Sir Knight, they love honour and virtue more.

IV.

On she went, and her maiden smile
In safety lighted her round the Green Isle ;
And blest for ever is she who relied
On Erin's honour, and Erin's pride."

These were the golden centuries during which Ireland shone before Europe as the Pharos of intellectual splendour, and was listened to as the Phœnixa of euphonious song. These were the centuries when, in the sanctity of her children, she seemed like the apostle, to be caught up into heaven, and in the wisdom of her schools to have heard secret words which it was not given to other nations to utter. But in after times, like the same apostle, there was given to her a sting of the flesh and an angel of Satan to buffet her, for which cause she three times, during three centuries of persecution—nay, three times three centuries—besought the Lord that it might depart from her. But He answered as He did to the apostle, "My grace is sufficient for you, for power is made perfect in infirmity." Gladly, therefore, did she glory in her infirmities that the power of Christ might be made manifest in her. The second act comprises the period of the Danish invasions, from the end of the seventh to the beginning of the eleventh century, when Brian the Brave, whose praises you have heard so sweetly sung in the melody "Remember the Glories of Brian the Brave," banished the invader from Irish soil. Then came the third act, and with it the Norman invasion, the characteristic of which, as Aubrey de Vere says, was outlawry. This is the period of which even Giraldus Cambrensis writes that "this people, however, deserves to be praised for their successful cultivation of music, in which their skill is beyond comparison, superior to that of any nation we have seen." This is the period that produced the sweetest and most touching melody ever composed, "Kileen Aroon," of which Handel said that he would prefer to be its author rather than the author of all the music he had ever written. The air is made familiar by being wedded to words as musical and as racy of the soil as the air itself. They are by John Banim, and they tell of the *soggarth aroon*—

I.

"Who in the winter's night,
Soggarth Aroon,
When the cowl'd blast did bite,
Soggarth Aroon,
Came to my cabin door,
And on my earthen flare,
Knelt by me, sick and poor,
Soggarth Aroon.

II.

Who on the marriage day,
Soggarth Aroon,
Made the poor cabin gay,
Soggarth Aroon,
And did both laugh and sing,
Making our hearts to ring,
At the poor christening,
Soggarth Aroon."

The fourth act comprises the period lying between the attempted introduction of the reformation and the dethronement of James II., and is designated as the period of the "Wars of Religion." This is the period to which "The Coolin," "Dark Rosaleen," translated by Mangan, and the "Lament for the Princes of Tyrone and Tyroneconnell," "Oh, woman of the piercing wail," refer. What appears to be love songs during this and the subsequent period were but passionate addresses to Ireland by her banished or oppressed children. Then came the fifth act, embracing the time of the penal laws, and lasting

down to Grattan and the volunteers. The songs of this period are, as might be expected, full of woe. Their spirit will be found in Aubrey de Vere's "Innisfail," third part. And then comes the sixth and last act, which is not yet played out. It tells of the gradual resurrection of Ireland from the tomb of bondage and oppression.

"When Grattan rose none dar'd oppose
The claim he made for freedom ;
They knew our swords, to back his words,
Were ready did he need them."

The characteristic songs of this period will be found in the "Spirit of the Nation." Thus in all the phases of her chequered history you will find in her songs the living, breathing feeling which animated the people. Learn these songs, study those airs which have come down to us from the earliest Christian, if not from Pagan, times; and you will know more of the inner history of Ireland than if you spent years in the prosaic study of Irish history. When you have learned the inner history of Ireland by analysing and imbibing the spirit of her songs you will believe with the poet—

"The nations have fallen and thou still art young ;
Thy sun is but rising when others have set,
And though slavery's cloud o'er thy morning hath hung,
The full moon of freedom shall beam round thee yet.
Erin, O Erin, though long in the shade,
Thy star will shine out when the proudest shall fade."

It has been said that the life of an individual is too short to enable us to estimate fully the ways of God's Providence in regard to each, but nations are Patriarchs, and live long enough to justify in a subsequent age the mysterious dispensations of Providence in regard to past ages. If Ireland has been persecuted in the past, and if her children have been scattered through every land on which the sun shines, may it not be in order that they should carry with them that firm faith, strong hope, and immortal charity, for which they are distinguished at home—may it not be in order that by their dispersion, they should be the salt and the seasoning of the nations amongst whom they have settled? Let us hope with the poet, that in the cycle of her history the ages of gloom and of sorrow are coming to a close, and that we shall live to see a return of the glories of her early Christian youth. Meantime, by patience, by integrity of life, by magnanimous forgiveness of past wrongs, by the remembrance of former glories, by the hope of a glorious future, by practical sympathy in her present distress, let all her children in every land labour to promote her welfare, and show reverence for her story as told in her songs.

The archbishop was loudly applauded on resuming his seat.

ARCHBISHOP RYAN'S SERMON AT THE LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION STONE OF ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH IN ROME.

(From the Boston Pilot.)

THE text was chosen from the 16th chapter of the Gospel of St. Matthew, the 13th to the 18th verses, concluding in the words of Christ: "And I say to thee: That thou art Peter: and upon this rock I will build my Church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it."

In this extract two great fundamental truths are revealed to us. The first is the divinity of Jesus Christ, and the second the fact that the Church which He was to establish upon this earth should be founded on the Apostle Peter as on a rock, and that because of this foundation "the gates of hell should not prevail against it." These great questions, notwithstanding the clearness of this revelation, still agitate the world. Now, as then, different replies are given to the question, "Who is the Son of Man?" A wonderful prophet a great ethical philosopher soaring above the sages of antiquity—a model man—all but a God. Though men differ as to his nature, yet all praise him. Even the modern sect of reformed Jews join in universal chorus, and glory in the fact that he was a son of Israel.

But the true reply to the question, who is the Son of Man, is that given by Peter: "Thou art Christ, the Son of the living God"—a reply which confessed his divinity, and not merely as an opinion or personal conviction of Peter, but as a revelation of the Eternal Father to him, and through him to the world. "Blessed art thou, Simon Bar Jona," said Christ to him, "for flesh and blood hath not revealed it to thee, but my Father who is in heaven." Then Jesus Christ thus declared divine, revealed the second great truth to which I have alluded—namely, that Peter was to be the rock on which His church was to be built, and because of which it was to stand forever.

In another part of the Sacred Scriptures, our Divine Lord spoke of the wise man as he "who built his house upon a rock," and "the rains fell, and the floods came, and the winds blew, and they beat upon that house, and it fell not because it was founded on a rock." Infinite wisdom is now about to build a house against which the falling rain, and rising floods, and pelting storms of all time shall beat in vain, and looks for a rocky foundation, deep, and strong, and wide enough.

Seeing one of his disciples named Simon, He said to him, "Thou shalt be called Peter, which means a rock"; and subsequently He said: "Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." Hence was Peter constituted the great cause at once of the unity and stability of the entire edifice. The Church of God, with all its characteristics, was to rest on Peter as on its foundation. Now, brethren, this was to be true, not only of the great Church of God in general, but also of the national churches that form integral parts of it. If they adhere to this rock they shall stand. If they build on any other foundation they shall certainly fall into a thousand fragments. From this centre went forth the great Apostles that evangelised the nations, and the churches which they founded should remain in holy close communion with this centre of life and unity. To use another figure, it is the heart from which the blood should flow in healthy streams through the members of the mystic body of Christ.

SMITH AND SMITH, OCTAGON. PAPERHANGINGS.

We have just landed, ex Peru, 60 bales Paperhangings, from the Cheapest Manufacturers in the world, and being bought as Job Lines, they are extremely Cheap; and as we have very large Shipments coming to hand we intend selling at very Small Profits, and would advise Purchasers to call and judge for themselves.

30,000 Pieces to choose from—4d per piece and upwards.

Artists' Colours, double tubes, 6s per dozen; Oil Colour Boxes, from 7s 6d each; Sketching Blocks, Academy Millboards, Mounting Boards, Stools and all kinds of Artists' Materials at Lowest Prices for Cash.

Hessian Canvas, very strong (2 yds wide), by the bolt, 4d per yard; Glass Shades (white glass), round, square, and oval, and Ebonised Stands—from 1s 9d each.

SMITH & SMITH.

Mouldings from 1s per length. Picture Framing done at the Lowest Prices. Oil Paintings, Lithographs, Engravings, &c., &c. SMITH & SMITH.

CHAMPION MIXED PAINTS (all Colours ready for use), in 1lb tins, at 8d per lb; in 14lb tins, at 6d per lb.

SMITH & SMITH.

Painting, Paperhanging, and Glazing done the shortest notice, and at the very Lowest prices.

SMITH & SMITH.

Sign Writing of every kind (plain and pictorial), executed in the best styles at the Lowest Prices. Calico Signs and Window Tickets supplied on the shortest notice. A large stock of Opal Letters always on hand.

SMITH AND SMITH,

Octagon, Dunedin.

FRANCIS MEENA
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
Wholesale and Retail
PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANT
GREAT KING STREET, DUNEDIN
(Opposite Hospital).

Cash buyer of Oats, Butter and Potatoes

**THE EQUITABLE INSURANCE
ASSOCIATION OF NEW ZEALAND.**

HEAD OFFICE—
RATTRAY STREET, DUNEDIN,
Opposite Triangle, near Railway Station.

FIRE, MARINE, LIFE, ACCIDENT.

Lowest Rates of Premium.

W. C. KIRKCALDY,
General Manager.

Suites of OFFICES in New Building TO
LET. Apply
THE EQUITABLE INSURANCE ASSO-
CIATION OF NEW ZEALAND.

**READ BROTHERS BULL-DOG
BEER.**

The Finest Bottled Ale and Stout imported.
Further supplies Now Landing
ex Taranaki, in pints and quarts—champagne
bottles.

Trade Mark, DOG'S HEAD (see model), of which the President of the Bull-Dog Club in London writes to Messrs Read Brothers as follows:—"The finest British Bull-dog ever known was Champion 'Crib,' owned by Mr Thomas Turton, of Sheffield. But 'every dog has his day,' and 'Crib' has long since departed. Your admirable model may, however, be considered to represent a typically perfect dog. If your Beer carries as good a head as your dog it will be hard

(Signed) JAMES W. BERRIE,
President of the Bull-Dog Club."

Orders for the above Beer promptly executed by

W. & G. TURNBULL & CO.,
Agent for Dunedin.

DR. SPEER'S PRIVATE DISPENSARY,

WELLINGTON.

Established for the Scientific and Speedy Cure of

CHRONIC, NERVOUS, AND SPECIAL DISEASES.

THE EXPERT SPECIALIST, DR. SPEER, is a Regular Graduated Physician educated at Harvard College, U.S. He has devoted a lifetime to, and is acknowledged to be the most Expert Physician in his Specialty in the United States.

YOUNG MEN AND MIDDLE-AGED MEN

Who suffer from Nervous and Physical Debility, Loss of Energy or Memory, Eruptions on the Face, Mental Depression, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, etc., will do well to consult Dr. Speer.

HOSPITAL EXPERIENCE.

Having been Physician in one of the leading Hospitals of the U.S., enables him to treat all private troubles with excellent results. He wishes it distinctly understood that he does not claim to perform impossibilities, or to have a miraculous power; he claims only to be a skilled and successful Physician, thoroughly informed in his Specialty.

CHRONIC DISEASES OF MEN AND WOMEN.

All applying to him will receive his honest opinion of their complaints. No experimenting

He will guarantee a Positive Cure in every case he undertakes, or forfeit £200.

Consultation in Office or by Post, FREE.

N.B.—All Medicines necessary for a complete cure can be sent secure from observation on receipt of symptoms.

The Doctor's famous Pills, 1s and 2s per box. Ointment, 1s 6d per box. This Ointment positively cures irritation, itching, and all skin diseases. By post, 2d extra.

CHARGES MODERATE. EXAMINATION AND ADVICE, FREE!

Call or Address: D R. H. J. SPEER,

NORTHERN CHAMBERS (Next Empire Hotel).

Office Hours: 10 to 12 a.m.; 2 to 4, 6 to 8 p.m. Sundays, 10 to 12. P. O. Box 346.

N.B.—AS A TEST

DR. SPEER will send a trial bottle of his medicine free of charge (carriage excepted) to any person applying to him who will give full particulars of their trouble. This will demonstrate his unbounded confidence in these wonderful remedies, which are only known to himself, and which for over two years have achieved such unvaried success in his New Zealand practice.

All applicants for a trial bottle of his medicine must enclose 2d stamp for reply.

ADVERTISING CHEATS!!!

"It has become so common to begin an article in an elegant interesting style,

"Then run it into some advertisement, that we avoid all such.

"And simply call attention to the merits of Dr. Soule's American Hop Bitters in as plain, honest terms as possible,

"To induce people

"To give them one trial, which so proves their value that they will never use anything else."

"THE REMEDY so favourably noticed in all the papers, religious and secular, is

"Having a large sale and supplanting all other medicine.

"There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plants, and the proprietors of Dr. Soule's American Hop Bitters have shown great shrewdness and ability. * * * * *

"In compounding a medicine whose virtues are so palpable to everyone's observation.

DID SHE DIE?

"No!

"She lingered and suffered along, pining away all the time for years."

"The doctors doing her no good;"

"And at last was cured by this Dr. Soule's American Hop Bitters the papers say so much about."

"Indeed! Indeed!"

"How thankful we should be for that medicine."

A DAUGHTER'S MISERY.

"Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery,

"From a complication of kidney, liver, rheumatism, and Nervous debility,

"Under the care of the best physicians,

"Who gave her disease various names,

"But no relief,

"And now she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Dr. Soule's American Hop Bitters, that we had shunned for years before using it."—THE PARENTS.

FATHER IS GETTING WELL.

"My daughter says:

"How much better father is since we used Dr. Soule's American Hop Bitters."

"He is getting well after his long suffering from a disease declared incurable."

"And we are so glad that we used your Bitters."—A LADY of N. Y.

None genuine without a bunch of green hops on the white label, and Dr. Soule's name blown in the bottle. BEWARE of all the vile poisonous stuff made to imitate the above.

HARP OF ERIN HOTEL QUEENSTOWN.

MRS. M'BRIDE ... Proprietress.

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



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
533, OXFORD STREET, LONDON,

And are sold by all Vendors of Medicines throughout the Civilized World; with directions for use in almost every language.

Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the United States. Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 533, Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

To render this union the more close it has been the custom to erect here representative national churches, bearing the names of the Apostles or other prominent saints of the different countries. On the present occasion we are assembled to witness the ceremony of laying the first stone of such a sacred edifice. Fourteen hundred and fifty years ago a missionary bishop was sent from this city by the then reigning Pope St. Celestine, to the island of Ireland with the Apostolic mission and benediction, in order to convert that people to Christianity. How truly wonderful has been the success of his mission no one can question. In every portion of the civilised world the name of St. Patrick, the Apostle of the Irish nation and race, is mentioned. To-day the eyes and hearts of that race are turned towards this sacred spot. An Irish Archbishop and Primate blesses the foundation-stone of this edifice, on this the festival of St. Bridget, the second patron of the island. The church itself shall be in charge of a religious Order which worked much and suff red much in the past for religion in Ireland. Children of Ireland and their descendants are here from the island itself, from England, from distant Australia, and India, and I, with many others, come from the new world—a world undiscovered for centuries after the conversion of Ireland but which now numbers more of Irish blood than the cradle island itself. I come to speak to you of the thoughts and sentiments which this occasion suggests, first as a Catholic ceremony which should interest all, no matter of what nationality, and then as especially interesting to the race evangelised by St. Patrick.

In looking down from one of the eminences of this seven-hilled city, we behold at once the ruins of classic paganism and the many churches whose cross-crowned domes proclaim the triumph of Christianity. Again we behold towering in majesty and grace above all these, the dome of Peter, symbolising the supremacy of the Vicar of Jesus Christ. In contemplating the various national churches under the shadow of that dome, we cannot but be struck with the evidence they furnish of the divine origin of the Catholic Church itself. The perfect unity of all these churches between themselves and with the See of Peter is a marvel. This unity is intellectual, sacramental, and governmental. The intellectual unity of every tribe and tongue and people—differing in everything but in this one faith, has no parallel in the history of our race. Add to this the union in the same sacramental system and in the same form of government under the one head, and your wonder must increase. The phenomenon is still magnified when we contemplate the Catholicity of the Church. Unity in Catholicity—Catholicity in unity, is a direct unanswerable argument that the Church is a divine institution. Paganism attempted such a combination. When the Romans conquered a nation they adopted its gods, and had them enshrined in Rome as a great religious as well as political centre, and the Emperor was not only the temporal ruler, but also bore the title of Supreme Pontiff. This was an attempt at Catholicity in unity, and unity in Catholicity, an effort to have Pagan national temples or shrines. But we know that the Romans adopted these deities without believing in them, we know that at one time they enshrined as many as 30,000 gods; but all these deities and religious systems were in contradiction. There was a kind of Catholicity without unity, without a supreme central authority to teach with unerring certainty what is the truth of God.

In the Jewish Church there was unity because such an authority as the high priests decision was final, and it was death to contradict it. But in the Jewish Church, which was national, there was no Catholicity. In the Christian Church unity and Catholicity are both united, for it extends to all the nations of the earth, and there is yet the great central authority in the Sovereign Pontiff, the successor of Peter. Hence the immense importance of the office of the Pope. The Church is not unfrequently reproached with making too much of the Sovereign Pontiff, and to those who have not the key of faith and do not distinguish between the office and the man, this complaint may not seem groundless. They feel that no one but the man-God can be secure on the pinnacle of the temple, and the dizzy height is fatal to human weakness. To this we reply that officially he is the Vicar of Jesus Christ, and in that sublime vicarious capacity is worthy of all honour, because it is honour given to Christ in His representative, and the power that exalted him projects him. You beheld the Pope on the day of his sacerdotal jubilee, borne aloft on the shoulders of men through the most glorious temple of the universe, amidst the admiration and acclamation of thousands of every nation under heaven, whilst Architecture, Sculpture, and glorious Music seemed to pay tribute to him. He seemed almost a god as he scattered his benedictions from on high—all eyes seemed to hope in him as he opened his hand to fill every creature with his blessing, whilst the great piers and arches almost trembled with the mighty anthem, "Behold a great priest who in his day pleased God and was found just." At length, at the tomb of Peter, he descends and receives the homage of that splendid senate of the Church—that congregation of men of great learning and sanctity, the College of Cardinals. Patriarchs, bishops, and priests bow in reverence before him, and "on earth there is none like to him in glory." But behold in another place another scene on the next day. One of those poor monks who passed by you in the great procession unobserved and unknown to you, sits on a chair in a lonely room, with a purple stole upon his shoulders. An aged feeble man approaches the chair, and falling on his knees at the feet of the poor ecclesiastic, he exclaims in accents of humiliation and sorrow: "Bless me, Father, for I have sinned"; and he tells the sins of his life and begs the priest to pray to God for him and to forgive him in His name. That priest is, for the time being, the superior, the judge and the spiritual physician of that old man; and the old man is no other than the great Pontiff himself, whose praises resounded through the nave and aisles and dome of St. Peter's but yesterday! Thus, whilst the Church exalts in her office, she humbles and protects the man, who has to tremble for his own salvation in so perilous and responsible a position; and we are guilty of no man-worship, but honour Jesus Christ in His representative, as the Pope honours Him in the priest to whom he confesses his sins and through whom God forgives him.

Another thought that must strike us in contemplating the national churches of Rome, extending as they do from the Apostolic Ages until the present time, is the wonderful fruitfulness of the Spouse of Jesus Christ.

How many nations has she not brought forth to God! How barren have heresy and schism been in comparison to her! Why? Because the old Apostolic blood courses in her veins—the blood blessed with fecundity. Though others have claimed Apostolic succession, no other can claim Apostolic mission and success. The blood of Abraham warmed the veins of Ishmael, the outcast son of the bondwoman; but not to the son of the bondwoman, but of the free woman was the promise of a mighty generation pledged. From Rome went forth the national apostles to various countries, which furnished so many millions of converts. The promulgation of Christianity and its sustained success of nearly nineteen centuries is a striking proof that it is of higher than human origin—a proof to which I think we ought to more frequently advert, as it is a philosophic one, depending on the principle that an effect must have an adequate cause.

I am aware that causes, other than that of its divine origin, have been assigned for this wonderful propagation of Christianity at first, and its sustained existence since. But a little impartial examination must show the entire want of proportion between cause and effect, and the confusion of these terms, so that what are called causes are evidently effects of one highest cause. The celebrated five causes assigned by Gibbon for the conquests of Christianity,—namely: that the Church taught the doctrine of the immortality of the soul—that her first children were conspicuous for the great sanctity of their lives—that miracles were said to have been performed by them, and that thousands of martyrs freely shed their blood rather than deny their faith, and that, above all, the wonderful unity of faith and charity which they exhibited to the world, influenced the progress of Christianity, and effected the wonders which Catholics attribute to a divine influence. These causes, no doubt aided, and still aid, the progress of the Church in every nation. They are as rivers flowing down the mountain side, and feeding the great lake at its base. But what feeds the five rivers? Whence comes the water? What is the cause of the five causes? Follow the rivers up the mountain sides and you find them spring from one source—the pierced heart of Jesus Christ—the fountain of living waters, and the five tides gush from His five wounds on the Mount of Crucifixion. The doctrine of the immortality of the human soul had been taught by great philosophers before, and was generally believed; yet it produced no such results as when taught by the Church. How could she have so wonderfully sanctified her children as to have made them the wonder of the pagan world, and without a new divine principle of sanctification, and how could she have continued that process of sanctification for nearly nineteen centuries? Fanaticism is of brief existence, and a few fanatics might be produced by temporary excitement, but no such results as nineteen centuries of sanctity. How could she perform miracles without a divine power to do so, and if these miracles were not real, there stands, as St. Augustine observes, the great living miracle of her own progress without the aid of miracles? Besides, the fact of occasional false miracles by deception, only proves that some true ones must have existed, as men do not counterfeit counterfeits, but realities, and without realities we should have no counterfeits. How could she have produced millions of martyrs, not martyrs to theories and opinions, but, as the term means, witnesses to facts which they had seen or heard—dying with the declaration of the Apostles on their lips: "We cannot but say the things which we have seen and heard!" Above all, how could she have effected that unity of faith and sacraments, and government, and maintained it for so many centuries? How unphilosophic it is then to account for the fecundity of the Church by secondary causes, ignoring the primary one, which can be no other than the fact that she is a divine institution bearing the benediction which fructifies.

Thus we learn, brethren, from the contemplation of these national churches of Rome, the great characteristics of the Church of God in general—her fruitfulness, her combined Catholicity and unity, and how vital is the connection between these and the Primacy of Peter and his successor, the Roman Pontiff, and how, in one word, she is a divine institution. These lessons are confirmed by the ceremony for which we are assembled to-day. In no country of the world was the hand of God more visible in the propagation of Christianity than in Ireland. The people received the faith without the shedding of a drop of martyr's blood. At once they recognised the truth, and beauty, and sanctity of the new doctrines, embraced them, and became their zealous and most faithful propagators. It has been some times asserted that Irish love for the Church arises rather from national feeling, which has been identified with religious enthusiasm; and that, in reality, they are Irish first and Catholics afterwards, and only as a consequence. If so, why did they abandon so easily their national pagan faith, practices and traditions, at the preaching of an alien—a former fugitive slave? If so, why did the proud kings and fierce soldiers and zealous priests and national bards yield so soon and so easily to the foreign yoke? How could churches and monasteries spring up as if by magic throughout the land? How could all this be done but because the religious element was deep and strong in these Irish natures, and because Christianity had the divine power to act upon, purify and intensify it. The island was known as Holy Ireland, and the Island of Saints and Doctors. The Venerable Bede, the English historian, tells us that when Europe was desolated by war, "all who sought instruction in the sciences or stricter discipline in religion, leaving their homes and country, fled to Ireland, and were gratuitously supported by its people." But there was wanting one glory to complete the perfection of Ireland's fidelity. In the chorus of apostles, confessors and virgins she had her representative saints—in all choirs but one. The saint that she had not was the martyr, and the flower that appeared not the passion flower. I will not harrow your souls by relating the anguish she endured in the days when her faith was tried; in the days of the penal laws and the famines, when her children

J. NISBET, Painter, Glazier, Paperhanger, etc., in Octagon, Dunedin.

FOR good Oils, Paints, Paperhangings, try J. Nisbet Octagon.

TO those Building.—The Cheapest and Best place in town for Glazing and

PAINTING of all kinds will be found at J. Nisbet's, Octagon, Dunedin. Give him a trial.

PAPERHANGINGS cheaper than any other house in town.

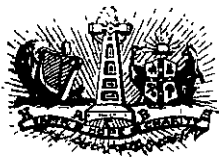
THE DUNEDIN IRON AND WOODWARE CO.
FURNISHING WAREHOUSE, OCTAGON.

The Cheapest Carpet and Furnishing Warehouse in the Colony.

DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE, BEDROOM FURNITURE, in Stock and made to order. Iron Bedsteads and Bedding at all prices.

For Furnishing Ironmongery, Utlery, and all Household Requisites, try

THE DUNEDIN IRON AND WOODWARE COMPANY.



H. A. C. B. SOCIETY.

Established 1871.

Registered under the Friendly Societies Act

OBJECTS.—To cherish a love for Faith and Fatherland; to extend the hand of fellowship to our co-religionists of every nationality; to render assistance and visit the sick and distressed; to help the widows and orphans of deceased members. A member on payment of 1s weekly is entitled to medical attendance and medicine for himself and family. Also 20s per week for 26 weeks, 15s for the next 13 weeks, and 10s per week for a period of 13 weeks, in case of sickness. On the death of wife, £10; at his own death relatives receive £20. Twenty branches of this excellent Institution are now established in New Zealand, and everyone eligible for membership should join, and participate in its unsurpassed advantages. Full particulars to be had from the branches, and from

JAMES O'BRIEN,
District Secretary, Auckland

A. J. WYNN,
ECONOMICAL UNDERTAKER,

ST. ANDREW STREET,

3 Doors Below George Street

SUCCESSOR TO A. AND T. INGLIS.

Funerals Conducted either in Town or Country at Lowest Charges.

In asking the country people to visit and inspect his stock of Catholic, Irish National, and Miscellaneous Books,

JAMES DUNNE
141 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN,

desires to intimate that he does not publish a catalogue of the various works kept by him, believing, as he does, that individuals can be far better suited by calling at his establishment than they could be were he to issue the most bulky catalogue possible. Catalogues, to a certain extent, are useful; but, on the other hand, many persons are led, because of the bald description of the works offered for sale, into purchasing books which are of little use to them. To avoid anything of this kind, Mr. Dunne would kindly ask visitors to the city to call on him, assuring them that he will do his best to provide them with both good and suitable Catholic and general literature.

A N N O U N C E M E N T.

CONSTANT investigation has been made to find an article perfectly adapted for preventing the excruciating pain caused in extracting teeth. Its value, as the best dental obtundent ever known, has been fully demonstrated by the severest tests, time having also served to confirm the most sanguine expectations. Among its numerous advantages especial attention is called to the following:—

First.—It produces entire insensibility to pain during the extracting of teeth—a thing never before accomplished without danger.

Second.—Its action is confined entirely to the teeth being operated on; it does not benumb any other organ.

Third.—It contains no deleterious substance.

Fourth.—It is no way injurious to the health.

Fifth.—It is perfectly harmless in every respect, and no accident can ever occur through its use.

Sixth.—It enables the operator to do his work in less time and in a better manner.

Seventh.—The mental torture and unnatural strain upon the nervous system of the patient, produced by constant expectation and dread of pain, are entirely avoided.

Eighth.—It advertises itself, as every patient on whom it is used is sure to become an ardent advocate of its truly wonderful merits.

Painless Extraction 5s.

Cannabis Indica (the latest and most successful local anæsthetic), Cocaine, or Calerific Fluid used for ordinary extraction, without extra fee 2s 6d.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

To this, the largest and most important department, special attention and critical examination is invited in reference to shape, color, translucency, and vital appearance, and in contrast with other teeth in comparison with strength, lightness, and adaptability.

From a determination to do work of a higher quality and better finish than has ever been placed within the reach of patients, no efforts have been spared to get out all that skill, ingenuity, and patient industry could produce.

Advantages of Superior Dental Work:—

First.—It is much stronger and lighter than usual.

Second.—It is free from injurious ingredients, and therefore healthful, and most unlikely to cause inflammation.

Third.—It is cleanly and beautiful in appearance.

Full Set Artificial Teeth £8.

JOHN P. ARMSTRONG, DENTIST,
112 Princes Street (exactly opposite Cargill's Monument).

B U S I N E S S F O R S A L E.

That Old-Established Millinery Business of
MRS. DREAVER,
50 GEORGE ST., DUNEDIN,
For Sale.

NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED.

To Reduce the Stock as much as possible, all Goods will be sold AT COST. Our Late Shipments, ex Coptic, of Ladies' and Children's **ULSTERS & JACKETS,** All the Latest Styles—Hundreds to choose from—

AT COST!

Millinery, Corsets, Underclothing, Fancy Goods, Dress Materials, Ulster Cloths, Seal Cloth, etc.,

AT COST!



NOTICE.
Ladies wishing to Learn the SCIENTIFIC SYSTEM of DRESS-CUTTING Will be taught as formerly.

MRS. DREAVER.

J O H N B A R R O N

(Late Banks, Barron, and Co.),

SOLE AGENT for "EDINA" Blend WHISKY

And the

CELEBRATED PORT WINE (Yellow Seal) FOR INVALIDS.

Highly recommended by Medical Men.

Everyone who knows what Good Tea is buys my Best at 2s 10d per lb.; or in 14lb. Tins at 2s. 8½d.

JOHN BARRON,
Grocer, Wine and Spirit Merchant,
29 RATTAY STREET, DUNEDIN.

NOTICE.

Subscribers removing from one part of the Colony to another, and wishing their paper continued, should state their former address when writing to this office, as it will prevent confusion names.

preferred death on the scaffold or by starvation in their cabins sooner than abandon the faith brought by St. Patrick from Rome, and were as really martyrs as ever fell in Roman Coliseum or were buried in Roman Catacombs. Never was a nation's faith and nationality so perfectly united. In other lands individuals and families suffered for their fidelity to faith, and all honour to them; but here was a whole nation of martyrs suffering as a nation. Had Ireland become Protestant with England and Scotland she might, like them, be prosperous to-day; but because she would not, and cling to the old cross and the old faith, she is not prosperous, but poor like the Lord for whom she suffered.

It is true that she is no longer persecuted for her faith; but we must remember that it is little over half a century since Catholic Emancipation was obtained,—and half a century is a short time in a nation's life,—and that she suffers still from the old wounds and from the religious prejudices that still remain. Not only was she faithful to the Church at home, but when her children had to leave that island of fidelity and sorrow, when her enemies trampled in the dust her national banner wet with her blood, she grasped the napkin of Veronica, waved it above the heads of her children, bore it in triumph to America and Australia and India, and planted it wherever a church could be built in honour of Him whose image it bore. The names of the old faith and the old country were whispered together in the gloom of the mine, in the glare of the furnace, in the mire of the new canal or railroad, in the rush of the cities, in the solitude of the plains—everywhere were creed and country hallowed in the hearts of these exiles of Eric. It is simply impossible to account for Irish faith and fidelity except the Church be a divine institution. May we not hope that on this auspicious day—the festival of Bridget, the second patron of Ireland—on this day, and on this occasion, when this representative Church is inaugurated,—on this day when here, near to the spot where rest the remains of Pope St. Celestine, who sent St. Patrick,—here amid the hallowed shrines and memories of so many martyrs,—here with special blessing of the Pope, who received this morning the Irish pilgrims, and feeling that the heart of Celestine palpitates in the breast of Leo, and that he will never sacrifice what Celestine sanctified, but will preserve it inviolate;—here to-day with St. Patrick and St. Bridget and the other Irish saints looking down from the sanctuary of Heaven, may we not pause to hear from afar the deep pathetic hopeful words which God once said to weeping Israel, now addressed to a land more loving and faithful to Him than was even Israel: "Poor little one, tossed with tempest and without all comfort, behold I will lay thy stones in order and thy foundations with sapphires."

Now, may we not hope that this, though a real, is also a symbolic ceremony, and that it symbolizes the inauguration of peace and prosperity for that poor little one of God "tossed with tempest and without all comfort." Without all comfort, but not without all hope. In the faith that she has preserved and the morality it must produce, in the rigorous chastity of her sons and daughters, in all the elements of Christian civilisation she rejoices in hope. Hers is a chaste generation that shall have glory. There is a civilisation above that of successful commerce and education—the civilisation which could sacrifice both for God and conscience, and that is her civilisation and the grounds of her hope. To all who would speak to her of despair, and ask why she continues loyal to a Church on account of which she has suffered so much, she answers as did the holy and hopeful Tobias when similarly reproached by his degenerate fellow countrymen: "Where is thy hope?" they said to him, "for which thou gavest alms and buried the dead?" But Tobias rebuked them, saying, "Speak not so, for we are the children of saints and look for that life which God will give to those that never change their faith from him."

On the conclusion of the sermon the students burst into unusual applause, which was echoed by the people in the tribunes.

Amongst those present on this great, joyous and memorable occasion, besides the Archbishop of Dublin and the Archbishop of Philadelphia, were the Archbishop of Ephesus, Mgr. Tobias Kirby, rector of the Irish College; Mgr. Chary, Bishop of Kingston, Canada; Mgr. Moore, Bishop of Ballarat, Australia; Mgr. O'Callaghan, Bishop of Cork Ireland; Mgr. Donnelly, Bishop titular of Canea and Auxiliary of Dublin; Mgr. Butler, Bishop of Denmara; Mgr. Burke, Bishop of Cheyenne, Wyoming; Mgr. Clifford, Bishop of Clifton, England; Mgr. Riddle, Bishop of Northampton; Rev. Father Stanislaus White, Procurator General of the Trappists; Rev. Dr. Brown, President St. Patrick's College, Maynooth; Rev. Father Patrick O'Hare, St. Anthony's, Brooklyn; Rev. Mgr. Stonor, Mgr. Stapoole, Mgr. O'Connell, rector of the American College; Archdeacon Hogan, Rev. Father Hickey, O.P., Prior of St. Clement's, Rome; Rev. Father Luke Carey, O.S.F., Guardian of St. Isidore's, Rome; Rev. Father Richard, Rev. Dr. Verdon, vice-rector of the Irish College, Rome; Rev. Father Petit, chaplain to the Archbishop of Dublin; Rev. Frs. Thompson, Ryan, D-lany, etc.; the Commandatore's Hickey, of New York; Cassell, of Rome; De Kossi, the great Christian archaeologist; Messrs. Donahue, of San Francisco, Concellan, of Boston, Mrs. Ashman, of New York, and a host of others too numerous to mention.

The Secretary of the Propaganda, Mgr. Jacobini, occupied a place in the Prelates' tribune; near here was the Duke of Norfolk, who, learning that personal application for tickets was necessary, called at Santa Maria in Posterula on Monday evening and received his ticket. During the ceremony of to-day he handed the Prior a cheque for £50. Mr Peter O'Donahue, of San Francisco, doubled the noble Duke's offering, he giving the Prior a cheque for £100.

The weather during the morning was cold; heavy snow, for Rome, had fallen, and the deputation to the Pope had in many cases to walk, as no carriages plied while the ground was frozen. But the day kept good and the sun shone brightly at intervals during the ceremony in the Villa Ludovisi. All present seem to feel that it was one of the most remarkable occasions that Rome has seen, even in this jubilee year.

P. L. CONNELLAN.

CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own Correspondent.)

DURING the past week Christchurch has been honoured with a Ministerial visit, and the Premier has had to submit to the process of being deputationised. The Knights of Labour interviewed Sir Harry and laid all their grievances before him. Sir Harry did not indulge in much blarney. He told the men that they must depend upon themselves and not upon the Government; in fact, as is his wont, the Premier indulged in plain speaking. Plainness and straightforwardness in dealing with any matters are characteristics of the Premier, who does not indulge in the smooth and deceptive promises in which his predecessor so largely dealt. There is no doubt that the working classes in Christchurch are hard up, and it is to be feared that a great many are in absolute want owing to the scarcity of employment during the last year or eighteen months, but it is also quite certain that the views of the Knights of Labour are in many respects foolish and impractical. These men know nothing of the rules of political economy, and when they touch questions which come within the scope of that science they, in common parlance, only make fools of themselves. They have a regular fad upon the subject of State banks, imagining in some vague way that the establishment of a State bank would be a panacea for the existing depression, and that with a State bank under its control the Government could "create money" and thus be enabled to raise funds without resorting to the London money market. The political views of these men are impractical, but their necessities are very real, and it is to be feared that with the coming winter before them and employment almost unobtainable, they have a bad time ahead. It is an open question whether the relief works provided by the Government do not do more harm than good. It in a great measure spoils men and weakens their spirit of independence. Once men grow accustomed to look to the Government for employment they imagine that they cannot possibly get on without Government aid. They credit the Government with the power of in some way or another being always able to provide work, and that belief only leads to disappointment such as the unemployed of Christchurch must have experienced during the past week, as the result of their interview with the Premier.

The Columbia Skating Rink, which was opened in the Tuam street hall on Tuesday night, has been a great success. The rink is crowded nightly. In the morning there is a class for the instruction of ladies, which is largely attended. Already there are between 60 and 70 pupils, among whom there are many children, at these classes. The rink is admirably managed, and is kept strictly select. Rinking is excellent exercise as well as amusement. Immense fun, of course, is caused by the misfortunes of amateur rinkists; but the amateurs will probably soon emerge from their novitiate, judging by the progress which they have made even in a few mornings. The rink comes in most opportunely now, just when the boating season is over. In Christchurch people are very enthusiastic, or else very apathetic, over any new sensation. As they have become the former over rinking, it is probable that the Columbia Company will not have to regret their enterprise, as far as Christchurch is concerned.

On Tuesday evening last there was a social reunion given by the Literary Society in St. Aloysius' hall, in Tuam street, in honour of the first visit of the Bishop to the Society. The hall was most tastefully decorated with evergreens and hung with Chinese lanterns. The windows were nicely draped, and the hall arranged somewhat like a drawing-room. There was a kind of dais at the side for the Bishop. There were a great many ladies present, many of whom were in evening dress. The furniture for the occasion was kindly lent by Mr. A. J. White, who has always been a most consistent friend to the Society, as, indeed, he is to all charitable objects. The whole arrangements in connection with the reunion, which was a most pleasant and successful one, reflected great credit upon the good taste of the indefatigable President, Mr. Robert Lonargan, who during the evening admirably discharged the duties of host. One noticeable circumstance in connection with Catholic entertainments in Christchurch is that a certain section of the Catholic community is always conspicuous by its absence upon these occasions. The presence or the absence of these people, of course, does not materially interfere one way or the other with the success or otherwise of these efforts to promote good feeling among the members of the Catholic congregation. I merely mention the fact to show that in Christchurch any movement which has for its object the social or mental advancement of the Catholic people invariably receives little or no support from quarters in which one would suppose that sympathy with such objects as those aimed at by the Literary Society would exist. Even the presence of the Bishop at these meetings cannot impart sufficient "tone" to them to encourage the upper half-dozen of the Catholic community to lay aside their exclusiveness for a couple of hours. If there was a general election at hand, doubtless the Literary Society's reunion would have been graced by the presence of a few who were absent. Upon the entrance of the Bishop, the members of the Literary Society were presented to him by the President, and an address was read by the secretary. The address briefly detailed the career of the Literary Society since it emerged, Phoenix-like, from the ashes of the Young Men's Society. Much credit was given to Mr. W. M. Maskell, who took a warm interest in the Society, and who did much during his presidency to establish the Society upon something like a sound and permanent basis. In 1883 Mr. Maskell retired from the position of president, and his place was taken by Mr. O'Connor, who piloted the Society very successfully for a time. After him came Father Bowers, and then Mr. Robert Lonargan took the presidential helm. Under Mr. Lonargan's management the Society has flourished greatly. There are now one hundred and ten members upon the roll. This number, though large, would doubtless increase if the people only properly understood what an excellent organisation the Society is. The great difficulties in the way of its success hitherto appear to have been the lack of proper rooms in which to hold the meetings, and the difficulty of awakening in the people an interest in the Society. Among many who were mentioned as having aided

E. J. WALSH,
280 COLOMBO STREET NORTH,
CHRISTCHURCH.

Cheapest House in the City for
GOOD, USEFUL, AND SERVICEABLE
DRAPERY,
MENS' & BOYS' CLOTHI, &c.

TAILORING done on the Premises. A
First-Class Cutter. Style and Fit Guaranteed
At Greatly Reduced Prices.

Country Orders specially attended to.

Please send for Samples and Prices.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY
Done on the Premises.



CHRISTCHURCH MONUMENTAL
WORKS;

MANCHESTER AND BARBADOS STREETS,
CHRISTCHURCH.

J. B. MANSFIELD,
MONUMENTAL MASON,
Designs and Estimates forwarded to all
parts of the Colony on Application.—Stone
Carvings, etc., Iron Railings and Cemetery
Enclosures.—All kinds of Lavatory and Job-
bing Work done in Stone or Marble.

STILL TRIUMPHANT!

The following Medicines have been for
many years highly approved of by the Public
and a Gold Medal awarded for them at the
Christchurch Exhibition, viz:—

FOR HORSES.

- Colic or Gripe Drink
- Blister Ointment
- Embrocation
- Grease Ointment
- Condition Powders
- Hoof Oil
- Worm Powders

FOR DOGS:

- Distemper Powders
- Mange Ointment

FOR HUMAN USE:

RHEUMATIC BALSAM and Cough Syrup.

Every Article that bears my
Name and $\left. \begin{matrix} S.S. \\ \hline V.S. \end{matrix} \right\}$ Trade Mark
is GUARANTEED.

Beware of Spurious Imitations.

CAUTION.

Whereas **S. SLESINGER**, the oldest and
most renowned Veterinary Practitioner in the
Australian Colonies—who has introduced his
unfailing remedies and educated the Public
to treat their own Horses, Cattle, or Dogs by
ffering his medicines at a very low price (for
the different diseases, see circulars)—has,
after obtaining a good sale for them, now to
caution the Public against Spurious Imitations
of his Remedies.

Some unprincipled people are trying to
push the sale of their abominable rubbish in
opposition to the genuine article, and Mr.
Slesinger warns his Customers not to be
gulled or duped by such imposters or their
agents. See that my name and Trade Mark
attached to every article, thus—SS VS.

I will shortly give you the names and
number of those villains who are now trying
to ruin me, if they could, by forcing the sale
the spurious imitations.

SAML. SLESINGER,
Veterinary Surgeon

CHALLENGE,

IT having come to my ears that certain
interested parties are circulating damag-
ing (?) reports about me as follows—that I
do not keep faith with the public as regards
a saving of 25 per cent. to customers who
favour me with their despending, that the
quality of drugs used is not up to the mark,
and several similar absurd canards, I hereby
publicly Challenge any Chemist and Druggist
throughout the length and breadth of New
Zealand to a thorough comparison of prices
and quality before any impartial judge (the
public is the best). My Drugs are all directly
imported from the very best wholesale
druggists in England and America, and are
guaranteed absolutely pure, no article being
taken into stock without it answers the
minutest tests of the British Pharmacopoeia.
The public are cautioned against any and all
of these absurd statements, Each and all
can easily prove my assertions or otherwise.
I am confident of the verdict being in my
favour. I would also caution the public
against "advertising quacks" or "cure alls,"
whose sole recommendation is a bogus degree
or a medical art union. A 10s customer is
guaranteed a large prize of a 1s value.
Remember this—10s spent with the under-
signed means a saving to the purchaser of at
least 2s 6d.

A. M. LOASBY,
Wholesale and Retail Manufacturing Chemist,
80 and 174, Princes Street, Dunedin.

D. M O B R I D E
TIMBER AND COAL MERCHANT
BEACH ST.,
QUEENSTOWN.

COALS FOR CASH.
Walton Park ... 16s. Newcastle ... 30s
Fremantle's Coal 16s. Coalbrookdale 40s
Kaitangata Nuts 18s. Brunner ... 34s
Kaitangata Coal, 26s
All kinds of Dry Firewood.
J. H. HANCOCK & CO.,
Telephone 396. Kensington.

TO SHEEPOWNERS AND OTHERS.

T. R O N E Y,
Of Temuka and Silverstream,
Is now Prepared to SCOUR WOOL in any
quantity, at **LOWEST CURRENT RATES,**
by the newest and most improved process.

All Wool received when Scoured will be
placed on rail, and forwarded as owners may
direct.

WILLIAM REID
Wholesale and Retail
SEED MERCHANT, NURSEYMAN, &c.
PRINCES STREET,
(Opposite Cargill Monument), DUNEDIN.

Catalogue and Price List on Application.

I have a very large stock of Seeds—all
the very best that can be obtained—of Gar-
den 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.

SOUTH END MONUMENTAL WORKS,
Established - 1865.

H. PALMER,
STONE MASON & SCULPTOR,
Princes Street South, Dunedin.

Monuments and Tombstones Erected of
New Zealand Granite, Scotch Granite, and
Italian and American Marble.
Tomb Railings in great variety.
THE TRADE SUPPLIED.
Town and Country Orders promptly
attended to

**KAITANGATA RAILWAY AND COAL
COMPANY, LIMITED**

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

The small Coal, or Nuts, is also now pro-
curable from every Coal Merchant in To n
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.

JOHN GILLIES
Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer, and Under
taker, 18 George Street Dunedin (late Craig
and Gillies), begs to notify that the Liquida-
tion of the late firm is now closed.

The Business in future will be carried on by
John Gillies, who now takes this opportunity
to thank his numerous friends and the public
generally for their patronage in the past, and
respectfully solicits their future favors, when
his long practical experience in the trade will
be made use of for the benefit of his customers

The present large stock on hand and to arriv
will be offered at sweeping reductions.

The public are heartily invited to call and
inspect the stock of

**FURNITURE, CARPETS, LINOLEUMS,
FLOORCLOTHS, BEDSTEADS,
AND BEDDING**

of every description.
House Furnishing on the Time-payment
System.

Factory: 11 Great King Street.

**COBB & CO'S
TELEGRAPH LINE ROYAL MAIL
COACHES.**

**PASSING THROUGH
THE GRANDEST SCENERY
IN THE WORLD.**

COBB & CO'S Telegraph Line o
Royal Mail Coaches from Christchurch to
Hokitika, Greymouth, Kumara, Ross, Reefton
and Westport, leave Springfield every Tuesday
and Friday on arrival of first train from
Christchurch, returning to Christchurch every
Wednesday and Saturday.

Return Fares £7 0 0
CASSIDY, BINNIE & CO., Proprietors
Springfield,
Agent, **W. F. WARNER,**
Commercial Hotel, Christchurch

PUBLIC NOTICE.
**THE KING OF CLEANSERS,
HYDROLEINE SOAP.**

This Soap is the result of a long course of
experiments with the best-known detergents,
and before offering it to the Public I have
had it submitted to every kind of trial, with
a view to testing its washing and cleansing
properties, and it has been admitted by all
who have tried it to be the

BEST CLEANSING SOAP EVER USED.

No Washing Machines, Boards, or Rubbing
required.

By its use, one-half the labour is saved
in washing clothes.

For Cleaning Paint and Woodwork, or for any
other purpose for which soap is used,
it has no equal.

Invented and Made Only by
WILLIAM M'LEOD,
Founder and Only Member of the Old Fir
of M'Leod Bros. in New Zealand.

the Society in various ways, especial thanks were given to the Hibernian Society for having presented to the Literary Society a number of very valuable band instruments. In replying to the address, Dr. Grimes expressed approval of the Society, and gave some very valuable hints as to the lines upon which it should be conducted. He suggested that meetings should be held oftener than once a week, and that the rooms should be furnished with papers, and serve as a social club for the members of the Literary Society. He also recommended that the young men, in order to fit themselves for a public career, should endeavour to become ready debaters. The Bishop urged upon all young people the desirability of studying literature, so that in society they would have an intelligent comprehension of a subject which is now so frequently discussed, and not make the glaring anachronism of confusing authors who were dead three hundred years with those who are contemporary. Mr. Nolan also spoke at some length as to the history of the Society and its aims, and pointed out the necessity which exists in all Catholic communities for a good Catholic library. After the speeches were concluded, tea and coffee and light refreshments were handed round by the members of the Society. Miss Fender, who possesses a very sweet and sympathetic voice, sang with delightful expression "The Harp That Once Through Tara's Hall" and later on "Mary of Argyle." Mr. Lonargan recited the ever-popular "Shamus O'Brien" in a very spirited manner. Mr. Hoban contributed a comic song. About half-past ten the Bishop retired. Shortly after a very pleasant evening was brought to a close by a number of gentlemen enthusiastically singing the praises of the "Land Where the Shamrocks Grow."

Dr. Grimes is at Bangiora just now, and intends shortly to visit the West Coast. Whether he intends to return from his present visitation before going to the Coast, or not, I cannot say; I think it is probable that he will work his way on from Bangiora. If he does so it will be some weeks before he will return.

Father Chastagnon, of Ashburton, has departed on a trip to Europe. He will be absent from his parish for nearly a year. A number of his people, including the school children, assembled upon the railway platform to wish him *bon voyage*.

The long-talked-of bazaar, in aid of the convent building fund, will, I have been told, be opened upon the return of the Bishop from the West Coast.

The Avon promises to rival the Thames or the Yarra as a door of exit from this world to the next. During the past few months quite a number of persons have been drowned in our pretty, picturesque river.

MISSION IN DUNEDIN.

THERE was a very large congregation at St. Joseph's Cathedral last Sunday evening, on the occasion of the opening of a mission, to be given by the Rev. Father McEnroe, S.J., under the auspices of the Confraternity of the Holy Family. Father Vereker celebrated Vespers, which were sung by the members of St. Joseph's choir, Zingarelli's "Laudate Pueri" being given with splendid effect, and Miss Walsh particularly distinguishing herself in the soprano solo, which she sang with great sweetness and brilliant execution. After the Vespers the services of the organ and regular choir were dispensed with, and the singing was taken up by the congregation, who, besides the hymns of the Benediction, sang those to St. Patrick and Our Lady of Perpetual Succour, with one or two others, in a very devotional manner. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Father McEnroe, S.J. He said:—In every part of the Old Country there were a great number of associations. In the city of Limerick, particularly, there was a splendid branch of the Holy Family, which he doubted if he could adequately describe. The recognised members of the Confraternity who attended the Church of the Redemptorist Fathers in Limerick were double the number that magnificent church could contain. They were divided into two regiments of 200 persons each, so that on two separate evenings in each week the church was packed to overflowing. But he had no hesitation in saying that the men of this Confraternity in Dunedin would prove as good as those in the Old Land, and due credit must be given to their worthy director, Father Lynch. He could not begin his sermon in the beginning of this little mission, insignificant because of the unworthiness of him by whom it was to be conducted, without speaking of this Arch-Confraternity in Limerick. Undoubtedly there was here a promising organisation of this Society, the first of these organisations established in New Zealand, and the mission, therefore, might have great and important results. In the beginning of a mission, little or great, the most essential thing was prayer. In the beginning man had been created to praise, reverence, and serve his Master, and to save his immortal soul. We might suppose man had been created to be rich, or to be learned, or to live happy in life. But reason at once told us that we were not created to be rich; for if we were it should be in the power of everyone to be rich; or if we were created to be learned it should be within the reach of everyone to be learned; or if we were created for any of these things, we should have an easy path to its attainment. But we were not created for such a purpose. We were created for heaven. Our immortal soul was never created for mere temporal destinies. God created us of His own free will. He told us by the prophet, "For My own glory have I created you." God had, therefore, over us a twofold dominion; a dominion of property and a dominion of possession. In other words, He was our absolute Master and our Creator. We had a dominion; and a man had dominion over his own, and over his property, and no man could dispute his right to dispose of it in any manner he chose. To every one of us God had given existence, and He defended us from endless pains. He could dispose of that existence. Did anyone dare to deny that God has a right to dispose of us? Yes it was a crime that was permitted week after week in everyone of the colonies. But God had a dominion of jurisdiction. We ourselves had a dominion of jurisdiction. The husband had a dominion of jurisdiction; the master had a dominion of jurisdiction; each person had such a dominion. But how shallow was all that compared with God's jurisdiction over

us. It began with our existence, and it never could be severed. God could not put aside the authority He had over His creature because He was his Creator. Again, the master's jurisdiction was a conditional one, for no master, or father even, could require his servant or son to do anything but what was in accordance with the law. But the authority of God over us was always right; it was unlimited in extent or time. Undoubtedly the authority man had over his fellow-men was human; it could only extend to the body. We would thus respect the authority of God, and not set at defiance His laws. How did the Holy Scriptures speak of Almighty God. He spoke, and all things were made. He commanded, and all things were done. And He placed the sun as a lamp in the heavens. He was King of Kings, and Lord of Lords. The Apostle said: "In Him we live and move, and have our being." Let us not rebel against God, the all-seeing God, but let us be influenced not only by our duty, but by our self-interest. Before the creation of the world, said St. Paul, God had chosen us that we should be saints. Our Blessed Lord said the kingdom of heaven is like unto a man who, finding that a field contains treasure, goes and sells all his property and buys the field. In a word, all the world was nothing to a man's salvation. All that was done in the world should be done in order to save our souls. Was the salvation of a man's soul so extremely difficult? The preacher would impress upon them that they must be willing to suffer any loss for the sake of their salvation. It would seem, from several passages in the Scripture, that it was extremely difficult; but they would find just as many that would tell them that it was easy. All they had to do was to keep the commandments. If they had indulged their passions; if they had set the commandments of God, or the authority of God, at defiance for a time, they must make a resolve to break every tie and overcome themselves, and try to save their souls.—The rev. Father concluded with an earnest exhortation to his hearers to be diligent in attending the exercises of the mission.

The course of the mission has been as follows:—Mass, with instruction, at 6 a.m.; Mass at 7 a.m.; Rosary, sermon, and Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament at 7.30 p.m.

The attendance has been crowded, one of the remarkable features being the excellent congregational singing, which is due in chief part to the untiring efforts of the Rev. Father Lynch in conducting the meetings of the Confraternities.

HOW PILLS ARE MADE.

THE Custom of taking medicine in the form of pills dates far back in history. The object is to enable us to swallow easily in a condensed form disagreeable and nauseous, but very useful drugs. To what vast dimensions pill-taking has grown may be imagined when we say that in England alone about 2,000,000,000 (two thousand million) pills are consumed every year. In early days pills were made slowly by hand, as the demand was comparatively small. To-day they are produced with infinitely greater rapidity by machines especially contrived for the purpose, and with greater accuracy, too, in the proportion of the various ingredients employed.

No form of medication can be better than a pill, provided only it is intelligently prepared. But right here occurs the difficulty. Easy as it may seem to make a pill, or a million of them, there are really very few pills that can be honestly commended for popular use. Most of them either undershoot or overshoot the mark. As everybody takes pills of some kind, it may be as well to mention what a good, safe, and reliable pill should be. Now, when one feels dull and sleepy, and has more less pain in the head, sides, and back, he may be sure his bowels are constipated, and his liver sluggish. To remedy this unhappy state of things there is nothing like a good cathartic pill. It will act like a charm by stimulating the liver into doing its duty, and ridding the digestive organs of the accumulated poisonous matter.

But the good pill does not gripe and pain us, neither does it make us sick and miserable for a few hours or a whole day. It act on the entire glandular system at the same time, else the after-effect of the pill will be worse than the disease itself. The griping caused by most pills is the result of irritating drugs which they contain. Such pills are harmful, and should never be used. They sometimes even produce hemorrhoids. Without having any particular desire to praise one pill above another, we may, nevertheless, name Mother Seigel's Pills, manufactured by the well-known house of A. J. White, Limited, 35 Farringdon Road, London, and now sold by all chemists and medicine vendors, as the only one we know of that actually possess every desirable quality. They remove the pressure upon the brain correct the liver, and cause the bowels to act with ease and regularity. They never gripe or produce the slightest sickness of the stomach, or any other unpleasant feeling or symptom. Neither do they induce further constipation, as nearly all other pills do. As a further and crowning merit, Mother Seigel's Pills are covered with a tasteless and harmless coating, which causes them to resemble pearls, thus rendering them as pleasant to the palate as they are effective in curing disease. If you have a severe cold and are threatened with a fever, with pains in the head, back, and limbs, one or two doses will break up the cold and prevent the fever. A coated tongue, with a brackish taste in the mouth is caused by foul matter in the stomach. A dose of Seigel's Pills will effect a speedy cure. Oftentimes partially decayed food in the stomach and bowels produces sickness, nausea, etc. Cleanse the bowels with a dose of these pills, and good health will follow.

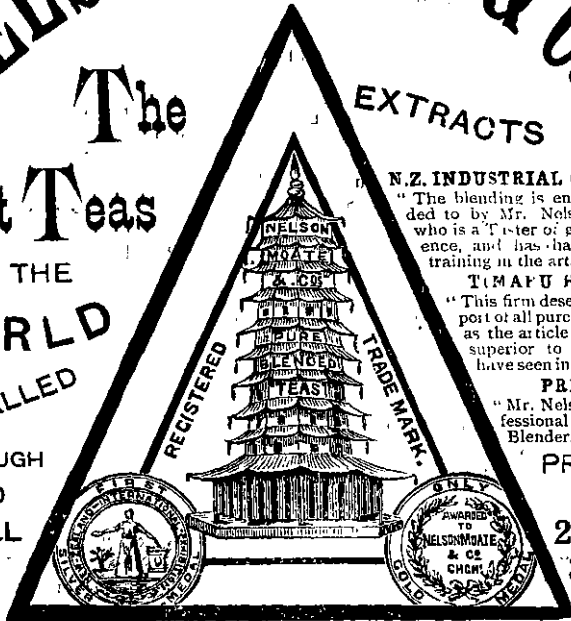
Unlike many kinds of pills, they do not make you feel worse before you are better. They are, without doubt, the best family physics ever discovered. They remove all obstructions to the natural functions in either sex without any unpleasant effects.

USE
PEACOCK'S CELEBRATED JAMS!

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.
 FROM CHOICEST FRUITS.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

NELSON MOATE & Co's
 The **Best Teas**
 IN THE **WORLD**
 UNRIVALLED
 THOUGH
 COPIED
 BY ALL



N.Z. INDUSTRIAL GAZETTE.
 "The blending is entirely attended to by Mr. Nelson himself, who is a Taster of great experience, and has had a special training in the art."

T. M. H. HERALD.
 "This firm deserves the support of all purchasers of Tea as the article they offer is superior to anything we have seen in this Colony."

PRESS
 "Mr. Nelson is a professional Taster and Blender."

PRICES:
 2/- 2/4
 2/8 3/-
 3/4 & 4/-
 per lb.

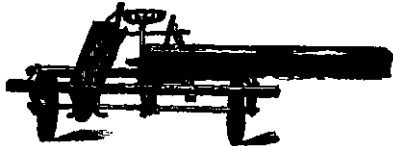
PURE BLENDED TEAS.
 AUCKLAND, WELINGTON, CHRISTCHURCH, DUNEDIN.
 AGENTS EVERYWHERE.

REID & GRAY'S

IMPROVED

BROADCAST

FORCE-FEED



GRAIN

GRASS, and

TURNIP SOWER

Sows uniformly regular under all conditions, and can be entrusted to the guidance of a boy

SEND FOR TESTIMONIALS.

JOINTED PULVERISING DISC HARROWS, in sizes from six to twelve feet wide. **GRAIN DRILLS**, from 11 to 17 Coulters.—The Grain being covered at once prevents the birds from taking the seed.

PATENT BAGGERS (Single or Double).—One of these Single-baggers cut, when timed 70 bags in half an hour. Send for Testimonials.

Also, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 **CHAFFCUTTERS**, with all Latest Improvements.

Over 8000 Made. | **DOUBLE-FURROW PLOUGHS**. | Over 8000 Made.

CAMBRIDGE ROLLERS.—All sizes, with Plain and Serrated Rings, or all Plain Rings. **STEEL ZIG-ZAG HARROWS**.

No. 1 **FAN MILL**, 24in. wide, £7, railage paid. No 2 **FAN MILL**, 30in. wide, £8 10s, railage paid. **BENTALL'S ODD CHAFFCUTTERS**, £6 6s.

Flexible Tripod Harrows, Square Link Chain Harrows, all sizes; Chaffcutters and Baggers, all sizes, at Reduced Prices; Horse-Gears, 1, 2, 3, and 4-horse, also New Pattern Light 2-horse Gear; Fencing Standards, Plain and Barbed Fencing Wire, Wire Strainers, Drays, Turnip & Manure Drills, Grubbers, Acome Harrows, Corn Bruisers, &c.

PLOUGH FITTINGS AT REDUCED PRICES.

Catalogues on Application.

Agents for

CLAYTON AND SHUTTLEWORTH'S MILLS AND ENGINES

OTAGO IRON, COPPER, BRASS AND LEAD WORKS.

Established 1862.

A. & T. BURT,

**ENGINEERS AND IRONFOUNDERS
 PLUMBERS, BRASSFOUNDERS, COPPER
 SMITHS, GAS FITTERS,
 BELLHANGERS, AND
 GENERAL ELECTRO-PLATERS ETC**
 Drawings, Specifications, and Estimates
 Given on application.

We guarantee that all work entrusted to us will be executed under the strictest supervision and by highly-trained mechanics, with the further advantages of Moderate Charges and Best Materials.

Being Manufacturers and Importers of all the Metal Goods used by us, we can afford to do our work Cheaper and Better than any other Firm in New Zealand, thus

DEFYING COMPETITION.

Our Manufactures have been exhibited at all the New Zealand and Intercolonial Exhibitions held during the last ten years, and in every instance have secured the Best Prizes offered, numbering Three Gold, Seven Silver, and Five Bronze Medals, besides a large number of First-Class Certificates, which are to be seen at our Warehouse.

To ensure despatch in executing our orders, we cast in Iron and Brass daily.

A. & T. BURT.

RAINBOW HOTEL,

GEORGE AND ST. ANDREW STS.,
 DUNEDIN.

P. FAGAN Proprietor.
 I beg to notify my friends and the public generally that I have recently effected large alterations to the above Hotel and I am now in a position to receive boarders and guests. Good Accommodation, good table. Terms moderate.

P. FAGAN.

VENETIAN

BLINDS

Made and Repaired.

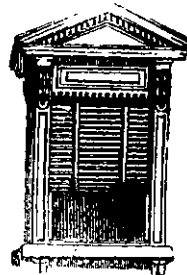
Also

**REVOLVING
 SHUTTERS.**

SCOTT & WILSON

St. Andrew Street,

DUNEDIN.



DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

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

Printed and published for the NEW ZEALAND TABLET PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, (Limited), by J. J. CONNOR, at their Registered Printing Office, Octagon, Dunedin this 20th day of April, 1898.