

New Zealand Gazette

SEVENTEENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

VOL. XVII.—No. 30.

DUNEDIN: FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1889

PRICE 6D.

Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

WE learn from the address made by the Right Rev. Bishop Nevill's Dr. Nevill last week at the opening of the Anglican Synod of Dunedin, that his Lordship had a most triumphant time of it during his late visit to England. Everything, indeed, seems to have combined, but especially spiritual edification and material entertainment, to give the Bishop a time of pure delight. The Anglican condition of England, in short, as sketched by the Bishop, appears in a particularly roseate light, and all that would now seem wanting to permit of his Lordship's staging his *nunc dimittis* is the happy conclusion of that reunion of Christendom to whose idea he is so devoted, and of which his Lordship has recently witnessed such hopeful signs in the civilities exchanged among certain schismatical and heretical bodies. But if the wish that such a reunion be postponed a little further be not sinful, we would fain utter it. We really hope Dr. Nevill's departure from this unworthy world of ours may be delayed a little longer. There is that in his Lordship's innocent confidence, mild, and yet firm tone of authority, and complete simplicity that we should not easily find in another, and which it is now and then very refreshing to witness. Among the rattle and the rapidity of the times all that is archaic and composed must necessarily be contemplated with relief. Dr. Nevill's chief delight, however, seems to have been experienced by the part taken by him in a certain procession made in the snow through the town of Leeds, the streets crowded with spectators, who, in the fervour of their piety, forgot the cold of the day. But if Dr. Nevill gave edification to the spectators, as doubtless he did, he also received it from them. A very remarkable incident, in fact, as we learn from the Bishop, occurred that day, one, indeed, which, by the very force of contraries, recalls to us an incident narrated in the gospel. It happened, at the Bishop tells us, that while the procession filed along, always in the snow, an old woman, who stood by put forth her hand and touched his Lordship's robe. Not, however, as it would appear, that she might receive virtue from the contact, but, on the direct contrary, that she might infuse virtue into the wearer. "Oh! God bless 'em," she exclaimed. "God bless 'em a." The Bishop received the benediction humbly and gratefully, and has carried it with him *verbatim*, as we see, to fructify at the antipodes. But what could it be that produced that change noted by the Bishop in the populace of Leeds. On this occasion, his Lordship gives us to understand, they stood and gaped, whereas a few years ago they would have booted and yelled, and there would have been a riot. Could it be that the doings of the Salvation Army had been accountable for the change? The Army, mayhap, had accustomed the good people of Leeds to religious processions, and made the way smooth for the Church of England. No wonder the people stood quietly by while Dr. Nevill and his right rev. and rev. brethren, walked with dignity where a few hours, or, perhaps, a few minutes before, Happy Tom, Rejoicing Jack, and Hallelujah Sal had jumped and shouted. Let us, therefore, no longer despise the thumping of the big drum that disciplines the popular mind, and is, so to speak, the pedagogue that introduces Anglican ceremonies to popular favour. Still, even mentally to behold Dr. Nevill in robes and mitre following, at an immense distance it is true, in the wake of the Salvation Army, is confusing. Dr. Nevill, moreover, has returned from England quite reassured as to the liberty of worship to be allowed in his Church. "Romanism," he tells us, "is not progressive in England." Catholicism, nevertheless, as we know, from other sources, advances very day. Notable conversions still occur, convents are founded, and missions extend. Dr. Nevill's conclusion is, that the priest in his church may be left almost as much liberty as the father conducting family prayers in his household as to the "action and attitudes of body with which he would express the devotion of his soul." But did not Mrs. Booth tell us a little time ago of a certain exuberant member of the Army who, had he not expressed the devotion of his soul by jumping and bounding, must have burst on the spot? Let us, therefore, congratulate

Dr. Nevill and the members of the community to which he belongs, that, the fear of Romanism being removed, they also may direct their attitudes and actions to the prevention of unpleasant consequences if the necessity is laid upon them. Whatever may be the condition of "Romanism," as Dr. Nevill calls it, meantime, in England, the Church of England need never have feared that bare ritual of itself would lead her people to Rome. Where ritual was the sign of Catholic tendencies, it followed rather than preceded the mental change that ultimately issued in the full perception of the truth. The mere feeding on husks signified by ritual in its other form can tend to no such end, and in permitting this, the only form of ritual possible to her, the Church of England acts with complete safety. What, then, we principally gain from reading the report of the Right Rev. Dr. Nevill's address is a somewhat refreshing view, as we have said, of the good Bishop's frame of mind. The simplicity of the Bishop contrasts strikingly with the wide awake ideas of the age, and to go, as it were, from fields spick and span with all the scientific agriculture of the period into some shady nook still remaining stocked with innocuous weeds must afford relief to old-fashioned people. We also learn to look with something more of respect on the gambols of the Salvation Army, which enable the more staid and stately, if less widely popular, ceremonies of the Church of England to take place in the public streets without danger of riot.

"HERE'S mysteries! Oh, Gracious! here's mysteries!" as Miss Miggs would say. Anyone who should undertake the task of continuing the work begun by Hogarth and painting progresses of a dubious kind, might now find a subject for his study. The ex-Nun of Kenmare, who from a dissatisfied Protestant became an ill-instructed Catholic; a self-sufficient nun; a nun, indeed, not only sufficient for herself, but for everybody else, including the Pope, besides; a most bellicose Sister of Peace; a non-descript still pretending to be a Catholic, but rejecting Papal infallibility in favour of that of Mary Francis Cusack; has now reached the point of roaring apostasy, and has already one foot on the steps leading to the platform occupied by the great O'Gorman. The ex-nun is now all agog for the investigation of mysteries. Mysteries of iniquity are staring her in the face in all parts of America, and all she has to do is to travel around and sift them for herself. Mary Francis Cusack can do this, and Mary Francis Cusack alone. No one else need attempt it, and, should Mary Francis Cusack be impeded in her task, Rome must continue to revel in wickedness without exposure. As to Chiniquy, he is still a babe engaged with his bottle, and Biddy O'Gorman has hardly mastered her A B C. Mary Francis Cusack, however, has arrived at the full maturity of her intellect—indeed, it might be reasonably suspected she had gone a little further—and has a tongue whose piercing qualities can only be equalled by those of the trump of doom. On Mary Francis Cusack, therefore, it devolves to arouse the world. A good deal, however, still remains for Mary Francis Cusack to do by the way of preliminaries. The American Press, she says, is gagged. Rome has her hand on its mouth, and it dare not publish anything that affects her unfavourably. Editors there are, nevertheless, who will dare even the vengeance of Rome to let Mary Francis Cusack have her fling. They will throw open their files before her searching eyes and confide themselves to her championship. There are also private parties, ex-nuns like herself and others, who are anxious that she should personally read their hearts. "It is not likely," she says, "that anyone else will have the same opportunity as I have for investigation, or the same knowledge of what is secretly going on." Mary Francis Cusack, in a word, is cut out by nature for the job, and no one else must lay a finger to it but whisper, as we said in Connaught. Would you like to know the key to the whole situation? There is the matter ready for Mary Francis Cusack's eagle eye and trumpet tongue, but it remains locked up because Mary Francis Cusack has no money. It is costly, she tells us, to travel in America, and her investigations will need a vast amount of travelling. The conclusion is obvious, therefore, that Mary Francis needs a vast amount of money, and for this she appeals in a letter to the *English Churchman*.—We, then, for our part, come also to the rescue and second her appeal. Let Mary Francis Cusack have all the money she requires. Two great disappointments she has

had in life. As an Anglican Sister she was disappointed. The clergymen, or at least one clergyman, of the Church of England disappointed her requirements, as she narrates in her autobiography, and, in consequence, she "cleared out," as our young Colonials have it, and entered the Catholic Church. There she found herself regarded as at least quite inferior to the Pope, and a second clearing out was the consequence. If she be now again disappointed we know not what may happen. Some new religion may perhaps be developed in a world already overburdened with conflicting sects, or Mary Francis may seek for due appreciation among the Greeks, the Mormons, the Mohammedans, or the Hindoos. Let all risk of such a catastrophe be avoided. Let Mary Francis Cusack have all the money she requires, so that she may proceed incontinently with her investigations. As to the Catholic Church, well, it must take its chance and stand or fall, as the end shall prove.

THE example shown at Auckland by the young AN AUSPICIOUS Colonial of taking an especial part in the reception MOVEMENT. given to the Irish National delegates is one, we are happy to find, which is likely to be followed elsewhere. The movement in question is one that suggests a great many important and interesting considerations. Removed as our young Colonials are, for example, at a vast distance from other lands, and isolated in a very great degree among their own particular institutions, there is a danger of their becoming selfish and narrow-minded and engrossed altogether with themselves and their own concerns. Australasia, moreover, differs from all other countries of the world in having no past of contests triumphantly endured, and dangers encountered and overcome, to look back upon. Tales, indeed, are told in all the colonies of the enterprise and daring of explorers and early settlers, and these are creditable to the race whose individual members were associated with them. But, after all, there is little more to be excited by contemplations of the kind than admiration of the individuals concerned. New Zealand has, in addition, her history of war with the Maoris, but here also there is not much to cover the people generally with renown, or to stir to enthusiasm or the more ennobling sentiments. We have nothing in our hemisphere, and, in a certain sense, it may be said we are fortunate in having nothing, of such an educating effect as the traditions connected with the war of independence in America, by which all generations of Americans since born have been so much formed and so fully inspired. And certainly there is a great force and a great training influence in these traditions of the past. All who have thoroughly understood human nature have recognised this. But to quote all those who have given testimony to such an effect would prove a vain attempt. The conviction that it is so forms a part almost of every man's nature. We heard, for example, the Rev. Dr. Stuart the other day, in opening the Carnival held in Dunedin in aid of the funds of a certain volunteer corps, citing as an incentive to the volunteer spirit among ourselves the traditions of a generation or two back in Scotland. Failing traditions, therefore, belonging especially to Australasia, it is needful for our young Colonials to turn their minds in search of such wholesome, inspiring, and expanding influences towards the old world. Their doing this will by no means take off their attention from the interests that more immediately concern them, but, on the contrary, by making them men of a broader and more noble disposition, of minds strengthened by the sympathetic contemplation of the contest of right and justice against wrong, will make them all the fitter to take a foremost stand in the progress of the age, and bravely and manfully work out the destiny allotted to them. It is, therefore, a very hopeful thing to see that our young Colonials are turning their eyes in the right direction. And where can they look with greater profit to themselves, or more hopefully towards their neighbour, in the wide sense of the word, than to Ireland? There, indeed, there is scope for the exercise of all the nobler sentiments of humanity, and it is a law of nature that exercise gives strength. But not only will our young Colonials, by their action in this respect, gain a benefit for themselves. They will also give a very powerful aid to the cause of justice and humanity, such as the cause of Ireland is. They are the forerunners and founders of a great people, whose influence must largely assist in moulding the fortunes of the Empire. Even as things are, their influence is powerful, and the more so in the matter alluded to, since their judgement must be looked upon as unprejudiced. Their sympathy, therefore, publicly expressed to the Irish delegates, as we have said, is in many respects important, and we are glad to see that its expression is likely to be general.

SIR. WILLIAM FOX was the chairman of the anti-CONSISTENT Home Rule meeting held in Auckland. The fact is FANATICISM. quite significant of the nature of the meeting and should be sufficient in itself to stamp it for us all with its true character. Still let us give Sir. William Fox his due. Let us acknowledge the consistency with which a bigot and fanatic fills the position. It was a position most worthy of a bigot and fanatic and Sir. William, therefore, must have felt himself quite at home in it. It is, by the way, complained that some person or persons

unknown introduced asafetida into the meeting, for the purpose of causing discomfort there. But is not asafetida a medicine commonly used in calming disorders of the nerves? The probabilities are, then, that the intention in introducing it into the meeting was anything rather than unfriendly. As we gather from the report of an article in the Auckland *Herald*, wired to the *Daily Times*, there is a great deal of nervousness among the people who held the meeting in question, and very possibly some kind friend of theirs with a turn for medical experiments thought a fit and useful opportunity offered for trying what, under the circumstances, the effects of asafetida might be in preserving or restoring composure. Sir. William Fox, of course, relies for everything wholesome on the effects of cold water only; but it is to be feared that by showing himself, as in the present instance, a bigot and fanatic without discrimination, he may weaken the influence he would exercise in his ruling hobby, the cause of total abstinence.

THE Auckland *Herald* tries to work up the agony against the mission of the Irish delegates in quite A RUFFIANLY CHARGE a raw-head and bloody-bones sort of a style. It REPEATED. threatens all kinds of penalties against all who give the Irish cause any assistance,—not only

denouncing against citizens who do so, no matter what may be their merits, exclusion from public life, but a good deal that is annoying in private life as well. It further threatens that four fifths of the good people of Auckland would incontinently become Orangemen, and that, we admit, would be a most deplorable event,—especially for the remaining fifth, who must speedily become a much lesser fraction if they would know peace or quietness. A good deal may be pardoned, however, to a newspaper that has been sorely touched on the raw by finding all its teaching set at naught by the city it had so long been engaged in endeavouring to lead, and that, in spite of its opposition, the cause virulently opposed by it had thrived and prospered under its very nose. The degree of the *Herald's* desperation may be measured by the depth of its infamy in defying all the exposure of Piggottism and falling back on the Phoenix Park murders and the Clerkenwell explosion as truly illustrating the character of Mr. Parnell's struggle. The argument in question is one that, as it could only emulate from a violent and unscrupulous partisan driven beside himself by successful opposition and contemptuous treatment, could also only be listened to by people in a similar predicament. Certain events, for example, to which it is only possible to allude obscurely, have recently occurred among the classes in support of whose privileges the opposition to the Irish cause is made. It would be quite as decent for us to accuse the Auckland *Herald* of being in sympathy with the individuals concerned in the events referred to as it is for the *Herald* to suggest as it does, that those who give aid to the Irish agitation are in sympathy with the assassins of the Phoenix Park and the dynamiters of Clerkenwell. A good deal, as we said, may be pardoned to the *Herald* on the plea of the mortification and anger felt by it, but, on the point we mention, it transgresses the limit of what is by any means excusable.

PRETTY fellows are these classes in support of whom war against the masses has been undertaken, SPECIMENS OF THE CLASSES. having its most vigorous and marked commencement in Ireland. First, so far as expressed, it was

Mr. Curry Connellan, of Dublin Castle; then it was Messrs. Cornwall and French, of the like connection. A month or two ago, as we learned from Mrs. Crawford, the Paris correspondent of *Truth*, it was an English nobleman of particular note in the world of fashion, and who was warned by the Parisian police that if he did not leave France he would be prosecuted. Now, as a cablegram dated London, November 9, informs us, it is a whole West End club, ninety-eight members, including Peirs to dukedoms, and all of them of high association in May Fair. They may talk as they please of Phoenix Park assassins and Clerkenwell dynamiters, but this leaven of unspeakable vice in high society is far more compromising of those classes, than the isolated crimes of wild and unaccountable men could be of any political cause or party. As to the fact that this atrocious scandal has, so far as possible, been hushed up and the offenders allowed to escape, we may admit that the investigation of such details made necessary by prosecution is a matter to be seriously considered, as possibly resulting in further demoralisation. But, at the same time, the fellows concerned were distinguished members of the party led by Lord Salisbury and particularly championed by Mr. Balfour. It may, therefore, be rationally inquired as to whether a like prudence and moderation would have been observed by the authorities had these fellows been otherwise associated or of more humble station. It seems evident, meantime, that if high society in the United Kingdom is not completely rotten, rottenness exists in great and increasing proportions among it. The effects of a long course of idleness and luxury are making themselves apparent, and if the nation itself is not to become generally corrupted the affected classes must be purged. Were there no Irish question, therefore, to be determined, as the preliminary skirmish between the masses and

the classes, the struggle must be commenced in some other way.— With the success of the Irish struggle, by which the battle has actually been commenced, the victory over the classes, which as we see even their own salvation and welfare require, will be more than half gained. Then let the struggle in the interests of morality and decency, and in opposition to abomination and filth unmentionable, receive a fresh impetus, and let us all do our best in giving it assistance.

THE classes are showing their teeth in London A SAMPLE CASE also it appears. A message received by the San Francisco mail informs us that the Duke of Westminster and other large holders of real estate in that city are offering determined opposition to the proposed improvements of widening streets and piercing new thoroughfares. The meaning of this is plain. The Duke of Westminster and his conferees, men of colossal fortunes, furnishing an example of the "unearned increment" for the astonishment of the world, are resolved to maintain their privileges, without considering what the cost may involve. London, so far as they are concerned, may remain for countless thousands of people a sort of living charnel house. Children may grow up that have hardly seen the sun beams, high up above their heads through the approaching roofs, and there obscured by smoke and fog. They may grow up, as such children must, stunted and decrepid, the miseries of the body reflected in the mind. The weakly may pine, the healthy grow weak; disease and premature death may continue to be the rule, and all the evils may not only endure but become intensified, but his Grace and his conferees must see their colossal fortunes still increased by the falling id of ground rents. It may seem scurrilous to couple the name of a Duke with accusations of brutal cruelty and base avarice, but, in view of the opposition offered by his Grace to the necessary opening up of London to the light of day and the air of heaven, whatever may be the scurrility of such accusations their truth is hardly questionable.

A BASE ATTEMPT.

WE see that a cunning attempt has been made by certain correspondents and others to colour the mission of the Irish delegates with a religious hue. To this end, stress has been laid upon the absence from the delegates' meeting in Auckland of Protestant clergymen and their presence at the anti-Home Rule meeting, and also on the presence of Catholic clergymen at the former meeting, and their absence from the latter. Readers are left to draw the palpable inference that the mission of the delegates is a Catholic affair, and that representative Protestants disapprove of it. But, whatever may have been the case in Auckland, or whatever may have been the motives of Protestant clergymen there, and we know Protestant clergymen elsewhere have been visited with very severe penalties for showing sympathy with the Irish cause, in Australia some of the most able and outspoken supporters of the delegates were such clergymen. And do these good correspondents and others who would identify the mission of the Irish delegates with Catholicism and the opposition that is offered to it and to Home Rule with Protestantism, honour or dishonour the Protestant element whose prejudices they seek to excite? Is it an honour, for example, to Protestants to claim their support as Protestants for the social system, the demand for whose reformation is made apparent by the scandals reported of that fashionable London club? Is it, again, a matter worthy of Protestantism as such to support the claims of a champion of the anti-Home Rule party like the Duke of Westminster? For our part, we should be unwilling to accuse even that disagreeable development of extreme Protestantism known as Orangism of anything of the kind. The Orangeman may be a very ugly person as a rule to deal with, when in his full war-paint, and armed, for instance, with his peculiar weapon the Belfast kidney, he may be something more than ugly and may become both dangerous and hideous. But, in cold blood and in his right mind, we cannot believe him capable of desiring to sustain the system of things now well represented by the resistance offered by the Duke of Westminster to the improvements necessary to the health and welfare of the people of London. The Duke of Westminster, as we know, is a notable opponent of Home Rule, and will not even admit to his presence anyone suspected of sympathy with it. We affirm, then, that it offers an insult to Protestantism to claim that, as such, it is opposed to the Irish cause. Individual Protestants or Protestant bodies, it is true, may oppose it, but their opposition rests on quite other grounds, and must necessarily so rest than those of the Christian religion which they profess. That religion forbids them to sympathise with uncleanness, covetousness, or injustice and commands them to cast in their lot with what is pure, just, and honest. Correspondents and others, therefore, who try to represent Protestantism as in opposition to the mission of the Irish delegates, dishonour the religious system of whose aid they would cunningly avail themselves.

It is wonderful to contemplate the methods in which nations as well as individuals are brought closer together. The Eiffel tower, for example, is one thing and the railway through Central Asia, constructed by the Czar,

is another. Yet the tower and the railway have combined to make the friendly relations between France and Russia more prominent as well as more binding. France is naturally proud of the great engineer who has accomplished a feat so far unthought of by other peoples, at least since the men of Babel aspired to accomplish a still greater undertaking and build a tower that should reach the heavens themselves. And then, besides, the men of Babel never dreamt of constructing their tower of iron. One characteristic, nevertheless, M. Eiffel possesses—which, also, in some degree the men of Babel possessed, although they put it to a presumptuous use. He believes in the existence of a heaven. He believes in God, and even in the Catholic Church, of which he is a faithful son—and for this there are people in his country whose pride in him is somewhat lessened. M. Eiffel, however, was chosen the other day on a public occasion to celebrate the friendly relations existing between France and Russia. The man of the tower naturally thought of the man of the railway. The Czar's being also a gigantic worker in iron was the principal fact that caught his mind. The Czar, he said, was opening up Asia by a railway, a magnificent work that bound France especially to him in the bonds of admiration. There is, meantime, another remarkable man of the period, as we may mention by way of parenthesis, to whom Russian enterprise in the matter of railways does not at all bind Russia by bonds of admiration. We allude to the Shah of Persia, who, they say, has returned to his country burning with indignation and convinced beyond all power of persuasion to the contrary, that in a railway accident on a Russian line by which his Majesty's life was recently endangered a deliberate attempt was made with the intention of assassinating him. This one unfortunate slip, in fact, has counteracted all the favourable impressions produced by his Majesty's visit to Europe, and Nasr Eddia returns to his country cursing the Giaour, or what ever the Persian equivalent may be for the perfidious Christian unworthy of the faithful believer's confidence or consideration. France and Russia, however, remain, for the present at least, bound together in the bonds of iron and of mutual admiration. Shall it be our fate to see the Russian watchman also observing from the summit of the tower the manoeuvres of another host engaged in besieging Paris, or shall we behold French regiments borne along the Russian line to support a Muscovite descent on India? The tower and the railway are far apart, and widely different in their respective natures. It does not seem impossible, nevertheless, that in the future some uses of defence or offence may be made of them, or of either of them, by the combined nations who are their several owners.

WATTLE BLOSSOMS.

(Adelaide Southern Cross.)

A LADIES' branch has been formed, or partly formed, in connection with the Australian Natives' Association, under the sweetly suggestive title of "The Wattle Blossom League." The inaugural meeting of the League was held in the Victoria Hall on Monday evening, October 16, and was a decided success. The air was redolent with the scent of the wattle blossom with which the room was decorated, and every lady and gentleman in the audience was presented with a sprig of the same fragrant herb. The proceedings took the form of an entertainment or social. Addresses were given by the President and Vice-President, songs and recitations by various ladies and gentlemen, and a comedy to finish went to make up an enjoyable evening. Owing to the number of encores unreasonably insisted on, the proceedings were unduly prolonged, and as the evening was warm, it was rather unpleasant in the crowded hall. The President gave rather a prosy address to begin with, but Mr. Sowden, the Vice-President, gave an amusing speech, more suited for a festive occasion. Long speeches are quite out of place at such a gathering as that of Monday night. The object of the Wattle Blossom League is, we understand, to enrol the ladies in the National movement, so that they, like their brothers and husbands, may be imbued with a thoroughly patriotic Australian sentiment. It is not intended, we believe, to make the ladies active members of the Australian Natives' Association, but rather to make use of their influence and assistance in forwarding the objects of the Association. There is a sentimental as well as a practical side to most questions. It is the sentimental side of Australian nationality that the Wattle Blossom League will do most to foster.

Mr. Swinburne sowed his political wild oats in his youth at the expense of other countries, whose revolutions he fostered, principally. We cannot but think, because he had the vocabulary at his hand ready-made; and he is one of many poets and other men who do not so much find words for their emotions as emotions for their words. By this time he must be convinced that the Mazzini-Victor-Hugo vocabulary has had its vitality somewhat written out of it. In no other way could we explain the fact that Mr. Swinburne had crowned himself an officious if not official laureate of the Unionist cause; in no other way, unless we are to take his frantic hatred of the Catholic religion—which explains much in politics—as the motive of his passions in Italian affairs, and of his very different passions in affairs Anglo-Irish. This explanation, if not so literary as the first, would seem to hold good in face of the outburst of blasphemy with which the poet celebrates the feast of Giordano Bruno. In two sonnets published in the *Athenaeum* he screams at the Catholic Church as 'child of hell' and 'grey spouse of satan,' with other parts of speech equally shrill. Unionism is not to be envied in its poet.—*Weekly Register*.

THE COLONIAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

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

CONTINENTAL INVESTMENT POLICIES.

The Improved "Modified" Continental 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 1888, £1,762,821. Funds exceed £875,000. Annual Income exceeds £300,000.

"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.*

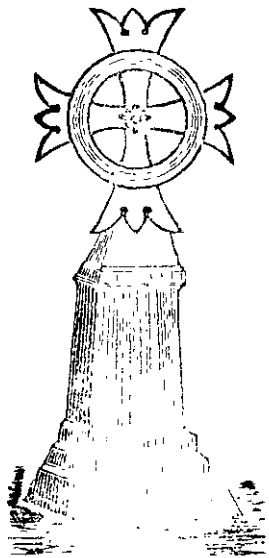
NEW ZEALAND DIRECTORS: Edwin John Spence (Daigoty and Co.), Chairman; George Beeham, M.H.R., Wellington; Seymour Thorne George, Auckland; J. B. Harcourt, Wellington; The Hon. W. J. M. Larnach, C.M.G., M.H.R., Dunedin; The Hon. George McLean, M.L.C., Dunedin; Frederick J. Moss, M.H.R., Auckland; The Hon.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

WORKS,

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.

FACTORY:

190



29

ROYAL

GEORGE ST.

ARCADE.

Op. Morris's.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

I have much pleasure in announcing to my patrons and friends, who have so liberally supported me for the past seven years, that I have taken those commodious and centrally-situated premises 190 George Street, where I will now have the most complete facilities for carrying out all the branches of my Parasol and Umbrella business.

For the convenience of my numerous Customers in Caversham, Rolyn, Mornington etc., I have opened a BRANCH SHOP in 29 ROYAL ARCADE where I have on hand a Large and Varied Assortment of Materials for Umbrellas, Parasols, etc. Repairs, etc., at the very lowest prices in the City. Competition defied. Factory: 190 George Street. A. MARTIN & SONS.

WANTED KNOWN—

THOMAS GORMAN,
HOUSHOBOR, GENERAL BLACKSMITH,
and WHEELWRIGHT.

All kinds of Jobbing Done.

NORTH ROAD, TIMARU

SHAG POINT COAL.

THE PROPRIETORS beg to intimate to the Public, as a safeguard against the imposition of others, that the SHAG POINT COAL,

while it may not have so bright an outward appearance as some other coals, has those two valuable properties for Household Consumption not possessed by others.

IT GIVES GREATER HEAT, AND IS MORE LASTING.

Universal Satisfaction is guaranteed to Household-ers by the use of SHAG POINT COAL.

Obtainable from the Proprietors Direct.

Orders addressed Mr. EASON, Box 107, Post Office, Dunedin.

THE CHEAPEST AND MOST ECONOMICAL COAL IN THE MARKET.

BAYLEY'S HOTEL
HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN.

K. E. CARMACT Proprietress

The above Hotel being always celebrated for the best brands of ales, wines, and spirits, Patrons can rely upon being supplied with none but a genuine article.

DAVID O'CONNOR, Manager.

YOUTH 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.

SANITARY PIPE AND STONEWARE FACTORY, KENSINGTON.

THE undersigned having purchased the above Works, is prepared to sell at Lowest Current Rates.

J. H. LAMBERT,

NORTH-EAST VALLEY AND KENSINGTON.

TO THE HOTELKEEPERS, STORE-KEEPERS AND THE GENERAL PUBLIC OF NEW ZEALAND.

J. D. FERRAUD

AERATED WATERS, WINES, AND
CORDIAL MANUFACTURER,
MACLAGGAN STREET,
DUNEDIN.

Inspection of my manufacturing process is invited, and a single bottle of my produce can be purchased from me for the purpose of being analysed.

J. D. F. received the following Awards for his Exhibits at the Sydney, Melbourne, and Dunedin International Exhibitions:—

Constantia Wine,	1st degree of merit
Peppermint	1st "
Lemon Syrup	1st "
Lime Juice	2nd "
Ginger Wine	2nd "
Raspberry Vinegar	3rd "
Cherry Brandy	2nd "
Burgundy Wine	3rd "
Ginger Brandy	4th "
Aniseed Liqueur	4th "

FERRAUD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

Prepared only by J. D. FERRAUD,
MacLaggan Street, Dunedin.

University Laboratory,
Dunedin, 4th March, 1884.

I have analysed J. D. Ferraud's COMPOUND EXTRACT OF JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA and find it to be a well-prepared mixture of extracts of sarsaparilla and mezereum, with a number of other organic compounds, sweetened and coloured with sugar and caramel. It is free from mercury and all other mineral poisonous substances. In composition it is similar to Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, differing mainly in the proportions in which the ingredients are present.

(Signed) J. G. BLACK, M.A., L.S.
Professor of Chemistry

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.

A LETTER FROM FATHER CASSIDY.

St. Carthage's, Lismore, N.S.W., October 10, 1889.

I FEEL confident that many of your readers will be glad to know that my friend and I have arrived safely in our new home. We left Wellington on Saturday, September 21, by the Tekapo; many friends came to see us aboard and say farewell. When I think of all the incidents of that memorable voyage I feel emotions of gratitude and joy, thanksgiving and sorrow, rising keenly to the summit. It was a dark but pleasant night, when the Tekapo left her moorings, and in a few minutes shot out, probably for ever, from our eyes the dim lights of windy Wellington, with all her glories and her boasts, her worthies and unworthies, her pillars of fire by night, her pillars of cloud by day, her great and little men, and all the rest that make her what she is. On through the darkness the good ship made her way, and now and again the silence of the night was broken by the voice of the popular skipper, the well-known and deservedly-honoured Captain Anderson. We strolled over the most deserted deck, bade many a farewell, and prayed many a fervent prayer for our friends resting under the shadow of Egmont, or near those streaks of light just hidden from our view. Separation always stirs up melancholy, and we then feel the full force of a spring-tide of sorrow. But who does not feel pensive who looks beyond the surface or penetrates the dim misty future. To describe all the ups and downs of a sea voyage, the outs and ins of prosperity, the odds and ends of adversity, the bright and gloomy clouds, the crew and passengers, the calm and stormy sea, and how the good ship careered over the ocean would be out of place and uninteresting, so that we may say that it was the most enjoyable of voyages, a better ship, a kinder crew, a more considerate captain, a more social crowd of good-hearted passengers could not be found or desired. We arrived in Sydney early on Thursday, and enjoyed the harbour sights in the soft light of the morning. The Cardinal received us very kindly, and pressed us to partake of his generous hospitality, which we did. We had a stroll round the city, visited the numerous churches, called on some of our clerical acquaintances, and met everywhere with warm-hearted kindness. We had heard great things of Sydney, and much comment and boast about the magnificence of her noble harbour, and though we have been up the Meuse and the Thames, the Clyde and the Garonne, though we have often ploughed into the famous harbour of Cherbourg by night and day, and have slumbered in the gentle moonlight of the Bay of Naples, and have seen the great harbours of New York and Corrusna, Falmouth and Havre, we have seen nothing that equals or even can compare with this noble sheet of water that would make a fit entrance into heaven itself.

During our stay in Sydney we officiated at the Cathedral, and enjoyed some pleasant conversations with his Eminence, whose affability, kindness and paternal consideration quite surpassed all our expectations. Having received orders from our new Bishop to proceed North, we left Sydney by the s.s. Toniki for Lismore, arriving there after a pleasant two day's trip along the coast. At Lismore we found our old friend Very Rev. J. L. Ahearne, formerly of Waipawa, who welcomed us with all the kindness his broad nature and noble heart were capable of. Father Ahearne has been here twelve months in the capacity of vicar-general, administrator, diocesan examiner of the clergy, and confessor. His courteous and considerate bearing, his charity to the poor and afflicted, his eloquence as a preacher, and his zeal as a sterling priest of the Irish school, have made him quite a favourite. Since our coming he has been transferred to the important parish of Casino and I have been appointed to succeed him at Lismore.

Lismore is a pretty town on the banks of the Richmond, and some eighty miles from its mouth. It has grown very rapidly and situated as it is in the centre of a magnificent stretch of country with a splendid climate, and unsurpassed soil, it must soon develop into the largest town on the east coast of N.S.W. It is to be connected with Sydney in a few months by rail. But having this splendid river as its natural outlet the necessity of railway connection is not felt. Steamers of six and seven hundred tons, barques and schooners come up the river all the way to Lismore. There are fleets of river steamers that ply up and down the river to its mouth by the dozen daily. There are villages all along the river, great sugar mills, and the scenery is striking and picturesque. The principal produce is sugar cane, and the quantity exported from the Richmond may be calculated when one sugar mill last year exported thirty thousand tons. The large steamer's Toniki, Coraki, Exetra, are kept busy bringing the sugar to Sydney, while a fleet of schooners and barques carry away to all parts, iron bark, hardwood, and cedar which grow in the surrounding forests. The climate here is splendid and reminds me very much of Spain. The cloudless sky, the dry balmy atmosphere, the rich foliage, the orange groves and vineyards vividly recall Andalusia or Castile. This locality is admirably adapted for producing all sorts of tropical fruit, and oranges; pine apples and bananas grow in great quantities around every well-attended homestead. At Lismore the Bishop, Right Rev. Dr. Doyle, chiefly resides. He has been the apostle and founder of the important diocese he now rules over with the calm wisdom, the scrupulous care and paternal kindness that characterize this great servant of God. If patient resignation under the hardest trials of necessary life, if unceasing efforts to spread and preserve the faith, if dauntless courage in the face of the most trying ecclesiastical difficulties, if a broad practical intelligence, a keen knowledge of his people's wants and troubles, and the ways of the world, of a kind and noble heart ever ready to do an act of kindness to suffering humanity constitute the character of a great bishop—then Dr. Doyle is certainly a Bishop after God's own heart. No wonder he is universally respected and loved by all classes and creeds, by his priests and by his people. He is constantly riding around his diocese and working harder than any priest in the country. He does not seem to believe that a stereotyped sermon at the laying of the foundation stone or the usual aspirations at the opening of a little church or the

changeless homily at confirmation services should constitute the episcopal duties.

We have splendid schools at Lismore, a large convent of the good Sisters of the Presentation, a pretty presbytery and a handsome church. Father down the river and easily situated in the pretty village street, shining out picturesque mid the sugar cane plantation, we find the churches of St. Bridget, Sivan's Bay; St. Patrick's Nardell; St. Columbkille's, Broadwater; and St. Francis', Ballina; built by the energy of our apostolic Bishop. Crossing over some thirty miles of country going south, we reach the Clarence river, and at the pretty town of Rockymouth we installed, on last Sunday, the late venerable pastor of Kaitiaki as its new P.P. None could wish for a more romantic, picturesque, or pretty town than Rockymouth, where the energetic and popular Father P. W. Abern now resides. It is the spot which a poet or philosopher, a saint or an angel would long for. It is a place where all the charms of sea and land, lake and river, bay and island, forest and flower, are strikingly mixed together, forming a picture that should satisfy anyone. The Clarence at Rockymouth is more than a mile across, here and there it widens into bays and inlets, forming pretty wooded islands, where we find the orange grove and the banana plantations, to ag in enjoy and admire. From Rockymouth to the city of Grafton is about forty miles. Large steamers of a thousand tons go all the way to Grafton. The sail up the river in one of the swift passenger boats, where the sun is peeping through the orange groves and dancing over the sugar canes in the gentle light of the morning, cannot be surpassed. I have been up the Libine and the Hudson, the Duoro and the Foyle, the Loire and the Blackwater, but the Clarence is adorned with a beauty that is not equalled by any of them.

There is a splendid convent at Grafton under the care of the Sisters of Mercy, two fine brick churches, one on the north bank and the other on the south bank of the river, and a commodious presbytery together with a fine quasi-episcopal palace very picturesquely situated on the river's bank.

We had a very enthusiastic meeting here last night, when Sir Thomas Gratton E monde gave one of his highly interesting and popular lectures on Ireland's wrongs and sorrows. He is a calm, persuasive, and pleasing lecturer, and well able for the great work entrusted to him. During his stay at Lismore he has endeared himself to everyone by his winning manner, his polished style, the unremitting anxiety he displays for the welfare of the cause he has at heart, and the unostentatious dignity that makes him worthy of his noble name and race. Bishop Doyle was on the platform and made a brilliant speech—the frequent cheers being the best proof of its being so. Nearly £300 were immediately subscribed. The Catholics here are in good circumstances, and there is a prosperity about the locality that one does not meet with in New Zealand. I am accompanying Sir Thomas to-morrow to Coraki, where he addresses another meeting, and then we go North together, a distance of eighty miles, to lecture at the Tweed. This will be his last lecture till he crosses over with his distinguished colleague to wake up the slumbering patriotism of "the land of the Moa and Maori."

I was almost forgetting to tell you that I had the consolation of receiving last week a very kind letter from our Holy Father the Pope with his special blessing for my old flock under the shadow of Mount Egmont, a handsome subsidy for that impoverished mission, and an affix for myself that you will discover below.

We were delighted to see by the cables that the Most Rev. Dr. Moran returned in good health to his diocese, and has the prayer of the four New Zealand priests who now labour by the shores of the Richmond and Clarence that God may brighten the evening of his life.

A. X. CASSIDY, Adm., D.D.

MIRACLES AND MESMERISM.

OUR Scientists, Agnostics, Infidels and *tutti quanti*, writes the *Indo-European Correspondence* of the 4th September, have progressed one step lately, and we are so glad of it that we hasten to proclaim it to the whole world.

Hitherto they had poo-pooed all our miracles of Lourdes as mere shams, priestly impostures, or anything as unsubstantial. But now they recognise our miracles as real phenomena; only they account for them in their own scientific way—"Hypnotism is in reality, the tiring of one of the senses, and it may be induced by acting upon the credulity. Thus, for instance, in the well-known cases of the pilgrims to Notre Dame de Lourdes, the people are first fully convinced that they are going to be cured; in other words, they are hypnotised, the cure is then 'suggested' to them, and the result is a so-called miracle, which is no miracle at all."

This is the opinion of Dr. Charcot, the great hypnotiser of hysterical persons in the Salpêtrière, of Dr. Grillo, and of other scientific stars, which are to form a new constellation in the shape of a "Society for the introduction of hypnotism into Therapeutics."

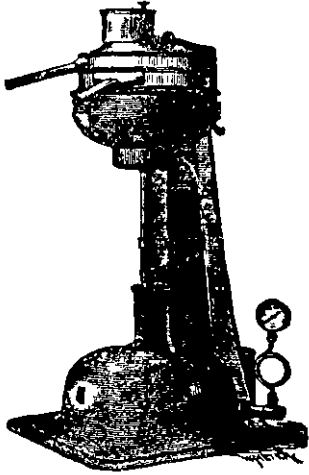
We call that explanation a great progress; for it is an implicit confession that *there is something to be explained*. Little by little they will come to see that their own "explanation" is inadequate, and the most sincere among them will finally acknowledge that the Blessed Virgin Mary is after all the real hypnotiser.

As a pendant to the paragraph in last week's *Catholic Times* about M. Eiffel's Christian principles, I may state that the Municipal Council of Arbois, where M. Pasteur was born, has decided to re-baptise the street of the town which was formerly called the "rue Pasteur." Henceforward it is to be known as the "rue de la Gare." The why and the wherefore is curious. Not long ago, M. Pasteur shocked the good Municipal Councillors by recommending some children to whom he was distributing prizes to unite God and country in their affections. That a scientist should be so much behind his age as to speak of a Creator in terms of respect was an abnormality which the Radicals of that enlightened commune, Arbois, could not forgive, and they have ostracised even the name of Pasteur from their midst.—*Liverpool Catholic Times*.

HAVE THE LARGEST SALE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD!

DE LAVAL'S SEPARATORS!

Awarded 200 First Prizes,
 & £5,000 in Use.

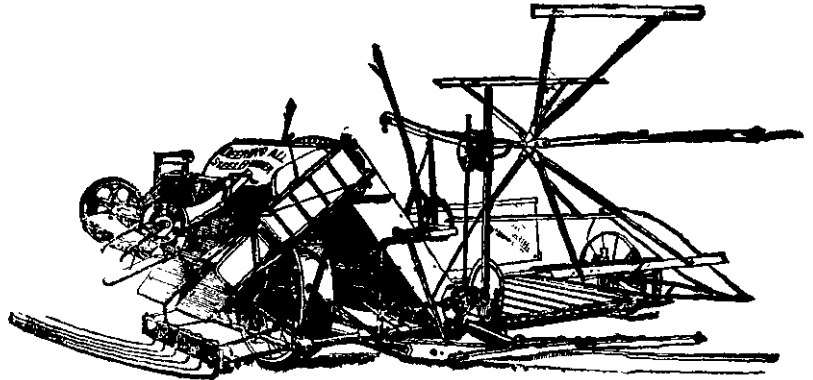


- ☛ Never Beaten in Competition!
- ☛ Always Give Satisfaction!
- ☛ Never Explode!

First Shipment ex Crusader, now landed, for which Early Application is necessary.

THE DEERING ALL-STEEL TWINE BINDER

Fitted with SIMPLICITY KNOTTER & STEEL SHEAF CARRIER,
 HAS NOW THE LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD!



Ever Since the inauguration of the Twine Binder, Deering has led the way with every Important Improvement on Harvesters, other Makers following on in the rear, step by step.

Who first introduced the Twine Binder?	DEERING	Who first introduced the Steel Binder?	DEERING
Who first introduced the Appleby Knotter?	DEERING	Who has now the most Steel in Binder?	DEERING
Who first introduced the Simplicity Knotter?	DEERING	Who has now the most Sale for Binder?	DEERING

Therefore we now Claim with Confidence that
 THE DEERING IS UNEQUALLED IN THE WORLD.

Deering's Machines were awarded 30 First Prizes and 10 Second Prizes in the Australian Colonies last harvest, and took highest number of points at the Oamaru Trial, February, 1889, for being best hill-side machine.

For Prices and Catalogues with Full Information, Apply to

MASON, STRUTHERS & CO

CHRISTCHURCH,

IMPORTERS OF GENERAL IRONMONGERY,

Sole Agents in New Zealand for

DEERING'S ALL-STEEL BINDERS AND DE LAVAL'S CREAM SEPARATORS.

D. I. C.

ANNUAL STOCK-TAKING BARGAIN TABLES!!
 HAVE NOW COMMENCED.

All Reduced Goods marked in Plain Red Figures.

INSPECTION INVITED!

D. I. C.

B. HALLENSTEIN, Chairman of Directors. P. LAING, Manager.

Nurseries: } GEORGE MATTHEWS { Seed Warehouse: }
 MORNINGTON. } MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN }
 THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED NURSERY AND SEED BUSINESS IN NEW ZEALAND.

All Carefully TESTED.	FARM SEEDS!	INSPECTION INVITED. Send for DESCRIPTIVE & PRICED CATALOGUE! FREE!	FRUIT TREES & VINES!	All Well GROWN.
	FLOWER SEEDS!		HEDGE PLANTS & ROSES!	
	VEGETABLE SEEDS!		ORNAMENTAL TREES!	

USE
 PEACOCK'S
 CELEBRATED
 JAMS!

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.
 FROM CHOICEST FRUITS.

WELLINGTON.

(From our own Correspondent.)

November 9, 1889.

HIS GRACE the Archbishop, who has been on a tour of the diocese in the North Island, will, it is stated, be in town for the reception of the Irish envoy, and this will certainly add to the dignity and importance of what ought to be a "red letter" day in Wellington. It was intended that a procession with banners and music should accompany the delegates from the point of arrival to their place of temporary residence; but at a meeting of the Reception Committee, which was held on the evening of Tuesday, 5th inst., and at which Rev. Father McNamara presided, it was decided, on the motion of Dr. Cahill, seconded by the Rev. Dr. Watters, S.M., to abandon the idea of a procession, with its accompanying display, instead of which the delegates are to be met by gentlemen chosen for that purpose, and who comprise all the clergy with a few of the leading laity. The reasons for foregoing the procession, as eloquently put before the meeting by Dr. Cahill, was to avoid giving anything like offence to those of a different race and religion, which a processional display would certainly give to a large and powerful section of the public. Besides this, our people were poor and could ill afford losing the time which, in substance, he said, was money to them. This was opposed by Mr. Bohan and other gentlemen as being un-Irish, in betraying a desire to concede too much to political opponents—at the same time claiming that the vast majority of people in Wellington were in favour of Home Rule. The Rev. Dr. Watters and the other clergymen supported Dr. Cahill, whose motion was eventually carried. It was also decided to offer the sum of £20 to the company now occupying the boards of the Opera House, so that that building could be available for the meeting of the Irish envoys which is advertised to take place on the 15th inst.

We are on the eve of a Mayoral election, and the chances are much in favour of Mr. Chas. Johnston, merchant, a native of the city, who belongs to a rich and powerful family. It is claimed for this gentleman that his business capacity and great wealth will eminently fit him for the post. Mr. Johnston is a Catholic, and at present there is no other "Richmond in the field." We are a young community with growing wants. Among other things we want a public library, an art gallery, a town hall, an efficient drainage system, etc. The chief magistrates, for many years to come, should be men of wealth and of practical business habits, animated by a generous desire to benefit and ennoble the city. Mr. Johnston has all the attributes that go to supply the city's requirements in a chief magistrate. He will, no doubt, be a fitting successor to Mr. John Duhie, a better Mayor than whom Wellington has not had.

The Wellington Catholic Institute has closed for the summer recess, to meet again next April. Much credit is due to the gentlemen who, through thick and thin, have supported this Institution, which suffered so much through the indifference and carelessness of the class to which its advantages should appeal. Mr. Maskell has been more than generous in his support of the Institute, ungrudgingly giving his time and great talents to the service of members, many of whom, though differing from Mr. Maskell on matters political admire him as a man.

The Wellington branch, Irish National League, held its usual monthly social meeting on the 4th inst. Mr. P. P. Fleming presided as chairman. After subscriptions had been handed in, and the minutes of the previous meeting read, the programme, which was more than usually long, was proceeded with as follows:—Comic song, with banjo accompaniment, Mr. Barcham; song, "Shells of ocean," Miss Huett; pianoforte solo, Miss Jacob; recitation, "Shamus O'Brien," Mr. W. Scanlon; duet, "Irish Emigrants' farewell," Misses McCarthy and Rigg; reading, "Buly's Rose," Mr. Hickson; song, "Kathleen Mavourneen," Miss McKeegan; song, "Last Rose of Summer," Miss Dietrich; recitation, "Eugene Aram," Mr. S. Ross; song, "Steer my Barque," Miss McCarthy; song, "Killarney," Mr. Linney; recitation, "How we beat the favourite," Mr. D. Walsh; song, "Out on the Deep," Mr. E. D. Dunne. Miss Jacob presided at the piano in her usual graceful style. Miss McKeegan's singing of Crouch's beautiful song elicited loud applause, and that lady had to respond to an encore. This pleasant evening was brought to a close at 10 p.m.

The St. Patrick's College students will hold their annual picnic at the Hunt racecourse on Tuesday, the 12th. Among other sports it is decided to have an "old boys" race for ex-students. This looks as if the hand of time, which touches all things sublunary alike, has been busy with this young Catholic Institution.

There is at present in the harbour at anchor in the man-o'-war roads, a French vessel of war, called the *Saone*. She is a small composite cruiser with a crew of 150 men. I noticed three of her officers in the cathedral on Sunday last. The *Saone* will, it is said, be in Otago waters on the occasion of the opening of the Exhibition.

Matters theatrical are represented here by the Rickards English and Irish comedy company. Business with them is reported not to be so brisk as their talents deserve. The Bland Holt company who preceded the Rickards at the Opera House seemed to have exhausted the energies of the drama-loving public, and at present there is the inevitable reaction. Bland Holt, who is a prime favourite, is always largely patronised here. By the way, the Bland Holt company played a friendly cricket match with the St. Patrick's College team on the 30th ult. The students went first to the wickets and totalled 106 runs. When stumps were drawn the knights of the sock and buskin had lost 8 wickets for 90 runs. The St. Patrick's did not fare so well when playing the Wellington club on the Basin Reserve on Wednesday the 6th. The Wellingtons went first to the wickets and remained there all the afternoon scoring 321 runs for 10 wickets. One gentleman, named Day, a recent arrival in the colony, putting together 135 runs before being disposed of. This should spur on the College to practise assiduously for they have the material wherewith to make a first-class cricketing team. The St. Patrick's are now the proud possessors of the junior cup for football.

Sir Harry Atkinson is at present in Nelson where he has gone for change of air, the work of leading the House of Representatives and the cares of office having proved too much for even his iron constitution. His most bitter political opponents will, I am sure, unite, not in opposition this time, but to wish that he may soon regain his lost vitality.

It is curious to watch the barometer of Wellington public opinion as shown by the newspapers. The *New Zealand Times* had a sub-leader on the 8th inst., advising its readers to leave the Irish delegates and their mission "severely alone," and it tries to awaken old world prejudice by referring to the well-worn theme of disruption of the empire. The *Evening Post* on the contrary, has been consistent in its advocacy of the delegates' cause; and even the *Evening Press*, as I noticed in its chatty column yecept "Cigarettes," advised treating Irish matters at this juncture with courtesy and consideration. It is pleasing always to the lovers of Home Rule to make friends for the cause they have at heart, and so the change in the tone of the *Evening Press* from hostility to toleration, and even leniency, is much to be admired and appreciated. Ireland cannot afford to have one enemy even in New Zealand at the present juncture.

A CHURCH ON WHEELS.

REV. LORD ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS, a member of one of the noblest families of Great Britain, has been known for many years as a priest of extraordinary zeal in the work of ministering to the spiritual and temporal wants of the poor in different parts of England. His latest conception in the interests of the mission he has so much at heart, is a rather singular, but apparently a very successful one for bringing the consolations of religion within reach of people living in small towns and villages, where no church accommodation has been yet provided. We find Lord Archibald's method thus described in an English paper:—

"Devoured with zeal, not only for the sanctification of his Catholic flock, but also for the conversion of his Protestant fellow-countrymen, the Rev. Lord Archibald Douglas, of Annan (Dumfriesshire, Scotland), has entered upon a new departure with the approval of his Bishop and the encouragement of many of his fellow-priests. The rev. gentleman has had a caravan built from designs supplied by himself, and fitted up, part of it as a chapel, and part as a bed-room, kitchen, etc. It is of an elegant Gothic pattern, the under portion being painted a deep green, and the upper, a light, pleasant, emerald green. On either side of the lower panels are painted in gold the words 'The Messenger.'

"Some days ago Father Douglas, accompanied by Father O'Shaughnessy, of Girvan (Ayrshire, Scotland), set out on his first missionary journey in the 'Messenger.' A halt was made at Kettlefechan, and here, in the main street of Carlyle's native town, the first sermon was preached from the end of the platform of the 'Messenger,' by Father O'Shaughnessy, to a very large crowd, of about 200 people. The sermon, which lasted over three-quarters of an hour, was listened to with the most rapt attention. The 'Messenger' then departed for Lockerbie, where it was not called into requisition for religious purposes, there being there a pretty iron chapel, built at the expense of the Marquis of Bute. The next halt was made at Lochmaben, where Father Douglas preached a most impressive sermon to a good audience. Here Father Douglas announced that it would give him great pleasure to answer any questions they might wish to put to him on religious matters. He was entirely at their service. But to save time both for them and him, the question should be written on a piece of paper and handed to him. At his next visit he should give brief but full answers to all questions. The 'Messenger' then took up a position for the night a few miles outside of Lochmaben, on the roadside, near the house of a couple of aged Catholics. Here Mass was celebrated next morning by both the Fathers in the 'Messenger,' and Holy Communion administered. It is felt that the 'Messenger' will be an immense convenience, not only for spreading the light of the Gospel, but for bringing the Sacraments within reach of Catholics living at great distances from their church. The Rev. Fathers then returned to Annan thoroughly satisfied with their first experience of 'Messengering.'

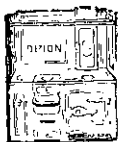
Certain statistics published a few days ago furnish some painful details relative to the increase of immorality in France. The population is at a standstill, the number of births among the French population being inferior to the number of deaths, and the births among the foreign population resident in the country only preventing a decrease in the total population as compared with that of last year. The number of divorces, also, has increased in alarming proportions everywhere save in the Catholic Departments of the North and West, where cases of this kind are conspicuous by their absence.—*Liverpool Catholic Times*.

King Leopold of Belgium has definitely decided to abdicate his sovereignty of the Congo Free State, in Africa, and as all of the royal personages who are at present out of a job in Europe are quite familiar with Leopold's reasons for this course, it is not at all likely that the vacant throne will soon be filled. Enterprising Americans may be interested to learn that this crown and sceptre, with all the other appurtenances of royalty, will soon be on the market, and those who have an ambition to found a dynasty on the dark continent should make a note of it. The experiment of an African throne has been an exceedingly costly one for Leopold. Every year the Congo State, with a population of twenty-seven million souls, such as they are, showed up a big loser, and, as the deficit had to be made up in some way, King Leopold sacrificed his private fortune year after year for the purpose. When this was all gone he mortgaged his civil list for the sums necessary to keep the poor African State moving along, and to-day the Rothschilds hold mortgages against him aggregating 16,000,000 francs. Leopold has quite ruined himself financially with this pet hobby of his, and finds himself in a position now where the only course left open to him is to abdicate.

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."
E. F. LAWRENCE,
George street.

J. W. FAULKNER
CUMBERLAND STREET,
Op. Railway Station and next "Leviathan,"
DUNEDIN.
Makes and Fixes IRON GRAVE RAILS
any height, strength, or pattern;
Also, WIRE GRAVE RAILINGS, from
£1 upwards.
Both can be fixed, with or without Kerbing,
at Lowest Prices.
Also, Wire Bordering, Arches, Flower Stands,
Garden Seats, Wire Trellis-work for
Vineries, &c.
Illustrated Catalogues and Price List, on
application, Post Free.

**THE 'ORION' COOK-
ING RANGES.**



Fitted with either High or Low
Pressure Boiler; for Burning
either Coal, Lignite, or Wood;
from 8ft to 24ft long. Also
**SHACKLOCK'S PATENT PORTABLE
WASHING BOILER.**
THE BEST OUT.
Tomb Railing, Iron Fretwork, and General
Castings at Lowest Rates.
INSPECTION OF STOCK INVITED.
Full Particulars posted to any address on
application to
H. E. SHACKLOCK,
SOUTHEND FOUNDRY, CRAWFORD STREET,
DUNEDIN.

A. RANDELL
FAMILY AND SHIPPING BUTCHER,
MACLAGGAN STREET.
Prime Joints at the Lowest Prices for Cash.
All Meats of Finest Quality.
Small Goods a Specialty.

GRASS SEED!
CLOVER SEED!
TURNIP SEED!
SAMUEL ORR & CO.,
WOOL, GRAIN, & PRODUCE BROKERS,
STAFFORD STREET, DUNEDIN.

We have much pleasure in advising that our
season's supplies of the above are now arriv-
ing per "Canloch" and "Pleione," and
solicit intending purchasers to examine our
samples prior to purchasing, as we feel sure
they will give every satisfaction.
We have some fine samples of Machin-
dressed Perennial Ryegrass, Cocksfoot, and
local-grown Timothy.
We test the Germinating Qualities of all
our Seeds, so that their growth is CERTAIN.
IMPLEMENTS.

We have for sale several Ransome and Sim's
Double-Furrow and Treble-Furrow Ploughs;
also Robey's Engines and Mills, and also one
of Ransome and Sim's 4:6 Mill.

Agents for the Celebrated DEERING ALL
STEEL REAPER AND BINDER, for which
we are now booking orders for next season.

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 accom-
modation 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

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

GORDON BROTHERS
NURSEYMEN,
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.,
NURSEYMEN, ANDERSON'S BAY
DUNEDIN.

MELVILLE HOTEL, TIMARU.
E. SULLIVAN ... Proprietor.

Having taken over the above, I shall be
bappy to welcome all old patrons of the well-
known Hostelry.
Superior accommodation for boarders and
visitors. Terms Moderate.
Wines and Spirits of the Best Quality
Dunedin XXXX always on tap.
First Class Stabling, including Superior Loose
Boxes.

SHAMROCK HOTEL,
RATRAY 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.

JOHN GILLIES,
Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer, and Under-
taker, 18 George Street, Dunedin (late Craig
and Gillies), begs to notify that the Liquidation
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 arrive
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 of
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.



BOOTS! BOOTS! BOOTS!

BE WISE!
BE WISE!
BE WISE!

Go Direct to
SIMON BROTHERS
For the LARGEST AND CHOICEST
STOCK in the City.

REMEMBER
They are Large Manufacturers and Direct Im-
porters, therefore they can and do give
EXTRAORDINARY VALUE.

PROVE IT! PROVE IT!

Shops: **GEORGE STREET** (near Octagon)
Also **CONTINENTAL BOOT DEPOT,**
Princes Street (3 doors from Brown,
Ewing and Co.), Dunedin.



JEWELLER TO THE QUEEN,

JOHN HISLOP
Watchmaker, Jeweller, and Optician
74 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

Takes the opportunity to thank his Customers
for the past support, and begs to intimate
that he has severed all connection with his
Old Premises, having sold out all his Old
Stock, and has removed to the above number,
five doors higher up the street, where he will
continue to carry on the Business of **PRAC-
TICAL WATCHMAKER and JEWELLER.**
J. H. will make the Watch Department his
special care, so that persons having Valuable
and Expensive Timekeepers can depend upon
them being repaired to their satisfaction. All
Orders from the Country (Jobbing and New
Work or Goods) will receive prompt atten-
tion. Spectacles to Suit all Sights.

Please note address:
JOHN HISLOP,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,
74 Princes Street, DUNEDIN.

J. COUSTON,
155 PRINCES STREET SOUTH,

Large new Stock of Gas Fittings, Gas Boil-
ing and Grilling Stoves, Gas Fires, from the
best English makers—viz. Fletcher, Wilson,
Wright, etc. English-made Patent Instan-
taneous Water Heaters (made of strong
copper, tinned inside)—a hot bath, any time
day or night, in from 5 to 15 minutes, by
simply turning on the gas and water taps.

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 McLEOD,
Founder and Only Member of the Old Firm
of McLeod Bros. in New Zealand.

Irish News.

Antrim.—The Belfast Trades' Council have decided to send a deputation of workmen to visit the Paris Exhibition. Sir James H. Hailet is treasurer to the fund raised for this purpose.

Two men engaged in herring fishing near Islandmagee recently captured a shark. When the fish was hauled into the boat it made itself at home and for a short time was master, but they succeeded in killing it after a long fight.

The rain-storm which recently swept over Belfast was the heaviest felt for years. It continued to come down in torrents for a lengthened period. Traffic was entirely suspended in some of the low-lying thoroughfares. Houses in some places were flooded. The upper part of Donegal street was covered from side to side with water. In York street and Royal avenue, the floods also lay for a time. The Central Railway was covered in several places. This was especially the case adjacent to the Ormeau Road, and many assembled on the bridge which there crosses the line in order to see the extraordinary appearance of the railway, which for some distance had the aspect of a canal. There was a good deal of damage done at the quays. The Bog Meadows were flooded on out as far as Balmoral, and in many places adjoining the ricks of hay were sitting a good depth in the water. The Blackstaff overflowed its banks for a good distance along its course. A great deal of damage has been done to property of various kinds.

Armagh.—The River Callan, owing to the recent heavy rains, overflowed its banks along its entire course, flooding the lands on both sides. Between Grange and Armagh at one point about 50 acres of meadow are under water. The farmers living near the river say they never saw the water rise so rapidly before. The water fell with an almost corresponding rapidity. The oat crop is laid in several places, and the potato crop is also beginning to suffer. However, should fine weather now set in the harvest will still be an abundant one in the district.

The recent rain storm has done considerable damage around Lurgan. The low-lying streets and lanes of the town have been flooded to an alarming extent, and many of the inhabitants of Margery Lane and the numerous courts and lanes adjoining Union street and Edward street, had to leave their houses in consequence of the height of the water. The water was between two and three feet high in some of the places mentioned. The most serious damage done in the town is in Factory Lane where the extensive weaving factory of James Malcolm is situated. The factory has been flooded to such an extent as to prevent work being carried on. Reports from the country districts show that the heavy fall of rain had been most disastrous, especially to the potato and hay crops. Many of the fields adjoining Lough Neagh were covered with water and hay cocks were to be seen floating about in all directions.

At Lurgan Sessions recently Acting Sergeant Byers was prosecuted for firing at three fishermen at Derryhaugh. James Robinson, one of the three fishermen fired at, deposed that while fishing on the River Bann the defendant called on them to pull ashore. He said, "When I get time I will." Defendant then lifted his gun and fired, saying he would shoot witness. About a minute elapsed between the first and second shots. One of the men asking Byers to beware of what he was doing, but he fired a third and a fourth shot. All the shots took effect on the boat, which commenced to take water after the first shot. The third shot struck an iron pot in which they had a fire and knocked the fire out. Witness went ashore after the fourth shot. Defendant caught him by the neck and shoulders and said he wanted to see his net. Defendant, having searched the boat and net, asked witness if he had a license, and he said he hadn't it about him. When going away defendant took two pikes, saying to witness, "Now, my old boy, I will let you go for this time." Corroborative evidence was then given. A number of policemen were then examined to show that the accused was in the protection station at half-past two on the morning in question, and could not have been present when the firing took place. Their Worship refused informations.

Carlow.—At the Carlow Sessions recently Right Hon. H. Bruen, P.C., proceeded against Richard Mitchell, and emergency man, under the 7th section of the Land Act of 1887, to recover possession of a holding situated near Carlow. On the part of the landlord it was asserted that a caretaker's notice was served on Mitchell on November 26, 1888, and that the period of redemption expired on May 26, 1889. On May 27 a sum of £83 to cover the rent due and costs was lodged in bank by Mitchell to the credit of the landlord, and it was urged on his behalf that the lodgment was made in time enough for redemption purposes. Mitchell deposed that the money was made up for him by English Unionists in whose interest he had been lecturing. In the course of his examination Mr. Bruen stated that the reason he wanted to dispossess Mitchell was that he was allowing the farm to go to the bad. The bench granted the decree for possession. Mitchell will be brought up at the next quarter sessions on a charge of threatening to shoot and assaulting an employee of Mr. Bruen's.

Cavan.—Father Brady presided at last meeting of the Knockbride East League branch, and it was decided to forward the subscriptions raised for the Sullivan testimonial. The usual business of the branch being transacted, the meeting adjourned.

Thomas O'Hanlon, the member for East Cavan, recently addressed the House of Commons, and stated that Balfour should get 20 years' penal servitude for breaking the law, and that he would not get £20 a year for his services as office boy in the city of Manchester, which he represents.

Mr. McGovern, of Cavan, who cured four cases of hydrophobia at the orders of the Guardians of the Newry Union, recently obtained a decree for amount claimed, £15, and will seize on the Union. The Board is willing to pay, but the Local Government Board will not sanction the disbursement.

Clare.—A poor cripple named Twomey, who happened to be in a crowd where the dreadful crime of chering was committed, at the eviction of Rochford and McNamara, on the McGrath estate, was before the Removables in Linnis recently, and bound in two sureties to keep the peace.

W. Bardon Blood, of Cranagher, was recently fired at near Ennis, but escaped unhurt. Four men suspected have been lodged in gaol. They are Thomas Fox, Patrick Moore and John Moore, brothers, of Lullyvohard, and Thomas Carroll, of Bunnahow. Mr. Blood was driving in a trap, accompanied by his sister-in-law, who sat by his side, and two constables who had been told off to protect him, were driving in a car a short distance behind. Two shots were fired from Ryan's Hill about 500 yards away, and Mr. Blood heard the bullets whiz by. The cause of the outrage is stated to be that he recently evicted a herdsman named William Fox, father of one of the prisoners.

At a recent meeting of the Kilrush Guardians, Michael Behan presiding, the following was passed:—Resolved, That we, the Guardians of the Kilrush Union, in meeting assembled, do strongly protest against the levity of the language used by Colonel Turner towards the most respected Vicar-General of Kilrush, Very Rev. Dr. Dinan, and the priests of the diocese; and we believe the clergy of West Clare to be the greatest means of keeping the people within the law, considering the great provocation the unfortunate people are subjected to by Balfour and his Removables; that a copy of this resolution be sent to Very Rev. Dr. Dinan.

Cork.—A deputation of Nationalists, including several Town Commissioners from Carrick-an-Suir, attended recently at Hearn's Hotel, Clonmel, where Mrs. Tanner, wife of Dr. Tanner, M.P., is staying during his imprisonment, and presented her with an address, tendering her their sympathy in her present and past trials, because of the unconquerable love of country of her worthy husband, and trusting that his splendid example of devotedness and self-sacrifice would be closely and persistently followed by his numerous admirers throughout the country. Mrs. Tanner suitably replied and the deputation withdrew.

The Edge Sub-Commission have notified the tenants of several estates in the Mitchelstown district of their decisions in eighty cases heard at the late sittings. The reductions average about 20 per cent. on the property of Charles Wilmot Smyth. The other landlords included Lord Massey, Captain Webber, Lord Fermoy, W. Henry Bennett, Brookbrazer Creagh, John George Beresford, and George P. Lowe.

Derry.—A friend has received a letter from Mr. Conybears, dated August 16, in which he states:—"I had occasion to consult a doctor this morning about some horrid phenomena which have come upon me in the last day or two. To my horror and disgust, he reports me infected with a most loathsome parasite, which may become subcutaneous. I have had an awful bullying with the governor to get him to let any wire go out at all, but have at last carried my point, so that one wire goes off to you at once, and one to Dr. Kenny; the third is to the General Prisons Board. The worst of the nuisance is that everything about me must be boiled, baked, or burnt, and then there is no guarantee that I shall be free from it in the future."

Donegal.—The inquest on the body of Jack Magee, the Falcarragh prisoner who died after release from Derry Gaol, was resumed before Coroner Hamsay. C. H. Teehan (instructed by Messrs. McFadden and McGeogh) appeared for next of kin, Mr. Mackey, Sessions Crown Solicitor, representing the Crown. Michael Doherty, publican, Letterkenny, deposed to the extremely weakly condition in which the deceased reached Letterkenny by train on the evening on which he was released. He told witness that he had been in hospital, and was nearly well, when he was put back to his cell, and he then took bad again. After hearing more evidence the court adjourned.

An extraordinary representative meeting of the Gentiles League was held recently. On the motion of James McDevitt, seconded by Neil McLuone, the chair was taken by Hugh Ward and much enthusiasm. In a few eloquent words the chairman thanked those present for calling upon him to preside over such an important meeting. Proposed by Denis Quinn and seconded by Shawn Molloy—That we congratulate Rev. Daniel Stebbins on his release from Balfour's dungeon and for his manly stand against coercion and tyranny, and we also tender our sympathy to the people of Falcarragh in their sad bereavement, owing to the cold-blooded action of the Tory Government in torturing to death some of their noble sons in Derry gaol. Proposed by James McKelvey and seconded by John O'Donnell—That this meeting, composed of Gentiles Nationalists, renew their confidence in the Irish party, and solemnly declare that they will never rest satisfied until Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule measure for pacifying Ireland shall be granted.

Dublin.—Previous to his return to his diocese with a number of priests and a band of Dominican postulants the Right Rev. Dr. Moran, Bishop of Otago, New Zealand, celebrated Pontifical High Mass at the Dominican Convent, Blackrock, and at its conclusion received to solemn Profession Mary Gibney, in religion Sister M. J. Evangeist, eldest daughter of Francis Gibney, 49 Arbor Hill, Dublin. Mr. and Mrs. Gibney, their family, and many relatives and friends of the newly-professed sister were present.

The usual meeting of the Council of the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language was held recently at No. 6 Molesworth street, Dublin, Rev. S. MacTernan in the chair. There were also present:—Rev. F. MacIntyre, Count Plunkett, Professor O'Looney, Professor Mr. Auld Ab, Michael Moloney, Inspector of National Schools; Major R. MacEilly, R. J. O'Duffy, T. Ward, William MacCarthy, J. Haligan, and J. J. MacSwaine, secretary; Professor Sandberg, Director of the Museum of Lund, Sweden, also attended the meeting. The minutes of the last meeting were confirmed and signed. The letters received since the last meeting having been read, the Council had under consideration the non-appointment of a Professor of Irish at the Training College, Drumcondra. It was pro-

E. O'CONNOR,
THE CATHOLIC BOOK DEPOT
 BARBADOES STREET, ALSO (BRANCH SHOP) CORNER
 CASHEL AND HIGH STREETS,
 CHRISTCHURCH.

New Books from New York, Boston, London, and Dublin.
 Presents, Christmas and New Year Cards, in
 Great Variety, now opening up.

Prepared Charcoal, Incense, Floats, Tapers, and Pure Wax Candles.
 Statues, Fonts, Medals, Crucifixes, Beads, Pictures (in all
 sizes), Scapulars, Stations of the Cross, Altar, Communion,
 and Confirmation Cards, Rosary Tickets.
 N.B.—Booking orders for the Australasian Catholic Directory
 and O:do for 1890.

Christian Brothers' and Marist Brothers' School Books
 always in Stock.

A LARGE AND SELECT COLLECTION OF SCHOOL PRIZES.
 Catalogues will be forwarded on application.

J O H N B A R R O N
 GROCER, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
 29 RATTEAY STREET, DUNEDIN.

MESSRS J. SPEIGHT & CO.'S CELEBRATED ALES,
 In Bottle, can be had from John Barron—Sole Bottler of these Ales.

BEST QUALITIES IN GROCERIES, WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

SPECIAL LINES.—Decorated Canister Tea, per tin, 3s. Per
 Wine for Invalids, recommended by medical men (yellow sea'), 5s.
 per bottle. Famous Edina Blend Whiskey, 4s 6d per bottle. C h f e
 that at 1s 10d per lb is the best in the market.

THE LEADING CITY DRAPERY HOUSE.

B R O W N, E W I N G, A N D C O.
 PRINCES AND MANSE STREETS, DUNEDIN.

EXHIBITION SEASON. EXHIBITION SEASON.
 EXHIBITION SEASON. EXHIBITION SEASON.

Visitors to Dunedin during the Festive Exhibition Season will be
 pleased at the Magnificent Display of

FIRST-CLASS DRAPERY, CLOTHING & MERCERY GOODS

Personally selected by MR. EWING in the Home and Continental
 Markets. His Large Experience of the Colonial Requirements
 places him in the Front Rank of Buyers. The Shipments to hand
 are far in excess of any previous season. In addition to the Large
 Assortment already received, we will open LEADING NOVELTIES
 by every Direct Steamer.

INSPECTION RESPECTFULLY INVITED.

NOVELTIES IN EVERY SECTION OF OUR PRINCES STREET
 ESTABLISHMENT.

See our Grand Display in Bays Nos. 136 and 138, in the Otago
 Section of the New Zealand and South Seas Exhibition.

EXHIBITION SEASON. EXHIBITION SEASON.
 EXHIBITION SEASON. EXHIBITION SEASON.

B R O W N, E W I N G A N D C O.

CITY BREWERY, DUNEDIN.

J A S. S P E I G H T A N D C O.
 MALSTERS AND BREWERS.

D U T H I E B R O S.

IMPORTERS AND GENERAL DRAPERS,
 OUTFITTERS, TAILORS, DRESSMAKERS, MILLINERS.
 174-176 George Street, Dunedin.

NOW SHOWING

Extensive Shipment of SPRING and SUMMER Goods of

L A T E S T F A S H I O N S.

- DUTHIE BROS. IN
New Millinery, Flowers, Ribbons, Feathers.
- DUTHIE BROS. IN
Silk Garibaldis, Point Garibaldis, Muslin
Garibaldis
- DUTHIE BROS. IN
Newest Style in Ladies' Jackets and Mantles.
- DUTHIE BROS. IN
Cashmere Silk Embroidered Costumes; Newest
Shade.
- DUTHIE BROS. IN
Most Fashionable Goods at Lowest Prices.
- DUTHIE BROS. IN
Latest Colorings in Woollen and Cotton Dress
Goods.
- DUTHIE BROS. IN
Fancy Aprons, Sashes, Fancy Belts, Laces, Gloves,
FOR
- DUTHIE BROS. IN
First-class Dressmaker or Milliner.
- DUTHIE BROS. IN
Childrens' Dresses, Pin-flores, and Sun Bonnets.
- DUTHIE BROS. IN
Best Value in Curtains, Laceings, Calicoes.
- DUTHIE BROS. IN
Gents' Mercery and Clothing of all Kinds.
- DUTHIE BROS. IN
The Best Tailor-made Suit to Be Obtained in
Dunedin.

D U T H I E B R O S.

174 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN. 176

D. D A W S O N

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,

47 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

Once more in coming before the Readers of this paper, D. DAWSON
 begs to announce that he has now acquired Facilities of
 IMPORTING FROM THE MANUFACTURER DIRECT.

I am importing a Special English London-Made 3-Plate KEY-
 LESS LEVER made on the same lines as "Benyon's, of London,"
 with several Improvements, and is INVALUABLE for Railway
 Men or any others who require Exact Time. Being Keyless, the
 Cases are Dust-Proof, and, being so, the Oil does not dry up so
 rapidly, and it therefore goes longer than ordinary watches. I
 would request everyone to COME AND EXAMINE this Watch,
 when I can point out all the Improvements.

I have on hand, also,

A LARGE STOCK OF WATCHES
 By other Good Makers, such as Rotherham, Ehrhardt, etc. Also
 A SPLENDID STOCK OF JEWELLERY,
 Both Gold, Silver and Jct.
 SPECTACLES TO SUIT ALL SIGHTS.

All Repairs are executed under my own supervision, and
 Customers can rely on having their work well done. All kinds of
 Watches and Jewellery Repaired in an Expeditious and Workman-
 like Manner.

WATCHES CLEANED - 5s | MAINSPRINGS - 4s 6d

Old Gold and Silver Bought or Exchanged.

Note Above Address :

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY FIRM OF SIMILAR NAME

posed by Father MacTernan and seconded by Count Plunkett and carried unanimously that the Council of the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language now earnestly asks that an Irish class be opened in Fionnondra Training College to give the teachers trained in that institution an opportunity of learning the Irish language, so that they may teach their pupils in their respective schools on their return home, thus enabling them to gain result fees. In accordance with notice handed in at last meeting it was proposed by Rev. Francis MacEneaney and seconded by Professor Mir Auli Ali and passed:—That Rev. Alexander C. M. M. of Dalriog, South Uist, Loughboisland, Hebrides, Scotland, and R. V. Allan MacDonald of the same place be elected honourable members of the society, in consideration of their knowledge of Gaelic and valuable contribution to its literature." Mr. Tebane, Inspector of National Schools, Tuam, sent beautiful specimens of Irish, reflecting the highest credit on the pupils and nuns of the Biliharobe Convent.

Galway.—Eight families were recently evicted by Cianricarde. It was three years since the eviction crusade commenced on the estate and every year since the same cruel and inhuman conduct has been continued. The latest victims to the untrusting vengeance of landlordism on this estate are:—Widow Lawrence Solan of Clonoon, and Widow Henry Tully, James Hickey, Rismore, whose wife was bed-ridden for years, and whose father is 90 years of age, made a pitiful sight; Thomas White, John Hogan and Patrick Guerin of Rismore, John Mahon of Looscaun.

The foundation-stone of the new Dominican church was laid by the Lord Bishop of Galway with all the splendour of ceremony prescribed for such a solemn occasion. Mass was celebrated at a temporary altar erected outside the Convent of the Dominican Fathers and convenient to the site of the new church. There was an immense congregation present. The new church is dedicated to the honour of Our Lady of the Assumption. It is being erected at the southern confines of the town, near the spot where the old church stood, and where the pious followers of St. Dominick have had their home in Galway for more than three centuries. It is intended to be a much more spacious building than the old church, which has been taken down.

Kerry.—At the last meeting of the Kenmare Guardians Thomas Gulsan presided. When the business of the union was transacted a man carrying a bust of Wm. O'Brien presented it for sale, and stated it was executed by a Dublin artist, Mr. Watson, of O'Connell street. The clerk informed the Guardians that the Local Government Board would sur-charge the amount if it were purchased from the union funds, so the members present subscribed and purchased the bust and had it placed on the mantle-piece. The question is now asked, Will the bust be evicted by the Inspector.

Kildare.—Latest reports from Clongorey district are to the effect that several families are to be soon evicted. The names of the tenants are not given.

Kilkenny.—At last meeting of the Thomastown Guardians the following eviction notices were read:—Robert Lanigan, Cloan, Inistiogue; Samuel Miller, Cloonsmuck, Inistiogue; James McDonnell, Kildross, do; John Keffe, Ballygud, do; Patrick Bolger, do; Thomas Delabunty, Mary Barron, and John Barron of Kilcross, all in the parish of Inistiogue, at the suit of Col. Frederick E. B. Tighe, his law agent being Lewis J. Watters. Notices were also served on behalf of Hon. Eliza Deane-Morgan, against James Murphey, Patrick Dempsey, John Doran, and Catherine Brennan, all of Castlebanny.

Leitrim.—Fifty-eight tenants on the O'Rourke estate have become owners of their farms. They were purchased at a cost of £13,561.

Kiltubride Gaelic event came off recently on the lawn of Letterfine House, given by James Doherty. Nothing was ever witnessed in Kiltubride to equal the sports and the good humour of the large attendance of the people who looked on at the result of each match. The first team to enter the field was the Drumshambo St. Patricks and Kilronan J. J. O'Kellys, who came by special train, and formed a splendid procession from the station to the place of tryst. They were quickly followed by the Gowell Lord Edwards and the Garvagh Brian Borus. Laurence Early acted as referee, and Thomas Beirne and Pat McManus as field umpires. There was a good day's sport, and the people fully enjoyed the outing.

Limerick.—At last meeting of the Limerick Board of Guardians, J. McTierney, chairman, presiding, the following resolution was unanimously adopted on the motion of Timothy Raleigh, seconded by Patrick Bourke:—Resolved, that we, the Guardians of the Limerick Union, condemn in the strongest manner the scurrilous language of Balfour, the Chief Secretary, to the priests of Clare, and we beg to assure them that it makes them all the dearer to us.

The trustees of the Earl of Devon some time ago evicted Miss Hallinan, of Templeglantan, for one year's rent. On that occasion herself and her sister defended their home with great determination and bravery, and for three hours succeeded in keeping the eviction forces at bay. For this resistance they were sent to gaol for six months, and were recently liberated after spending the full time in confinement. Miss Hallinan has been reinstated in her holding, all arrears being wiped out, and a reduction of 20 per cent. on the rent allowed. Five hundred people were present when she once again entered her old homestead, and congratulations were heaped upon the two girls at the unexpected outcome of the eviction.

An imposing demonstration was recently held in Limerick to commemorate the defence of the city by Sarsfield in 1690. Last year a meeting was held at Ballyneety Rock, but on the present occasion the route followed as nearly as possible the site of the old city walls, which proved of such good service to the citizens of Limerick 200 years ago; but few traces of the defences of old Limerick now remain, for the city was dismantled over a century ago to allow room for its natural expansion. The route of the procession, however, led the citizens past all that is of antiquarian interest in the city, including Ball's Bridge, the oldest in the city, and which, at one time, had a double row of houses across it; St. Mary's Cathedral, the old stone

house where Ireton died, the ruins of the old city court-house, the Exchange, King John's Castle, the Treaty Stone, and ending at John's Square, near which stood the citadel, John's Gate and the black battery of Sarsfield's time. The streets through which the procession passed were gaily decorated with evergreens, flags and streamers, some bearing more or less appropriate mottoes and devices. It would be impossible to estimate the numbers present at the demonstration, but at the meeting there were certainly several thousand. Excursion trains from various parts of the counties of Limerick and Clare brought large contingents to swell the ranks of the citizens.

Louth.—When the Massereene "criminals" were released and arrived at Dunleer Station, Rev. H. M. Kee, Monastereifice, and Rev. W. J. Booth were amongst those who were awaiting them. At Moylary there was a demonstration in their honour, the people being addressed by Father McKee. The reverend gentleman, in the course of his speech, said that it was the Sheriffs throughout the country who were responsible for the use of the ram and not Mr. Ralfour, who could not break a pane of glass in the tenants' houses unless he were previously appointed assistant-bailiff by the Sheriff. District-Inspector McDermott and four cars full of police followed the procession from Dunleer to Moylary and were present at the meeting, as well as a Government notetaker.

St. Patrick's Church, Dunalk, has lately been enriched by the addition of a beautiful baptismal font, which is the gift of his Grace the Lord Primate, having been designed by Mr. Byrne, Architect, Suffolk street, and executed by Mr. O'Neill, sculptor, Great Brunswick street, Dublin. It is composed of Sicilian marble relieved by Irish red and grey granite pillars. The bowl, which is octagonal on plan, contains panels of excellently sculptured groups representing the Baptism in the Jordan, Presentation in the Temple, the Descent into Hell, the remaining four panels being filled with representations of the emblems of the Four Evangelists, with scrolls bearing mottoes and titles. This bowl rests upon a richly moulded and carved cornice, which in turn sits upon a cluster of carved and molded capitals supported by Irish granite pillars, the bases to these being elaborately molded and chamfered. Beneath these are pilasters and subpilasters molded and chamfered, the entire resting upon a platform of marble supporting an iron railing of ornate character painted and gilt. Surmounting the font is an oak cover with brass furniture, which gives the entire a striking and pleasing effect. The work is designed in the perpendicular Gothic style and it is said to have cost upwards of £250.

Roscommon.—A special meeting of Breedogue Suppressed League was convened recently for the sad but imperative duty of the election of a president to fill the vacancy created in the ranks by the sad demise of the late and reverend one, J. Mulrooney, who occupied the presidency of this branch with the utmost zeal and strictest devotion to its principles since its inception in '79. William Brennan being proposed was unanimously chosen for the presidency. After the election the president spoke in the most laudable tone concerning the qualities of the man who was his predecessor. His heart thrilled with emotion at the idea of having to replace a man whose sole ambition in life was the aspiration of living to see his country a nation. His sad demise was nothing less than a national calamity to the Nationalists of Breedogue, both in the League-room as well as the Board-room, where he maintained those principles against the anti-Irish he met there. His very life was a life of unselfishness, and his patriotism could not be damped by Coercion or Castle rule. He was ever ready to take the platform when a call of duty presented itself, and he was equally ready with his cash on every emergency that had arisen during his blameless career as President. All present joined in offering a fervent prayer to the God of mercy to have mercy on his soul. M. Brennan is secretary of this branch.

Tipperary.—Recently Messrs. Noan, Dwyer, and Ryan were released from Clonmel Gaol, where they had undergone three months' imprisonment for boycotting the stock of Mr. Ro., J.P., at the fair of Templemore. Two thousand people, including Rev. T. Heffernan, Templemore, joined in the reception accorded them in their native town. The three expressed their resolution to adhere to what they considered to be their duty as Nationalists at whatever cost.

During a recent storm the Suir overflowed its banks and considerable damage was done to crops which lay along the river side and low-lying districts in the County from Carrick to Clonmel.

William Osborne of Kilgariff, near Ballylanders, died recently at 111 years. He was a schoolmaster before the National system was introduced and remembered distinctly the stirring times of '98. He was healthy throughout and lived to see his great grandchildren eight years old.—*R.I.P.*

Mr. Condon, M.P., was recently liberated from Pentonville Gaol and returned to Clonmel. At Clonmel railway station was gathered an immense concourse of the town people who gave him an enthusiastic reception and escorted him to his residence, from the window of which he addressed them.

There was a good meeting of the Nationalists of Carrick-on-Suir recently held, at which Frank Mandeville presided. The object of the meeting was to sustain the families of the men who were imprisoned a few days previously under the "Crimes" Act. Thomas Lynch, secretary to the local league, and a printer, was imprisoned, and Mr. O'Mahony, editor to the Tipperary *Nationalist*, and took to have any orders executed for Mr. Lynch during his visit to Balfour.

The Sheriff and several emergency men recently went to make a seizure on the property of a tenant named Butler on the estate of Mrs. Power-Lalor, Templetooby. They called at the house of the estate bailiff, Ryan, and asked him to point out where the tenant lived, but he refused. The matter was reported to Mr. Power-Lalor, who drove to Ryan's house and ordered him to accompany the Sheriff under pain of instant dismissal, but he steadily refused. No other guide could be obtained and the seizure fell through.

During the recent fair of Dungarvan the following were "shadowed" by the "authorities":—John Greene and James Power, Old Parish; Thomas Queally, Ballinarueh; John Burgery; Wall, Mount

S. & C.

SCULLAR & CHISHOLM.

S. & C.

CHEAPEST FURNITURE AND FURNISHING WAREHOUSE IN DUNEDIN.

Austrian Chairs, 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.

SCULLAR & CHISHOLM.

S. & C.

WHITE HORSE HOTEL
NGAHAURANGA, WELLINGTON.

J. BREEN ... Proprietor.

J. BREEN begs to intimate to the residents of Wellington and the Travelling Public that he has taken the above Hotel, and will leave no act undone to ensure Comfort and Convenience to his Patrons.

Wines, Ales, and Liquors of the best brands always on hand.

Meals at all hours; Good Table; Charges Liberal.

Night Porter always in attendance.

Yours Truly,

J. BREEN, Proprietor.

NOTICE.

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

- Mr. P. Barry, merchant, Napier.
- " W. Lyons, Waipawa.
- " A. Haughey, Hawera.
- " W. O'Grady, Patea.
- " W. Geerin, N. w Plymouth.
- " A. McDuff, Wanganui.
- " P. Joyce, Catholic teacher, Thames.
- " T. Green, merchant, Manawatu.
- " J. O'Connor, Palmerston North.
- " J. M. Grace, Auckland.
- " J. Fitzgerald, Masterton.
- " James Gill, Darfield.
- " J. Garguilo, Kumara.

T E S T E D S E E D S.

CLOVERS, ENGLISH GRASSES, RYEGRASSES, COCKSFOOT, &c, Machine-Dressed TIMOTHY and sundry Forage Plants.

TURNIPS, SWEDES, MANGOLDS, CARROTS,

And other Farm Seeds.

ex Ralston, Nanny, Margaret, Gibraltar, Phoenix, Rape, &c.

ALL NEW and of the MOST RELIABLE STRAINS.

Vegetable and Flower Seeds a list and trace to name. Large supply of Horticultural Requisites.

IMPLEMENTS

"IRON AGE" CULTIVATOR AND HORSE HOE
The most complete implement of its kind.

New "MODEL" SEED DRILL.
Simple, accurate, and reliable.

"JEWEL" SINGLE AND DOUBLE WHEEL GARDEN HOES AND PLOUGHS

Capable of several most useful combinations.

LISTS AND PRICES.

HOWDEN & MONCRIEFF,

Practical Seedsmen,

51 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

AT JAMES DUNNE'S, 141 GEORGE STREET, you can purchase—

- Catholic Reading Books
- The Works of St. Liguri and Father Faber
- The Works of Cardinals Newman and Manning
- The Works of many other Catholic writers
- Irish National Books
- The Works of A. M. Sullivan and John Mitchell
- The Works of Michael Davitt
- The Works of Charles Gavan Duffy and Father Tom Burke
- Catholic Prayer Books, Rosary Beads, and Scapulars
- Catholic, Irish, National, and general Newspapers
- Pure Wax Candles.

JAMES DUNNE,

BOOKSELLER,

141 George Street, Dunedin.

DOMINICAN CONVENT, DUNEDIN

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ADIES.

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 | Italian |
| Harp | Paper Flower Making |
| Harmonium | Wax Flower Modeling |
| Singing | Use of Library |
| Drawing and Painting | Laundress |
| German | |

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

SEEDS FOR FARM, GARDEN, STATION.

NEW SEEDS! NEW SEEDS! NEW SEEDS!

24 Tanks to hand ex Westland.

10 Tanks and 15 Sacks ex Otaki.

And Shipments per Following Vessels.



FRESH GARDEN SEEDS!
CLOVER SEEDS!
TURNIP SEEDS!

We are now Stocked with SEEDS of ALL VARIETIES direct from the Best Seed-growing Districts in England, and respectfully solicit your orders.

Grains, Bone Dust, Racine Fans (£6 10s), and a lot of Sundries for Farmers.

NIMMO & BLAIR,
SEED MERCHANTS AND SEED GROWERS,
DUNEDIN.

WHITAKER BROTHERS,

CATHOLIC BOOKSELLERS,

183 LAMBTON QUAY, WELLINGTON;

— AND —

BOUNDARY STREET, GREYMOUTH.

Diary of the Week.

WEDNESDAY, 6th.

DEATH announced of Major Warburton, Australian explorer, aged 76.—Irish National delegates hold successful meeting in Auckland.

THURSDAY, 7th.

John Dillon leaves Auckland for Gisborne.—Rumoured that the Parnellites have made important discovery respecting *Times*-Parnell Commission.

FRIDAY, 8th.

Esmonde addresses meeting at Hamilton, proceeds £50.—Paris Exhibition closed.—Democrats gain largely in State elections.

SATURDAY, 9th.

Public meeting at Invercargill resolves to form Railway Reform League.—Osman Digna assembling Mahoists at Dongola for northward march.—German flag hoisted at Port Duraford, Zululand.

MONDAY, 11th.

Esmonde and Deasy leave Auckland for New Plymouth.—General holiday observed instead of Saturday, Prince of Wales' birthday.

TUESDAY, 12th.

Dillon addresses largely attended meeting at Napier.—Alexander Sullivan discharged in Cronin murder case; no indictment being found.

CONCERT AT PORT CHALMERS.

THE entertainment held in the Foresters' Hall on the 30th ultimo, in aid of the Roman Catholic Presbytery Fund, proved one of the most enjoyable and successful affairs of the kind given in Port for a long time, the large hall being filled with a most appreciative and enthusiastic audience. The programme which was an excellent one, was rendered in a style leaving nothing to be desired, nearly every item being encored. Among those who took part, were, Mrs. Angus, the Misses Horan (2), Blaney, and Morrison, Messrs. J. Jago, P. Carolin, N. Smith, and Masters Eugene O'Neill, Joseph Cantwell, and F. Hely. Miss Horan (organist of St. Joseph's Cathedral) acted as accompanist. His Lordship the Bishop was present, accompanied by the Rev. Fathero Burke, O'Neil, McMullin, and Lynch, and appeared to enjoy the entertainment very much. Towards the close of the concert the Rev. Father Burke returned thanks to the performers and also to the very large audience for their kind patronage. As the result of the concert it is expected that after paying all expenses, the handsome sum of £30 will be cleared. We understand another successful effort would leave the building entirely free from debt.

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOLS, DUNEDIN.

THE annual athletic contest of Professor David's classes took place on Friday the 8th inst. Five schools competed for nine prizes presented by the Professor. The nine prizes were won by six different boys, and of these six, four belong to the Christian Brothers' school—viz., Master Francis Delany, Richard Cotter, (2 prizes) John Liston, and Alfied Quelch. It is worthy of note that all the junior class prizes were carried off by the Brothers' boys. They were not, it is true, so successful in the senior class, as but one of the three boys who carried off the prizes there, was a pupil of the Brothers. But it was evident to the spectators that the two boys who won the majority of the senior class prizes could scarcely, judging from their size and appearance, be classified as school-boys.

From this, then, it is evident that the Brothers' boys need not be ashamed of their colour. They have carried the green well to the front, and by their gentlemanly conduct, no less than by their athletic skill, they have shown they can hold their own against all comers. We say this with all the more pleasure in as much as the boys of this school are to have a special contest on Tuesday the 19th inst, for a cup, presented by Mr. J. Edmond of Princes street. The competition will be held in the City Hall at 8 p.m., so that fathers and elder brothers will have a fair opportunity of witnessing what the young athletes can do. We promise those who attend a first-class treat.—On a former occasion the audience was enthusiastic in the extreme at merely seeing a contest in high jumping, but this time they will, in addition to that, have the pleasure of witnessing the pole-climbing, rope-climbing, Indian club exercises gone through to music, and last, though not least, the high-vaulting competition, which of itself alone forms a beautiful exhibition of athletic skill. Moreover, as the "Young Cecilians" intend to lend the charm of their mellow voices to still further enliven the proceedings, there will be no lack of amusement and variety in the evening's entertainment. We heartily wish our young athletic friends a well-filled house, and a successful contest.

The Epicure French sauce, to be had of Messrs. Connor and Co., Princes street south, Dunedin, is highly spoken of by those who have tried it.

Miss Annie Brosnan, well and favourably known in connection with the Grosvenor Hotel, Christchurch, is now proprietress of the Bay View Hotel, Anderson's Bay Road, Dunedin. Miss Brosnan calls attention to the proximity of her house to the Exhibition building, which will make it a most convenient place of stay for visitors. The hotel, besides, is in all respects admirably conducted.

The convent to be established by the Emperor Francis Joseph in the country house of Myelching will be consecrated to its new inmates, the Carmelite Nuns, in the middle of October, the works being nearly completed. The room in which Prince Rudolph died is already fitted up with every solemnity as a chapel.

THE BIBLE IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

AMONG the details of the vexed question as to how much or how little religion and morality shall be taught in the public schools—the reading of the Bible has taken a prominent part (says the *Hebrew Journal*.) In condemning the Scriptural reading to the children, however, we completely stand aside from the question at issue, and consider it entirely on other grounds.

We object because the Bible is not a work that can be read off hand—that is to say, with any profit either to reader or hearer. There is hardly a chapter whose full meaning can be grasped without preparatory study and investigation. If it is a historical chapter the contemporaneous events have to be ascertained in order to realise its significance. If exhortatory, like the prophets, then every local reference must be elucidated, or its intensity and beauty are lost. And even if devotional, half of its phraseology will be unmeaning to the superficial reader. Apart from this, very few translations are perfect, and some of them convey ideas entirely foreign to the author's intention, hence a further acquaintance with the original tongue is needed by the expounder.

Now, a school superintendent, whose head is full of per cents, catch questions and commercial arithmetic, opens the Bible at random one morning. He turns to Isaiah, and the children hear a bit of the local politics of Palestine of two or three thousand years ago; the most favourable conclusion will be that at least it is unintelligible. Even if he open the Book of Proverbs many of the verses may seem so strange as even to excite ridicule in the minds of many boys and girls, as strange things invariably do. Indeed, few books could stand the test of being opened at random and read in the middle. But the Bible belongs to a different environment. To be used in this way is to be used as the savage applies his fetish. It is only a step removed from the practice of the peasantry in putting a pin in the Bible and deciding their fate by the verse to which it accidentally points.

On this ground, then, if on no other, let the Bible be banished from the public school.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

The growth of the Catholic population in the United States for the past year has been 655,294.

Several priests and Sisters are engaged teaching the Yuma Indians.

A Zulu magazine has just been started by the Trappist Fathers of Natal. It is designed to convey religious and secular instruction to their native converts.

The Catholic churches of the United States number 7424, as against 6829 one year ago, and there are 7996 clergy, as against 7596, in 1880.

Miss Anna Seaman has abjured the errors of the evangelical sect at Saracena, in Calabria, and become a Catholic.

Lord St. Cyres, son of Lord Idlesleigh, England, has been received as a convert into the Catholic Church.

There are 150 coloured women in the various Sisterhoods of the United States.

There are 800,000 Catholics Poles in the United States. Detroit, Michigan, has a Polish seminary for the education of ecclesiastical students.

The late Archbishop Ullathorne, of England, received into the Church seventy-five Protestant clergymen, who, in a worldly sense, had everything to lose and nothing to gain.

Two hundred acres of land have been purchased, overlooking the valley of the Illinois river, on which the Benedictine Fathers propose to build the largest Catholic college in the State of Illinois.

The Lady Toki Mazdira, belonging to one of the chief families of Yokohama, has gone to Europe to take the veil in a convent at Munich, with a view to returning later on to found a convent of the same order in Japan.

The French Government has conferred the rank of the Chevalier of the Legion of Honour on Père Quignard curé of St. Eustache, Paris, in recognition of his great services and courageous attendance on the wounded during the late Franco-Prussian war.

Forty thousand persons visited the celebrated shrine at Knock on the feast of the Assumption. Several Masses were celebrated, and an imposing procession followed. Archdeacon Kavanagh was assisted by several clergymen, including two American priests. In the evening the Benediction was given to a large number of pilgrims from England, Scotland and America. One young girl is said to have had the use of her limbs restored, and has left her crutches behind as a memorial of the alleged miracle.

But one member of the late Father Damien's family survive.—His father died in 1874, shortly after he took up his residence in Molokai. His mother, a deeply religious woman, passed away in 1886. The shock she experienced in learning that her beloved and heroic son had fallen a victim of leprosy was more than she could bear at her advanced age, and she survived it but a short time. The only living member of the family is Father Damien's elder brother, Louis, a priest, who still resides in Belgium.

The funeral of Cardinal Massaia at Naples was one of the most imposing and moving events that have occurred for a long time in that city. While the corpse lay in state, the crowds that came to see for the last time and kiss the hand of the African apostle were enormous. The aid of a large police force hardly sufficed to tear the kneeling multitudes away from the bier. Before the removal of the corpse, Doctor Modestino del Gaizo, who had the good fortune of being near the Cardinal at the last moment to give him the aid of his profession, uttered these moving words: "If Livingstone, joining his discoveries to those of the greatest explorers of the upper valleys of the Nile, has been enabled to trace, on the map of Central Africa, a certain number of well determined lines, William Massaia, during

STANDARD.
Registered.
The Greatest Blessing
the Age!

STANDARD.
Registered.
The Greatest Blessing
the Age!

STANDARD.
Registered.
The Greatest Blessing
the Age!

The Public can rely upon getting
BOOTS! FIRST-CLASS BOOTS!
By Purchasing only those bearing
branded on the Heel Only.

STANDARD.
Registered.
The Greatest Blessing
the Age!

Manufactured for the Trade by
**SARGOOD, SON
AND EWEN.**

Each Boot has a number in the centre of the
Standard Brand, so that



If you want a thorough
good Water proof Balmoral, to
give 12 months' solid wear,
ask your Boot dealer for the
If you want a Watertight
—a first-class, solid article—
ask for, and see that you get
If you want a Genuine
French Calf Cookham, sewn,
take only those branded

ASK FOR THE STANDARD BRAND.
Do not take Rubbish when you
can for certain get boots that
will give every satisfaction.
Sargood, Son and Ewen have
selected only their Best Quality
Boots for the Standard Brand
so that when the Public see Standard branded
on the heel they can fully rely upon them for
wear. To be had of all boot and shoe Dealers
throughout the Colony.

Each Boot bears the word
STANDARD
with letter and
number
in the centre

No. 10
No. 11
No. 12
No. 13
No. 14
No. 15
No. 16
No. 17
No. 18
No. 19
No. 20

Ask for Ladies' French
Calf High-eg Lace
Ask for Ladies' French
Calf Bl-sir side
Ask for Ladies' Goat
Levant Lace Shoe
Nailed Balmorals
Ask for Youth's Genuine
French Calf Balmoral
Ask for Girls' French
Calf Balmoral
Ask for Girls' French
Calf Elastic side

**BUTLER'S FAMILY AND
COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
ASHBURTON.**

MRS. J. F. BUTLER ... Proprietress.

Private Rooms for Families.

Good Stabling, with Loose Box and Paddock
Accommodation.

VENETIAN BLINDS
VENETIAN BLINDS!
At Moderate Prices.

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

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

**THE NEW ZEALAND
FAMILY HERB DOCTOR.**
A Book of Domestic Medicine.

Contains 535 pages, crown 8vo, and one
hundred beautiful lithographed pictures, in
six colours, of the most useful medicinal
plants found growing in New Zealand, Aus-
tralia, and other parts of the world (a special
feature being our Native ones), giving their
history, properties, and uses, and how and
where to gather, cultivate, prepare, and pre-
serve herbal medicines in SIMPLE ENGLISH
WORDS, together with Compounds, Poultices,
Trochiscs, Syriacs, Pills, Ointments, Decoctions,
Patent Medicines, Hair Restorers, and
carefully selected remedies for all complaints.
The book will be handsomely bound in
imitation morocco, sprinkled edges, and gilt
lettering.

Price ... 5s.

J. NEIL, M.D., U.S.A., Author.
Graduate of Bennett's Eclectic College of Medi-
cine and Surgery, Chicago, and the
Polytechnic College of
New York.

The Plants mentioned below are amongst
the whole "Materia Medica," as the catalogue
of medicine is named.

1st. The Butterfly plant, or Pleurisy, can-
not be surpassed as a remedy in inflammation
of the chest and pleurisy, colds, &c.

2nd. The Canary is a splendid Bitter
Tonic, an ounce, costing 3s, will make a pint,
of which a wine-glassful is taken three times
a day. This will restore the appetite and
correct the stomach. It is found growing in
different parts of the Colony, Auckland and
Dunedin.

NEIL'S ROTANIC DISPENSARY,
71 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

Wellesley Street, Auckland; Main South
Road, Timaru, and Tay St., Invercargill.

Post Free for 5s, in stamps, P.O., Postal Notes.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

I BEG to intimate to the General
Public I have bought the Entire Stock of

**J. FORD AND CO., Grocers and
Provision Merchants, 121 George street,
and intend**

CARRYING on the Business at the
same address, where I shall be pleased
to see my

OLD Customers who will favour me
with their Orders. Nothing but the
best brands of goods kept in stock.

**G. H. SMITH, Family Grocer and
Provision Merchant, 121 George street,
Dunedin**

THE CLUB HOTEL.
LAMBTON QUAY, WELLINGTON.

Mr. James Condon has taken over the
well-known and spacious Hotel on Lambton
Quay, where business will be conducted in
first-class style.

Patrons can rely on the best Accommoda-
tion.
None but the best liquors kept in stock.
A splendid billiard room. Two minutes' walk
to either wharf or G. P. Office.
JAMES CONDON, PROPRIETOR.

READ'S DOG'S HEAD BEER.

BASS' ALE and GUINNESS' STOUT.
In QUARTS and PINTS.
CHAMPAGNE BOTTLES.
Large contents and no breakage
400 cases landed ex Nelson; 300
do to arrive per Jessie Keatman; 300
do do Banatien, and others
to follow.
For the Exhibition Trade,
From all Merchants and leading
Hotels.
"Hope, Reformation, and Beer
Came into England all in one
year."
Certificate received.—"Not-
withstanding pretty stiff prices,
we use no other, as it is not only
the best, but most profitable
English beer we have tried—the
bottles being large and free of
breakage."
Read the pamphlet, "A Bottle
of Proof."
G. TURNBULL & Co., Agents.

BOTTLED BY READ'S PATENT IN BRILLIANT CONDITION

EPICURE FRENCH SAUCE.

This Sauce, prepared from the original
receipt formerly held by
**M. FERROUSSETT,
ST. ETIENNE,**
promises a piquancy and flavour that the
English Sauces have hitherto failed to attain.
—Having no duties to pay, it is cheaper than
the imported Sauces.
CONNOR AND CO.
229 South Princes Street, Dunedin.

**UNION STEAM SHIP
COMPANY OF NEW
ZEALAND, LIMITED**

The above Company will despatch steamers
as under:—

- FOR OAMARU.**—BEAUTIFUL STAR s.s.,
on Tuesdays and Fridays. Passengers
from Dunedin wharf at 10 p.m. Cargo
till 3 p.m.
 - FOR LYTELTON, WELLINGTON, PIC-
TON, NELSON.**—PENQUIN s.s., on Satur-
day, November 16. Passengers 3 p.m. from
Dunedin wharf. Cargo till noon.
 - FOR AUCKLAND, VIA LYTELTON,
WELLINGTON, NAPIER, and GIS-
BORNE.**—ROTOMAHANA, s.s., on Wednes-
day, November 20.
 - FOR SYDNEY, VIA LYTELTON, WELL-
INGTON, NAPIER, GISBORNE, and
AUCKLAND.**—ROTOMAHANA, s.s., on
Wednesday, November 20.
 - FOR MELBOURNE, VIA BLUFF.**—MARA-
ROA, s.s., on Thursday, November 26.
 - FOR FIJI FROM AU KLANI—ARAWATA,
s.s., about Sunday, December 8**
 - FOR TONGA, and SAMOA.**—WAINUI s.s.,
from Auckland about Wednesday, November
20. Freight and passengers booked through.
Full particulars on application.
 - FOR TAHITI.**—RICHMOND, s.s., about
Tuesday, November 19.
 - FOR HIMARU, OAMARU, LYTELTON,
WELLINGTON, and WESTPORT.**—BAUN-
NEN, s.s., on Saturday, November 17. Pas-
senger from Dunedin Wharf at p.m.
 - FOR GREYMOUTH** (taking cargo for Hoki-
tika), via Oamaru, Timaru, Lyttelton, and
Wellington.—A Steamer early.
 - FOR AUCKLAND, via Oamaru, Timaru,
Napier, Gisborne, and Tauranga.**—A
Steamer early
 - FOR AKAROA—ROTORUA, s.s., on Monday
November 18. Passengers from Dunedin
Wharf at 3 p.m.**
 - FOR SYDNEY, via LYTELTON and WEL-
LINGTON.**—WAIHORA, s.s., about Satur-
day, November 16.
- OFFICES: Corner of Vogel, Water, and
Cumberland Streets.

WHITE HART HOTEL,
OAMARU.

MICHAEL HANNON, late of Sydney, begs
to announce that he has re-opened the above,
and desires to intimate to his Friends, and
the Public in general, that he has provided
Splendid Accommodation for Boarders.
The Best Brands of Spirits, Wines, and
Ales kept.
Good Stabling provided Free of Charge

BAY VIEW HOTEL,
ANDERSON'S BAY ROAD,
DUNEDIN.

The above Hotel having been thoroughly
renovated, and being within ten minutes'
walk of Exhibition Buildings, offers first-
class accommodation to visitors. Buses pass
every half-hour. Speight's Prize Ales always
on tap, and none but best brands of Wines
and Spirits kept. Also first-class stabling on
the Premises.
MISS ANNIE BROSNAN PROPRIETRESS
(Late Grosvenor Hotel, Christchurch.)

his thirty-five years of apostleship in Upper Ethiopia, has enlarged the confines of the Church, grouping nations around the cross and attacking the slave trade victoriously in these countries."

"The Enthusiasm of Catholicism" is the subject of an article in the London *Justice*, the organ of the English Social Democrats, in the course of which it pays the following tribute:—"There are but two enthusiasms now active among civilized men—the enthusiasm of Catholicism and the enthusiasm of Socialism. We are not such bigots that we cannot join heartily in the tribute of admiration to Father Damien's life and death. This priest devoted himself to the charge of the lepers of the Sandwich Islands, who are confined on an island by themselves. This frightful disease, so frightful that those who have once seen it at its worst shrink with horror from the remembrance, Father Damien deliberately put himself in the way of contracting in order to save, as he believed, the souls of the miserable natives afflicted with it, and to contribute, so far as he could, to their material improvement at the same time. Now he is dead of leprosy himself, and agnostics and atheists willingly assemble to do honour to his funeral. He doesn't stand alone. In the uttermost parts of the earth, where Europeans are rarely or never seen, other priests of the same creed spend their lives in a career of almost equal self-sacrifice. What a pity Social Democrats can't capture their organisation and provide it with a new and higher enthusiasm than that of supernaturalism!"

According to the *Silesian Gazette*, socialism is rapidly growing in Germany. In 1882, Berlin had 24 societies, now it has over 100. In 1886, Bavaria had 1,021 societies with 58,000 members; now it has 2260 societies, with 122,000 members. Dr. Martin Luther, when he incited the peasants to revolt, and then sanctioned the princes in their slaughter of them by the thousand, sowed the dragon's teeth, and Germany is beginning to reap some of the later crops.

In 1881 the Catholic population in the Dominion of Canada was 1,792,882; the Protestant, 2,439,188. The Catholic population exceeds that of any single Protestant denomination in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia and Prince Edward's Island. In the province of Quebec, the Catholic population far outnumbered all the Protestant denominations put together. In Ontario and Manitoba, the Church of England, the Presbyterians and Methodists each outnumber the Catholics. In Ontario the Methodists are the leading denomination; in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward's Island the Presbyterians are the leading Protestant denominations and nearly equal the Catholics. In New Brunswick the Baptists approach nearest to the Catholics. It is somewhat curious that only in the province of Quebec is the Church of England the leading Protestant body.

The Passionists have four foundations of the Order in South America. The first is in the city of Buenos Ayres, and is dedicated to the Holy Cross; another in the interior is dedicated to the founder of their Order, St. Paul of the Cross. The third is dedicated to St. Patrick, and the fourth, to St. Joseph, is in the city of Valparaiso. The first two of these foundations do not need any help. They are prospering. Those dedicated to St. Patrick and St. Joseph are struggling and are in need of assistance.

The Catholic Congress, held at Bochum, was well attended. There was some disappointment over the lack of original and practical ideas for the amelioration of the condition of working-men. Count Galen delivered the best discourse on this question. Six thousand persons assembled to hear Dr. Windthorst deal with religious education and the efforts of the Centrists in behalf of the miners. The Congress adopted an address in favour of the restoration of the temporal power of the Pope.

The Catholics of Bavaria are still suffering under serious grievances, thanks to the Kulturkampf pertinaciously conducted by Herr Lutz. They complain chiefly of the Government's insisting on the Royal placet in connection with the promulgation of Ecclesiastical Acts; of the exclusion of religious Orders, especially the Jesuits and Redemptorists, from the kingdom; of the military service imposed on ecclesiastics; and of the favour shown to the old Catholics, who are allowed to hold services in the Catholic churches. Against these unjust regulations of the State remonstrances have been addressed to the Government again and again by the Holy Father and the Bishops, but so far without the desired result. The laity are now taking up the quarrel. A few days ago they assembled to the number of five thousand at Neustadt, and resolved to continue the struggle with this device:—"With the Pope and the Bishops for the rights of the Church and the welfare of the State."

The Bishopric of Passau is generally regarded as the oldest in Germany. It dates from the third century after Christ, so that it is now nearly 1600 years old. The original seat was at Lorch on the Ems. The first bishop being St. Maximilian, towards the end of the third century. In the year 737, Bishop Vivibo transferred his See to Passau, the old Batavia, or Castrabatavorum of the Romans. As the centuries went on the diocese stretched far away, embracing all the region now known as Lower Austria, and portions of the surrounding districts including Vienna itself. Even in the 17th century some of the bishops were members of the Austrian Imperial family. In the year 1803, when the general transformation Germany was effected, Passau lost its status as a Prince Bishopric, the territory and town, as well as the temporal jurisdiction of the bishops being transferred to the Elector of Bavaria, as the predecessor of the present Bavarian Royal Family was styled. But, through all the changes of German history, Passau has remained a bishop's see, since 1150 years ago when Bishop Vivibo transferred his residence there.

The vast church of the Rosary at Lourdes, the first stone of which was laid by Cardinal Despres, Archbishop of Toulouse, in 1883, was recently consecrated by his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, in the presence of three other Archbishops, nine Bishops, over a thousand priests, and some 30,000 pilgrims of all nations. The prelates sent to his Holiness Leo XIII. a telegram in which they referred to the celebration as "a pledge of the hopes your Holiness has founded in the intercession of Our Lady of the Rosary for the liberty of the Church and its illustrious Head."

The following statistics, given by Herr Volmer, a member of the German Reichstag, regarding the nationality of the members who attended the Socialistic Congress lately held in Paris, are both curious and interesting. There were in attendance 6 Russians, 4 Hollanders, 11 Italians, 21 Englishmen, 3 Hungarians, 9 Austrians, 4 Danes, 1 South American, 3 North Americans, 2 Spaniards, 1 Portuguese, 14 Belgians, 4 Poles, 2 Swedes, 1 Norwegian, 4 Armenians, 6 Swiss, 2 Greeks, 1 Bulgarian, 1 Bohemian, 83 Germans, 78 Parisians, and 100 Frenchmen, from the Departments. These figures will, no doubt, surprise some, and *Las Novedades*, from which they are taken is particularly gratified to find so few Spaniards among the number.

The report of the year's additions to the British Museum records among these the receipt, under the will of the late Octavius Morgan, of twenty-three Papal rings of investiture or other large finger rings. These are important from their rarity and historical interest, and the series, though not numerous, is only approached in extent by that in the Waterson collection.

"Several of our Eastern contemporaries," says the *San Francisco Monitor*, "are crying out loudly for a convention of Catholic journalists to take place during the Catholic centenary celebration to be held next November in Baltimore. The idea is a good one and we use it in order to impress upon our delinquent subscribers the necessity of sending in the long-standing dues, so as to enable us to participate with our highly-esteemed brethren of the Press on that auspicious occasion. Otherwise we must stay at home."

We unite, says a home paper, with the *Guardian* in hoping that Ministers will take note of the letter from Mr. Gladstone about the outrages upon Armenian Christians which appeared in the *Daily News*. No doubt the accounts of such outrages are often inaccurate or exaggerated. The figures may be wrong, and the facts may be overdrawn, but when all deductions have been made enough will probably remain to appeal to the pity and the ardour of Christendom. Mr. Gladstone only asks for enquiry, and reminds Lord Salisbury that "we are entitled by treaty to demand from the Sultan the suppression of all such outrages and the condign punishment of the miscreants concerned." That ought to be no more than Lord Salisbury will be very well disposed to grant. But when a Minister is busy, and the conduct of European affairs is crucial, demands of this kind are not always made with sufficient promptitude and decision. The Government ought to do what Mr. Gladstone asks, because it is no more than their duty, but if they should be in want of an additional motive, they may remember, from the experiences of the past, that it is equally their interests.

The New Orleans *Morning Star* publishes the following interesting notes from the Pacific coast: A pious lady has given Archbishop Riordan 10,000 dollars to pay for the new cathedral. A brother of the celebrated Lewis Kearney, of sand lot fame, died a Christian Brother in San Francisco. Denis erected a beautiful monument over his grave. Some of the wealthy men of San Francisco have been liberal to religion. Mr. D. Murphy, on one occasion, put 27,000 dollars into the hands of Mother Teresa Comerford, to build a school.

The Spanish papers publish a long letter which Dr. Huerfesy Lozano declares his submission to the Church. Dr. Huerfesy Lozano is a well-known Spanish journalist. For many years he was a spiritualist, a Free thinker, and one of the chiefs of Freemasonry in the Peninsula. He has lately made a retreat at the Jesuit College of Talavera, from which he addresses his letter of recantation to the Archbishop of Granada. He entered the Jesuit novitiate on August 31st.

The following is the telegram sent from Lourdes on the 23rd to the Holy Father:—"The Archbishops of Cagliari, of Santiago, and of Vercelli, the Bishops of Nancy, of Tarbes, and of Hebron; the Augustinian Fathers of the Assumption, Missionaries of Lourdes, and directors of the National pilgrimage; twenty-two physicians, volunteer inquirers into the miracles; eleven hundred sick and twenty thousand pilgrims give thanks to your Holiness for the encyclical on the patronage of St. Joseph, and unite with all their hearts in the prayers of the Catholic world on the occasion of your feast."

Another serious annoyance to Catholics in Rome is the intended demolition of the Chapel of St. Stanislas Koska, on the Quirinal—the little shrine which has been the scene of the prayers of so many flocks of students, and is connected with the religious history of the reigning house. For here is buried the Jesuit King of Sardinia, who abdicated in 1802, and died in the habit in 1819. And from this tomb Father Beckx, General of the Order, sent his grave remonstrance to Victor Emmanuel, in 1860, upon the laws against the religious Orders. A protest against the destruction of the chapel is on the way from Lemberg.

A pilgrimage to the Holy Land will leave London in the spring of next year. The Cardinal Archbishop has given his warm approval to the pilgrimage, and has promised to bless it from the altar of his pro-cathedral before it starts. The Council of the Catholic Union, at a special meeting held on the 23rd ult., passed a resolution appointing the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Clifford, Lord Herries, Mr. Arthur Moore, and Mr. W. S. Lilly, a committee to promote and carry out the pilgrimage, and empowered the committee to add to their number any Catholic gentlemen, whether members of the Union or not. Catholics are invited to join, according to their ability, in this public act of faith, and of our homage to the Divinity of our Lord, either by making the pilgrimage themselves, or by contributions of money, to be used in paying the expenses of poor pilgrims, wholly or in part. The Holy Father, who on many occasions has manifested his earnest desire for the revival of devotion to Jerusalem and the Holy Places, has graciously been pleased to send his Apostolic Benediction to the pilgrimage through Monsignor Jacobini, Secretary of Propaganda.

DEAF FORTY YEARS.—The description of a simple remedy, by which a complete cure of deafness and noises in the head of FORTY YEARS' STANDING has just been effected, will be sent FREE to anyone who applies to J. H. NICHOLSON, 175 William street, Melbourne.

SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES
WANTED, the Weak-sighted to know that they can have Spectacles properly adapted to suit their sights at PERCIVAL'S, Optician, and Spectacle-maker to the Dunedin Hospital, Nos. 5 and 7 George Street. Pure Brazilian Pebbles, highly recommended for defective vision. Also on Sale—Sykes' Hydrometers, Glass do, Saccharometers, Thermometers, Aneroid Barometers, Sextants, Quadrants, Ships' Compasses, Salinometers, Lactometers, Mathematical Instruments, Field Glasses, Telescopes, etc.

Human Artificial Eyes in Stock.

N.B.—All kinds of Optical and Mathematical Instruments bought. (Established 1862.)

A G R A N D B A Z A A R

In aid of the
CATHOLIC SCHOOLS OF OAMARU,

(By kind permission of the Hon. Colonial Secretary), will be held

In the
PUBLIC HALL, OAMARU,

On **THURSDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY,**

The 21st, 22nd, and 23rd November.

Opening each day at 10 a.m.

A MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT

Will be given each evening by the

PUPILS OF THE DOMINICAN CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL,

Assisted by some Ladies and Gentlemen who have kindly offered their services for the occasion.

TO HOTELKEEPERS AND SPECULATORS.

F O R S A L E

A **FIRST-CLASS FREEHOLD SUBURBAN HOTEL.**
 Stock and Furniture at Valuation.

A Splendid Chance for securing a Home and a good Business.
 For particulars apply to

JAMES SAMSON & CO.,
 Auctioneers, Dunedin.

"T I N T A F R A N C I S C A,"

And
 UNFERMENTED WINE.

THE SPECIAL WINES FOR HOLY COMMUNION

Testimonials sent free on application to

F. O. B. BISHOP,

WINE MERCHANT, 184 ARMAGH STREET, CHRISTCHURCH.

ST. MARY'S PARISH, CHRISTCHURCH.

THE Rev. Father Le Menant des Chesnais **APPEALS** to the Charity of Catholics for **CONTRIBUTIONS** towards the erection of a Church urgently required in the new Parish of St. Mary's Christchurch.

Subscriptions will be thankfully acknowledged through the columns of this paper.

T. LE MENANT DES CHESNAIS S.M., P.P.

WANTED a thoroughly experienced Roman Catholic **SCHOOLMASTER.** Applicants to state age, salary, if married, if certificated, how long experience, and if a musician. References *re* sobriety, attention to religious duties, ability and success in teaching to be given. Address, "ECCLESIASTIC," TABLET OFFICE.

DOMINICAN CONVENT ART-UNION.

Blocks and remittances have been received as follows.—Mrs. Milner, Leeston; Mr. Mockler, Dunedin; per Dominican Convent, Invercargill; Mrs. Milner, Dunedin; Miss A. Doyle, per Rev. Father Vereker; Mr. Griffin, Milton; Mrs. Godsell, Hakateramea; Mr. Woods, per Rev. Father Vereker; Mr. W. J. Hall, Dunedin, Mr. Flannery, Auckland.

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1889.

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.

CHEATING THE DEVIL IN THE DARK.

In the *Otago Daily Times* of Tuesday, there was published an imaginary dialogue concerning certain points discussed a week or two ago in the Presbyterian Synod at Dunedin. In the course of this dialogue, one of the speakers explains as follows the manner in which the State, while maintaining a purely secular attitude, can still countenance religious teaching in the schools. The speaker is a Synod'sman, who expresses himself thus:—"The State, as such, is not to ask any questions about creed; but the school committees or boards can appoint anyone they please." The writer of the dialogue prefaces his production by a letter in which he states that, although he does not give the conversation *verbatim*, he fairly represents the arguments actually used in conversation by a member of the Presbyterian Synod. Notwithstanding this statement, however, we must confess we thought there must be some originality in the matter, and that no grave elder in his senses, and with due regard paid to all the dictates of conscience and all the requirements of Christian faith, could in all sincerity put forward such a plea for cheating the devil in the dark.

We were, nevertheless, not very long left to our doubts. On turning over the sheet of the paper we came directly on a letter, dated Gore, November 11, and signed **JAMES COPLAND.** This letter contains in substance precisely the same argument as that advanced in the dialogue, and we should not be at all surprised to find that Dr. **COPLAND** was the self-same Synod'sman whom the writer had in his eye. Dr. **COPLAND** writes to defend against a condemnation made by Sir **ROBERT STOUT** of it, a bill approved by the Synod and to be introduced into Parliament next Session providing for Bible-reading in the schools. The Doctor is defending this proposed Bill from the charge brought against it by Sir **ROBERT STOUT** of providing for the reading of Scripture passages with comment. He argues thus:—"The Bill says, 'The daily reading with or without comment.' It also provides that it shall only be at a discretion of the local school committee that they shall be read at all. Further, it is in the committee's power to determine whether they shall be read with comment or without, and if with comment, it must be of a strictly unsectarian character, suited to the capacities of the children." Here is a plea for cheating the devil in the dark with a vengeance. Place the power of deciding as to the reading of the Bible, with or without comment, in the hands of the local school committees, and it is plain what the result must be. The Word, of course, would be expounded in every school, and woe to the committee man who should refuse to give his sanction, or to the teacher who should denur against expounding. But as to the unsectarian character of the comments made, to speak of such is simply to make a contradiction in terms. Whether the Scripture be read in the schools with or without comment, the practice is sectarian, and can be nothing else.

Dr. **COPLAND**, in concluding his letter, cites the example of London, where religious instruction is given in the public schools, although the education system is acknowledged as undenominational. Dr. **COPLAND**, however, does not mention, and, in fact, is not called upon by his particular line of argu-

ment to mention, that in London denominational schools also are aided by the State.

We do not, meantime, oppose Bible-reading in the schools, provided the children of the Catholic population, with whom alone we are concerned, are exempted by the State from attendance at the schools where such reading, with or without comment, takes place, and permitted to profit by the money contributed in support of education by their parents without any compromise of conscience. We hope, besides, that since Mr. TANNER, who proposes to introduce the Bill referred to, gave his support to the Catholic claims in the late division on Mr. PYKE'S Bill, there may be some thought of conceding the demands of justice in this matter even in the minds of members of the Presbyterian Synod. But what we desire to see is a bold and united demand made for religious teaching—all just concessions being allowed—by a Christian people, without resort to unworthy subterfuge, or an attempt in any way to cheat the devil in the dark. Let the Synod'sman, or Dr. COPLAND, or anyone else, act in this manly way, and we, for our part, are ready to support him.

THE Most Rev. Dr. Moran, accompanied by the Right Rev. Monsignor Coleman, and the Rev. Father Lynch, A.M., left Dunedin for Arrowtown on Friday the 8th inst. His Lordship will be present at Invercargill on Sunday next, returning to Dunedin at the beginning of the week.

THE Dunedin branch of the Hibernian Society have arranged their programme for the annual sports on Boxing day. The principal events have all been strengthened by additions to the prize money, and the sum of five guineas will be given to the best hurling team. A grand Irish National concert will be held on Boxing night in the Garrison Hall. It is confidently expected that large numbers of young members will now join this Society, the entrance fees having been considerably reduced.

WE fancied the statement reported of Mr. Ballance's speech at Napier was rather strong. Mr. Ballance has corrected the report, and explained that he did not accuse the Ministry of an intentional lowering of wages. All he said, it seems, was that the railway commissioners had intended to reduce the rate of wages after the close of the Session, and that he himself, on being privately informed of the proposal, had brought the matter before the House. It is fair to publish the correction, the Ministry having quite enough to account for without bearing the false imputation of so gross an intention.

THE Wellington *Evening Post* repeats Sir Robert Stout's proposal that the principal cities of the Colony should each be the seat of a university college devoted chiefly to one special branch of higher education. Such a proposal has, indeed, been carried out to some degree in certain contemporary instances. In Trinity College, Dublin, for example, some thirty years ago a special school was established to fit students for the Indian civil service, and the success gained was considerable, young men coming from all parts of the United Kingdom to prosecute their studies there. Where, however, in modern times colleges have been particularly remarkable in the respect alluded to, the matter seems, for the most part, to have been the result of circumstances that were not intentional—though, perhaps, not altogether accidental. The university of Bologna, for example, which has from time immemorial been celebrated for the profundity of its studies and the brilliancy of its students of jurisprudence, is said to have derived this character from the fact of its having succeeded a Roman school of law. It is more certain that in very early times it owned a chair filled by a professor renowned through all the world of his day for his skill in the science referred to. In either case, whether as the successor of a Roman school or the seat of a deeply-learned professor, the university took its particular character; it cannot be said to have owed it to direct intention. We do not know that the proposal made, after Sir Robert Stout, by the *Wellington Post*, could be carried into effect without causing some dissatisfaction and jealousy.

WE would refer anyone who desires to witness the spirit in which the West Coast is preparing for the reception of the Irish National delegates, to the letter of our Reefton correspondent to be found elsewhere. The description there given of the Irish cheer is enough to make us throw up our hats as we prosaically proceed with our ordinary avocations. The enthusiasm with which our correspondent writes is certainly partaken in by all the Irish population of the Coast. It behoves those portions of the country to be visited by the delegates after they have crossed the island, to bestir themselves so that they may not contrast gloomily with the hills and valleys of the West.—We would have it as our boast that in recalling the memories of the tour, the delegates should not, hereafter, be able to say where they had been most cordially welcomed or most energetically aided in carrying out the object of their mission.

AN English Unitarian clergyman, Rev. John Pages Hopps, writing to the London *Daily News*, gives the following picture, seen with his own eyes, of "law and order" in Ireland under the rule of "Balfour and his gang":—Mr. Balfour is fond of boasting that he has re-established order and obedience to the law. I wonder how far he really believes that. I have myself seen in Ireland the touching and most impressive evidence of the power of the new spirit which, not because of Mr. Balfour and his gang of shooting constables and servile paid magistrates, but because of the new hopefulness of the people, born of trust in their English friends, is making them anxious to control temper, to be patient under insult, and to bide their time. The conduct of the constabulary in Ireland by itself is enough to provoke insurrection. Those who have not seen it can form no idea of their insolence, their resentment, their rowdy violence, their vicious temper. With my own eyes I have seen peaceable people beaten with batons, clubbed with rifles, and cut with swords, and, to our disgust, we have only lately heard of men being dragged to prison for simply cheering a convict Member of Parliament, and of men being shot by the constabulary in connection with a mild brawl, which in England would hardly warrant the use of a staff. This is the sort of thing which would in Ireland provoke dangerous disorder but for the universal desire to refrain from anything that would hinder or grieve their English friends. We ought to be heartily ashamed of it, and I believe all England would be ashamed of it if all England knew the truth about it.

LORD SALISBURY seems to delight in contradictions. Perhaps they have got irremediably into his head owing to the frequent statements contradictory of the truth he and his colleagues find themselves continually obliged to make with respect to Irish affairs. Oh, that cardinal mistake of Burns', to the effect that facts dare not be disputed. Whether they will "ding" or not, there is nothing in the world so much disputed. Lord Salisbury, however, speaking the other day at Guildhall, declared himself confident of the continuance of peace, while, at the same time, he declared that an increase of territory made by any great power must hurry on a war, Germany at the moment being engaged in making annexations against which he had himself protested. It is very hard for us to tell, therefore, what Lord Salisbury's true mind on the subject may be. But confusion of mind may well seem natural in a man who has determined, and probably feels himself forced, to persist in an evil course. This Lord Salisbury expresses his determination to do, in declaring that his Government will not depart from their methods of administration in Ireland. Contradiction, confusion, and pig-headed obstinacy may fitly go together.

A CABLEGRAM to the American papers, dated London, October 6, says:—Mr. Parnell has written to Mr. Sexton asking him to act as his representative at the Convention on the opening of the new Tenants' Defence League in Tipperary, and to lay his views before the Convention. He says that his health will not permit him to cross the Channel. He advises that the movement be limited to defensive action. Special regard, he says, must be paid to these points: First, the duty of protecting the tenants against the landlords' conspiracy, thus insuring to the tenants the benefits which Parliament intended; second, the assertion of the rights of freedom of speech and of public meeting; third, a vindication of the rights of tenants to the same facilities for combining and organising that have been secured to English workmen by trade-union enactments.

MR. J. G. O'CONNOR, of the *Sydney Nation*, the well-known and time-honoured patriot and useful friend of the Irish cause, has established a weekly, entitled from its colour the *Green Paper*, and which contains a digest of Irish news, judiciously selected from reliable sources. The publication is admirably adapted to create and maintain an interest in Irish affairs wherever it circulates, and to furnish the exiles of Erin with reading matter highly esteemed by them. We wish our new contemporary a prosperous career.

A VERY successful representation of Balfe's "Bohemian Girl" was given at the Princess Theatre last week, by the Seymour Walsh Opera Company. Miss Florence Seymour's Arline quite captivated the audience, who, while that lady was weighted with contralto parts, had no idea of the forces she kept in reserve. Mr. Walsh was in full voice, and his splendid tenor did more than justice to the music allotted to him in the rôle of Thaddeus. The tour of the company in the country districts will afford residents there an opportunity they will not soon again enjoy. We can confidently recommend the Company to their patronage.

IN allusion to the settlement of the London strikes, *Truth* writes as follows:—Cardinal Manning seems to be the only cleric who contributed anything to the solution of the difficulty, and he is entitled to every praise for his untiring patience and perseverance. The Bishop of London's fussy interference and petulant withdrawal at the first failure to arrange matters, did more harm than good. I am afraid, too, that the Lord Mayor has not altogether endeared himself

to the East-end democracy by his attitude and tone, when the first attempt at compromise broke down.

SIR WILLIAM JERVOIS, the late Governor of New Zealand, (says *Truth*, of September 12,) has settled himself in the New Forest for a few months, having become the tenant of Cuffells, which is about the nicest place in the district. It is within a short distance of Lyndhurst, and was for many years the country residence of Mr. George Rose, the colleague and friend of Mr. Pitt, and in those days George III. almost invariably dined and slept there when on his journey between Windsor and Weymouth.

ACCORDING to Mr. B. C. Molloy, speaking the other day at Sheffield some spicy revelations may be expected during the next Session of the House of Commons. Mr. Molloy announced that the Parnellites had obtained possession of Pigott's diary, and would make its secrets known at the time specified. This is comfortable news for Mr. Balfour and must make him very anxious for the reassembling of Parliament. As to the *Times*, it is most probably beyond the reach of mortification or disgrace—its measure being already full to overflowing.

CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own Correspondent.)

ONE can now very frequently hear Irishmen ask one another in Christchurch, "What kind of a reception are we going to give the Irish delegates?" That such a query should pass around pretty freely is evidence, at all events, that men's minds are alert on the subject. We can calculate with a surety that such an interest once awakened will grow and spread. The accounts that will reach us of each step of the delegates' tour will be so many stimulants to develop this interest into the enthusiasm with which it is certain they will be greeted. One cannot conceive of its being otherwise, of our being an exception amidst the Irish race all the world over—a collection of curiosities who had lost all heart. Events will prove such not to be the case; that the sentiment is as genuine in this district as in any part of New Zealand. There might have to be confessed this difference, that there are not the same facilities for giving practical expression to our feelings which exist in many other of our large towns. Auckland, for instance, with its £600 was magnificent. It perhaps shows the advantage of having a few men such as ex-Cabinet Ministers, who are in themselves pillars of strength to support a movement, to popularise it amongst all creeds; to help it to withstand the assaults of the many little raving prejudices that on such occasions come forth from the old citadel of Orangeism. However, if we do not possess those advantages, we can look upon ourselves as forming part of the masses of Australasia, whom only, Mr. Dillon says he came to address. If, under those circumstances, we do the best we can—and angels could do no more—we shall be fulfilling the responsibilities of all Irishmen, and at the same time exercising the grand privilege that belongs to no class or station—the privilege to enroll in the ranks, and according to our strength, shove the movement ahead. That we have not the resources of Auckland is no reason why we should fear a contrast, and neglect those we have. Mr. Parnell would never have been the Parnell that we know if he shrank from the leadership of the Irish people because he could not reasonably feel at the outset that he had the varied gifts and qualifications of the great liberator, O'Connell. All Christchurch can aim at is developing well the resources it has. It must be said that the gentlemen who form the united committee of Christchurch and districts are working well in this direction, and I have no doubt success will crown their efforts. On the other hand, it might be said that those frequent queries are the expression of so many doubting minds as to the strength of the display of patriotism which is to hail the arrival of the Irish Members. It may mean anxiety which is commendable; but it is difficult to see why such a large body of men, let me add women also, as our two Christchurch parishes are composed of, should so doubt themselves—their ability to act as becomes the occasion; that they should forget for an instant that all power lies within themselves independent of all outside aid, I mean the aid of other nationalities; but that aid is bound to come too, for there is sure to turn up a goodly number of liberal, fearless men who will swell the ranks. If a difficulty does lie in the way of the committee, it is this: to make a large number of the people sufficiently alive to the importance of the occasion; to arouse them from the lethargy of years, a lethargy which, if they did not fall into they would have been more than human. And again there are our young colonials, the sons of Irish parents, while admitting that many of them are equal, perhaps surpass in intelligence and zeal, on the point, numbers of them born in the old land, yet we cannot close our eyes to the fact that there are around us large numbers who know not at all what such a mission as the one in question means, and worse still, have never been taught to care. Probably we might be told that to raise such a question is an intrusion upon their rights and liberties, and that we have no right to exact of them to go through a schooling in Irish nationality. Even were we to allow those of them that claim it, such an exemption, on no possible plea on earth could we forgive those who reared them for willfully allowing their minds to take such a twist. There is not an Irish immigrant who has not had it amongst the last parting advices from his priest, to preserve his love for the old land at all hazards. During their whole lives at home the vital importance of this was being continually pointed out to them by the ablest and the best of their prelates and preachers. They were told that patriotism and religion, so closely connected in Ireland, for centuries could not be separated without a danger to both. Hence they could see the Church recognizing the obligation in a Dr. Cahill who was as great a patriot as he was a priest, in an Archbishop

McHale who even seemed greater than he, and in a Father Tom Burke, who if there were a difference, might be said to have outshone them both; the other distinguished members need not be mentioned. We gather from this the lesson that if the obligation to preserve the sacred trust, love of fatherland, were placed upon us, the means of strengthening it, of keeping it vigorous were daily placed within our reach. Transplanted to this colony we carried with us the obligation but unfortunately not the means to successfully fulfil it, and the atmosphere of Christchurch in particular, may be said to be deadly to those aspirations. Now to all who may feel interested in preserving from decay the traditions and the national instincts of Irishmen out here, there is obviously only one remedy—the assisting the circulation of Irish national literature; the preaching, as it were, to every household the crying necessity of having within its walls a periodical or a newspaper whose warming Irish influence will daily counteract the chilling tendency of the prejudices and characteristics of the community amongst whom they live. At present, what a yawning gap remains to be filled up! What a large percentage of our people never rest their eyes upon the page of any publication which can be looked upon as the outgrowth of Irish sentiment, or even of a marked tendency in that direction! None can deny that this is important at the present, and not less so to the descendants of Irish colonists. It is a matter worth seeing to by all who can help to rectify it. It is the absence of such literature amongst the people that will make more difficult the work of organisation by the Christchurch committee to prepare for the reception of the Irish delegates.

Christchurch, during the carnival week, was, as usual, thronged with visitors. The Agricultural Show drew even larger numbers than in previous years. The weather was all that could have been desired.

His Lordship Dr. Grimes has returned from his visit down south. It is to be regretted that his stay was prolonged through illness, but we hope it is only of a very temporary nature.

On next Sunday the interesting ceremony of blessing the Grotto of the Blessed Virgin on the grounds of St. Mary's will take place at three o'clock. A large number of the parishioners are expected to attend.

THE INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATIONS.

(The *Nation*, September 21)

THE Intermediate prize lists have been published, and the record of successes is fairly satisfactory. The number of candidates has increased, but the percentage of passes has fallen. Probably one fact explains the other, the increase being due to the participation of schools not used to the work. The relative position of the Catholic schools shows also somewhat of an improvement. They have won five per cent. more prizes, and the money value of the prizes, which is the test of the quality of the successes, has increased ten per cent. A feature of the improvement is its locality. We have not seen it noted elsewhere, but the record of the Munster schools this year is striking. Tested by the number of Exhibitions won, Munster supplies two out of the first three schools, three out of the first four, and five out of the first twelve. It looks as if the organisation of the Munster forces, which was necessarily backward when the contest began, has at last been completed, and now Munster talent is making itself felt. That is good. The five schools which have made the Southern record are: the Christian Schools, Cork; Presentation College, Cork; Sacred Heart College, Limerick—which have won between them no fewer than forty-six exhibitions; Christian Schools, Limerick, eight exhibitions; and St. Colman's College, Fermoy, seven exhibitions. Munster, we may be certain, has also supplied some of the material whereby Clongowes has repeated the success of last year by winning first place. Clongowes barely gives the lead to another Jesuit College, the Sacred Heart College, Limerick, which is separated only by a narrow margin from a third, Belvedere College, Dublin. The Jesuit Order is, therefore, doing the very best work for Catholic education. The Christian schools are once again to the fore, and as usual they are making the best and almost the only effort for the old tongue. They have been awarded all the medals—the Cork Christian schools winning two of the medals and six out of the nine special prizes. We hope the bazaar which the Brothers have on hand will be benefited by the publication of this fact. One always looks for the name of Blackrock in the list. The famous college has won eight exhibitions, and is fourth on the list by its total of distinctions. Four of the exhibitions are senior grade, a number unequalled by any other school, and a number that proves the school to be among the very first. One disappointing feature of the results of the Catholic schools is still markedly present. They have won not a single one of the gold medals for mathematics, and only one out of six special money prizes for excellence in that subject. This is certainly a reproach that ought to be removed. The heads of the Catholic schools should try and discover the reason for this, to us, inexplicable fact. As usual, the bulk of the prizes at the girls' examinations have been won by non-Catholic schools. The Catholic schools which entered the lists have done very creditably, and their success proves that if the system were generally acceptable the percentage of Catholic successes would be more nearly what it ought to be. The consideration of these results brings us to one of the defects of the system of examinations that has made itself keenly felt this year. In their resolutions on the education question last July, the Roman Catholic Bishops made the following declaration: "There is, moreover, a very general demand that, as in the Royal University, so in the intermediate examinations, girls, in so far as it is considered desirable for them to take part in the competition with boys, should compete for the same prizes and under the same programmes." The demand will become even more general now that the funds at the disposal of the Commissioners are proving wholly inadequate. This year they were unable to keep their engagements with either the candidates or the schools, and there is all round disappointment at

the use the Commissioners have been forced to make of their reserved power of clipping and reduction. This disappointment will be more intense when it is observed that the girls are awarded about one-third of the exhibitions for inferior answering. If, as the advocates of this form of education of women maintain, the mental capacities of women are identical with those of men, and should get identical training, then in all reason those special competition-tight compartments for the female prize-winner should be abolished. At present the boy candidates are being robbed of their rights; and it is all the more unjust that they should be, because of the fact that the funds provided were intended originally for a scheme of boys' examinations alone, and the extension of it to girls was an afterthought, which was accompanied by no proposal to increase the funds available for the project. Of course it is a mere accident, due to an ignorant Catholic idea, that the defect of the system works to the advantage of the Protestant schools. It is in the examination of girls that Catholic schools have displayed a hesitation to compete. The result is that Protestant girls have a specially barricaded avenue for an advance on the Intermediate Board's treasury. It will be said that those who designed the scheme had no intention of bringing about such a result. It is an accident, but these accidental consequences of Westminster plans have a strange tendency always to lean on one side. At present about one-third of the money given in prizes goes to the fortunate girl competitors whose brains are held to be capable of grappling with the difficulties of sines, cosines, quadratics, Greek roots, and French philology, but too delicate altogether to meet the male intellect in competition. What intermediate boy is there who would not wish to be a girl under such fair conditions?

Commercial.

MR. DONALD STRONACH (on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited) reports for the week ending November 13 as follows:—

Fat Cattle.—185 were yarded. Best bullocks made £12; medium, £8 to £10 12s 6d; best heifers (spayed) sold up to £10 12s 6d; medium quality, £6 to £8 12s 6d.

Fat Sheep.—2144 were penned at Buroside to-day, nearly all crossbreds, and about one-fourth shorn sheep. Crossbred wethers, in wool, range from 14s 9d to 18s 6d; ewes from 12s to 17s; shorn wethers, from 10s to 13s 6d; ewes, from 8s to 11s 6d; merino wethers, (only 1 pen forward), 12s 6d.

Fat Lambs.—450 were yarded to-day. Prices were considerably easier, 8s to 11s 6d being the range of values.

Pigs.—74 were sold. Suckers brought from 7s 6d to 14s; stores, 19s to 26s; porkers, 30s to 40s; baconers, 41s to 48s.

Sheepskins.—The demand at the auction sales on Tuesday was not so keen, save, perhaps, for good-woolled merinos. We offered a large cat lot, and sold butchers' green crossbreds at 6s 8d, 6s 6d, 6s 5d, 6s 3d; for best to 4s 8d, for medium skins. The quality of those offering being for the most part inferior to those sold last week. Green merino skins sold from 5s 2d to 5s 7d; country dry crossbreds brought up to 7½ p r lb.—some of the prices realised being 6s 4d, 5s 6d, 5s 1d, 4s 7d, 3s 6d, 3s 3d, 2s 8d, 2s, while dry merinos sold at 6s, 5s 9d, 5s 1d, 4s 7d, 4s 6d 3s 7d.

Rabbitskins.—A few late skins continue to come to hand, but the season is practically over.

Hides.—We quote—3½d to 3¾d for best heavy ox hides. Faulty and light hides, of which there are many offering, are only saleable at 2d to 2½d per lb.

Tallow.—We have sold prime rendered mutton at 20s per cwt. during the week—medium at 16s to 18s 6d. Rough fat is worth to-day up to 13s 6d per cwt. The local demand is good, notwithstanding a weaker market in London.

Grain.—Wheat. Business still drags, and sales are difficult to make. Still, with millers' stocks very light and prices down about to "bed rock" values, there will, no doubt, be a keener desire to purchase shortly. During the week we sold a line of prime Northern wheat (1960 sacks) at 3s, on trucks, (Oamaru sacks, 6½). Fowl wheat is enquired for, but second milling is not wanted. Last week's quotations will hold good, but sales very limited, at 3s 4d to 3s 5d for prime Tuscan; other milling sorts, 3s 1d to 3s 3d; fowls' wheat, 2s 6d to 2s 8½ for round, white feed.—Oats: The market remains inactive, and the prices run; at the auctions have again been lower than last week's. Holders are not pressing sales, any there can scarcely be a doubt that if prices are not destined to rise (and there is yet plenty of time for an improvement before harvest), they cannot well go lower. A very slight outside demand would harden prices immensely. As the current value to-day, we quote—prime milling, 2s to 2s 1d; heavy feed, 1s 9½ to 1s 10½; medium feed, 1s 8d to 1s 9d; inferior 1s 6d to 1s 7½.—Barley.—Prime malting only is saleable at up to 3s 6d; and business is small.

Grass Seed.—Stagnant market—stocks will have to be carried forward as there evidently is not an outlet for any considerable portion of the available supplies.

Potatoes.—The price is lower again this week in sympathy with Australian markets. Prime Northern Derwents have been sold in the early part of the week up to £4, but are to-day worth £3 to £3 10s; Southern sorts are of proportionately less value.

Dairy Produce.—Extensive preparations are being made for the export of both cheese and butter to London during the next few months. Locally there is really no market for wholesale lines, and quotations could only be nominal.

MESSRS. DONALD REID and Co., Dunedin, report for week ending October 23, as follows:—

Wool.—At auction on Tuesday we offered a few odd lots. There was a full gathering of local buyers, and our catalogue was cleared at satisfactory prices.

Sheepskins.—At our usual weekly sale on Tuesday we submitted a large catalogue. About half were butchers' green skins, the balance dry lots from country clients. The bulk were mostly of medium quality, only a few choice lines being catalogued. The local buyers were in full attendance, and bidding was fairly brisk throughout the sale. Dry crossbreds sold at, 2s 7d to 6s 11d; merinos, 2s 5d to 6s 6d; green crossbreds, 5s to 6s 7d; merinos, 4s 6d to 6s; lambs, 7d to 11d.

Hides.—During the past week values have in no way changed. Only really prime heavies are inquired for, but these are scarce; medium and inferior are plentiful and difficult to place at anything like a satisfactory price. We quote—Prime heavies (in faultless condition) 3½ to 3¾; medium, 2½ to 2¾; inferior, bulks, and slippy, 1½ to 1¾.

Tallow.—In this product there has been little or no alteration to report. The market is but barely supplied, and stocks in manufacturers' hands are very low, and prices all round are decidedly better. Rough fat is in good demand, and sells at full quotations. We quote—Prime rendered, 19s to 20s; medium, 16s 6d to 18s; inferior, 13s to 14s; rough fat, 11s to 14s 6d.

Grain.—Wheat: There is little change to note in the state of the wheat market. Fowls' wheat is more plentiful, and prices for this class are easier. We quote—Best milling, 3s 3d to 3s 6d; medium, 3s to 3s 3d; inferior and fowls' wheat, 2s 6d to 2s 11d.

Oats.—The market is very languid, and prices are decidedly easier, say from 2d to 3d below last week's prices. At auction on Tuesday we submitted a fair catalogue of all qualities. There was a large attendance of buyers and others interested, and prices realised ranged from 1s 7d to 2s 2d, ex store, sacks extra.

Barley.—There is really no trade passing; and in the absence of actual sales we refrain from giving quotations.

Potatoes.—The market is in a depressed state, and high prices and speculative disposition ruling about a fortnight ago having now given way. There is no disposition to buy in advance of actual requirements, and as a consequence prices are now much lower.—New potatoes are now coming forward and are to some extent affecting prices. At auction on Tuesday last we submitted a considerable quantity and sold a few lots at from £3 to £4.

Chaff.—The market is only barely supplied, and therefore prices remain firm; a larger business could be done if suitable quality were available. At auction on Tuesday we offered and disposed of a few trucks at from £3 to £3 7s 6d per ton. We quote—Best oat sheaf (well cut and screened) £3 5s to £3 10s; medium quality, £2 10s to £3 5s; inferior and straw, dull of sale at £1 to £2.

Grass Seed.—Old lots still continue to move off; but there is no alteration in values to report.

Turkey Seed.—We have opened up our new seeds, which have arrived in capital order, and will be sold at lowest remunerative prices. Send for price lists and quotations.

MR. F. MEENAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale prices, bags included: Oats, 1s 9d to 2s 0d, fair demand. Wheat: milling (dull), 3s 3d to 3s 6d; fowls, 2s 9d to 3s. Chaff: Full supply, bulk inferior, £2 10s to £3 10s, according to quality. Hay: Oaten, £3 10s; ryegrass, £3 5s (both dull). Bran, £3. Pollard, £3 10s. Potatoes: Southern, £3; No. 1, £3 10s (all of sale). Flour: Sacks, £8 5s to £8 10s; tins, £8 15s; roller, sacks, £8 10s; 50 lb., £9 5s. Oat meal, £12 (dull). Butter from 6d to 10d. Eggs, 9d. Salt butter, nominal, 5d to 6d.

THE DUKE OF NORFOLK AND MONSIGNOR PERSICO.

(The Nation, September 21.)

The few Irish "Catholic" Unionists have not yet ceased exploiting Monsignor Persico. The latest project in connection with his excellency will be regarded by him as the most insulting yet. Mr. W. Hussey Walsh—a busybody who stood for King's County against Dr. Fox at the 1885 election, and polled 323 votes out of an electorate of 5162—has issued a private circular to his friends, and, as usual with "private" circulars of the kind, it has been made public. Its object is to solicit subscriptions for a testimonial of Irish affection to the Duke of Norfolk. The circular is too expressive and significant in its way to be paraphrased. We give it.—"If Englishmen have reason to congratulate themselves upon the visit of Monsignor Ruffo Scilla to the Queen, how much more grateful should Irish Catholics feel at the mission of Monsignor Persico to Ireland. This dignitary came amongst us at a period when Pigotism and Parnellism reigned supreme, for their nefarious doctrines had been spread broadcast over our unfortunate country, and boycotting and the Plan of Campaign seemed to block the way for us to all the ordinary resources of civilisation. It is not for me to state how by a meeting of our fellow-countrymen that happy event was brought about (sic), nor to expose the fallacies of a contemporary writer on the subject. Suffice to say that but for the modest action of the Duke of Norfolk, Ireland might ere this be smothered up in that slough of barbarism towards which she was rapidly drifting at the time. May I, therefore, invite you to show your appreciation of his Grace's devotion to the sacred cause of religion by your giving a very small subscription towards the Presentation Fund. Monsignor Persico and his superiors will be properly grateful, we are sure, for this high testimony to his services. We do not know whether in his journey through Ireland the venom of the Unionist was displayed as it is in this precious epistle. Probably not. But he and those who sent him will now see the motives that inspired those who invited his mission. By the way, is not the Duke of Norfolk a member of the I.L.F.U.? What does Mr. Hussey Walsh mean then by his ungracious reference to "Pigotism"? Is it a new blind for the Roman authorities? If not it is an unhappy insult to the champion of Mr. Hussey Walsh's "religion," which necessitates the spreading broadcast of the vile slanders contained in his precious epistle. His letter contains one fact useful to remember. It is the first frank confession of the English intrigue at Rome, and of the Duke of Norfolk's leadership of it.

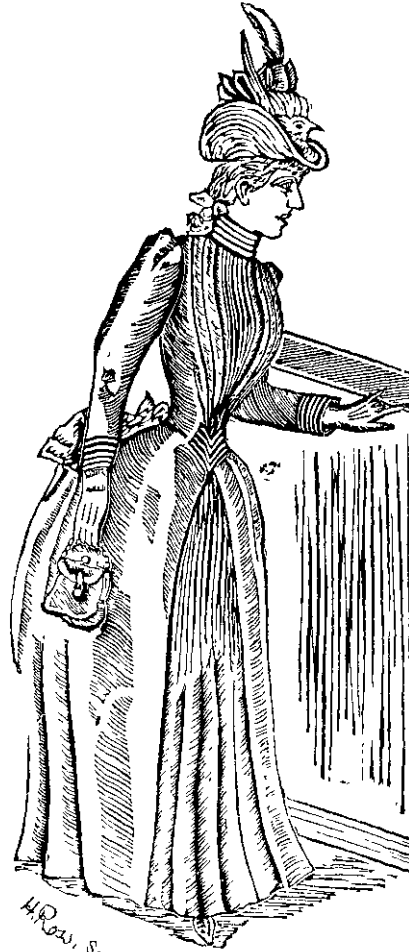
We are now showing, in every Department throughout the House,
all the Latest Novelties for the present Season.

A. & T. INGLIS

CASH DRAPERS, IMPORTERS
AND MANUFACTURERS,
HOSIERS, HABERDASHERS,
WOOLLEN & CARPET
WAREHOUSEMEN,
CLOTHIERS,
BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURERS,
CABINETMAKERS,
UPHOLSTERERS, AND
FURNISHING IRONMONGERS,
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.
And at
LONDON.

SUMMER SEASON:

C. JOHNSON CO
MACLAGGAN STREET,
DUNEDIN,
Have opened out a grand Stock of
NEW DRAPERY AND CLOTHING
BETTER VALUE CANNOT BE HAD,
And at
VERY MODERATE PRICES.



**MOLLISON,
MILLS & CO.,**

Just Received per s.s.
Tainui 14 Cases of
NEW GOODS.

SPECIAL LINE I
1 Case

Cashmere Costumes
Cashmere Costumes
Cashmere Costumes
Cashmere Costumes
Beautifully Made and
Handsomely Trimmed,
with Material for Bodice
27s 6d, 29s 6d 32s 6d,
37s 6d, 42s.

Worth Double
Any of these Costumes
will be sent Free to any
part of the Country.

SPECIAL LINE I
1 Case

New Dress Material
New Dress Material
New Dress Material
New Dress Material
In all the leading shades
1s 2d, worth 1s 8d.

SPECIAL LINE I
1 Case

New Embroidered
Costumes
New Embroidered
Costumes
In Cashmere and Cash-
mere Cloths, in all the
Leading Shades.

195 & 197 GEORGE ST.,
DUNEDIN.
Op. Knox Church.

ST. JOSEPH'S PRAYER BOOK.

The NEW EDITION, greatly Improved and Enlarged,
IS NOW READY
And Orders are being executed.

This compact little Book is Neatly Bound and contains 180
pages 12mo demy.

ST. JOSEPH'S PRAYER BOOK
has been specially compiled by a Religious to meet the requirements
of New Zealand and Australasian colonies. It has the Imprimatur
and Approval of Most Rev. Dr. Moran, Bishop of the Diocese;
and is, besides, earnestly recommended by His Grace
Archbishop Redwood, of Wellington: Most Rev. Dr.
Luck, Bishop of Auckland; Most Rev. Dr. Grimes,
Bishop of Christchurch; Most Rev. Dr. Byrne,
Bishop of Bathurst; Most Rev. Dr.
Cottore, Bishop of Sale; Most Rev.
Dr. Langan, Bishop of Goulburn;
Most Rev. Dr. Reville, Coadju-
tor Bishop of Sandhurst;
Most Rev. Dr. Murray,
Bishop of
Maitland
Most Rev. Dr. Torreggiani, Bishop of Armidale; and Most Rev. Dr.
Gibney, Bishop of Perth.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS
May be made with Schools and Catholic Stationers for
the Sale of

ST. JOSEPH'S PRAYER BOOK.

At the Request of many Friends, a Special Edition, containing the
Improved and Authorised CATECHISM, will be issued at
the same time, comprising 270 pages.

PRICE.—Prayer Book, 1s.; by Post, 1s. 2d. Prayer Book and
Catechism, 1s. 2d.; by Post, 1s. 5d.

To be had from all Catholic Booksellers and Schools.
WHOLESALE from Tablet Office, Octagon, Dunedin.

STAMPS MAY BE SENT.
Agent for Westport: Thomas James,

Dublin Notes.

(From the National papers.)

FATHER ANDERSON stands, perhaps, unique in the sense of being the only priest who has been evicted from his homestead under the present regime. The rev. gentleman's eviction from Abbeylands near Fethard, county Tipperary, was carried out under the auspices of Sub-Sheriff Power and his gang of bailiffs, Emergency men, and police. The landlord, Mr. Garner, refused, it seems, a reduction of twenty-five per cent. on the rent. Hence the eviction.

The following circular has been issued in one of the Leinster counties:—"English M.P.'s visiting Ireland (confidential).—Several English M.P.'s and others are at present in Ireland, and many more may visit this country during the recess. The avowed object of this visit is to obtain information by personal observation, and to make inquiries from persons in various localities. The R.I.C. will extend to these gentlemen the courtesy and assistance to which, as strangers seeking information, they are peculiarly entitled. These gentlemen should not be shadowed; and as it is not likely they will make violent speeches, no particular measures need be adopted to have notes taken of the same."

Yet another resignation amongst the Royal Irish tells of honesty and manhood still struggling to find expression in the force. Constable Martin Deely, a strapping athlete of about thirty years of age, resigns, as he told the *Cork Herald* reporter, after twelve years' service, by reason of the prevalence of "perjury and injustice" in the force. His history is the history of thousands of constables. He was not sufficiently zealous in the cause of Coercion. "I always," he said, "entertained strong private feelings with regard to my country; but I did not allow those feelings to interfere with me in the exercise of my duties, which I always conscientiously discharged." That was not enough. He gives one striking illustration of how police prosecutions are manufactured in the case of a young man named Larkin, who was assaulted from behind and knocked down without the slightest provocation on the occasion of Mr. William O'Brien's trial at Carrick-on-Suir, and, by way of compensation, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for assaulting the District-Inspector.

The other day the devastated estate of Mr. Olphert witnessed a further assertion of landlord rights on which humanity itself cries shame. It is not enough that these poor peasants' houses—houses their own hands built—have been levelled by the battering-ram, and they with their wives and families driven out on the bare mountainside. The little crops which their indomitable industry made grow amongst the rocks and mountains from the seed which charity supplied must be wantonly destroyed. We read that a military guard of 60 policemen, armed cap-a-pie, was supplied by the benevolent Government to the reckless emergency ruffians who cut down the little patches of green corn—the sole support of those wretched peasants—and carted them away. This wanton and cruel destruction of the food of a starving people would seem revolting if perpetrated by a hostile army in the enemy's country. Here it is the paternal Government that is responsible. In the phase which neatly covers every excess, however loathsome, of injustice and inhumanity in Ireland—"It was a vindication of the law."

A brave Irishwoman near Michelstown, is successfully defending her home against the crowd brigade. Mrs. James Berry's husband died a year ago, and she found herself unable to pay the rent the landlord demanded of her. She, therefore, shut herself up in her house with her children, and prepared to stand a siege. Luckily for Mrs. Berry her house is not of the ordinary kind. It is the once-famed Castle of Monanivy, which has walls seven feet thick. For forty-eight hours Balfour's battering-rams hammered away at these formidable walls without making the least impression. At last the police, thoroughly disgusted by their failure, sent word to the besieged widow through the parish priest, that if she did not surrender they would plant a battery of artillery before her house and bombard it. This threat had no effect on the brave woman, who sent back word that the police might do what they pleased, but she would not surrender. It is not likely, therefore, that the police will carry out their threat and besiege Mrs. Berry's fortress. The latest news from the scene of action is that they have surrounded the house and intend to starve out its inmates.

A rousing meeting of the Smith-Barry tenants and other Tipperarymen was held on Sunday, September 8, in the town. Influential and representative delegations came from various outlying parts of the county to give aid and encouragement to their fellows who are fighting in the van. The clergy, Town Commissioners, Poor Law Boards, and other public bodies, were strongly represented at the gathering. Rev. Canon Cahill, P.P., was in the chair, and the principal speaker was J. E. Redmond, M.P. A very remarkable episode in the struggle was made public at the meeting. The few tenants who had broken away from the combination and paid their rents, on seeing the capital that was being made out of their action, had come to Mr. Redmond and begged to be taken back into the combination on any terms. No decision has as yet been come to upon this matter, but it is extremely likely that the majority of the other tenants will perceive the value of presenting a solid front to the common enemy, and re-admit their penitent fellows. The meeting was attended by two members of the Home Rule Union, Messrs. Morton and Walfad.

Balfour and his underlings of the Prison Board have worked themselves up into high dudgeon over the publication of several letters by Mr. Conybeare, M.P., in the *London Star*. Inspector Joyce, whose petty partisanship is a matter of common notoriety, was sent down from Dublin in hot haste to hold an inquiry as to how the letters in question reached Mr. T. P. O'Connor's newspaper. How Joyce should have had the audacity to open or rather attempt to open his inquiry by asking the chaplain of the prison, the Rev. Father Doherty, to give evidence on oath on the matter, and how he could be *naïf* enough to fancy that rev. gentleman would accede to

their shady request, are puzzles that we willingly leave to our readers to solve; but the result of course was that the chaplain very properly refused to play the rôle of spy, and remarked that his official duties did not include those of prison warden. "I will answer no questions on the subject," observed the clergyman, "you can ask on that head the warden who has charge of the prisoners. The chaplain's duties are entirely different, for they relate solely to the spiritual welfare of the prisoners." A few days after this interview, the Rev. Father Doherty received a note from the Governor of Derry Gaol, informing him that by order of the Prisons Board and the Chief Justice he was dismissed the service "for having refused to give evidence at an inquiry held by the Inspector." We congratulate the rev. gentleman on this signal honour unintentionally conferred upon him by the red tape officials of Dublin.

Instead of all this bunkum, the Right Hon. Mr. Stansfeld offers to the intelligence of Belfast the speech of a prudent statesman looking before and after. He develops the entire question of Home Rule. He proves with logical clearness that Home Rule is one method by which the union between the two countries can be made effectual, and, above all, by which a death-blow may be given to sectarian bigotry and a union consecrated between all classes of Irishmen labouring honestly for their country's good. We cannot doubt that a speech of this character, appealing at once to their patriotism and their prudence, will have a powerful effect with all in the North whom bigotry has not made deaf and blind.

It is to be hoped that amongst the places of dismal interest to be visited by the English deputations in Ireland will be the Vandeleur estate. They ought to see the horrible wreck which the battering-ram has made of the once happy though humble home of the Magraths. It stands upon the high-road from Kilkree to Kilkrush, and needs no *detour* to get a full view of it. It is a horrible sight, speaking more eloquently of "man's inhumanity to man" than ten thousand poems by the most moving of authors. It was some time ago a comfortable, substantial building, but is now a hideous mass of *debris*. The poor people who inhabit it are honest, pure, good-hearted folk; and Pat Magrath, who, with his heroic sister, defended the place against the ruffian forces of "law and order," is a fine young peasant of whom any country but this cruelly-misgoverned one would be proud. His physique and courage may be imagined from the fact that when, bleeding and faint from a long fight, the police ran his hands into handcuffs, he snapped the degrading fetters asunder as easily as Sampson did the bonds of the Philistines. No offer has as yet been made to reconstruct the home of the Magraths; so that the English visitors may see, if they be so inclined, the place where Balfourism has scored one of its best records in smashing in the home of a quiet, God-fearing family, and causing a mother to die of grief at the injuries inflicted upon her son.

The police surpassed themselves in their manipulation of the coroner's jury for the inquest on the unfortunate young man, Daniel Donoghue, who had been shot down (so far as the facts yet before us go to show) without provocation or excuse by Constable Callinane. As might have been expected, every obstacle was thrown in the way of holding an inquest at all, on the grounds, so far as we are permitted to conjecture, that a Nationalist who is shot down by a constabulary revolver in Ireland may be assumed to have died a natural death. When an inquest was seen to be inevitable, ever precaution was taken that the homicidal police-constable should not be troubled by any inconvenient verdict and Pether spared the trouble of packing a jury for his acquittal at the assizes. Pether himself never did a nearer bit of jury-packing than the police at Bandon. All sense of public blame and decency was lost in their anxiety to help a comrade. It was in case to-day, it might be their own to-morrow. The privileges of the force were in the balance.

The main operators, so far as we can gather from the report, were Mr. Purcell, D.I., and Mr. Jones, the factotum of Pasha Phunakit, the same who dispatched the cipher telegram. "On her Majesty's Service" (and the "Forger's"), to the Irish Office in London. He came across special to Bandon to assist in the administration of the law. It was but natural that his master, Pasha Phunakit, should take a deep interest in a constable who, in obedience to his famous telegram, had not hesitated to shoot. The police had the precept for a jury in their hands for nearly two days, and they certainly made the best of the time. In all Bandon in that time they could only collect twelve jurors out of the twenty-three, which constitutes the full coroner's jury. But, by way of compensation, seven of the twelve chosen ones were Protestants and Coercionists. Who can speak too highly of the diligence of the constables who, in a Catholic and Nationalist town like Bandon, were able to accomplish the result. They did better still: of the five Catholics selected as the only Catholics in the town fit to serve on a coroner's jury, in default of a sufficient supply of Protestants, two were absolutely illiterate.

One would think that shameless audacity had reached its climax when the jury of this very peculiar constitution was ushered into the box. Not at all. The police who searched the town of Bantry as with a lantern for Protestants, and scoured the adjacent country for miles, were outraged at once at some exception taken by Mr. Shinkwin to the result of their labours, and protested with magnificent indignation against the introduction of any question of religion. Two of the selected Coercionist jurors, Mr. Dunt and Mr. Lovel, thereupon vindicated the judgment of the police by quite a spirited defence of the jury-packing which had resulted in putting them in the box. Henceforth the proceeding is a manifest and palpable farce. It is true that the protest of Mr. Shinkwin had the effect of having the jury raised to twelve. But the agreement of twelve jurors is necessary for a verdict, and that agreement the police have taken good care to make impossible. Constable Callinane, thanks to the well-directed efforts of his comrades, is as safe as the police murderers at Mitchelstown or Youghal, and yet another is added to the numberless instances adduced by Mr. T. M. Healy, M.P., in Parliament, that killing is no murder in Ireland, provided only the victim is a Nationalist.

Mr. Redmond did well to deprecate the stone-throwing. The cause of the Smith-Barry tenants does not need to be supported by

J A M E S M U R R
16 PRINCES STREET,
HAT AND CAP MANUFACTURER.

All Kinds of Clerical Hats and Caps made on the shortest notice of First-class Material.
Priests' Birettas of Silk Merino and Italian Cloth made in quick time.
J. M. has in stock Clerical Felts in sizes from 6½ up to 7½ of the finest French Felt.

CRICKETERS' ARMS HOTEL,
CORNER OF TORY AND VIVIAN STREETS,
WELLINGTON.

MAURICE CRONIN, late of West Coast, has just taken over the well-known Cricketers' Arms Hotel, where he intends conducting business in First-class Style. The Best Accommodation provided for Patrons. The Liquors kept in stock are of the Best Brands.
A Good Billiard Table. Night Porter specially engaged.
Trams and Buses pass every ten minutes.

MAURICE CRONIN PROPRIETOR.

CALLAN AND GALLAWAY
SOLICITORS

JETTY STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

J. NISBET, Painter, Glazier, Paperhanger &c 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.

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, Brilliancy, and Economy.

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

MRS. LOFT'S
GREAT CLEARING SALE.

Now's your time to save money and secure bargains. Come early. First-class Goods fifty per cent. below Cost Price. The goods are all remarked and guaranteed to be of the Best Quality. Remember, this is no sham, but a Genuine Sale.

Men's Colonial Bluchers, 7s 6d and 10s 6d.
Men's Colonial Balmorals, 9s 11d upwards.
Men's Colonial Elastics, 9s 11d upwards.
Men's English Cookhams, 11s 6d upwards.
Women's Lace Boots, 7s 6d upwards.
Women's Elastic Boots, 5s 6d upwards.
Women's Leather Slippers, 3s 6d and 4s 6d.
Children's Strong Boots, 7 to 9, 4s 11d.
Children's Strong Boots, 10 to 13, 5s 11d.
Maids' Strong Boots, 1 and 2, 6s 11d.

DON'T FORGET!

MRS. E. LOFT,

9, 10, 11, AND 12 ROYAL ARCADE, DUNEDIN.

NOTICE.

All communications connected with the Commercial Department of the N.Z. TABLET Newspaper 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 insure publication in any particular issue of the paper communications must reach this office not later than Tuesday morning.

BY SPECIAL



APPOINTMENT

J. W. M O D U F F

WANGANUI COACH FACTORY.

BUGGIES, PHAETONS, DOG-CARTS, AND VEHICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Painting, Trimming, and Repairs of all kinds done by Good Mechanics, and at Moderate Prices.

SUBSTANTIALLY-BUILT AND BEAUTIFULLY-DESIGNED SPRING TRAPS, FROM £17 AND UPWARDS.

HARNESS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.

FLOORCLOTH! LINOLEUM!!

HERBERT, HAYNES & CO.,
CARPET WAREHOUSEMEN & ART FURNISHERS,

Have the Largest and Most Complete Stock of CARPETS, CURTAINS, CRETONNES AND DECORATIVE MATERIALS in New Zealand.

INDIAN RUGS, VESTIBULE RUGS,
PERSIAN RUGS,

HERBERT, HAYNES & CO.,
HABIT MAKERS,

Invite attention to their Special Make of Very Durable ELASTIC MELTON CLOTHS FOR RIDING HABITS.

First Class Fit and Style Guaranteed at Moderate Prices—50s Upwards.

PATTERNS AND MEASUREMENT CHARTS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

No Necessity for a Personal Visit.

HERBERT, HAYNES & CO.

Offer Splendid Advantages to Buyers of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, One of which is the SPLENDID WORKMANSHIP Guaranteed in this Establishment as against the common Factory slop-make so prevalent in the Trade.

Another is the advantage derived from buying Tweeds and Coatings in large lines for Prompt Cash and selling all goods at FIXED AND REASONABLE PRICES.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE COLONY.

HERBERT, HAYNES & CO.

WOOL!



WOOL

OTAGO WOOL SALES, 1888-89.

DONALD REID & CO.,
WOOL AND PRODUCE BROKERS,

Have much pleasure in announcing that the OTAGO WOOL AND CORN EXCHANGE

being very spacious,

BRILLIANTLY LIGHTED,

and built specially for the most effective display of the Wool, offers unequalled advantages to growers. Ample space being available, there is room for

THE FULLEST DISPLAY OF SAMPLE BALES,

and in the case of Farmers' Clips, we show the entire consignment

The most careful attention is given to the valuation of all Lots, whether Large or Small, and every endeavour is made to secure the highest possible market value for the consignments. An additional guarantee to vendors being that we act strictly as SELLING BROKERS ONLY, on commission. Our FIRST SALES will be held about the MIDDLE OF NOVEMBER. Sales will be held every Alternate Week during the Season, and proceeds paid over within Six Days of Sale.

In the case of Wool offered for Sale and not Sold, the charges are

ONE SHILLING PER BALE ONLY.

Wool Packs, Sewing Twine, S'c. pulpers, Boiled Oil, and Station Stores supplied of best quality at Current Rates.

violence of that kind, which, on the contrary, can only do it injury. But in condemning the stone-throwing it must not fail to be well noted that Tipperary has had to suffer during the past week from violence of quite another and far more dangerous kind. Ugly as missile as a stone is, it is harmless compared with bullets and buckshot, and regrettable as are the broken windows which the people in their excitement left after them on Wednesday night, they are a very small grievance beside the bullet-wounds and the buckshot-wounds for which Dr. O'Ryan treated the poor boys with whose blood the demoralised police sought to celebrate the anniversary of Mitchelstown. It is easy for us to blame the stone-throwers, but when we think of Tipperary town as it now is, in possession of a regular army corps of swash-buckling Royal Irish, who, at the slightest provocation, take to discharging their murderous rifles down narrow streets at groups of boys, and who appear possessed with the ambition to emulate in Tipperary the bloody glories of Youghal and Mitchelstown and Timoleague, one begins to understand the angry spirit which is roused there. Two wrongs don't make a right, however, and self-restraint under provocation and quiet contemptuous reliance on its own invincible might is the most becoming policy for gallant Tipperary.

ORIGIN OF THE TEMPORAL POWER.

(From a paper read by Mr. W. J. Sparrow, L.L.D., at the Conference of the Catholic Young Men's Society of England, in Hull, on Monday, August 5.)

FOR 30 years the Christian is continued to be the most loyal of the subjects of the empire, and in all things lawful to render obedience to the Emperor of Rome. But from the time when Constantine removed the seat of the empire to Constantinople, there never reigned in Rome a temporal prince to whom the Pontiff owed a permanent allegiance. From that moment God liberates this Church. The donation of Constantine, as it is called, does not mean, as is generally supposed, a deed of gift, a formally signed piece of parchment, nor any other charter; it consisted in the fact that, moved by God, the Emperor Constantine departed from Rome to Constantinople, and removed the seat of the Roman Empire to the latter city. It is sometimes urged that Rome was included in the empire of the Greek Emperors, and appeared in the list of territories subject to their sway; but, although it may have been so described by courtly sycophants, and although the emperors may have called themselves monarchs of a domain which included Rome within its ambit, yet, in truth and in fact, Rome enjoyed complete independence under the Roman Pontiff from the time when Constantine departed from Italy. A not widely known state of facts existed in the case of our own country (England). Britain was included in the Roman Empire, and the Roman Emperors professed to regard it as part of the land over which they exercised dominion long after the last of the Roman legions had departed from its shores, and, nevertheless, all historians agree that from that moment Britain became independent. Why should anyone, then, hesitate to apply the same principles of reasoning to the city of Rome? Rome itself was saved from the barbarians, both Greek and Hun, only by the fortitude of its Bishops, who turned back Attila and Genseric when in sight of its walls. We find this fact—that is, the independence of the Roman Pontiff—recognised again and again in the history of the world. When Pepin drove out the Lombards, we are expressly told that he made restitution to the Church and the Commonwealth of the city of Rome of the territory that had been wrongfully taken from them by the Lombards. Again, when Charlemagne delivered Rome from its foes, he expressly declares that he restored it, not gave it, to the Pope; that he made a restitution, not a donation. Rome and the surrounding country have, from the time when the seat of empire was removed to the East, stood clear of all sovereignties. Resting on a sovereignty of their own, they have owed allegiance to none—have been included in no Empire. From that time the Pope has reigned as a temporal prince. No man has given him his rights. He is first and earliest in the list of Christian sovereigns. When Britain was a mixture of swamp and forest, amid which the painted savages wandered and fought, the Vicar of Christ was a temporal prince. If there be any property sacred upon this earth the patrimony of the Church is pre-eminently sacred. The patrimony of the Church consisted originally of twenty-three distinct portions, and wherever was the patrimony of the Church there was the seed of civilisation, there were savages freed, arts and learning flourished, and order rose out of chaos. So imperfectly are Englishmen, even of the educated classes, acquainted with history that although the story of Europe teems with countless examples of the works of love and charity of the Church from which her temporal and political power arose, few of our compatriots have any knowledge of the fact, but regard the Papal power as the growth of despotism and darkness, raised by the usurping ambition of avicious Pontiffs and the exercise of what they call presteraft. The Pope, then, claims his temporal power and the Papal dominions by titles such as no other sovereign can show. We are some times told by our opponents that St. Peter had no temporal power, that the early Church possessed neither patrimony nor sovereignty, and this is true. The Church will flourish without the temporal power, but it will flourish in strife and persecution. The choice is between the Vatican and the Catacombs. A picture is sometimes held up to us of the Pope without any temporal dominions ruling his Church as a purely spiritual prince, free from all earthly cares and independent of all earthly princes; and this picture has its attractions for some Catholics; but, alluring though it may be, it is quite impossible of realisation. The Pope could not be the subject of any sovereign and if he resided in the dominions of any prince he must either be subject to him, or possess temporal power and be an independent sovereign. If the Pope were residing in the dominions of some monarch, perpetual difficulties would arise as to relations with that monarch, all the existing questions between the Church and the State would in his person arise in tenfold, nay, in a thousandfold greater degree. But

those who desire the attainment of this dream more commonly propose to themselves the idea of the Pope with absolute independence, although with no special locality under his temporal dominion. Knowing what we do of the history and feelings of mankind, we can hardly think that the authors of this scheme have ever seriously considered the possibility of its realisation. That earthly prince who would permit the Sovereign Pontiff to reside in his dominion without attempting to exercise any pressure upon him, without attempting to interfere with his spiritual functions, has never yet existed, and never will exist so long as human nature remains what it is. In short, it is a dilemma. If the Pope is to be subject to the civil power of some one else, he cannot exercise his spiritual functions, and if, "assuming it to be possible, which it is not," he were not to be subject, he would be an independent sovereign. The terrible complications that would ensue if the Vicar of Christ were resident in the dominions of some other prince transcend description, nay, almost surpass imagination. What political intrigues! what treachery! what confusion! The temporal power is the shelter, the guardian and protector of the spiritual. Destroy the temporal power, and you return to the times of persecution. The Church will not perish, the gates of hell will not prevail against her, but she will have, as in the beginning, to exercise her spiritual power through seas of fire and waves of blood, through constant struggles and through endless persecutions. At the present moment, in this year of Our Lord, 1889, the rulers of the Kingdom of Italy dare not grant to the people the right of voting. Their Parliament is elected by an insignificant minority of the nation, and the reason for this miserable mockery of freedom is, as they themselves admit, the intense Catholicity of the great mass of the community. The real people of Italy are Catholic to their hearts' core, and were they allowed to express their wishes, were they but entrusted with a constitution like England or America, they would speedily sweep out the swarm of infidels and renegades who are masquerading as the representatives of the Italian people. But even if the facts were the reverse of what they are, it is probably the first time in the history of the world that the desire of a robber for the goods of his victim was solemnly urged as a justification of his robbery. The inhabitants of the Papal States were well contented with their lot, as indeed they had good reason to be. A revolution may be lawful under certain circumstances. If the people find their rulers acting in such a way as to involve in fact the moral and social existence of the State, the people in self-defence are justified in protecting themselves. And so has the Church judged again and again; but not only was there no justification for a revolution in the Papal States, but in fact there was no revolution. By force, by the guile and arms of foreigners was the Holy Father deprived of his dominions. But this is no new or strange experience. Nine times has the city of Rome been in the hands of usurpers. Thirty Popes have been compelled to leave Rome; four were imprisoned; seven reigned in exile at Avignon; four were unable even to visit the Eternal City. There has hardly been a century during which the Papal dominions have not been ravaged, dismembered or usurped. The Temporal Sovereignty, as history teaches us, is always being assailed, but history always teaches us it invariably is restored. Nowhere is the marvellous manner of Providence shown more clearly than in the story of these restorations. The hands used to do this service have often been the most unlikely, humanity speaking, for the purpose. Often has the Pope been restored by those who, judging by the world's standard of reason and policy, were most interested in his destruction.

REFRESHING A FRIENDSHIP.

(From the *Nation*, September 7.)

THE great meeting in the Leinster Hall on Tuesday night—a meeting larger in point of numbers than any indoor meeting ever before held in the city, and as enthusiastic and unanimous in spirit and feeling—occurred at a most appropriate moment. When the air is full of rumours as to the plots of Mr. Baifour, and the weak surrender of the Irish people to his blandishments, it was well that this great demonstration of welcome to the representatives of our English allies should have taken place, and that the principles of the alliance should be affirmed and republished before all men. The demonstration was participated in by all classes and creeds; and if the prophets who cheer the idea of a sectarian wedge could have seen the welcome accorded to the Protestant Rector of Kenmare by the large body of Catholic clergymen present, and heard the derisive laughter with which the latter greeted the prophecy that they were to be bribed from their allegiance to a cause to which they have always rendered the services of loyal and unselfish patriots, the prophets would be silent for a while. The whole proceedings were a grand exhibition of the charitable and tolerant spirit that is the breath of National life in Ireland, and a testimony that neither flatterer nor firebrand shall change it. They witnessed, too, to the unbreakable union that exists between the people of Great Britain and the people of Ireland. It is a union founded on a basis that transcends the petty policies of the moment—a basis of high intention, lofty motive, and truthful and righteous purpose. When the orators set themselves, as Mr. Stansfeld declared at the start he would do, to sink temporary and accidental issues, and to turn to the "principles, policy, and great objects," which are the life of the present movement, the mists disappeared. It only needed the eloquent statement of the position of the great Liberal party which Mr. Stansfeld made to do that, and it only needed the hearty acceptance of his position on the part of the assembled thousands, to show that the attitude of the advocates of Irish liberty here and Great Britain towards one another is unchanged and unchangeable.

For what is the position which Mr. Stansfeld takes up? He does not mounce his words in order not to frighten the old women of the political arena. He defines it as the characteristic of the Liberal attitude towards Ireland that they believe in the fact of Irish nationality. Whatever plan, or scheme, or Bill they offer for the settlement

THE CHOICE OF A PIANO.

As Low-priced Pianofortes are largely sold by Auction throughout New Zealand, and are afterwards offered for Sale by parties who are not in the trade,

THE SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES

Of C. BEGG & CO.'S Pianoforte Gallery, where the finest Instruments by many of the

MOST RELIABLE MAKERS IN EUROPE

Are arranged for inspection and trial by intending purchasers, *must be appreciated*. The highest-class Pianofortes are celebrated and unequalled for high-class Mechanism, Beauty of Tone, Elasticity of Touch, with Elegance of Design, Reliable Workmanship, and the Choicest Materials.

CHARLES BEGG & CO.'S

INSTALMENT SYSTEM.

Under this liberal system great Advantages are offered to the Public.

ANY PIANOFORTE OR ORGAN

In their splendid Stock can be selected under a form of HIRE AGREEMENT for settlement as may be agreeable to the inquirer, within TWO YEARS; in special cases, within THREE YEARS.

EXAMPLE:

C. BEGG & CO. will QUOTE the LOWEST PRICE,

And inquirers are invited to make a Cash Deposit on Selection, and to make other Monthly or Quarterly Payments at arranged dates.

The amount left over for future payment, and the time required, regulating the advance at a fair rate upon the Cash Price. On completion of the terms of agreement, the instrument is transferred by a receipted sale note to, and thereby becomes the property of the individual who entered into the arrangement.

This system has been in constant use to the convenience of Hundreds of Families all over the Colony FOR MANY YEARS.

CHARLES BEGG & CO.,
DUNEDIN and TIMARU.

S. S. BANNISTER,

DISPENSING CHEMIST,

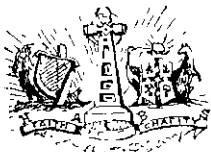
(From Roberts and Co., Chemists to the British Embassy, Paris).

THE "GRAND" PHARMACY,
HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN.

JUST LANDED,

Solidified Perfumes, Pasta Mack, Cherry Blossom Perfume, Cashmere Bouquet, and Cashmere Soap.

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



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 _____ Branches, and from
P. KEARNEY,
District Secretary, Auckland

UNRESERVED SALE!

AN ENTIRE CLEARANCE.

EVERYTHING MUST BE SOLD.

DRAPERY, CLOTHING, AND MILLINERY AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE COST.

Although we have had a Most Successful Sale, and cleared out an Immense Quantity of Goods, we still have a lot left, which we have still further Reduced. Our New Building is rapidly nearing completion, and we really must clear every Line, so now is your chance. Come along and pay us a visit. Here are just one or two items in each department to show

THE BARGAINS WE ARE NOW GIVING—

Men's 30s Tweed Suits, now 20s. Men's good L.W. Singlets, 2s 6d worth 5s 6d
Men's Best Saddle Tweed Trousers, 18s 6d, usually 29s 6d
Men's Colonial-wove Knitted Sox, 1s, worth 1s 6d
Men's and Boys' Overcoats, all to be cleared at Half-Price
Children's Lisle Gloves, all sizes, 3d pair
Two-Button Black Kid Gloves, 6d and 6½d only, usual price 3s 6d and 4s 6d; now 6d pair
1s 6d Lace Collarettes for 2d
Women's Coloured Cotton Hose, 4d pair
Laces and Fur Trimmings at Half-Price; Must all be Cleared
Nice Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats; no reasonable offer refused. The same also applies to Ladies' Jackets, Skirts, and Ulsters.
Dress Tweeds, a wonderful line offering at 7½d to 1s 0½d; all at less than Wholesale Prices.
A lot of Beautiful Brocades, Satin Stripes, Fancy Satins, Velvet, Silks, &c., to be given away at 10½d, 1s, 1s 11d, 2s 11d; all worth three times the money
A good line Black and Coloured Cashmere, reduced from 1s 6d to 10½d, double width
For 3s 6d we will give you a Lovely Black Cashmere; 5s 6d is our ordinary price.

We pride ourselves on our value in MANCHESTER GOODS, At ordinary Sales Goods in this Department are rarely reduced at all, but we have made HUGE REDUCTIONS in this Department on Goods you are wanting
Every Day:

Lace Curtains, 3s 6d quality, reduced to 1s 9d; other qualities equally reduced
White Twill Sheeting, 2 yds wide, 9½d; usually 1s 3d. Holding a Big Stock of Grey Sheeting at 1s 6d yard, we have actually reduced it to 1s
White Blankets for double beds, 15s 9d, usually 25s 6d
Grey Blankets for single beds, 7s 11d, usually 13s 6d
Largest White Turkish Bath Towels, 1s 9d, usually 3s 6d
Forfar we have a lot of, reduced to 4s 11d, 6s 11d, and 9s 6d dozen all worth double the money
In Linen Diapers we also hold a Very Large Stock. We have made Huge Reductions. Linen Diaper for 8½d; best quality only 1s 1½d, worth 2s
Best Heavy Twilled Cotton Ticking, 7s 11d dozen, worth 11s 6d
Bargains in Turkey Reds—9½d for 6½d; 1s for 8½d; 1s 3d for 10½d
Union and All-Wool Shirtings at Half-Price. Being late in the Season, we have made this Big Reduction so as to clear them all out
1s 6d Unbleached Damask for 1s; 2s for 1s 4d.

THIS IS A REAL CLEARING SALE.

LONARGAN & LONARGAN'S

CASHEL STREET CHRISTCHURCH.

of the Irish question will take that fact into account and will aim at the recognition of our nationhood. They do not accept the *Dea*, unwillingly or propose grudgingly to recognise it. They welcome it if and respect us for being true to it. "That spirit," said Mr. Stansfeld, "that instinct of nationality is providentially implanted in the human heart, and I say, Woe to the statesman who would presume to crush it out of existence." That woeful presumption is Lord Salisbury's, and Lord Hartington's, and Mr. Chamberlain's. It is a vain one, Mr. Stansfeld believes, because it is being resisted by a party that has never known defeat; but if it were possible for them to succeed they would be "guilty of the greatest crime of which humanity is capable, the murder of the life of a nascent nation." Nor does Mr. Stansfeld misunderstand Irish nationality. He has traced its historic origin and watched its growth through the suffering which he regretfully confessed was inflicted by his own countrymen. "I know something of national questions," he declared in an eloquent passage of his speech, "and I know of no nation in history which has earned its nationality by more suffering and has attained a greater right to it than the Irish people. Born in the black days of utter and brutal oppression, nursed through centuries either of discredit or of brutal tyranny; fed, I might say, almost upon the decimation of your population, the spirit surviving, the body dead—on the decimation of your population by famine and enforced emigration, the destruction of your imperial interests by penal laws invented and passed in order to destroy, I say that the nationhood of Ireland has attained its majority, let who will give the lie to its life." This is the gospel put forward authoritatively in the name of English Liberalism. There is no man or cause on earth to weaken the alliance of Ireland with its honest apostles, least of all the man and the cause stained by the tears and blood of unbounded, plundered, and murdered Irish peasants.

But this alliance has yet another basis. Mr. Moretous, Dr. Robertson, and Rev. Charles Berry described it in their speeches. The alliance is not merely one between Irish Nationalists and the pledged and trusted friends of Irish nationality. It is the alliance of a people plundered, outraged, and wronged in the name of class privilege with a people who suffer in their own measure from the same oppression, and who have not hesitated to suffer for the moment in silence in order that Ireland shall have its fair chance of full redress. Dr. Robertson declared that the workmen and working-women of England have made great sacrifices for the Irish people. We recognise that and we are grateful for it, and it enables us to accept the assurance that the wrongs of Ireland, though perpetrated in the name of England, were perpetrated by men who had not the sanction of the English people. In a bitter school we have learned the lesson of sympathy with the masses in every land, and the cause of the masses in Great Britain is not less dear to us because their oppressors have been our oppressors. This sympathy constitutes the bond between us a double bond, which no divergence of opinion on matters that depend upon the conscience of each can weaken or break. We are the sworn brothers, not merely of the friends of Irish freedom, but of the friends of social freedom and regeneration: and the great welcome of Tuesday to the representatives of the masses of Great Britain was our pledge of that brotherhood. He is a man of little faith in the cause of Ireland and in the cause of the people who thinks that either the Irish masses or their leaders can be weakened in their faithfulness to that pledge.

THE MAYOR OF WIND-GAP.

(By the O'HARA FAMILY.)

CHAPTER XIII.—(Continued.)

"Never had I dared to exchange with my idol even the few casual words rendered matters of course by our relative situations, without marking, at the same time, by my manner, the distance due from one in a dependent station, towards a superior person. But whatever might have been my cousin Harry's feelings for Mary Bryan, it was quite evident to me that the young girl herself regarded him, not only with indifference, but with aversion. She was not ignorant of his wild habits—(perhaps they might deserve a worse name);—indeed, he made no great secret of them, even to her ears. And she would weep at what I could perceive was her sense of his rudeness. And I have seen her shrink and shudder, when she witnessed the violent altercations which frequently took place between him and his father. For both, unfortunately, had very violent tempers; and neither was good Christian enough to curb the impulse of his passions. Often when, after leading the disputants into another room, and there partially succeeding in reconciling them to each other, I returned into her presence, I have found her in utter misery, writhing under the effects of present alarm, and anticipation of future wretchedness, at the prospect of becoming the wife of one so totally different from her own dispositions, tastes, and sentiments. Annie, I will not disguise from you—why should I do so?—that it was not always by mere observation of her conduct and manner, that I came to these conclusions: she has distinctly avowed to me, on those occasions, her thoughts and her feelings. And when I endeavoured to give her a more cheerful view of things, and to hold up to her what I believed to be a bright side of my cousin's character;—when I painted it as distinguished for generosity, and noble feeling, notwithstanding all its lapses,—then, more than once she timidly approached me, and, placing her hand on mine, said, in a tone of voice and with a look that made me tremble with delight and confusion,—'How can you advocate the cause of a man so unlike yourself?' Annie, my child, from time to time, such indications of a return of love for the love I bore to her heightened the battle between my sense of duty and the impulse of my weak heart, to something beyond my powers of description!

"On the very last occasion upon which my cousin and his father contended together—upon that dreadful day, when the son in his heated passion, although tempted by his parent's hand, outraged that parent beyond extenuation;—when he was obliged to fly from

the house to avoid the shedding of his blood, by his father; upon that day I found Mary Bryan lying insensible on the carpet. She had been a witness of the terrible scene I have alluded to; she had fainted; had been overlooked by us all, and now lay before me, not yet recovered from her swoon. Without the necessary reflection on what I was about to do, I impulsively caught her up in my arms. While my heart throbbed, and my limbs trembled with apprehension, I used every means at hand to restore her to her senses.

"She opened her beautiful eyes; she glanced round in affright. Her look met mine, then instantly changed into an expression of such entire confidence, such melting appeal, that, together with the former confused state of my feelings, it deprived me of all presence of mind, all self-control.

"My adored! I cried, flinging myself at her feet, as she lay on a sofa—'my life's queen! my love! my love!' Then I covered my face with my hands, while the sobs choked me. I heard her start, and feebly raise herself, as she whispered—'Connor Kennedy, what have you said to me?—let me hear you distinctly?'

"Forget my words, Miss Bryan! I answered, 'my presumptuous my criminal words. Thrust them from your mind as if you had never heard them!'

"But Mary spoke again,—not as if she would forget; and—I replied; and—why lengthen out the story of our fate?—Annie, in that moment of deep affliction—in that moment of utter terror of the character and temper of my cousin, and of horror at the prospect of being united to him, Mary Bryan told me that she loved me! That she had loved me as long and as well as I had loved her, and that no force on earth should ever compel her to become the wife of Harry Stokesbury. That, to avoid him, she would resign wealth, station, independence—everything but honour;—that she would willingly abandon the fortune he was to receive with her hand. That she had rather—a thousand times rather—live with me in poverty, than with him, or with any man like him, upon the world's throne. Nay, that she would cheerfully work for her daily bread, for me and for herself, sooner than encounter the detested lot of a life at his side.

"Annie, my child, here was a trial for me! The heart-tearing contest in my bosom I feel again this very hour. Here was a happiness I had never dreamt of, offered to my hand! here was a bliss, beyond all imagination, placed within my reach. How did I act? To my Maker, who hears me, I declare that I did not, as might be supposed, say to Mary that I accepted her love! I tried all in my power to make her believe that the unwilling words which had so lately escaped my lips were words of folly and of madness, and contained no applicable meaning. I could not, indeed, force myself to assert that I loved her not; conscience itself was not able to make me belie my affections. But, with miserable tears, I sought to point out to her how treacherous would be my conduct, did I dare to avow my passion; I insisted upon the gratitude which I owed to my cousin; I described how base would be my return for all his bounties, were I to rob him of the treasure he had so long regarded as his own. And, when she insisted that Harry Stokesbury loved only her wealth, I endeavoured—feebly perhaps, because my conviction, I should rather call it my perverted impression, went the contrary way—but I did endeavour to convince her that he really loved her for herself, and that she would be happy as his wife. In short, I left her presence on that occasion without renewing any declaration of the feelings that preyed on me—that lacerated the heart to which I pressed them for concealment, even as the cloaked animal fed upon the vitals of the Lacedemonian boy.

"Nor did I upon the morrow, seek occasion to ensure her love. Nor upon the next day, nor upon the next. For some time Mary and I met as strangers,—alas! more strangely and embarrassedly than strangers could meet. But, at last, I perceived that the beautiful idol of my adoration began to droop; that her cheek was fading; her eye losing its lustre; and that her whole air and manner were weighed down. Then, Oh! how often did I detect myself in the impulse, almost in the act, of casting myself before her, and proclaiming, with ecstasy, the love which I bore her! But still, still, I could hold myself back by the withering recollection that, in so doing, I should stamp and seal to all eternity my own character, as an ingrate and a traitor. Oh! that this stern sense of duty had never quitted me! Oh! that it had ever, ever stood erect at my side, a mail-clad and frowning sentinel, watching over my moments of human weakness? Above all things, Oh, that my insidious thought of my cousin's indifference to Mary had never taken possession—tempting, fiendish possession, of my breast—my harassed and my frail heart! My child, let my fate, I say it again, be your warning.

"Annie, I fell at last. She heard from me renewed expressions of my love for her; and, with my arms around her, we knelt and vowed, in the face of Heaven, a mutual vow. Then, for a short time, everything was forgotten by me. In the intoxicating consciousness of interchanged affection between Mary Bryan and me, all possible consequences, all possible remorse, vanished from my view. But even the drunkard, in the midst of his orgies, will sometimes feel an icy and sickening conviction of the crime, as well as the hollowness of his self-forgetting and unnatural joys. And I, that day, I was a most miserable wretch: I started away from my paradise of enjoyment to seek the deepest solitude, like the ambitious, fallen angel, hurled at once from heaven into hell. How distinctly do I remember the place into which, after escaping from the house, I plunged myself. It was a thick, though small clump of trees, surrounded by a path in the paddock; into it I rushed; and there, scratched and stung by the thorns and the nettles, its sole obscure brushwood, I lay insensible to bodily discomfort. The black sin of ingratitude, the certain presence of it, rose up and wound around me, like the coils of a hideous serpent! I had betrayed my benefactor; the benefactor of my earliest years! The man, the relation, the friend who had saved me from absolute misery! The man who had given me education, or, at least, the opportunities for acquiring it!—who had taken my mind out of that quagmire state of inferiority in which it might have been self-neglected, or else trampled down!

HORSE CLOTHS! HORSE CLOTHS
HORSE CLOTHS!

P. O'CONNELL,
Manufacturer of
Tents, Flage, Taraulins, Nets, Horse Clothing,
Halters, Oilskin Clothing, Lin Cloths,
Coach and Buggy Aprons, Garden and Del-
ivery Hoses, Hames, Plough and Leading
Chains, Saddlery, &c.

Save your Money and Purchase of the Maker.

P. O'CONNELL,
AT TENT DEPOT,
MOORE STREET, ASHBURTON
(Next the Royal Hotel.)
N.B.—Marquee tents of all sizes for Sale or Hire.



**CHRISTCHURCH MONUMENTAL
WORKS,**

MANCHESTER AND BARBADOES 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.

D. MERRIDGE
TIMBER AND COAL MERCHANT,

Beach Street,

QUEENSTOWN.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

W. WOOD, of Stuart street, has
taken over the REFRESHMENT
and DINING ROOMS in Farray street lately
carried on by Thos. Broadway.

This well-known establishment having been
refurnished throughout, patrons can rely on
having every comfort and convenience.

LUNCHEON FROM 12 TO 3.

N.B.—Grills, Hot Pies, Tea, Coffee, Cocoa,
and Light Refreshments always ready.

Wedding, Christening and Birthday Cakes
kept in stock, or made to order on the shortest
notice. Guaranteed of the Best Quality.

CATERING.
Balls, Wedding Parties, Dances, Picnics,
etc. catered for in very best style.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WILLIAM WATSON (late
Martin, Watson and Co., Limited,
who have given up the Coal Business), begs
to inform his Customers and the Public that
he is still continuing to carry on the Coal
Trade, and respectfully asks the support
afforded to him for the last twenty years.
All kinds of Coal and Firewood kept in
stock.

WILLIAM WATSON,
(Late Martin, Watson and Co.,
Limited).

Office: Octagon 4 doors from old office.

**CARBOLIZED
ROSE TOOTH PASTE**



WHITENS THE TEETH,
PREVENTS TOOTHACHE, AND IMPARTS
AN AGREEABLE ODOUR TO THE BREATH.

Prepared by

T. M. WILKINSON,
CHEMIST,
MEDICAL HALL, DUNEDIN.

PIER HOTEL
CRAWFORD AND JETTY STS.,
DUNEDIN

W. HEFFERNAN - PROPRIETOR
(LATE SHAMROCK HOTEL,
BENDIGO, VICTORIA.)
Successor to J. Baxter.

RAINBOW HOTEL
Corner of
GEORGE and ST. ANDREW STREETS
DUNEDIN.

Having made Extensive Alterations in the
above Hotel, which is now replete with every
Modern Convenience, I am now prepared to
give First-Class Accommodation to Boarders
and visitors to the New Zealand Exhibition.

Finest Quality of Wines, Liquors and Beers
kept. Terms Moderate.—One of Thurston's
First-Class Billiard Tables.

P. FAGAN, Proprietor.

**NEW ZEALAND AND SOUTH
SEAS EXHIBITION.**

MESSRS. H. S. FISH AND SON,

Who have the contracts for Painting and
Decorating at the Exhibition, beg to intimate
to Intending Exhibitors that they are pre-
pared to Fit up and Decorate Bays at the
Lowest Possible Prices, and in Best Style of
Workmanship.

To ensure Reasonable Prices and Good Work-
manship, Exhibitors should
GIVE THEIR ORDERS EARLY.

H. S. FISH AND SON,
PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

SOUTH DUNEDIN HOTEL.

THOMAS HEFFERNAN .. Proprietor.

Good Accommodation for Boarders and
Travellers.

The City Tram Cars pass the Hotel every
few minutes from the City to the Ocean
Beach.

Good Stabling and Loose Boxes.

THOMAS HEFFERNAN.

FERGUSON & MITCHELL

76, Princes Street,

MERCANTILE STATIONERS,
Manufacturers of Account Books, Bookbinders
Paper Rulers, Engravers, Lithographers, and
Printers, Rubber Stamp Makers, All the
Latest novelties in stationery kept in stock.

BOOK BINDING
PAPER RULING.
ACCOUNT-BOOK MANUFACTURING,
including the supply of Paper, Ruling, Print-
ing, Numbering, etc.

NEWS AGENT.

Importer of Magazines and Periodicals of
every kind.

BOOKS-SELLER AND STATIONER.

ALEXANDER SLIGO,

42 George St.—Dunedin—42 George St.

RUTHERFORD & CO. are still
taking

PHOTOGRAPHS—Cabinets, 10s
6d; Cards, 5s 6d.

OPPOSITE Bank of New Zealand,
Princes Street.

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.

ADVICE FREE.—Consult person-
ally or by letter, **Mrs. LOUISA HAW-
KINS,** Herbalist, 94 George street, Dunedin.
Send 2d stamp for reply.

MRS. LOUISA HAWKINS'
FEMALE PILLS, 3s 6d and 5s Box,
are invaluable; no irregularities or obstruc-
tion can resist them. **Mrs. HAWKINS' STEEL**
and **PENNYROYAL PILLS,** 3s 6d Box, safe
and reliable; indispensable to ladies.
Note.—Either sent by post free from obser-
vation on receipt of price in stamps or
postal note. Address—**MRS. L. HAWKINS,**
94 George street, Dunedin.

CAUTION.—When asking your
Chemist for either of the "Cercicura"
Remedies, see that the Bison with the registered
word "Cercicura" printed on its body is on
each article, without which they are frauds
and counterfeits.

REGISTERED



SKIN, SCALP, and BLOOD

**DISEASES, DISFIGURING HUMOURS,
IRRITATING ERUPTIONS, ULCERATED
LEGS, ECZEMA, RHEUMATISM,
And LIVER COMPLAINTS**

Cured by **CERTICURA REMEDIES.** N.B.
—Prepared only by the Cercicura Remedy
Company, London and Dunedin.

SCROFULOUS ULCERS.

I have suffered from Scrofulous Ulcers on
my body until I was a mass of corruption.
Everything known to the medical faculty was
tried in vain. I became a mere wreck; at
times could not lift my hands to my head,
could not turn in bed. I heard of the Cer-
ticura Remedies, used them, and was perfectly
cured.—**C. HARDING,** Christchurch.

CERTICURA LOTION allays Irri-
tating Eruptions, Itching, Rash, Sun-
burns, Removes Freckles, Cleanses the Scalp
of Dandruff, Cures Eczema, and Beautifies
the Complexion. Price, 3s 6d.

CERTICURA OIL instantly relieves
and speedily cures Sciatica, Rheumatism
(recent, chronic, or acute), Lumbago, Neu-
ralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the Chest or
Side, Inflammation, Swellings, Headache, Tooth-
ache and Karache, etc. Price, 2s 6d bottle.

**CERTICURA HEALING OINT-
MENT** positively cures Ulcerated Legs,
Sore Eyes, Cuts, Burns, Chulblains, valuable
for Scrofulous Sores and Old Discharging
Wounds. Price, 1s 6d, 2s 6d, and 3s 6d.

CERTICURA LIVER PILLS
Cure Kidney Diseases, Liver Com-
plaints, Constipation, Piles, and Indigestion.
One Pill is a dose. Each bottle contains 30
Sugar-coated Pills. 1s 3d bottle.

**CERTICURA BLOOD
CLEANSER.** For Scrofula, Eczema,
Scurvy, and sores of all kinds. Its effects
are marvellous. Hundreds of Testimonials.
Price, 4s 6d bottle.

N.B.—Cercicura Remedies are sent post free
to any address on receipt of price in Stamps
or Postal Note.

ADDRESS—

C. W. HAWKINS,
94 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

LOST VIGOUR RESTORED.—
Nervous Debility, Premature Decline,
positively cured with Cercicura Nerve and
Brain Remedy. N.B.—One month's treat-
ment sent Post Free on receipt of 5s in stamps
or Postal Note. Address—**C. W. HAWKINS,**
Herbalist, 94 George Street, Dunedin.

—who along with all that, had afforded me abundant means of superfluently luxurious enjoyment;—and who, far above all else, had ——— I was sure of it!—conferred upon me his heart's affection. ——— Oh! Annie, my child, my child? I could do nothing but hide my face, even, as I may say, from myself, and cry—cry bitter tears.

“Child! there is no real misfortune, but the conscience that accuses of crime!—A man may be plunged to the chin in apparent wretchedness! Poverty, sickness, long and racking pains may assail him: worse than this, even worldly neglect—even the avoiding of you by one dear to you, who imagines he has a cause of anger, or of superiority over you;—all this is nothing, nothing compared with one pang of an unquiet conscience!

“I still lay prone in my solitude, when I heard voices around me calling out my name. I rose and replied. A messenger sought me from my cousin, Harry Stokesbury. I stood before that man weighed down with a sense of shame and degradation. With almost a felon's trepidation, and, I suppose, with almost a felon's look, I received at his hands a letter from his employer.

“Harry had now been absent from his home more than three months. During that time his own servant, the individual who at present confronted me, had been a confidential agent between us. We had, therefore, kept up a constant correspondence. His demands for money were incessant, yet I found means to supply them. His father had bestowed considerable sums on me, for the purpose of proving, as he gave me to understand, that his refusal of the constant demands of his son did not arise from a parsimonious disposition, but rather because he would not encourage Harry's spendthrift habits. Every shilling thus received by me was transmitted through his favourite servant to my cousin. When such sources failed, I borrowed for him wherever I could obtain credit: I even requested, and took loans from the gentle Mary, who never refused my applications, because I imagined I was only anticipating a resource which would ultimately become my cousin's undisputed right.

“The note which this confidential messenger now put into my hands contained only a few words, merely intimating that Harry was upon the point of setting off for a very distant residence; that urgent necessity compelled his immediate departure; and that the bearer would verbally convey to me a request which he required me to fulfil, if I cared for him or loved him.

“I demanded of the man the nature of the service I was to perform; and learned, in the first place, that a sum of money, of which the amount surprised me, was necessary. But how should I express to you the effect produced on me by the second portion of the courier's intelligence! In the strictest confidence, on the part of Harry Stokesbury, I was informed that he had been recently married; and the name of his bride was supplied to me. For some time before, I had been aware that Harry had occasionally visited the young person in question; to my mind there was, therefore, probability in the servant's statement. Probability to my mind I say, Annie; but, mark me still,—to my weak and credulous heart, there was, what there ought not to have been,—certainty?—Yes, my child. And even when my reason proposed a close and cautious investigation of the subject, that deceitful heart, pointing with selfish exultation, turned me aside from my purpose. (Oh child! I wanted to be deceived! that was the real truth. I wanted to believe myself made free, by Harry Stokesbury's own renunciation of her, to espouse Mary Bryan. The loosest evidence of such an act, therefore, satisfied me. And when thus relieved from the tortures of conscience, which, but a few moments before, had been fastened upon me like knawing reptiles, can you not imagine the wild turbulence of joy which I at length experienced.)

“The sum of money required of me, considerable as it was, I soon made up; with it in his possession, the man went away. And next day I became, in secret Mary Bryan's husband.

“For more than nine months afterwards I did not hear of or from my cousin. He had not intimated to me the place of his intended new residence, and I could not, therefore expect that a letter from me would directly reach him. I did frequently write to the not remote retreat he had chosen, when first expelled from home by his father's violence, but no answer from him ever came to my hand.

“Two months after my marriage with his ward, old Mr. Stokesbury died; died, too, ignorant of that circumstance, although his last will proved that he had wished it. In vain did I assail, with entreaties and prayers, his death bed, in order to prevail upon him to forgive his erring son, and call him home to receive a last blessing.

“Mary and I lived on together, under the roof which had now become Harry Stokesbury's, the two happiest of God's creatures. I longed for the presence of my generous cousin to witness, and I was sure, to enjoy, our bliss. He came not; and still I had no tidings of him, directly or indirectly. My wife made me the father of a glorious boy. Unbeknownst to nature her baby, it was given in charge to a young married woman, residing in the neighbourhood. She was yet confined to her bed, slowly regaining her strength; the infant's curd suddenly burst, in distraction, into her chamber, and told the mother that her first-born child had been torn away from her arms; and that, with curses and with threats of destruction towards it on his lips, Harry Stokesbury had been the ravisher.

“This fearful and abrupt announcement threw my poor Mary into a danger us fever. My fears and agonies for her were intense. So, too, were my misgivings, on another account. Then first did I begin to doubt my former belief that Harry was indifferent to Mary Bryan; then did I tremble at the thought that the last message I had received from him might have been a fabrication!

“I was not long left in uncertainty. The terrified young nurse had made her appearance towards nightfall. That same night I heard the house noisily broken into. My wife had fallen into a fitful slumber. I was sitting at her bed-side. The door was kicked open; Harry Stokesbury, with all the rage of a maniac in his look and manner, dashed into the room. Suddenly feeling certain of the supposed grounds for his coming violence, in vain did I start up to offer him an explanation; in vain did I implore him to listen to

me, but for an instant. He beat me down with his powerful hand; with his foot he crushed me and trampled upon me, till I lay almost insensible. Loud and long shrieks from my wife partly recalled my fluttering mind. Gastly and bleeding as I was, I staggered up and cast myself upon the bed. In an instant she was dead in my arms.

“Consciousness now quite forsook me; and indeed, as I have been informed, did not, during a long, long period, revive me. In fact, my child, do not let me startle you by the avowal—for many black and dreary years I was a melancholy madman!”

But the listener did start and shudder, too. Her guardian continued:

“When, after the long night of forgetfulness, reason's blessed rays again dawned upon me, I learned that Harry Stokesbury had been prosecuted and convicted for the commission of the acts I have described to you. Oh! had I been, at that time, a conscious creature, never should he have been questioned on the matter!—Sinner would I have seen my aforesaid wife die again—sooner, sooner should my own heart's blood have flowed than that Harry Stokesbury should have stood before the world as a culprit! I would have acknowledged the justice of his vengeance. I would have cast my wretched life, a thousand times, were it possible, between him and public disgrace!

“Yes. And I would have given up to him his right—his inheritance: I would have resigned to him even my Mary's dower. I would have endeavoured in any way to prove to him that I was not quite the ungrateful wretch that he thought me to be. And then I would have hidden my ill-starred head from the world, and lived ——— that were practicable, upon my recollections. But I learned that my cousin had been convicted as a felon, on my account, and banished from his country—theo, that he had found a grave under the roaring sea. And I regarded myself, from first to last, as his destroyer!

“It was only very lately that I discovered the fatal error, to which I must immediately attribute my misery. You know Kyran Donnelly, Annie? A short time ago I employed him as a servant in this house. He had been the bearer of my cousin's last note to me. He it was who had framed that damning message, from Harry Stokesbury, which informed me that he was married. Some months since, Kyran appeared before me, very penitent. He acknowledged his former crime, and seemed to me so truly contrite, as the unintentional author of my misfortunes, that I took him into my service—particularly as I understood that he was in great distress. And most particularly because, notwithstanding any former wrong against myself, I knew him to have been in early days the favoured servant of the ill-fated Harry Stokesbury.

(To be continued)

THE IRISH NATIONAL DELEGATES IN QUEENSLAND.

The following letter from Dr. Kennedy, treasurer of the Irish National League, Dublin, has been received by Mr. F. MacDonnell, of Brisbane.

Irish National League,
13 O'Connell-street Upper,
Dublin, 30th August, 1889.

“Dear Sir,—I knew I should not have long to wait for the voice of Brisbane responding to the appeal of our envoys. She spoke with no uncertain sound when, last winter, the task was thrown on us of exposing and pulverising the hideous machinery and lies and calumnies with which we were being assailed by the *Times*, and now again she speaks equally clearly when our people are being goaded almost to madness by persecutions and evictions at the hands of the same mean and despicable party and Government, of which the *Times* was simply the catspaw and gutter agent.

“Your letter is most consoling to us in our difficulties and persecutions, as showing that Australia needed only a knowledge of the facts to be convinced of the justice of our cause, and having once grasped the situation she is determined to throw into the scales the full weight of her moral and material support on our behalf. From every side we are receiving proof of the fact that our people, once removed from the baneful influences that paralyse and destroy their energies in their own country under a system the destruction of which is the end and aim of our struggle, make for themselves position and friends.

“In replying to the Melbourne Committee, from whom I received a draft for £50 by the same mail which brought your letter, I referred to the fact that their draft and yours for £1000 arrived at the right moment to give the lie to the recent statement of Mr. Chamberlain, that the mission of Messrs. Dillon, Esmonde, and Deasy was proving a miserable failure, producing results barely sufficient to pay their travelling and hotel expenses. It is on lies of this kind the so-called Unionist cause in England has to depend for support. “By their fruits you may know them,” and the crop is plentiful indeed. The £10000 which your draft just completed, which has come to hand since Mr. Dillon landed in Australia, is a triumphant answer to Mr. Chamberlain, and well testifies to Australia's appreciation of our cause, and the nature of the reception she is generously accorded to our delegates.

“I beg to enclose you, with deepest thanks, two receipts, one for £50 for Evicted Tenants' Fund, and the second for like amount for the Parnell Defence Fund, which, with all remittances which reach me for same fund, I am returning by Mr. Parnell's desire and direction. My receipt for latter amount is therefore official. I am, however, forwarding, as you desire, your letter to Mr. Rooney, the secretary, and I am forwarding you copies of newspapers containing announcements of drafts. . . . With warmest thanks,—I am, dear sir,

J. E. KENNY,
Treasurer Irish National League.

F. MacDonnell, Esq.,
127 Queen-street, Brisbane.”

D. MAHONEY,
SHAMROCK HOTEL,
MAIN NORTH ROAD, TIMARU
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.—
Best XXXX Beer always on Tap.

D. MAHONEY,
Proprietor.

**THE FARMERS' AGENCY
COMPANY (LIMITED).**

CAPITAL £10,000.

CHAIRMAN:
EDWARD HERBERT, Esq., Lawrence.

Offices and Store:
Macandrew and High Streets, Dunedin.

This Company has been formed for the purpose of acting as Agents in the SALE OF GRAIN, STOCK, and other PRODUCE.

Business will be commenced before the end of FEBRUARY, and due notice will be given of the First Sale at Burnside, which will probably be on the last Wednesday of the month.

JOHN GRINDLEY,
Manager.

NEW SEEDS! NEW SEEDS!!
For Spring Sowing. Just landed from London per s.s. "DORIC."

W. GIMBLETT
Begs to inform the Public that his New Stock of well-selected English and Colonial Seeds is now ready for Sale, and will be sold at prices to suit the times. Also choice assortment of Flower Seeds in pictorial packets, 3d packet, or 5 packets for 1s.

N.B.—The Balance of the Nursery Stock will be sold at greatly reduced prices to make room for the young Stock.

All Country Orders promptly executed.

ALSO 12 VARIETIES OF
EARLY SEED POTATOES.

W. GIMBLETT,
NURSERYMAN, SEEDSMAN, FLORIST,
AND FRUIT-GROWER.
NURSERY.—Woolston. Stores and Retail
Premises, Colombo Street,
CHRISTCHURCH.

KIRK BROTHERS
WOOD AND COAL MERCHANTS,
CORNER GT. KING & UNION STS.,
DUNEDIN.

All kinds of Wood and Coal always on hand.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

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

PACIFIC HOTEL.
GREAT KING STREET,
DUNEDIN.

MRS. KNOX ... Proprietress.
MRS. KNOX, having thoroughly renovated and improved the above Hotel, is now prepared to offer first-class accommodation to the public.
Fresh brands of spirits always in stock.

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.

NORTH OTAGO HOTEL,
THAMES ST., OAMARU.

JOHN FITZGERALD Proprietor.

Good Accommodation for Boarders and Travellers. Best Brands of Liquor kept. Good Stabling. Terms Moderate.

DOUGLAS HOTEL.
OCTAGON, DUNEDIN,
(Next Town Hall).

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

The Hotel is centrally situated, close to the Shipping and Railway station.

Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.
None but the Best of Wines and Spirits kept on Stock.

J. LISTON, Proprietor.

FRANK W. PETER

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

Complete designs for Catholic Churches finished under special arrangements.

ENGRAVING.

JOHN SWAN AND CO.

DIE-SINKERS, LETTER-CUTTERS,
AND ENGRAVERS.
BATH STREET (OFF Stuart Street).

Brass Plates, Stencils, Seals, Dies, Stamps, Brands, Jewellers' Punches, Monograms, Cyphers, etc., executed in the newest style.

We have on hand the best Stock of Embossing Presses and Self Inking Endorsing Machines.

JOHN SWAN AND CO.,
BATH STREET,
DUNEDIN.

MANURE. MANURE

PRIZE MEDAL—"KIWI" BRAND.
CHEAPEST IN MARKET.
We rely on Results as the True test of Value. Highly favourable reports from all parts of the Colony.

Below we quote Prices for Present Season:—

Superphosphate of Lime (this is a rapid producer for Turnips, giving splendid return) £6 0 0 per ton.
Bonedust (fine) ... 6 0 0
Bonedust (coarse) ... 6 0 0

Quantities under one ton of above, ... 6s 6d per cwt.

Blood manure (pure dry) 7 0 0 per ton.

Bags will be charged in all instances—those containing 2cwt 6d each, and 1cwt 3d each; but will be allowed for if returned in good order to our Works, Burnside, less cost of carriage.

CAUTION.—Any Person or Persons found USING our Branded Bags for Manures not manufactured by ourselves will be Prosecuted.

The above quotations are for Delivery on Railway Trucks at our Works, Burnside.
KEMPTHORNE, PROSSER, & CO'S NEW ZEALAND DRUG COMPANY, LIMITED.

JAMES JONES,
HIGH STREET, TIMARU.

Wholesale Importer of MARBLE and GRANITE MONUMENTS.
Tombstones in Marble or Granite from £4 upwards always in Stock.

WE LIVE TO DIE AND DYE TO LIVE.

J. RHOODES,
DUNEDIN DYEWORKS,
116 George Street, Dunedin.

The only Practical Dyeing and Cleaning Works in Otago. Every description of Dyeing and Cleaning done carefully and well.

"MR. GEO. THOS. CONGREVE

ON
CONSUMPTION

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

ASTHMA, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, &c."
250,000 have been sold in England.

Coloured Edition 6d. (7d. Post Free.)

Published by RICH, 64, King William Street, Adelaide; G. JOHNSON & CO., 33, Little Collins Street, Melbourne; and of Sydney; B. STEIN, Perth, West Australia; LITTLE & CO., Auckland, and SIMPSON & WOODROUSE, Christchurch, New Zealand; J. WATSON & SON, Hobart, Tasmania.

CATARRH, COUGHS, HOARSENESS.

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

**CONGREVE'S
BALSAMIC ELIXIR,**

In Bottles 1s. 11d., 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.

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:—
84, Princes street, Dunedin; Great North Road, Timaru; and Thames street, Oamaru.

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

W. R. BORDER,
Six years Foreman for Scott Bros., 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.

RAILWAY HOTEL

TAUPO QUAY, WANGANUI.
THOS. CODY, Proprietor.

Good accommodation for boarders and travellers.

Best brands of liquors kept in stock.

A HOME REVISITED.

(BY EUGENE DAVIS.)

The old man wept ; for, oh, his feet
Had strayed o'er many a foreign strand
Since last he saw in guileless youth
The mountains of his native land ;
The snows of years—of exiled years—
Had changed his once brown locks to white,
Spread their weird pennons o'er his brow,
And robbed his soul of life and light ;
And now he came with tottering feet
In life's sad evening, bleak and hoar,
To see his native hills and vales,
And rest upon their sward once more.

The old man wept ; for, ah, the cot
Where childhood's years as smoothly ran
As brooks that meet the ocean tide
Where summer smiles on Knockrahan,
In ruins lay ; and all the homes
That stood in pride on Morna's crest
Were raised to sate the savage ire
That rankled in a lordling's breast !
Wild wastes unnumbered glared around,
The skies above looked overcast,
While here he pondered, sad and lone,
O'er all the memories of the past :—

The children's merry laugh that sped
In silver down the valley fair ;
The hurlers' cries that smote the skies,
And woke the slumbering echoes there ;
The stalwart lads, the gentle maids
Who looked each other love the while
They walked in pairs by Glenta's stream,
Or chatted by the greenwood stile ;
The *moreen's* light and airy dance,
The piper's mellow notes that rang,
The stories told by *vanatrees*,
The songs that village rustics sang ;

The lore of grey traditions old,
The warlike legends of the Gael—
Of Finn, and Maene, and Conn who ruled
Long, long ago in Innisfail ;
The bonfire's sparkling flames that lit
On St. John's Eve Knockvarra's head ;
The guardian willows watching o'er
The resting places of the dead ;
The little chapel, ivy crowned,
The people thronged from vale and pass
To pray, as prayed their sires, and hear
The *Soggarth* say the Sunday Mass ;

All—all are gone—gone like a dream
Passed with his youth to climes beyond,
And doomed to endless slumbers there,
Though fancy strike its magic wand.
Closed is the book of life to him—
He walks in weird and starless gloom ;
The greybeard bows his head, and weeps,
He sought a home he found a tomb !
The old man weeps ; his weary sobs
Commingle with the tempest's blast—
Oh, sacred are the tears thus shed
O'er all the ruins of the past.

LORD BALTIMORE.

As the centennial of the establishment of the Catholic hierarchy in America will be celebrated next November, Cardinal Gibbons deems the time auspicious for the inauguration of a movement toward the erection of a memorial to Cecilius Calvert, second Lord Baltimore, who was the pioneer of civil and religious liberty in this country.—This movement is in line with the disposition which seems to prevail in the United States at the present day to recognise the early Catholic explorers and colonisers of the country. Chicago has honoured Father Marquette, one of the earliest missionaries in the Mississippi Valley, by erecting a statue to his memory in front of a public building in that city, and Judge Lambert Tree, ex-United States Minister to Russia, has tendered to the commissioners of Lincoln Park, in the same city, a bronze statue of La Salle, another Catholic, whose explorations form an important part of the history of the United States. Father Perez, a friend of Columbus, may be seen on the bronze doors of the Capitol at Washington, and Leif Ericson, the Catholic pioneer of New England, has a statue to his memory in Boston. In 1876, during the centennial at Philadelphia, the Catholic Total Abstinence Societies of that city erected in Fairmount Park a monument containing statues of Bishop John Carroll, of Baltimore ; Commodore John Barry, of the Revolutionary Navy ; Father Theobald Mathew, the Irish Apostle of Temperance ; and Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence.

The claims of Cecilius Calvert to recognition are as great if not greater than any of these. In order to provide the funds for the erection of the memorial, which will probably be in the form of a statue, Cardinal Gibbons will appoint the necessary committee in Baltimore. These committees will organise and solicit subscriptions, not only from Baltimoreans, but from the citizens of the whole United States, irrespective of creed.

Cecilius Calvert, second Lord Baltimore, in whose honour it is proposed to erect the statue, was a son of George Calvert, first Lord Baltimore. He was born about 1603. Very little is known of his life beyond the fact that he married Anne, daughter of Thomas, Earl Arundel, one of the most influential Catholic noblemen in England, and that he died November 30th, 1675.

George Calvert obtained from King Charles I. a charter for the territory now forming the States of Maryland and Delaware, but the first Lord Baltimore dying before the papers could be executed, they were issued, June 20th, 1632, to his son Cecilius.

The charter was drawn up by George Calvert, who left a blank for the insertion of the name of the territory. This blank was afterwards filled up by the insertion of "Terra Mariæ," or "Mary's Land." The intention of the author of the charter was to found a State in America over which he and his posterity should preside, and where the institutions of English liberty should be enjoyed and preserved. He not only intended to provide a refuge for persecuted Catholics, but a State where every one should have the right guaranteed him of security of property and liberty of conscience. The charter was framed with this object, and conferred vast privileges upon the lords proprietary. In the words of McMahon, it was "the most ample and sovereign in its character that ever emanated from the English crown."

Upon obtaining his charter Cecilius Calvert at once began making preparations to transport a colony. It was his original intention to accompany the expedition, but he abandoned his idea and sent his brothers, Leonard and George, constituting the former Lieutenant-Governor. A great part of the original emigrants were Catholics, who sailed in the Ark and the Dove, and on March 27th, 1634 commenced a settlement at St. Mary's, near the mouth of the Potomac River.

The chief aim of Cecilius was the maintaining of the institutions of liberty in Maryland. Throughout all the vicissitudes of the English Government, he succeeded in preserving in Maryland the rights of the colonists. While taxes were being collected in England by the processes of the Star Chamber, none could be levied in Maryland save by the vote of the General Assembly. While religious persecutions were practised in the different countries of Europe, all sects found safety, toleration and protection in Maryland.

General Bradley T. Johnson says in a pamphlet on the subject :—"The man who could have thus founded a State on such institutions, in such times, and have safely preserved them through such revolutions is entitled to be ranked with those who have been great benefactors of mankind. To carry out his intentions, Cecilius Calvert divested himself and his heirs of the princely prerogatives granted to him by his charter and procured to be drafted at home and then adopted by the freemen of Maryland codes of laws which transferred English institutions to Maryland. He fortified those institutions thus transplanted by legislation, and was wise enough and brave enough to see and declare that those rights were worthless without liberty of conscience. He, therefore, adopted that to be the principle on which the foundations of Maryland should be laid, and he from the first intended to secure all those rights, privileges and franchises, not alone to Roman Catholics, nor yet alone to Englishmen, but to all Christian people of every nation in the world."

Dr. Ramsay is quoted in Scharf's "History of Maryland" as saying : "Never did a people enjoy more happiness than the people of Maryland under Cecilius, the father of the province."

Chalmers is quoted as saying that on Cecilius' tomb should be engraved : "That while fanaticism deluged the Empire he refused his assent to the repeal of a law which, in the true spirit of Christianity, gave liberty of conscience to all."

Hon. George Wm. Brown, ex-Chief Judge of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore, says, Cecilius Calvert was "the source of justice," and Judge Brown's views of the charter are sustained by Justices Story, Marshall and Kent.

Mr. Irving Spence and Rev. J. S. M. Anderson, both Protestant historians, say nothing but in praise of the mild and equitable rule of Maryland under the charter granted to Lord Baltimore.

This is the man, then, whose memory it is proposed to perpetuate. Cecilius Calvert laid the foundations upon which the liberties of the people have ever since securely rested, and the only memorial of this benefactor of his race is a fine portrait in the State department at Annapolis, which was presented by the late John W. Garrett, a Presbyterian. As all creeds felt the beneficent influence of Cecilius Calvert, no religious distinction will be made in soliciting contributions for the memorial. As he knew no sect in his Government, so none will be known in honouring his memory.—*N. Y. Freeman*.

CHRISTIANITY IN SCOTLAND.

In the church of Our Lady and St. Andrew, Galashiels, the Rev. Joseph Stevenson, S. J., the eminent Scotch historian, recently commenced a series of lectures on the "Rise, Progress, and Prospects of the Christian Faith in Scotland," with an unbiased investigation of the facts which led to the substitution, in the 16th century, of the Presbyterian form of worship for the ancient Catholic faith, and of the results of the change then effected. The first lecture was on "The introduction of Christianity into Scotland." He clearly showed that the faith of Christianity was brought into Scotland early, and only through Rome, that the Christianity of Scotland looked to Rome as its centre, and that the change of its religion was effected by a political movement, not by religious conviction. During the time of the Roman occupation of Britain the Pope summoned certain Councils to meet for the transaction of ecclesiastical business. He did this in the plenitude of his power as the guardian of the Holy Catholic Church ; and those Councils met and deliberated and decided, and the proceedings of some of them have come down to our own time. There are three of them to which I invite your attention—the Council of Arles (A. D. 314), the Council of Sardica (A. D. 347), and the Council of Rimini (A. D. 359). Taking their dates roughly, we may say that they were held from about the year 314 to 360, a very early period. The Pope invited certain Bishops from Britain to

THE DRESDEN PIANOFORTE MANU-

FACTURING AND AGENCY COMPANY,
31 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN,

Have on hand the **LARGEST STOCK** of
PIANOS) PIANOS
ORGANS) ORGANS!
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
SHEET MUSIC IN THE COLONY
And Special Terms are made to Teachers and the Profession

Note the Address :

31 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

J. A. X. BEIDLE,
Manager

NOTICE TO OUR READERS.

NOW READY.

S T. JOSEPH'S ALMANAC
FOR
CATHOLIC FAMILIES;
OR,
A SIMPLE GUIDE TO ALL THE FESTIVALS OF THE
CHURCH FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD, 1889.

Gives full and accurate information respecting the Catholic Clergy, Churches, Convents, Schools, etc., in each of the New Zealand Dioceses.

Gives the Decrees of the Plenary Council held in Sydney, November 1885. Also complete Calendar for 1889; giving Festival and Fast days throughout the year, besides other necessary information for Catholic Parents, Householders, and others.

Gives invaluable hints to the Farmer, Miner, and Gardener.

To be had from all Catholic Booksellers.

PRICES, 6d. By POST, 8d.

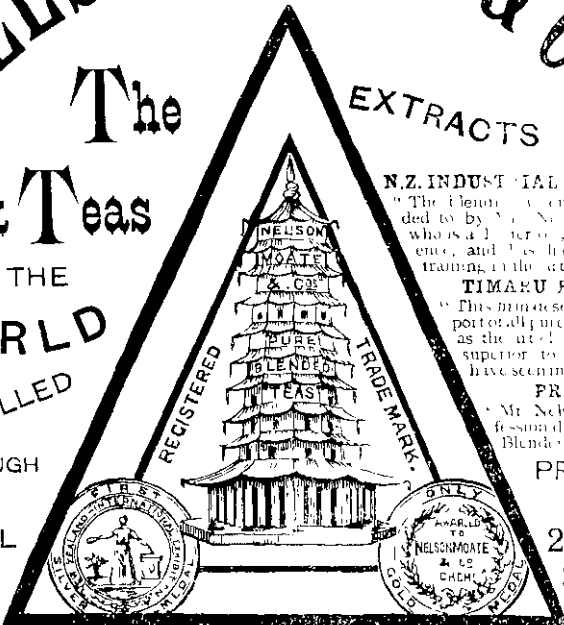
ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

NELSON MOATE & Co's
The **EXTRACTS**

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 person of great experience, and has had a special training in the art."

TIMARU HERALD.

"This firm deserves the support of all purchasers of Tea as the articles 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, WELLINGTON, CHRISTCHURCH, DUNEDIN.

AGENTS EVERYWHERE.

LESLIE A. NORMAN,
COMMISSION, MINING, AND
LAND AGENT,
MONEY, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
(Late of Naseby).

Offices:

A.M.P. BUILDINGS, PRINCES STREET,
DUNEDIN.

P.O. Box 375. Telephone 569.
Stocks of all Descriptions Bought and Sold
at stipulated rates of commission.

COOKING RANGES.

The Patent Frize Range

ZEALANDIA

Requires no Setting, and will burn any Coal.
VERANDAH CASTINGS of all kinds.
Catalogues on Application.

BARNINGHAM & CO.,

VICTORIA FOUNDRY, GEORGE ST., DUNEDIN
(Opposite Knox Church).

RAILWAY HOTEL,
THORNDON QUAY, WELLINGTON.

D. DEALY ... Proprietor.

D.D., late licensee of the Cricketers' Arms, having purchased the Lease and Goodwill of the above Hotel, begs to inform his numerous friends, old customers, and the travelling public generally, that he has renovated and re-furnished it throughout, comfort, cleanliness and moderate charges being his motto.—A conveyance leaves every night to convey guests' luggage to and from both railway stations. No charge for conveyance of luggage to station. Passengers by early trains can have breakfast before leaving. Free stabling. Wines and Spirits of the best brands. Night Porter in attendance.

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 man, or to those living in the bush.

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

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, never fails to cure those deep and superficial ailments.

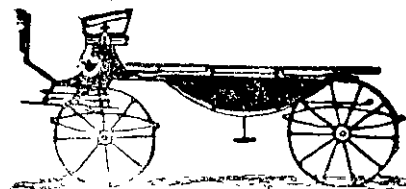
The Pills and Ointment are Manufactured only at
533, OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

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.

DUNEDIN CARRIAGE
FACTORY,
PRINCES STREET SOUTH,
DUNEDIN.

HORDEEN, BRAYSHAW, AND WHITE



DOUBLE AND SINGLE BUGGIES,
STATION WAGGONS,
WAGGONETTES, SPRING CARTS, &c.

Material and Workmanship guaranteed
Country Orders receive prompt attention

attend these Councils, and the Bishops accepted the invitation of his Holiness. Now, I ask in all fairness, would they have gone unless they had been of the same faith as the Pope? Would they have deliberated and voted in these Councils? Were they in union with the head of these Councils, or were they not? If they were, then Scotland was in union with Rome in faith and doctrine; if not, then all this is sheer nonsense. The second lecture treated of St. Cuthbert and Melrose, and Lindisfarne. Having related the history of their own St. Cuthbert, who has left behind him a name dear to all, and recalling the benefits which he conferred upon the early Church in Scotland, he passed to that of St. Margaret of Scotland, a considerably later period, but carrying on the same grand tale of work done and sufferings endured for Christ crucified and love for the brethren. One of her daughters became Queen of England, and two of her sons kings of Scotland. She was a saintlike woman, who did much for her country, much for their households; she induced the rising race of young women to act with that reserve and simplicity which forms such a beautiful part in a woman's character. She cultivated domestic labours, and taught them the art of sewing. She knew the value of labour, and was well skilled in the use of the needle; and while thus occupied at home she gave the money that was gained by her work to the poor. The poor were very dear to her; she loved them and cared for them, and she brought up many orphans in her own household. Three hundred hungry mouths were fed daily at her table, and while she waited upon the women her husband waited upon the men. Besides, she also taught the poor, instructed the ignorant, and tended the sick in the hospitals. Think of these things, my brethren, concluded the preacher. It is not I that speak to you, it is Cuthbert and Margaret, and the spirit of the grand old Catholic Church of our country. Love God; be faithful to His holy faith; listen not to strange doctrines; seek God on the altar of God; be true to His holy religion, to the religion of the holy Catholic Church. There is no other road than this—this is the one road, the true road, the road that leads to the land of the living.

REEFTON.

(From our own Correspondent.)

November 6th.

DAILY events prove that it is quite possible for Reefton people to interest themselves in something besides "scrip," though, perhaps, that something may not be a whit more elevating.

During the hour preceding the opening of the Telegraph office last evening, much excitement prevailed, and much curiosity was manifested by sundry persons interested in racing matters as to the probable result of the great race at Flemington. What horse won the cup? That was the absorbing question of the hour, and pocket books were opened and rash bets were made and recklessly jotted down—"Five to one on Carbine, 3 to 1 on Melos, 2 to 1 on Bravo," and when it finally became known that the last-named favourite was the winner intense was the disgust depicted on the physiognomies of many whose sagacity had been at fault in not backing the right horse.

But there was another item of news conveyed along the telegraph wires which, in the opinion of a large section of this community, was of far greater importance than the result of the Melbourne Cup race. This was the announcement of the Irish delegates arrival in Auckland.

"Far from the land that bore them,
The green flag fluttering o'er them,
The friends they've tried
Close by their side,
And countless friends before them."

The telegrams state that Mr. Dillon and his colleagues were "cheered again and again, and the former expressed himself deeply grateful for the warm reception they had received."—"Grateful," but surely not surprised. Mr. Dillon has not been all these years a patriot without knowing where and when to expect an "Irish welcome." There is nothing to compare with it on the face of the earth for spontaneous impulsive cordiality. Why if an Irishman only offers you a glass of cold water he offers it with a heart and a half, as the saying is, looking all the time as if he wished it were a draught of sparkling champagne. As for the cheers, I'll warrant the like of them had not been heard in Auckland for many a day, if ever; such cheers as we hope, please God, to hear reverberating along the valleys and echoing from the mountains of the Inangahua, when the Irish representatives honour us with their presence here. A real, honest, Irish cheer, loud, lusty, ringing, resonant—who that has once heard it can ever forget it? It is recognisable anywhere and everywhere, even amid the din of battle, amid the roar of cannon and the clash of musketry; that cheer, sounding from some remote corner of the battlefield, sends an electric thrill to the heart of every listener, and like the beat of martial music, infuses fresh courage into despairing bosoms and urges the lagging soldier on to victory. I am glad to be able to state that the Irishmen of this district did not wait until Mr. Dillon and colleagues had landed in New Zealand to send them (through the editor of the TABLET) a cordial invitation to visit Reefton.

On Wednesday, October 23, a meeting of persons interested in the movements of the delegates and sympathising with their mission was held in the Catholic girls school. Present: Rev. Father Rolla (in the chair), Messrs. P. Butler, O. Lecky, F. McQuiguan, J. Butler, M. Feehan, J. McSherry, T. O'Neill, J. G. Hislop, P. Byrne, A. Breen, P. Brennan. Proposed by Mr. Lecky, and seconded by Mr. P. Butler, "That it is desirable that an invitation be sent to Mr. Dillon requesting him to visit Reefton.—Carried. Proposed by Mr. Lecky, and seconded by Mr. P. Butler, "That the members present be a committee to arrange for the reception of Mr. Dillon, with power to add to their number. The names to be, Messrs. T. McLoughlin, P. Murphy, J. Lynch, J. Gallagher, W. Noonan, T. Rooney, W. J. Potts, A. McKee, J. Corbett, J. Harold, B. McNeill, B. Dougherty, T. Crumpton, P. McGuire, P. Q. Caples, M. Fitzgerald, D. McGinley, W.

Grady, J. Brazil, J. Asmus, E. Francis."—Carried. Resolved, "That Mr. J. McSherry be requested to act as hon. secretary to the committee." Proposed by Mr. McQuiguan, and seconded by Mr. P. Byrne, "That the hon. secretary communicate with Mr. Perrin, fixing the route which Mr. Dillon should take from Westport, that is, via Reefton to Greymouth.—Carried. Resolved, "That the secretary also inform Mr. Perrin, that suitable conveyances and places for rest will be provided by committee.

The tenders for the construction of the three sections of Midland railway between Ahaura and Reefton closed on Saturday last, but no official information has been received yet as to the successful tenderer. It is rumoured, however, on pretty good foundation that the tender of a Greymouth firm has been accepted, the contract price being £103,000. This includes the construction of bridges and formation of tunnel through the Inangahua Saddle, the length of which is about 38 chains. The tunnel is to be laid throughout with cement or bricks, and the work is to be carried on at both ends.

Following the example of other West Coast towns, the weekly half-holiday movement has been started here. Some people evidently got tired of making money too rapidly, and although not at all times particularly scrupulous about the observance of the Sabbath, have taken it unto their heads that it is necessary for their existence to refrain from unnecessary servile work on the third day of the week. To-day was the first of these newly-instituted holidays, and I must say the town wore a not very festive appearance. The streets, on the contrary, looked cheerless and deserted, the shops all closed, and the rain pattering down on the heads of the dejected-looking pedestrians who promenade aimlessly about with their hands thrust lazily into apparently empty pockets, as if they (the pedestrians, not the pockets) had no other object in life but to saunter idly hither and thither enveloped in clouds of not too odoriferous tobacco smoke.

WHY HE DID NOT GO TO THE HOSPITAL.

HE COULD LEAP THROUGH THE AIR.

My object in writing is twofold: to express my gratitude for a great benefit, and to tell a short story which cannot fail to interest the feelings of many others. It is all about myself, but I have remarked when a man tells the honest truth about himself he is all the likely to be of use to his fellow creatures. To begin then, you must I had long been more or less subject to attacks of bronchitis, a complaint that you are aware is very common in Great Britain in certain seasons of the year. Some months ago I had a very severe turn of it, worse, I think, than I ever had before. It was probably brought on by my catching cold, as we are all apt to do when we least expect it. Weeks passed by and my trouble proved to be very obstinate. It would not yield to medicine, and as I also began to have violent racking pains in my limbs and back, I became greatly alarmed. I could not eat nor sleep. If I had been a feeble, sickly man, I should have thought less strangely of it; but as, on the contrary I was hearty and robust, I feared some new and terrible thing that had got hold of me, which might make my strength of no avail against it. I say, that was the way I thought.

Presently, I could not even lie down for the pain all over my body. I asked my doctor what he thought of my condition, and he frankly said, "I am sorry to have to tell you that you are getting worse!" This so frightened my friends, as well as myself, that they said "Thomas, you must go to the Hospital: it may be your only chance for life!"

But I didn't want to go to the hospital. Who does, when he thinks he can possibly get along without doing it? I am a labouring man with a large family depending on me for support, and I might almost as well be in my grave as to be laid on my back in a hospital unable to lift a hand for months, or God only knows how long. Right at this point I had a thought flash across my mind like a streak of sunshine in a cloudy day. I had heard and read a good deal about Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and I resolved, before consenting to be taken to the hospital, I would try that well-known remedy. On this I gave up the doctor's medicine and began taking the Syrup. Mark the wonderful result! I had taken but three doses within twenty-four hours when I was seized with a fit of coughing and threw up the phlegm and mucus off my chest by the mouthful. The Syrup had loosened and broken it up. Continuing with the Syrup, the racking pain, which I believe came from the bitter and poison humours in my blood and joints, soon left me entirely, and I felt like going to sleep, and I did sleep sound and quiet. Then I felt hungry, with a natural appetite, and as I ate I soon got strong and well.

I felt I could leap through the air with delight.

In a week I was able to go to my work again. It doesn't seem possible, yet it is true, and the neighbours know it. There are plenty of witnesses to prove it. And, therefore, when I preach the good news of the great power of Seigel's Syrup to cure pain and disease far and wide, nobody will wonder at me.

THOMAS CANNING,

75 Military-road, Canterbury, Kent.

Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup is for sale by all chemists and medicine vendors; and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 35, Farringdon road, London, E.C., England.

MYERS AND CO., Dentists, Octagon, corner of George street. They guarantee highest class work at moderate fees. Their artificial teeth gives general satisfaction, and the fact of them supplying a temporary denture while the gums are healing does away with the inconvenience of being months without teeth. They manufacture a single artificial tooth for Ten Shillings, and sets equally moderate. The administration of nitrous oxide gas is also a great boon to those needing the extraction of a tooth. Read—[ADV.]

DONAGHY'S BINDER TWINES.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

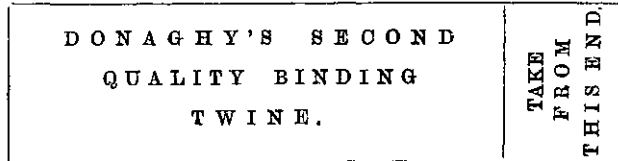
It having been represented to us that an intermediate quality of Twine between our PRIZE MEDAL DOUBLE-REEL MANILLA and N.Z. Flax Brands was required to meet the Competition (IN PRICE) of inferior Makes, we have decided to manufacture 50 to 100 TONS of

SECOND QUALITY TWINE

(Half Manilla Fibre and half New Zealand Flax).

Whilst having every confidence that this Twine will give more satisfaction than have the inferior ones above referred to, we do not, however, give the same absolute assurance—as we do with our Prize Medal Manilla—THAT NO HITCH WILL OCCUR IN THE CASE OF HEAVY CROPS IN BAD WEATHER.

In order to prevent mistakes, we shall put a Dark-Blue Ticket on this Class, thus:—



M. DONAGHY AND CO.,
OTAGO STEAM ROPE AND TWINE WORKS,
DUNEDIN.

REID & GRAY'S

PURE MANILLA BINDING TWINE ("Disc Harrow" Brand)

This Brand is made to our special order, is guaranteed to consist of PURE MANILLA FIBRE, and is undoubtedly the Best and Cheapest in the Market. Insist on having the DISC HARROW Brand. We have also other qualities, thoroughly good Twines, at lower prices, LIGHT DRAUGHT LOWDOWN ELEVATOR BINDER.—We would respectfully ask all intending Purchasers to call and examine our New and Improved Binder before ordering elsewhere. It has all latest Improvements, is Brass Bushed in all its Bearings, and the Rollers, besides being Brass Bushed, have the Oil-holes outside of Frame and clear of the Cloths. It is fitted with Gray's Patent Knotter. Superior to all others.

NEW POSITIVE FEED BROADCAST SEED-SOWER.

REID AND GRAY'S COMBINED MANURE AND TURNIP DRILL.—Made any size from 4 to 8 Coulters, and from 14in to 16in between the Drills.

DOUBLE DRILL TURNIP AND MANURE SOWER.

DOUBLE DRILL TURNIP SOWER, for sowing Turnips, Mangold, Carrot, or any other small Seeds.

SINGLE DRILL TURNIP SOWERS.

IMPROVED GRASS SEED STRIPPERS, can be driven by a Lad, and is an easy draught for one horse.

BACK DELIVERY REAPERS Always in Stock.

AGENTS FOR THE

CHAMPION WOOLPRESS,

The Best and Cheapest in the Market. Send for particulars.

DOUBLE FURROW PLOUGHS. Flexible Tripod Harrows, Square Link Chain Harrow (all sizes), Chaffcutters and Chaffcutters and Baggers (all sizes) at reduced prices, Horsegears (1, 2, 3, and 4-horse); also, new pattern light 2-horse gear, Plain and Barbed Fencing Wire, Wire-strainers, Drays, Turnip and Manure Drills, Grubbers, Acme Harrows, Corn-bruisers, etc. etc.

PLOUGH FITTINGS AT REDUCED PRICES. CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION. FENCING STANDARDS at Lowest Rates.

CLAYTON AND SHUTTLEWORTH'S THRESHING MILLS AND ENGINES.

Catalogues Free on Application.

"A' 'AE OO."

THE MOSGIEL WOOLLEN FACTORY CO., LIMITED.

There has been no exhibit in the Melbourne Exhibition which has attracted more attention than that of the MOSGIEL WOOLLEN GOODS. Visitors from all the old countries, as well as from the various colonies, are unanimous in their praises of the excellent class of Woollens made at Mosgiel and shown in the Melbourne Exhibition.

The New Zealand Public are asked to recognise the benefit to them of being able to purchase

GENUINE WOOL GOODS

of Mosgiel manufacture without high tariff duties, whereas in Victoria a tariff of 25 per cent. does not bar the recognition of the superior merits of Mosgiel Woollens, while in Sydney they meet European Goods on equal Freetrade terms and prices.

Buyers should see that they obtain the Genuine "MOSGIEL" articles and not be content with those termed "Colonial," which may not give the same satisfaction.

WHOLESALE TRADE SUPPLIED AT
THE COMPANY'S WAREHOUSE,
HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN.

J. H. MORRISON Manager.



GOVERNMENT LIFE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

CHIEF ADVANTAGES.

Low premiums and large bonuses.
Funds kept in New Zealand.
Claims paid immediately after proof of death.
Most liberal conditions.
Low New Zealand mortality.
Economical management.
State security.

TOTAL SUM ASSURED (including Bonus Additions) £7,185,243
TOTAL FUNDS (the whole invested in New Zealand) £1,828,493
In addition to the above funds, the office has an ANNUAL INCOME of over £268,000

The Surplus Cash Profits in 1888 were £242,556

OPENING OF TONTINE SAVINGS FUND SECTION
Tontine Savings Fund System Policies are now being issued.

New Assurers and existing Assurance Policyholders will be allowed to join this section.
All profits accruing after entering the section are set apart to be divided among the policyholders remaining in the section at the end of 1900, when liberal returns in cash are anticipated.

The principles of the Tontine and mode of keeping accounts are not kept secret, as in case of other Tontines advertised.

* Information can be obtained at the Head Office and all Branches and Agencies, and also from the Travelling Agents of the Department.

F. W. FRANKLAND,
Actuary and Principal Officer.
D. M. LUCKIE,
Commissioner

FRANCIS MEENAN WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,

Wholesale and Retail
PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANT
GREAT KING STREET, DUNEDIN
(Opposite Hospital).
Cash buyer of Oats, Butter and Potatoes

[A CARD.]

BORTON AND CLARKE,

CIVIL ENGINEERS AND
SURVEYORS, LAND AND ESTATE
AGENTS,

13 EXCHANGE COURT,
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

Established, 1859.

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY,

(FIRE AND MARINE.)

Capital £1,000,000. Paid-up Capital and Reserves, £500,000.

Offices of Otago Branch:

Corner of

RATTRAY AND CRAWFORD STREETS,
DUNEDIN,

OTAGO BRANCH SUB-AGENCIES:

Abbotsford	...	C. H. Morgan
Alexandra South	...	James Rivers
Blueskin	...	Edward Johnson
Balclutha	...	Peter Keddie
Broad Bay	...	Robert Beatson
Clinton	...	James Garden
Caversham	...	George Allen
Jromwell	...	Henry Hotop
Duntroon	...	Wm. Sutherland
Hampden	...	Edward Lefevre
Ka'anui	...	Wm. Barr
Kaitangata	...	Wm. Kelly
Kaikoura	...	Jno. Fraser
Lawrence	...	Herbert & Co.
Milton	...	Jas. Elder Brown
Mosgiel	...	J. E. Jago
Maheno	...	John Bankin
Naseby	...	Robert Glenn
North-East Valley	...	Wm. Mitchell
Ngapara	...	J. Ardagh
Otepopo	...	Chas. Beckingsale
Port Chalmers	...	William Elder
Palmerston	...	Chas. Crump

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 funds are retained and invested in the Colony.

It has, since its foundation, paid in losses over a million and a half pounds sterling.

Every Description of Property Insured against Loss or Damage at Lowest Current Rates of Premium.

Special Facilities afforded to Shippers and Importers.

JAMES EDGAR,
Branch Manager.

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 15th day of November 1889.