

# New Zealand Herald

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## Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

ANOTHER  
PHILOSOPHER.

In the *Revue des Deux Mondes* of June 1st, M. Emile de Laveleye gives us a sketch of the coming host, for whom European Governments are now making the way clear. This is the followers of

Bakounine, the Russian Socialist whom M. de Laveleye calls the Apostle of Universal Destruction. He says, "It is he who, borrowing the name and organisation of the International has spread anarchical Socialism in all the Latin countries. It is his ideas, as we shall prove that were dominant in the Paris Commune. It is they which now form the basis of the programmes adopted by the Socialist associations in Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, Spain, and even in France." Bakounine, he tells us, was born in Russia in 1814. His family was noble, and it was while exercising his duties as a military officer in Poland that he became filled with a hatred of despotism. In consequence he retired from the service and went to study philosophy at Moscow. After various vicissitudes, including imprisonment, which increased his ardour until it became fanaticism, he founded a new society for the propagation of his system. This society was named the Alliance of Socialist Democracy, and of its nature the following extract from its programme will speak sufficiently:—"The Alliance declares itself atheist. It wills the definitive and entire abolition of classes and the political, economical, and social equalisation of the two sexes. It wills that the land, the instruments of labour, like all other capital, becoming the property of collective society taken all together, should only be utilised by the labourers, that is to say by the agricultural and industrial societies. It recognises that all political and authoritative conditions at present existing should disappear in the universal union of free associations." The changes thus contemplated were to be brought about by the employment of violence, as Jaclard, one of the followers of Bakounine, addressing more moderate revolutionists, has declared: "You wish to preserve existing institutions in order to ameliorate them?" he said, "Vain attempt. They can only be the instruments of tyranny and spoliation. We are logical; we wish to destroy all. We separate ourselves from you, and we tell you so. You shall have war, and it will be terrible. It will be waged against all that exists. Yes, we must make an end of the middle classes and their institutions. It is only on their smoking ruins that the definitive republic will be established. It is upon ruins covered, I do not say with their blood—this long time they have had none in their veins—but with their accumulated dust that we shall plant the banner of the social revolution." In 1872 Bakounine was expelled by Marx from the International, and four years afterwards he died at Berne.

BAKOUNINE'S  
SYSTEM.

Of the institutions founded by Bakounine, and the doctrines propagated by means of them, M. de Laveleye informs us to the following effect:—"The Alliance of Socialist Democracy, founded in 1869,

a Society partly public like the International, and partly secret like Carbonarism, assumed as its leading principle that revolutions are produced by the movement of ideas and facts. All that a secret society need do is to spread abroad through the masses ideas that lead to revolution, and make provision for the proper direction of the outbreak when it takes place. The programme of the Alliance is that of Nihilism. It aspires to a universal revolution, social, philosophical, economical, and political; so that of the existing order of things, there may not remain one stone upon another at first in Europe, and afterwards throughout the world. In his work entitled "Words addressed to students," Bakounine opposes science and instruction, and praises "holy and wholesome ignorance." The students must quit the schools and universities, and live with the people in order to promote their spontaneous deliverance. "Pay no regard," says the writer, "to that vain science in whose name they would bind your hands." "The robber is the true hero, the popular avenger, the irreconcilable enemy of the State, the true revolutionist in action, without phrases or rhetoric drawn from books." In

another publication, named the "Principles of Revolution," Bakounine points out the means of breaking down everything. He says the forms of destruction may be extremely varied. "Poison, dagger, slip-knot, the Revolution sanctifies all without distinction." In the Revolutionary Catechism he describes the men of his party, "The revolutionary," he says, "is a devotee. He should have neither personal interests, nor business, nor feelings, nor property. He should be altogether absorbed in one sole exclusive interest, in one sole thought, and one sole passion,—the revolution. He has only one end, one science,—destruction. For that, and for nothing but that, he studies mechanics, physics, chemistry, and sometimes medicine. With the same design he studies men, characters, the positions, and all the conditions of the social order. He despises and hates existing morality. For him everything is moral that favours the triumph of the revolution; everything is immoral and criminal that obstructs it. Between him and society there is an incessant, irreconcilable, death-struggle. He should prepare himself to die, to endure torture, and with his own hands to put to death all those who oppose an obstacle to the revolution. So much the worse for him if he has in this world the ties of relationship, friendship, or love. He is no true revolutionary if these attachments arrest his arm. Nevertheless he should live in the middle of society, pretending to be that which he is not. He should penetrate everywhere; into the higher as well as into the middle classes; into the shop of the dealer, into the Church, into the public offices, into the literary world, into the secret police, and even into the Imperial palace. A list must be drawn up of those who are condemned to death; and they must be made away with after the order of their relative ill-doing. A new member can only be received into the society by unanimity, and when he has given his proofs, not in word, but in action. Each associate should have under his hand several revolutionaries of the second or third degree, not completely initiated, (A hint that has probably been taken from the example of Freemasonry where a kindred ordinance has been found so valuable.) He should consider them as a part of the revolutionary capital placed at his disposal, and he should expend them economically, and so as to derive from them all profit. The most precious element is women completely initiated, and who accept our entire programme. Without their co-operation we can do nothing."

IN ITALY.

SUCH, then, is the system that now largely prevails throughout Europe. In 1872, for instance, the Italian Socialists adopted it, and their numbers have continued to increase. They exist in almost all the towns, of late years, to escape the vigilance of the police, assuming the name of "Circle for Social Studies." They carry on an active propaganda. At Naples, the students said to M. de Laveleye, "Advanced men are hardly any longer republicans. What is the good of overthrowing a king more devoted to his country than the best president? But many of us are socialists." The *Plebe*, the organ of the party, wrote as follows concerning the *Italia irredenta* movement—"What! you will make war on Austria for the purpose of wresting from her a part of the Tyrol or Trieste, but consider our *terre redente*, our territory set free; they are dying there of pertilence and hunger." No more Government, remarks M. de Laveleye—no more authority; anarchy, such is the final end.

THE MINISTRY  
MADE EASY.

WE have in our day heard the irreverent describe the laying-on of hands that takes place at an Anglican ordination as resembling a game at "hot cockles;" let us observe, it is not the "Popishly" irreverent to whom we allude; it is the irreverent of the ultra-"Evangelical" party in the Church of England itself, only separated from open dissent by the strange, and not altogether honest, inconsistency of professing adherence to a communion which they in fact dislike, and even ridicule. It must have been in some festive mood akin to that prompting to some pleasant small game that the Right Rev. Dr. Cowie, Bishop of Auckland, officiated the other day when ordaining a deacon of his Church. We base our judgment of the matter on a report of his lordship's sermon, published by our contemporary the *New Zealand Herald*, and than which it has never been our fortune to peruse anything more childlike, cheery, and altogether innocent and amusing. The freedom, indeed, with which the

"gospel" has made free the worthy prelate in question, may most justly be described as a freedom of hot-cockles, and skipping ropes, and of all that is pleasant, harmless, and untrammelled, in a way approaching to the "infinitely little." His only anxiety was lest the candidate should be incommoded by imagining himself about to be bound by any yoke whatsoever, and all that we wonder at is, why on earth it was considered necessary to go through with a prescribed religious service for the purpose of authorising a young man to do what he could have very well done without any authorisation at all; that is, carry out into practice his own ideas on religion and everything else without admitting for a moment that anyone in the world had a right to ask him a question, let him do or say what he might. But let us take a short course through this Bishop's very pleasant little address, and comment a bit on what we find there. First and foremost, then, we find his lordship recommending his candidate to abide by his own free will, and be its master and defender on all occasions. "Their freedom of will distinguishes man from the lower animal creation," said the Bishop. "They were in this made in the image of God, knowing good and evil, and could choose which to follow. They were not like the lower animals, in a great measure automata, but could choose for themselves, and be conscious of their choice." It is perfectly clear then that his lordship has never had experience, for instance, of a horse that "jibbed," not to speak of a buck-jumper. It is less astonishing that he should know nothing whatever of the habits of the humble donkey, an animal with which no one could dream of a learned prelate's having had any relationship at any time. We may venture, however, to remind his lordship that Homer compares the determination of Ajax when at bay to the stubbornness of a donkey trespassing in a cornfield. It is the strongest example the poet can find of the force of free will; and, on so high authority, we may, without offence, conclude that even the free will of a learned prelate himself may not differ much occasionally from that of an ass. The Bishop then goes on to "snuff out" the Archbishop of Canterbury. His Grace, he says, is a mere name and that is all, just like the Pope in ancient days. "Each province of the Church of England was independent of the other. New Zealand was constituted one province, and was independent of every other. Just as in the early days of the Church the primacy was conceded to the Bishop of Rome, but no supremacy was acknowledged, so in the Archbishop of Canterbury, although he was Primate, he had no supremacy. No prelate had any authority over the Church of New Zealand." His lordship's studies, we perceive, have not been very profound so far as ecclesiastical history is concerned. Of the primacy of the Bishop of Rome in early days he evidently knows nothing whatever; on the status of the Archbishop of Canterbury in New Zealand we conclude he is well informed. The Bishop goes on to explain the attitude of the Church towards science, and shows it to be an easy one. Membership of the Church, with regard to dogma, is also easy, "For admission to membership of the Church, a man has only to declare his faith in the Apostles' Creed, which had been received everywhere in the Catholic Church." The Apostles' Creed, however, is a mere bagatelle, a baby might receive it. The Church that could not swallow that without winking would be a very scrupulous Church indeed. "Of many points of doctrine that creed says nothing, such as the inspiration of scripture, eternal punishment, and many others. They were not bound to believe these." This is accommodation itself; if piety does not prevail extensively in the Anglican diocese of Auckland, it cannot be said that it fails because of any obstacles thrown in its way by the Bishop. His lordship has exalted the valleys and lowered the hills before it to the utmost of his power. There is but one belief, indeed, which we find this Bishop declare to be prevalent in his Church, and to us it seems the most extraordinary belief possible. "They believed," said his lordship, "that the spirit of truth was with them now as with the Christian Church in every age, but they were not in bondage to any man's opinion." The spirit of truth has evidently changed its nature, it leads Anglicans to-day to believe or disbelieve much that their fathers knew nothing of or firmly held; nay, it leads them to hold all sorts of opposite opinions, and instead of being the secular spirit of truth, unvarying, and one, it is of all spirits that have ever been manifested the most novel, varying and inconsistent. Puck himself was not one whit more whimsical. And now we reach the summit of the Bishop's liberality: Who might not be a parson now-a-days? "Even in ordination," said his Lordship, "the candidate was only asked to assent to the Book of Prayer, being still at liberty to retain his own opinion." It is charming to learn that you may swear you accept without even the slightest mental reservation the whole contents of a book from which your opinion on many points widely varies, and still continue an honest man, a good Christian, and guided by the spirit of truth. There is much edification to be derived from this Bishop's teaching, and much encouragement. We would ask his Lordship whether he allows an equal latitude in the ordinary affairs of life; many situations occur which would render it convenient to give an assent while retaining contrary opinions all the time. May it honestly be done in secular as well as in sacred

matters? We would gladly learn. We have no doubt, indeed, that, if such may be, this Bishop is the very man to proclaim it. His heart runs over with the love of liberty, and makes him its worthy champion. He is filled too with the milk of human kindness, and would gladly render every one as comfortable as possible. How tender, for instance, is the feeling he displays for the candidate about to be ordained. "Here he would not be depressed by the sight of the squalor and misery which so often prevailed in the cities and suburbs in the home country. Here he would see comparatively little bodily suffering and no destitution. He would have sunshine almost every day and beautiful scenery." The path of righteousness, then, the way of the Christian ministry, is no longer the way of the cross. This also is absent from the Apostles' creed, and the spirit of truth has struck out a new line of duty and discipline. The road to heaven in the diocese of Auckland, in short, is strewn with roses; the life of the pious there is, so to speak, all spiritual "skittles and beer," and the soul of the genial bishop rejoices thereat. On the whole we have never heard of a more encouraging address than this we write of having been made to any candidate for anything in the world, sacred or secular. He is told that there will be nothing obligatory in the slightest degree in the obligations he is about solemnly to take upon him, and that he may lead a most jolly life in the midst of sunshine and plenty. A promising young opera-singer, in a word, could hardly be offered anything more delightful by an enterprising and seductive manager.

THE Archbishop of Sydney, in laying the foundation stone of a school-church the other day, delivered an address in which he stated the various sums spent by the Catholics of his arch-diocese on schools and churches during the last six years. His Grace, having mentioned the names of various towns and districts, with the amount expended by each, continued as follows:—"Now, just look what the religious orders have done for us since I came to Sydney. The Jesuit Fathers have spent £18,000 (£6000 of which is included in the returns from North Shore) on religion and education, the Sisters of the Good Samaritan, besides £13,112 included in the above mentioned returns from the districts in which their branch houses are situated, have spent £2400 on the same objects—making a total of £15,522. The Sisters of Mercy have spent £12,319 5s 11d; the Sisters of Charity, £4287 0s 10d; the Marist Brothers, £5400; and the Sisters of St. Joseph, who have but recently arrived, have already spent £654 on the poor and little children. And, since I have been at St. John's College, £4294 10s 4d have been spent upon that institution. To sum up, in less than seven years, that is since January, 1874, the Catholics of this archdiocese are spending, or have spent, on St. Mary's Cathedral, £55,112 10s; on other churches throughout the archdiocese, £72,734 5s 10d; and on schools and convents, £84,577 5s 11d; making a grand total, as I have said before, of £212,424 1s 9d." There are many reflections which must suggest themselves to any one who reads this, but the conclusion drawn from the statement by the Archbishop was that Catholics who had done so much under ordinary circumstances would, under the pressure of the education act, certainly be able to support their own teachers, and build their own schools. It might have been thought that there was nothing in all this statement that would have met with anything but applause and sympathy, or at least the respect involuntarily felt, although unexpressed, by any man of common decency in presence of self-denial, public spirit and action calculated to benefit society at large to a very considerable degree. But such, it seems, was not the opinion of the anti-Catholic press; and in consequence, for example, we find the Sydney *Echo* making the following stupid comments:—"Well done, Roman Catholics of the Sydney Archbishopric: but what do you want more? Those schools and churches are your own; nobody wishes to take them from you or interfere with your use of them, but, on the contrary, the law will protect you in the full enjoyment of your property and your liberty. Would that a similar protection were afforded to all religions under the shadow of the Vatican and wherever its influence extends. Yet you are told to complain of a grievance, and that in this free land you suffer oppression. Would you have the State to pay that little of £212,424? Its refusal to do that is the only oppression you can complain of, and you share it in common with all your fellow-citizens." We quote the passage as a fair example of the silly arguments, or rather want of argument, by which the bigotry of a majority in these colonies is excited and maintained for the oppression and unequal treatment of Catholics. The paragraph is the merest rubbish, and yet it has been widely quoted and approved of, and we frequently find such quotations made. It contains an empty sneer or two such as any larrikin at the street corner might utter with far more smartness, and one or two glaring untruths. It is untrue, for instance, to say the "law will protect you in the full enjoyment of your property and your liberty." The law by means of the Education Act will on the contrary lay a heavy embargo on

such enjoyment. It will render it extremely difficult for Catholics to maintain their property in a becoming condition, and their liberty it will impose a heavy fine on. It will in effect levy on every Catholic child reared in the Catholic faith a considerable poll-tax. It is also untrue to imply that wherever the influence of the Vatican extends all religions except that of the Church are unprotected. In every Catholic country where there are established sects they are on a full equality with Catholics, and enjoy all the privileges of citizens unrestricted. There may be a Catholic Government or two, perhaps, that has refused to pass special ordinances for the introduction into their countries of such virulent, harmful, propaganda as that of which we last week gave a description taken from the columns of a non-Catholic paper, the *London Spectator*. And surely a Government has a right, so long as it is possible, to exclude a foreign system that leads to dissension, that demoralises and corrupts its subjects in the worse way possible, that is by making them religious hypocrites. But even were all religions except the Catholic oppressed under the shadow of the Vatican; is that any reason why Catholics should be oppressed in countries that boast of their entire freedom and liberality? Are the Catholic subjects of Protestant Governments to be looked upon as hostages held to insure the fair treatment of Protestants in Catholic countries, and may reprisals be taken upon them *ad libitum*? Are they to congratulate themselves even if they are let off scot free, as on having obtained an unexpected and undeserved boon? For this is what the argument implied in the paragraph we refer to really comes to, and a most absurd argument it is. Bigotry must indeed be rampant when such an unmeaning, contemptible, paragraph opposed to the reasoning of Dr. Vaughan can be admitted to carry any weight with it.

#### THE STATE OF THE CASE.

APROPPOS of the thread-bare accusation once more put forward so feebly by the *Sydney Echo* relative to the influence of the Vatican on the treatment of non-Catholic sects, we find the following paragraph from a letter of the Abbé Martin to the *London*

*Times* not out of place. "This is what we, the French clergy, do think: As a question of principle, we think with the Church, and, I hesitate not to say, with common sense, that it were much to be wished that all were of the same sentiments and in possession of the same truth. But as that is not the case, as, unhappily, we are divided by opinions which each believes to be the truth, we, in point of fact, ask for liberty on behalf of all opinions which are not directly at variance with reason and the natural conscience. The liberty which we claim for ourselves we are disposed to grant to others, within the limits of reason and of the natural conscience." We do not hesitate to affirm that the Vatican itself has always acted on just such a principle. It was such a principle that directed its action towards the Jews from time immemorial, and wherever Protestantism was established in any country subject to its spiritual rule, it was so guided likewise.

#### SCIENTISTS TO THE RESCUE.

It would seem that doubts are beginning to creep in as to the capability of the juvenile human skull for containing all that the advanced state of the century requires of it. It will be hard, however,

if our scientists cannot manage to force on evolution so as to remedy this matter; they should set themselves seriously to work and try to bring about something practical in the case; endless talk is not a bit of good unless it leads to something practical. Will not scientific circles in Dunedin assume the management of this affair, and once for all vindicate their claim to originality and lasting fame, to the complete confusion of all scoffers? The doubts we alluded to, then, have been occasioned to us by the following paragraph clipped from the *London Times*:—"The Bishop of Manchester, in distributing the prizes at Beaumaris Grammar School, remarked that the recent debate in the House of Lords on the subject of elementary education opened a most serious question. Thoughtful minds were beginning to inquire whether quality or quantity was best; whether it was preferable that a large surface should be slightly scratched or a smaller surface thoroughly cultivated. He did not desire to see the old curriculum materially changed; and, while admitting that in some respects it had been prudently widened, he feared there was danger of running to extremes by including too many and varied subjects in the educational programme. His American experience had convinced him of the prejudicial effects resulting from the introduction of multifarious subjects; how children quitted school with an almost useless smattering of many subjects, but with complete and accurate knowledge of none. Now that knowledge was advancing so rapidly, it was difficult to fix a limit, but the question would have to be fought out sooner or later, and the earlier it was decided the better. He trusted the education of English boys and girls would be concentrated on a few subjects, and not scattered over many." We learn, then, that the old saying, "Jack of all trades and master of none," applies to youngsters educated by somebody else as well as to certain adults educated—or, perhaps, non-educated—by themselves. The

propagation of such a class is not however desirable; its members have a wonderful predilection for pedantry, and make the need for an additional supply of brains very evident indeed. Our evolutionists should really bestir themselves in this matter, for it concerns them closely.

#### JUST A POSTSCRIPT.

WHAT on earth can Professor St. George Mivart have been thinking about, and does he really hint at the possibility of sticking Mr. Herbert Spencer's nose down into the desert sand alongside of his own, for he is treating of Mr. Herbert Spencer's opinions in the article we quote from. Listen to this that he says, "Of the people who, not content with the spontaneous certainty their nature gives them, fall into the absurdity of denying the existence of either mind or matter. . . . most absurd of all, however, are those who, upon an idealistic basis, erect a materialistic system." (*Dublin Review*, January, '80, p. 40.) Metaphysicians accountable for a "materialistic system!" What an "abuse of terms!" As sure as fate when next we hear a voice cast back from the surroundings of the fens, it will, with an engaging definiteness, call Professor St. George Mivart an "African bird." Birds of the kind, however, no matter where their heads may be, are given to kicking; birds of the fens, that desire to preserve intact all the potency and credit of their cackle, will do well to avoid their heels.

#### AN ANALYSIS OF MARRIAGE.

JOHN RUSKIN, in the Nineteenth Century, says: There is another difference in the woof of a Waverley novel from the cobweb of a modern one, which depends on Scott's larger view of life. Marriage is by no means, in his conception of man and woman, the most important business of their existence; nor love the only reward to be proposed to their virtue or their exertion. It is not in his reading of the laws of Providence that virtue should, either by love or any other external blessing, be rewarded at all; and marriage is in all cases thought of as a constituent of the happiness of life; but not as its only interest, still less its only aim. And upon analyzing with some care the motives of his principal stories, we shall often find that love in them is only a light by which the sterner features of character are to be irradiated, and that the marriage of the hero is as subordinate to the main bent of the story as Henry V.'s courtship of Katherine is to the battle of Agincourt. Nay, the fortunes of the person who is nominally the subject of the tale are often little more than a background on which grander figures are to be drawn and deeper tales foreshadowed. The judgments between the faith and chivalry of Scotland at Drumclog and Bothwell bridge owe a little of their interest in the mind of a sensible reader, to the fact that the captain of the Popinjay is carried a prisoner to one battle, and returns a prisoner from the other; and Scott himself, while he watches the white sail that bears Queen Mary for the last time from her native land, very nearly forgets to finish his novel, or to tell us—and with small sense of any consolation to be had out of that minor circumstance—that "Koland and Catherine were united, spite of their different faiths." Neither let it be thought for an instant that the slight and somewhat scornful glances with which Scott passes over scenes which a novelist of our own day would have analyzed with the airs of a philosopher and painted with the curiosity of a gossip, indicate any absence in his heart of sympathy with the great and sacred elements of personal happiness. An era like ours, which has with diligence and ostentation swept its heart clear of all the passions once known as loyalty, patriotism and piety, necessarily magnifies the apparent force of the one remaining sentiment, which sighs through the barren chamber or clings inextricably round the chasms of ruin; nor can it but regard with awe the unconquerable spirit which still tempts or betrays the sagacities of selfishness into terror or frenzy which is believed to be love.

#### THE LONDON PICKPOCKET.

It is a peculiarity of the London pickpocket that he is at once ingenious and pertinacious. He is clever in selecting a field for his operation, and when he has made his selection he abides by it. Some time ago the platforms of the Underground Railroad at midnight were his happy hunting ground, and he did such effectual business that the police had to take special care of the Company's customers. Now he has discovered a new scene of action, being guided in the selection by his usual sound judgment. A Police Court, with the dreaded magistrate on the bench, with constables scattered about and an *ad libitum* supply in reserve, with the police van waiting at the door, and with the dominant sense that he would probably be known, and, if so, certainly be wanted, does not seem a very probable haunt for an experienced pickpocket. But there is one important consideration to influence the choice. Persons who "make an application to a magistrate" are generally more or less flurried and anxious, and this anxiety is the pickpocket's opportunity. At Clerkenwell lately a young woman who applied for a summons to Mr. Howack had to add a kind of postscript to her application, and apply for the thief who had stolen her purse. The magistrate could of course do nothing except take care of his own pockets as he left his Court, and yet before that time arrived, he was informed that another applicant had been robbed of £3. The anecdote tells both for the courage of the thief and the inefficiency of the police. The former has certainly received his reward; the latter deserves something very like censure. —(London News.)

## SYDNEY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

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**M**ESSRS. M'LEOD BROS. have much pleasure in calling attention to the following :—

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"SYDNEY, 27TH APRIL 1880.

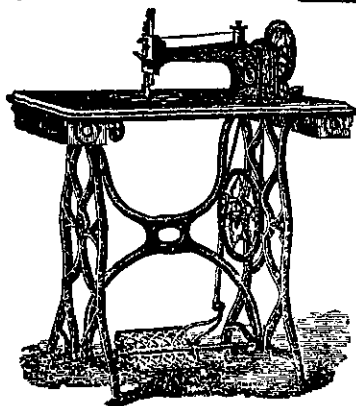
We have much pleasure in stating that, having compared the Candles exhibited by you in the New Zealand Court at the Sydney International Exhibition with other Candles obtainable in this market we find the flame of your Candles is the **LARGEST** and **WHITEST**, and, on the whole, gives by far the **BEST LIGHT**.

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"CHAS. R. BUCKLAND, SECRETARY.

Messrs. M'LEOD BROS., Dunedin."

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## JAMES GORDON BENNETT, JUNR., AND HIS NEWSPAPER.

(From the New York Hour.)

SINCE his Father's death, Mr. Bennett, Junr., has had the entire control of the *Herald*, and although he has not shown the great abilities for which the elder man was noted, he has proved himself an able manager and evinced a keen appreciation of the journalistic wants of the American people. As a mere chronicle of the events of the day, the *Herald* is unsurpassed either in this country or in Europe; but as a teacher or guide in political or other affairs, it is sadly deficient. The paper employed upon the journal are, as a rule, ignorant and uneducated. Valuable news is often sacrificed for so-called sensations, which commonly fall flat. An absurd hobby is mounted for a month or more and then expires, ridden to death. But, in spite of these deficiencies, the *Herald* is *facile princeps* among grubbers for news. Mr. Bennett, Junr., is intensely jealous and suspicious of his own employees. He has always refused to employ an efficient managing editor, lest some of his own powers might be usurped. So he keeps a species of clerk who does not dare to move hand or foot without first consulting his owner, even at the expense and delay of cabling to Europe. His suspicious nature is constantly shown by the immediate removal of any person who has acquitted himself with marked ability in some particular department. So it comes that the office-boy of to-day is the managing editor of to-morrow and the political editor of one week is the police court reporter of the next.

He has quarrelled with most of the men who have given him a world-wide reputation. MacGahan and Stanley, who had risked their lives in his service, were treated with the basest ingratitude, and the sod is not yet green over one who spent his life in helping to build up the *Herald*, and who dragged himself home from the office with fifty-four cents, his last week's pay, to die of hunger and fatigue. The enterprise of the *Herald* in obtaining news has often been spoken of, and it is truly great. But such expeditions as the journey of Stanley and the voyage of the *Jeannette* or the 400,000 dollars subscribed to the Irish famine fund must scarcely be considered in this light. They are merely shrewd advertising dodges, and it would be as absurd to praise the adventurers who own the quack medicines, the advertisements of which deface the rocks of the Hudson River, for their patronage of art, as to compliment Bennett, Junr., upon his love of science or his philanthropic soul.

Mr. Bennett, Junr., is in the receipt of a princely income from the revenues of the paper, and he spends the greater part of it abroad. He makes only brief visits to the United States, evidently preferring such society as he is admitted to in Europe to his uncertain and unsatisfactory social position in New York. This probably accounts for the fact that he is in style and sentiment more like a European than an American. It also explains the cause of the difference between the *Herald* and strong, vigorous, and influential American journals like the *Sun* and *Tribune*. The former is unsurpassed in enterprise, and as a collector of news has all the advantages of an enormous capital and a single wealthy proprietor. Yet, as leaders and directors of public opinion, the latter journals are as far above it in position and influence as it is possible to conceive.

## THE EDUCATION VOTE IN QUEENSLAND.

THE Minister for Instruction (Mr. Palmer) moved that £3,230 be granted for Secretary for Public Instruction—salaries. There were two small increases in the vote. Mr. Morehead said he trusted hon. members would proceed to consider the whole question of national education. With the exception of last year, when there was a slight diminution of £1000 on the estimate, the vote for education had been increasing year by year. This year the increase on the already over-swollen estimate was £10,000. If the system was to be persisted in, where would it all end? It would only lead to public disaster—to financial ruin. They were treading fast in the steps of two of the southern colonies, who were already beginning to feel the heavy burden cast upon the people by their tremendously expensive educational system. As long as he stood in the House he would protest against such an expenditure—no matter whether he succeeded or not—and the probability was that he would not succeed, as it seemed the prevalent belief that any amount of money ought to be spent upon what was called the education of the people. He denied that the people were educated under the present system. The great centres of population received undoubted benefits from it, and so did the wealthy people; but the poor, who had to bear the bulk of the taxation to support the system, derived the very smallest advantage from it. Last year the educational system in Victoria cost the colony £544,926; in New South Wales, £367,033; and in South Australia—where education was as well looked after as here, and where the population was only slightly larger—£37,471. And yet this colony was now asked to vote a sum 50 per cent. in excess of that spent in South Australia. He knew that the great scheme of free, secular, and compulsory education was one that had caught the ear of the people, for they thought that by it they were bringing education to the doors of the working-man. But, in reality, they were doing nothing of the sort. The system of education only touched the working-man in a very small way—excepting with regard to their pockets, which were touched very heavily to support it. Representing as he did an outside district, he spoke feelingly on the matter, for his constituents paid a very large sum per head in support of the system of education. The system was to a great extent useless to the outside districts, although, as he had said before, it was an advantage to people living in great centres of population, and an excessive advantage to the wealthier classes. In addition to going in for a sound education in the three "R's"—which he held to be the only duty of the State in the matter—they were going in for all sorts of luxuries—such as grammar schools subsidised by State, and which were resorted to by those whose parents were able to pay for the

education of their children. It was not the duty of the State to provide education for the children of the well-to-do. In these very Estimates items were put down which ought to be paid for by the parents themselves and not by the State. They were getting such a class of schools at the present time that people in every rank of life sent their children to the public schools. It might be said that rich and poor should be all alike, and that the rich had no right to be deprived of any advantages the poor possessed. But he did not hold with that view. He held that the duty of the State was simply to educate children whose parents were unable to educate them. At the present moment children were taught to such a pitch in the schools that they learned to despise manual labour of any sort—they despised the trades of their fathers—and there was a possibility of over-educating them so that they would absolutely despise their own parents for their so-called ignorance.

What he chiefly wanted to point out was that the much vaunted education system, which was said to distribute equal justice in the shape of education to all classes of the community, had altogether and utterly failed. If it were possible to reduce the vote by one-half he would propose it, and almost "cry back" to the old system, which he had always held, unpopular as the view might be, to be better than the existing one. When national and denominational schools were running side by side there was a healthy competition which did not now exist. The State schools were all toned down to a dead level. He did not stand there as a champion of denominationalism or any other ism. No one could charge him with having any strongly expressed religious convictions, but those who had such convictions had a right to be considered; and he held that a certain religious body to which he did not and was not likely to belong, and which contained one-third of the population of the colony, had been very badly treated indeed, by being taxed to pay for a system of education which they could not conscientiously support. In that respect the Act was a disgrace to the statute book. However, it was useless to try to remove it. One step in a wrong direction, whether taken by people or legislators, only seemed to hurry them on in the way they should not go. Still, looking at the question from a purely financial point of view, he must enter his indignant protest against the enormous growth of the education vote. He hoped hon. members would consider the question on the broad general principle of cutting one's coat according to one's cloth. In conclusion, he would point out again that although the people in the outside districts were heavily taxed to support education they derived little or no benefit from it.—*Australian*.

## VALUE OF DISCIPLINE AT SEA.

MR. W. FRASER RAE tells an exciting little story in connection with a voyage by the Cunard steamer *Atlas* a few winters ago. The vessel had reached mid-ocean, and one night, while the passengers were amusing themselves in the saloon by reading or playing cards, chess, or draughts, the weather being too rough to admit of their walking the deck, the boatswain came down and whispered the ominous words, "The ship is on fire, sir," in the captain's ear. The captain at once went on deck, and was followed by others to whom he had communicated the intelligence. There they saw a thick volume of dense smoke rising from the forward hatch. One of them returned to the saloon and told the horrible news. Anxiety was manifested as to how soon the fire would be extinguished; but there was little excitement and no sign of panic, most of the players resuming their games and the readers returning to their books. Confidence was evidently felt that everything mortals could do to avert a calamity would be performed. In the steerage, on the contrary, there was ignorance without self-possession; women shrieked, men ran about in aimless despair. The first class passengers, who wished to make themselves useful, and offered to aid the crew, were asked to help in carrying the terror stricken men and women and children from the steerage, where they were in the way, to the poop, where they would give less trouble. These passengers refused to be comforted or to be quiet; their groans and lamentations alone disturbed the apparent harmony of the hour.

The crew and officers were as cool and reticent as if nothing unusual had happened. The officer on duty walked the bridge, giving his entire attention to navigating the ship; the men on the lookout were at their posts, the engineers were in their places in the engine room; the stewards were at their work, indeed, the business of the ship went on like clock work, while a fire was raging in the hold, and all on board were in jeopardy. At the end of half an hour the boatswain said the ladies might be informed that the danger was nearly over; in truth, the fire had been thoroughly mastered; and all the danger was at an end. It was ascertained that the fire had been caused by the ignition of some combustibles which had been shipped contrary to the company's regulations.

A conference of the English Mormons was held at the Goswell Hall, Islington, England, some time ago, at which the chairman remarked that, "To his sorrow he must add that their principles did not make any headway at all in Ireland." The Mormon leader's sorrow is our joy. Ireland has a creed, a faith. The names in her calendar are those of St. Peter, St. Paul, St. John, St. Patrick. For three centuries she has refused to change these for Henry VIII., Martin Luther and Queen Bess. There is no danger that she will now begin to blaspheme God and His saints by revering Joe Smith or Brigham Young. There are no Irish Mormons, and we thank God for it.—*Catholic Herald*.

Joseph Daws, now an inmate of the County Poorhouse at Milwaukee, Wis., and decrepit and paralyzed, owned five banks before the war and was worth 5,000,000 dols. He was the founder of the Pennsylvania Savings Bank in Philadelphia, and also owned a bank in Detroit. At the beginning of the war he lost 2,000,000 dols. in a coal mine scheme in Logan County, Virginia. Other misfortunes followed until he lost everything,



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## TWO TRAGEDIES OF NIAGARA.

(From the *Hour*.)

More than twenty years ago Niagara witnessed a tragedy which, of a heart rending character, was marked by an act of true heroism seldom equalled in grandeur. Mr. Charles Addington, a young man about twenty-three or twenty-four years of age, was affianced to Miss De Forrest, both being residents of Buffalo. One day a happy party comprising Mrs. De Forrest, Miss De Forrest, a younger daughter, Eva, a beautiful child of five or six years old, and "Charley" Addington, as his friends were accustomed to call him, visited the Falls. They crossed the bridge to Goat Island, and, while resting under the trees, little Eva strayed away from the group, and approaching the bank of the narrow but deep and swift stream that rushes between Goat Island and the small island lying between it and the main American rapids, was amusing herself by casting sticks into the water and watching them as they were whirled swiftly away. Mrs. De Forrest, alarmed for her child's safety, requested Charley Addington to go after her and bring her back. Charley at once proceeded to the bank, and, thinking to give the little one a fright, approached her stealthily from behind, and, catching her under the arms, held her over the stream. The startled child threw up her little arms over her head, and instantly she slipped through young Addington's hands, and fell into the rapids.

The realization of the horrible calamity must have come home to Addington's brain with the rapidity of the lightning's flash. He saw that the rash act had cost the child's life—that only one desperate chance of saving her remained—that the world was at end for him for ever. Tearing off his coat, he rushed along the bank until he had passed little Eva, who was kept afloat by her clothing; then plunging in ahead of her, he seized the child and desperately attempted to throw her up on the bank. As he made the effort he fell back in the rapids and was whirled over the small fall that intervenes between the American Horse-Shoe Falls. Little Eva struck the top of the bank, but all power had apparently gone from her, and she rolled back into the stream and was hurried to her dreadful fate. The mother and sister stood powerless and paralyzed with horror while the tragedy, almost instantaneous in its action, passed before their eyes, leaving its dark cloud hanging over all their future lives. Charley Addington had made a hero's atonement for his thoughtless and reckless act. His father—he was an only son—was in the habit of visiting the Falls once a week for years after the tragedy, and he would sit for hours gazing at the spot where his son and little Eva had met their deaths. He became well known at the Falls, and there were many who believed that he would one day voluntarily seek the same fate that his son, in his heroism, had courted. But his sad pilgrimage had no such ending.

An accident with very dramatic accompaniments occurred some few years after the sad event that cost Charley Addington and Eva De Forrest their lives. One morning, soon after daybreak, the early risers at the Falls discovered something moving on a huge old log or trunk of a tree which for years had shown itself above the boiling rapids on the American side, having been caught by and become firmly wedged into the rocks on its way toward the falls. Looking downward from bridge, this log was and still is in full sight, in the fiercest part of the rapids, considerably nearer to the small island on the American side of Goat Island than to the American shore. The moving object was soon found to be a man, and it was evident that his boat had been carried over the falls during the night, while he himself had miraculously been cast against the log, by which he had managed to stop his fearful rush toward death. Despatches were immediately sent to Buffalo to the coast life-saving station, and Capt. Dorr hastened to Niagara by a special train, carrying with him two metallic life-boats, and plans to save the man were concerted. But, before the arrangements were completed, the news had been spread abroad, and many thousands of persons had reached the Falls by special trains. Goat Island, the bridge, the American shore, the roofs and windows of all the adjacent buildings, and the branches of trees were covered with anxious and horrified spectators.

The first attempt at rescue was by means of a Francis metallic life-boat attached to a cable which was slacked off from the bridge opposite the log, and guided by side ropes. The boat had not got far from the bridge when the fierce rapids seized it, turned it round and round, and appeared to be endeavouring to crush in its sides. The strong cable snapped like a whip-cord, and the poor fellow who had been watching the effort made for his rescue saw the boat whirled past him and carried over the falls, as if in mockery of his would-be rescuers. Considerable time was then consumed in deliberating on a new plan, and it was proposed to fasten a cable to some building on the American side, to carry it over to the island until it would sag near the log, and then to rescue the man by means of a basket hung on the cable by rings, and to be let down and pulled in by means of smaller ropes. The materials for this experiment could not be procured, so at last it was decided to send down a strongly constructed raft in the same manner as the life-boat had been launched, and if it reached the man in safety, so ease it over towards the small island, from whence his rescue would be comparatively easy. The raft was built, but it was 4 o'clock in the afternoon before all was ready. The day had passed without the flight of time being heeded. The excitement was intense. Men and women who had stood for hours without food, were painfully agitated. The raft moved. It withstood bravely the wild assaults of the angry rapids. It neared the log.

The man stood up and waved his arms. The raft came within his reach and he got on to it, ate the food, drank a small quantity of weak brandy and water that had been put aboard, and fastened himself by the lashings which had been prepared, and the intent of which he understood. Then the raft was cautiously and steadily moved towards the island with its precious freight. The people shouted and many wept from overwrought feeling. Suddenly the raft came to a stand. The rope was taught. It had caught in a rock. To attempt to force it was to risk its parting, and the fatal consequences could not be misunderstood. The poor victim seemed

to take in the situation, and to grow desperate. He unfastened lashings, stood up, made a spring from the raft in the direction of the island, and was in the foaming waters. Instantly he struck out for the island. He seemed to be a powerful swimmer, and thousands of men and women held their breath in horrified suspense. He appeared to near the island in his desperate efforts. Then arose the cry, "He's saved! he's saved!"

But suddenly those on the bridge, who could see more distinctly from their location, became aware that the space between the island and the swimmer's head was gradually widening. There was another dreadful moment of suspense, and then the unpitiful rapids seized their prey, and apparently making sport of the efforts that had been resorted to to snatch him from their grasp, twisted him round and whirled him along until they hurried him over the precipice. As the poor fellow went over a singular effect was observable. The vast body of falling water curves over the edge of the falls like a huge wheel, and as the body was shot forward by the force of the current, it seemed to leap completely out of the water, the feet being visible, before it took the terrible plunge. The deathlike silence that had fallen upon the crowd was broken by a fearful cry—a sound mingling a wail, a howl, and a shriek in one. Many strong men as well as women fainted. They had witnessed a tragedy more intense in its painfulness than any the drama could present, and one not likely to be soon forgotten.

## "OBSTRUCTION" IN THE COMMONS.

*The Pall Mall Gazette* says:—It has been expected that the business would simply be the disposal of the few matters of the Hares and Rabbits Bill still left, and nobody saw any brighter prospect than a succession of dogged walks through the division lobbies. But Mr. Balfour—the "honorary member," as he was happily styled by Major Nolan, of the fourth party—proceeded, contrary to expectation, with the motion which stood in his name, and which was in effect a condemnation of the Government for bringing forward important measures at a time of the year when they could not be properly discussed. This motion elicited from Lord Hartington what was declared by many persons the best and most successful speech of his life. Yet it is not easy to explain by quotation what constituted its extraordinary success, for the result was due to voice and manner as much as to idea and phrase. The noble lord was perfectly grave in face, although the speech was full of fun; was calm, though his blows were deadly; and was absolutely self-contained, while the House around him was occasionally in a state of almost delirious delight. He made his first good point by saying that the introduction of measures was subject not only to "reasonable time"—a phrase borrowed from Mr. Balfour's own motion—but discussion at "a reasonable length." Then he supplied the House with some interesting statistics as to the fourth party and some of the Parnellites. Mr. Gorst had made one hundred and five speeches and asked eighty-five questions; Sir H. Wolff had made sixty-eight speeches and had asked thirty-four questions; Lord R. Churchill had made seventy-four speeches and had asked twenty-one questions; Mr. Biggar had made fifty-eight speeches and had asked fourteen questions; Mr. Finigan had made forty-seven speeches and had asked ten questions; and Mr. A. O'Connor had made fifty-five speeches, but had asked only two questions. As these numbers were read out there were continual bursts of laughter varied with irate cheers. Six members, continued the noble Marquis, had thus made four hundred and seven speeches; and allowing ten minutes to each speech, they had occupied about a fortnight of the working time of the House. If all of the six hundred and forty-two members occupied a similar time, the session would last about four years, which, said Lord Hartington, winding up the calculation, as Euclid remarked in similar circumstances, was absurd. These members, said the Indian Secretary, had frequently stated that they had no desire to obstruct; but, he went on to triumphantly ask, amid the excited cheers of the Ministerialists, what would be the time occupied if a similar number of members had desired to obstruct? This might be freedom of discussion for these six members, but it was complete exclusion from discussion for the vast majority of the members of the House. This state of things would soon become intolerable; it was not, the noble lord added amid loud and prolonged cheers, very far from that position now. And then he ended with a declaration of the determination of the Government to proceed with the business. The House, when he sat down, was a scene of unusual excitement, the cheering lasting for some minutes. Sir Stafford Northcote was enlivened by the speech of his adversary into the brighter vein which now and then enlivens his rather depressing style. He retorted with statistics of the speeches of members of the Government of 18.0. Lord Hartington had spoken 96 times, Mr. Chamberlain 135 times, Sir C. Dilke 175 times, Sir W. Harcourt 177 times, Mr. O'Donnell 310 times, and Mr. Parnell 490 times. Lord Randolph Churchill professed deep repentance, and enacted the part of a contrite debater with much historic success. Then Mr. Chaplin was vehement, and Mr. Beresford-Hope grotesque, and Major Nolan had a word in defence of Mr. Parnell and Mr. A. O'Connor; and so things proceeded for some time longer. At last there was a division, with the result that there were 59 for and 119 against Mr. Balfour's motion. The House went on with the Hares and Rabbits Bill, and finally got through the committee stage close upon two o'clock, amid cheers. The adjournment took place at seven minutes to two.

A new religious sect, known as the Kolkovskaya, has made its appearance in Russia. Its members hold that the Holy Church of Russia was taken to heaven three centuries ago, where the patriarch Nikon made corrections in the Bible, and other church books. Since then there have been only false priests and a false church. These sectarians perform what is called "tearful purification" over infants, instead of baptism; that is, the parents and friends shed tears over it for six weeks, and so purify it from original sin. They never assemble for common prayer, but everybody prays at home

NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS.

# THE NEW ZEALAND CLOTHING FACTORY

Have much pleasure in announcing that, through Increasing Trade and Perfect System of conducting their business in BUYING AND SELLING FOR CASH ONLY,

They are now in a position to supply their CELEBRATED CLOTHING at a lower range of prices than hitherto. This has been the aim of the Firm ever since they first opened Branches for the Sale of their Manufactures; and the

LARGE AND INCREASING DEMAND

Has materially assisted in developing this desired result.

In the Mercery and Hat Departments will be found specialities suited to all tastes. White, Oxford, Regatta, and Crimean Shirts of superior manufacture. Ties, Scarfs, Bows, and Handkerchiefs in endless variety. Bags, Portmanteaux, Umbrellas, Rugs, Blankets, and every requisite

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The Largest Stock in the Southern Hemisphere to select from.  
DUNEDIN BRANCH: CORNER OF PRINCES STREET AND OCTAGON.

F. LAURENSEN, Manager

**THE HANSEATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG**  
Capital, £80,000; Guaranteed by the allied Companies, £500,000.

The undersigned being Agents for the above Company in Dunedin, are prepared to undertake every description of Fire Insurance at the lowest Current Rates. Losses settled promptly in the Colony.

FENWICK & KENNEDY,  
Corner Liverpool and Crawford streets.

## CALEDONIAN HOTEL.

JOHN OGG ... PROPRIETOR.  
The Proprietor, in opening the above Hotel, begs to inform his friends and public generally that he has had the above Hotel fitted up regardless of expense, and by attention and civility to his patrons hopes to make this Hotel one of the most popular in the suburbs of Dunedin.

CALEDONIAN GROUNDS, ANDERSON'S BAY ROAD.

## PARKSIDE BREWERY

CAVERSHAM,  
Dunedin

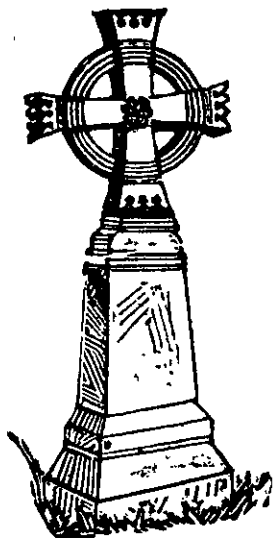
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(Late Brewers to Keast and McCarthy).  
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MONUMENTAL MASON,  
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[Established 1872.]

Ornaments. Works of all kinds executed, Grave Railings in stone, Iron and timber.



Mo monuments from £2 to £120, and a large stock of and other materials to select from.

Designs and Estimates forwarded on application.

MONUMENTAL WORKS,  
MADRAS STREET, SOUTH

## JAMES COUSTON,

PLUMBER, GASFITTER, ZINC-WORKER,

&c., &c.,

WALKER STREET.

## A. H. ROSS,

Surveying, Optical, and Nautical Instrument Maker. Optician to the Dunedin Hospital, and for many years Optician to the Sunderland Eye Infirmary, has (in order to obviate the necessity of his customers making the detour of the Octagon) REMOVED to those premises adjoining Mr. Murphy's City Hotel, Princes Street;

OUR BUYER AT HOME.

## MISSSES H. & B. BROWNLIE

beg to intimate the arrival of their New Stock of Bonnets, Hats, and Dress Caps for the approaching Summer Season. Miss Brownlie, after supplying ladies so successfully with Millinery for the last twelve years, has now gone Home in order that she may do so still more successfully by buying for them at Home. Arriving as she did at the close of the Summer Season, Miss Brownlie was most fortunate in securing a large stock of high-class Millinery at prices exceedingly moderate.

In order to meet the necessities of the times, Misses H. and B. Brownlie have also to hand a splendid assortment of English Bonnets, from 12s 6d to 19s 6d, which, under ordinary circumstances, would be excellent value at 21s and 25s. All our Trimmed Hats this season at equally low prices.

H. AND B. BROWNLIE,  
Princes street,  
Opposite Herbert, Haynes, Dunedin.

## IMPORTANT NOTICE.

G. NICOLL,  
BOOTMAKER,<sup>1</sup>  
Has removed from George street, to  
GT. KING STREET,  
Opposite Kincade and M'Queen.

[A CARD.]

## MR. J. P. SPRING,

Money and Share Broker.  
AGENT MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION  
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## ALLEN AND NEILSON,

AERATED WATER

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## JUST LANDED.

SUMMER SHIPMENT of VERY CHOICE and CAREFULLY SELECTED GOODS, ex City of Sparta, comprising Ladies', Children, and Gentlemen's BOOTS and SHOES by the best English and Foreign Manufacturers.

SPECIALITIES.—Lawn Tennis Shoes, Curraie Kid Balmorals and Button Boots, Le Grove do, Crocodile Elastic Sides, and Maltese Shoes.

EVENING SHOES all shades, to match the dress. Plain Black or Fancy Worked Vamps in great variety.

BOOTS & SHOES and FANCY WORKED SLIPPERS, of every description, Made to Order on the premises. A Saleswoman in attendance for Ladies and Children.

Note the Address—

JAMES P. SIMON,  
"GOLDEN BOOT," GEORGE STREET,  
Five doors from the Octagon.

## IMPORTANT NOTICE.

TO meet the wants, and by the request of our numerous Customers, we have just added to our Blended Tea Trade, a choice selection of General Groceries and Provisions, all of which will be found to be of the best brands and quality, and sold at the lowest remunerative prices.

PRIME MILD BREAKFAST BACON,  
Best quality, fat, lean, or streaked from 9d per lb.

PRIME MILD BUTTER,  
Best makers, quite equal to fresh, from 10d. to 1s. 2d. per lb.

PRIME MILD, OR TASTY CHEESE,  
Excellent quality, from 6d. to 8d. per lb.

## SPECIAL.

V., P. & Co., will continue to keep up their good repute for Blended Teas, and make this branch as hitherto a special feature. Three prices only.

A CHALLENGE.  
2s. per lb.,  
11lb. boxes 20s.

NO EQUAL.  
2s. 6d. per lb.,  
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OUR OWN.  
3s. per lb.,  
11lb. boxes.

VERE, PIKE AND CO  
TEA BLENDERS AND GENERAL  
MERCHANTS,  
SUSSEX HALL BUILDINGS  
51, George street, Dunedin.



## THE GWEDORE CATASTROPHE.

THE following appeared in a recent number of the *Times*:—

Sir,—There comes to-day the sad news that on Sunday last, in a wild and romantic glen in Donegal, a mountain flood, bursting into the Catholic chapel during Divine Service, submerged the crowded building, several of the worshippers being swept away and drowned. I know the place well; and the singular circumstances and the curious history of the little church thus destroyed, while they explain the tragedy which has just occurred, afford us an illustrative glimpse of Ireland a hundred years ago. Between the pass of Dunlewy and the sea, about two miles from Lord George Hill's pretty rustic hotel at Gweedore, the traveller reaches the hamlet of Derrybeg. Half a mile or more "up the glen" stands, or stood, the chapel in question. Even when told I was within a few perches of the edifice, I looked for it in vain on my first visit to the spot some years ago. After a while I noticed, rising, as it seemed in a brake of heather, a stone cross. Drawing nearer, I saw that the cross stood on the pointed gable of a building, the roof of which was below the level of the land around. I found myself on the brink of a wild ravine, at the narrow bottom of which a noisy mountain river brawled and danced its way from lake to sea. Down below, built across or upon the stream was the "chapel" of Derrybeg. Its walls on either hand almost touched the side of the rocky fissure, on which wild evergreens and dwarf oak clustered beautifully. I descended, and found as neat and as impressive a little church as ever I entered, albeit everything was simplicity itself. All was well ordered; and scrupulous cleanliness and devotional care were observable in the most minute arrangements. Far remote as it was from the noisy world, I noted that even here the village blacksmith could bear his daughter's voice "singing in the village choir," for the hymn books and even the harmonium were at hand; while the river outside, and beneath the floor where I stood supplied a never-ending "thorough bass." Of course, I asked why so singular a spot had been chosen as the site of the building. "It was not all choice," replied my companion, the pastor of the district; "not an inch of ground would the neighbouring lords of the soil give us on which to erect a roof; we are here by proscriptio;" and then he told me the story. For nearly 200 years, or ever since the early part of the reign of Anne, this ravine was the secret place of worship for the Catholic peasantry of the neighbouring glens. Sentries were posted on the edge of the cliffs above, while, on either brink of the river below, the mountaineers knelt—a ledge on the rocks, still pointed out, sufficing as an altar. Indeed, the place afforded unusual advantages or facilities for such proscribed devotions, so easily could several hundreds of worshippers be secreted there. About 100 years ago the sentries happily were dispensed with, and a little wooden box was fixed on the natural altar ledge, so that the candles were not blown out by the wind. Later on, a permanent wooden hut, open at the end facing down the river, was put up, within which the officiating priest and his attendant had room to stand or kneel. There are old men living near Dunlewy, I believe, who remember this hut—the river gorge, with the sky for a canopy, being the only church or chapel where the people prayed, under summer sun and winter rain, till a comparatively recent period. I am not astonished that, independently of the refusal of landlords to give a site for "a Popish chapel," this spot, hallowed by such memories and associations, should have been clung to by the people. So, thirty or forty years ago, they, by volunteer labour, blasted away the bottom rocks, bridged over the stream, and built their "new chapel" in the cleft of the ravine I have described. I would ask you, sir, for kind permission to add a word or two about the poor people on whom the calamity of last Sunday has fallen—the congregation of worshippers in that little church. It is my belief that there does not breathe within our islands a rustic community more nearly approaching in simplicity of manners and purity of lives the picture Longfellow has drawn for us of life in the village of Grand Pré. Though privations have tried them sorely during the past year, they have contributed naught to the records of disorder or crime. Death, swift and terrible, has now filled with wailing and grief their humble homes—these homes where, as I well know, a wayfarer ever found a smiling welcome, and wherein "a stranger was a sacred name." Their good friend and benefactor, Mr. William A. Ross, of Dunlewy Castle, is now away in Egypt and may not hear of this tragedy for weeks to come. In his absence I shall be glad to receive and forward to the clergyman of the district, or to the Most Rev. Dr. Logue, the estimable Bishop of Raphoe, any help which kindly and sympathetic hearts on this side of the Channel may feel disposed to contribute. I am aware, sir, that it is not lightly you permit any such appeal to the readers of the *Times*, and I can only hope that you may perceive in the circumstances of the case some ground for extending the privilege on the present occasion.—Yours very truly,

A. M. SULLIVAN.

House of Commons, August 17.

So prompt a response was made to this appeal that Mr. Sullivan was able to transmit £100 the next day to Rev. James M'Fadden, the P.P. of Gweedore. Among the contributors were several members of the Government, and many other members of Parliament. The following telegram, dated Derry, Thursday, appeared in the *Freeman* of Friday week:—

It appears that, in addition to the five deaths already recorded in connection with the above disaster, as many as 100 persons were injured. The same storm destroyed an extensive area of crops. The river inundated the country on both sides, destroying corn and potatoes, and filling up many houses, which have been since untenable. It is feared that the foundations of the chapel are injured.

Two women have started a barber shop in Washington. We saw one woman start a barber shop once. She came in with a cow-hide in her hand and said she was going to horsewhip the man who had been talking about her; and eight men with towels under their chins add lather on their faces hustled out of their chairs and started for the back door on a run.

## General News.

Great Britain's exports to the United States are constantly growing. Iron, cotton, and wool are going out in greatly increased quantities. In certain branches the exports to this country alone must have had a great effect on the home market, and must have proved one bright spot in a very dark sky. The situation in England, both politically and commercially, is so dark, so dismal, and so threatening that any break is grateful. England is in a sad predicament, and the day of reckoning that Mr. Jennings talks about may be nearer at hand than is imagined. England has ruled the world, but the rule is breaking. Spain once ruled the world, so did France, and even insignificant Holland. But all passed away, as England's is slipping now. There can be no doubt about who will emerge to assume the sceptre. The hands point to this side of the Atlantic.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

American oysters are taken to Europe now, not alone for immediate but for prospective consumption. The Schleswig owners of oyster beds have already laid down a good many American oysters, and a new company has just been formed for doing the same thing on a vastly increased scale. So, with each year, America becomes more and more the food supplier of the old world, as well as on an augmenting scale, the recipient of her surplus population.

According to the *London Spectator* there is probably no position in the world more difficult to fill than that of the editor of an English comic paper with a great reputation already made. *Punch*, it believes, could be destroyed as a property in a single number.

The wife of Col. Don Piatt has joined the Catholic Church, and will build a new Church at Mackinac, Mich., where her husband owns a beautiful summer residence.

Cardinal Manning stopped at Milan on his road home from Rome, and the *Pungolo* states that on visiting the cathedral he said: "It would be my desire, my ambition, to erect a cathedral in London which, if not equal to this, would still be an imposing monument of Christianity, and my predecessors left me a considerable sum to effect such an enterprise; but in existing circumstances I have thought it best to devote the interest of that capital to creating a seminary in London." He expressed a desire to possess some relic of San Carlo Borromeo, and one of his vestments was accordingly presented to him.

Lord Ripon's private chaplain, formerly of Oriel College, Oxford, has left England for Bombay. Father Henry Schomberge Kerr, late of the Royal Navy, and grandson of the late William, sixth Marquis of Lothian, is temporarily the new Governor-General's spiritual adviser, pending the arrival of the former.

The Irish correspondent of an Eastern paper thus describes the parochial duties which the ever-faithful priests of Ireland have to perform for their flocks in this time of fever and pestilence:—Father Loftus, of Charlestown, who is described as a tall, powerful man, and the only nurse the poor creatures in the hovel have—God bless him!—only the other day was seen to take four of the poor creatures off their straw, dress them, and lift them, one after another, in his arms—they breathing fever into his face all the time—and put them into the cart which took them off to the hospital. Everybody but the big hearted priest had deserted them. The story of Father Loftus is the story of Father Stenson, of Ballaghadereen; of Father Durcan, of Carrycastle; of Father Conlan, of Swinford; and of the parish priest of Curry, in and on the borders of Sligo, whose last words to Mr. Fox were a declaration before Almighty God that three hundred and fifty families of his parish would die of starvation unless something was done. "Would die of starvation." People have actually died of starvation.

The *Liverpool Catholic Times* says of the new editor of *Punch*:—It is not generally known that Mr. Burnand was at one time on the point of entering a Religious Order. After leaving Cambridge and joining the Catholic Church, he took up his quarters with the London Oblates of St. Charles Borromeo, of whom Cardinal Manning was then the Superior; and there remained until he convinced himself that he had not a vocation for the cloister. A list of all those who have made a similar discovery would be curious, and not pleasant to read. Mademoiselle Sarah Bernhardt, for instance, was educated in a convent; and at the end of her school career she passionately declared that she would either be an actress or a nun, the whole of the gay world knowing which of the strange alternatives she finally adopted. M. Renan himself, the French infidel, was intended for the priesthood, his master at St. Sulpice (Bishop Lupanlou, of happy memory), familiarly calling him "the pet of the Seminary." Gounod, too, was anxious to be a priest, but his directors thought that the real scope for his fine talent lay outside the clergy-house: and another star of the musical world, Madame Albani, was eager to enter a convent in her sixteenth year.

The following is a translation of one of the letters of resignation of the French magistrates who declined to enforce the decrees against the Jesuits:—"Montbrison, July 4, 1880. Monsieur le Procureur-General,—I have the honour of sending you my resignation of Substitute of the Procurator of the Republic of Montbrison and to request you to forward it to the Keeper of Seals. In the face of acts hostile to religion and contrary to law, and perpetrated on the 30th of June, I cannot, as a Catholic nor as a Magistrate, retain in the ranks of the public Ministry a post in which I have always served with justice, and appear, by so doing, to accept even the appearance of any solidarity whatsoever with the men of the Government. Be kind enough, M. le Procureur-General, to accept the assurance of my respect. Gaston de Champ, Substitute of the Procurator of the Republic at Montbrison."

The Holy Father has sent to Mgr. Siciliano di Rendi, Archbishop of Benevento, the sum of 2,000 francs towards the completion of the works recently undertaken in the new church erected there in honour of Santa Maria delle Grazie. This church is a monument of the piety and devotion cherished towards the Blessed Virgin by the people of

**THE CATHOLIC BOOK DEPOT**  
(Opposite the Catholic Church),  
BARBADOES STREET, CHRISTCHURCH,  
Under the Patronage of the Right Rev. Dr. REDWOOD, Lord Bishop  
of Wellington, and the Clergy of his Diocese.

E. O'CONNOR

Has great pleasure in announcing the arrival of his  
**NEW AND SELECT STOCK OF BOOKS**  
OBJECTS OF DEVOTION, &c., &c.,

And to assure the public that he has the largest collection of Catholic Standard Works of any Bookseller in New Zealand. It is his intention to issue a Catalogue without delay, and, therefore, for the present, he deems it sufficient to inform his numerous friends that amongst his Varied Stock will be found a beautiful Selection of Prayer Books, at all prices, Lives of the Saints, Catholic Bibles, Books of Devotion, Hymn Books, a great variety of Catholic Standard Works by the most eminent writers, Works relating to Ireland, Histories (ancient and modern), Lives of Eminent Men, Speeches, Works on Science and Art, Books of Amusement and Instruction for Children, Schools and College Books, Objects of Devotion, Religious Pictures, Prints and Oleographs, Statues, Rosaries, Medals, Scapulars, and Holy Water Fonts.

**STATIONERY.**

A great variety of Letter and Note Paper, Account Books, Pocket Books, Purses, Writing Desks,  
Inks, Inkstands, Pens, Pencils, Slates, and all School Requisites.

A considerable reduction will be made on orders sent by the Clergy, School Committees, Teachers, Religious Societies, &c.

E. O'CONNOR trusts that his numerous friends in Town and Country will give him a liberal patronage and support in his new and much needed enterprise.

(Copy of a Letter received from Bishop Redwood.)

DEAR MR. O'CONNOR.—I most cordially give my patronage and blessing to your new undertaking—the establishment of a "Catholic Book Depot" at Christchurch. I trust you will be able by means of it, to meet one of the greatest wants of Catholics in that part of my Diocese, viz., a ready supply of sound Catholic Literature.

I remain, yours devotedly in J.C.

✠ FRANCIS REDWOOD, S.M., Wellington.

Mr. E. O'Connor, Christchurch.

**G R A N D A R T U N I O N .**

By Permission of the Honourable the Colonial Secretary.

PETER POWER, Artist, OCTAGON.

Has the honour to announce he will dispose of a collection of 38 Pictures in Oil and Water Colours—all original pictures from Nature, comprising Scenes in Otago, Canterbury, Southland, West Coast, Lakes Wakatipu and Wanaka, Port Chalmers, Taieri, Water of Leith, Purakanui, Deborah, Blueskin, and Anderson's Bay districts; also, Portraits in Oil, from life, of Otago celebrities—value, £350.

700 MEMBERS AT 10s. EACH.

Prizes on view next Athenaeum, Octagon.

The drawing will take place under a committee of management from the list of subscribers.

Catalogues and tickets can be had from P. Power, Artist, Octagon.

**NOTE.**

LESSONS GIVEN IN DRAWING AND PAINTING.

Afternoon,  
From 2 to 4.

Evening,  
From 7 to 9.

P. POWER.

**NOTICE.**

We have at present on hand a few bound volumes of the NEW ZEALAND TABLET, price 25s. each.

Applications to be addressed to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, Dunedin.

JOHN F. PERRIN, Sec.

**MISS J. GRAHAM**, formerly head milliner with Mrs W. A. Jenkins,

**HAVING** Re-opened the Premises lately occupied by Mrs. Jenkins.

**BEGS** to inform the Ladies of Dunedin and surrounding districts that she has the cheapest and most stylish Millinery in the Colony,

**BEST MATERIAL** used only. Inspection invited.

**MISS J. GRAHAM**, Milliner, George street.

**P R O F E S S O R G U S C O T T**  
MAY NOW BE CONSULTED AT HIS RESIDENCE,  
SOUTH TOWN BELT, CHRISTCHURCH,  
Second Door East from Colombo Street  
**T E S T I M O N I A L S .**  
A WONDERFUL CURE.

PROFESSOR GUSCOTT,

South Town Belt.

DEAR SIR,—I have been troubled with nervous debility for the past eight years, brought on, as you have explained in the *Canterbury Times* by the indiscretion of early youth. I have spent scores of pounds first with one and then with another, but never received any permanent benefits. Some said that I had heart disease, others that I was consumptive, but when I wrote to you from the Rikaitia you explained my symptoms so exactly that I was induced to come to town at once, though you told me you could treat me equally as well by stopping and attending to my work as in losing time by coming to town. I was unfit for work, so decided to come to town for a spell, as I could neither eat nor sleep. My mind wandered; I had a desire to be away from company, and yet when alone my own company was hateful to me. I was troubled with the most hideous dreams, and was in that low, nervous state which made me sometimes feel as if death would be a happy release. My head ached, my heart palpitated violently, I would start almost at my own shadow. My mind, in fact, was not my own. I saw you on my arrival in town, when you were in Manchester street, and you then told me that it would take three months at the very least to effect a perfect cure, and that I must comply exactly with your instructions; if not, you would not guarantee a cure. I am happy now to say that I did as you told me to the very regulating my hours and habits, and that now, after the lapse of fifteen weeks, my memory is restored, my sight has become strong again, my mind has ceased to wander, I can enjoy company, and, in short, Richard's himself again. I should not go to the trouble of describing so minutely my sufferings, but that I know of so many young men who are living secluded lives whose sufferings are precisely what my own were before I came to you, and who, although in health, would be really amiable and estimable persons, are looked upon as gloomy, morose, unsociable men simply because of that phase of the disease which I have named, a hatred for company. If this should be read by any of those persons, suffering as I did, and they are induced to apply to you for relief, I will guarantee that they will say after a few weeks that they never laid out a more profitable sum of money than when they came to Professor Guscott.—Believe me, yours faithfully,

RICHARD DOBSON

P.S.—I return to my work to-morrow, and I know my friends there will be agreeably astonished at my present appearance.

Victoria street, Christchurch, Jan. 20, 1880.

PROFESSOR GUSCOTT.

SIR,—Having suffered from dropsy for upwards of four years, and tried every available means for obtaining relief, I was induced by a lady who lives in the Gasworks' road, and who you were then treating, to apply to you, as all other means had failed. As you were not a doctor I had very little faith in you, but you treated me successfully, and I am thankful to be able to bear testimony to the fact that within a month from date of your undertaking my case I was completely restored to health.—I am, dear sir, yours faithfully,

(Signed)

JANE SMITH,

Sydenham, between Colombo and Montreal streets.

TO PROFESSOR GUSCOTT.

SIR,—For many years I was a hopeless invalid, and for twelve months unable to attend to business. My breathing was hard, and at times I was propped up in bed. The medical man who attended me said that I was doomed to be a sufferer from asthma for the remainder of my days; but my daughter took upon herself to call upon you and explain the nature of my complaint, which you undertook to cure. With that apathy with which an invalid submits to almost anything I suffered my daughter to have her way, and was placed under your care. What you did for me was simply marvellous. After a very short time I was very much better, and now am able to attend to business, can eat, drink, and sleep well, and enjoy as good health as any man at my age (54) can hope to do. I make this known as much to fulfil a duty as to benefit you. There are hundreds of persons in Christchurch who have known me only as an invalid, and who look at me now with astonishment, so complete is the cure which you have wrought by the most simple and least disagreeable method conceivable.—Yours gratefully,

(Signed)

JOHN H. HALL,

Montreal street, Christchurch.

Tuam street, Christchurch,

April 28, 1879.

To Professor Guscott.

SIR,—I have been troubled with liver complaint these last six years, many times been not able to attend to work. I have tried everything in the shape of patent medicines. I have been an out-door patient in the hospital; I got at times temporary relief. I could not sleep on my left side; I kept rolling about backwards and forwards in bed. When I got up in the morning, I would rather be in bed, but work I had to attend to. When I had eaten a light meal I found it always lodged in my stomach. Always costive, a great palpitation, pains across the chest, more particularly under the left breast, always a violent pain between the shoulders, felt just the same as if any one was pouring water down my back, feet always cold. Happened to get one of your bills when you came to St. Asaph street, which explained to me the symptoms I was labouring under. When I applied to you, you told me all my symptoms and guaranteed me a perfect cure, which, I am happy to say, you have done through your herbal treatment. I should recommend those troubled with liver complaint to place themselves under your treatment.

I am, sir, truly thankful,

WILLIAM MANSON.

Benevento, who, being delivered through her intercession from the scourge of cholera in 1837, are desirous of perpetuating the memory of that benefit. The construction of this church was begun in 1839, and the Holy Father, then Delegate Apostolic at Benevento, by direction of the Archbishop, Cardinal Bussi, laid the foundation-stone with all solemnity.—*Ave Maria.*

Buddhism is becoming as fashionable among the cultured ones as Ritualism was once. The success of Arnold's "Light of Asia" has been great, and the Vedas will doubtless soon be used as missiles by the unscrupulous railroad boy and have a place on the newspapers next to Bob Ingersoll's lectures. When Madame Blavatsky was here, she made several converts among the worshippers of "colour" and "passion," and her proceedings in India are watched with much interest by those persons who think that the highest effort the human mind can make is to deny God. It is wonderful that Buddhism should be accepted in this age when common-sense is supposed to rule men. Buddhism, however, is a rather different thing in India from what it is here, and Madame Blavatsky finds that its tenets are not fixed, and that, in order to teach the Buddhists what Buddhism really is, she will have to declare herself infallible, and define the faith for them. She is already disgusted with the lack of uniformity among the Brahmins. Buddhism is, like old carvings and barbaric bric-a-bac, very picturesque; but it is not a strong thing or a vital thing. The man who can to-day accept Buddha, in place of Our Lord, goes back two thousand years, and is either insane or utterly eaten up by the affectation of the time.—*Catholic Review.*

Another inexcusable and horrible collision has occurred. This time on the Detroit River. Father Bleyenbergh, of Detroit, had promised a pleasure trip to the altar-boys attached to his church, and had fulfilled his promise. The boys, tired out with their day's pleasure, crowded into the cabin of the steam yacht Mamie which had been chartered for the occasion. About ten o'clock, on July 23rd—a moonlight night—the yacht plunged its way through the waters, and Father Bleyenbergh sat, with the elders of his party, on the front of the yacht. Two steamers, the Garland and the Fortune, were in sight. Father Bleyenbergh seems to think they were racing. Suddenly the Garland loomed up larger, and he instantly divined with horror that a collision was imminent. The Mamie whistled and soon after the Garland replied, but bore down directly on the fragile yacht, fairly cutting it in two. At the moment the collision seemed inevitable, he shouted to his friends and the children to come to the front, and some of them obeyed. He felt the boat give way beneath him, and caught hold of a rope on the Garland. A young lady did the same. Four boys who were saved crowded out of the cabin window of the yacht and threw themselves into the water. They were picked up by the life-boat of the Garland, which was not, however, lowered without much difficulty, as—according to the testimony of a passenger—the rigging was out of order, and consequently lives (15 boys drowned) were sacrificed that might have been saved. Judging from the report in the dailies, it would seem as if the Garland and Fortune were racing and that the Mamie had not time to get out of the way. Collisions have become epidemic; and may be expected to continue epidemic as long as the present loose system of steamboat inspection is permitted to continue. In all the recent collisions the rigging of the life-boats were out of order. Precious minutes were wasted in disentangling and cutting ropes which should have given way at the first touch.—*Catholic Review.*

In our perambulations about town we have not for a long time had the pleasure of seeing a lady (with even moderate pretensions to fashion) really walk. No doubt, ladies progress along the side walks, or wherever they may happen to be; but walking with the head erect, the well-balanced body, and the limbs moving freely and gracefully, is a lost art. How can women walk with their heels raised two or three inches above where nature intended that they should be, with the arch of the foot entirely destroyed by the throwing forward of the weight of the body upon the wrecked toes, still farther made miserable by their being pinched up together, pressed one on the other, and even crumpled up in hideous and painful deformity? Doctors lecture in vain, and instrument-makers rejoice over the "high heels" which throw the body out of balance, twist the backbone, and render necessary the aid of steel props and crutches. A notion has got into women's heads that the foot looks smaller and more dainty when seen from the front encased in the high-heeled shoe. Would that some power would give them the gift to see the effect of the back of their ankles and the thickness and coarseness that high heels give to what should be the slender, elegantly-modelled column rising above the arch of the foot! High heels, it is true, are following the wake of civilisation as represented by French fashions, wherever they are introduced; but it was not on such heels as these that the grace of Greek women and the stateliness of Roman matrons, the attractive gait of the women of Circassia and Georgia, India, and Egypt, were borne about.—*London Paper.*

Mr. Santley, the famous baritone, has embraced the Catholic Faith.

Speaking of Mr. Bright, Lord George Hamilton says he is liberal enough about land which he does not own and about a Church to which he does not belong; but touch the question of trade, and particularly that branch of trade with which he is personally concerned, and it will be found that a more selfish obstructive never entered the House of Commons. Does Lord George mean, asks the *Pall Mall Gazette*, that Mr. Bright ever wilfully obstructed the business of the Legislature in order to serve his own personal ends and those of a firm at Rochdale with which he is or was connected? Does he mean that Mr. Bright ever selfishly opposed the Treaty of Commerce with France, that he ever selfishly advocated the imposition of duties upon Australian wool or American cotton or the colours used in dyeing?

A most disgraceful scene, says *Vanity Fair*, took place recently at Newmarket, England. A number of ladies of high position and rank and well known in society, assembled after dinner at the house of one of their number to play baccarat. The hostess took the bank, together with a gentleman of the party; but at her first deal an objection was made to her manner of dealing. She dealt again, when

another point was raised, and thereupon ensued the most discreditable "row" that probably ever took place between ladies. Smoking and swearing, the heroines of the affair hurled every kind of uncomplimentary remark at each other for the space of something like half an hour, to the great fright of such of them as still retained the ordinary timidity of womanhood. At length the "row" ended, but so great an effect was produced by it that it was thought necessary by the hostess to ask an exalted personage to come down and play the next night at the house in order to rehabilitate it and her, which the personage was good-naturedly pleased to do. It is right to add that the hostess herself is said to have acted properly throughout. But the point is, that it is a simple disgrace that ladies should gamble at all in this business-like and professional manner, that it is doubly disgraceful that they should gamble as they do with mere paper, and that it is trebly disgraceful for them to adopt the manners of scullery maids and the language of coal-heavers. While this scene was taking place inside the house the crowd were engaged in killing a policeman outside, while the doors were not even shut. It reminds one of the preliminary scenes of the French Revolution.

A bull-fight here under the auspices of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to animals is a novelty even in New York which is accompanied by surprises and sudden shocks. The presence of Mr. Bergh, who seems to have had authority to interfere in favour of the bulls, but no authority to take the part of the men engaged in the sport, was not stimulating to the Spanish gallants; the bulls walked over the track, and the gaily caparisoned "fighters" showed wonderful agility in jumping fences. The large audience chiefly composed of Americans, was not slow in expressing its disapproval of the bloodless proceedings; and the affair was not a success because those assembled wanted to see a real bull-fight and could not tolerate a sham. In spite of the united effort of the dailies to show that Americans are too sensitive and highly civilised to tolerate those picturesque and barbaric exhibitions that have afforded so many texts against Spanish cruelty, it is plain that a bull-fight wanting in the excitement of blood-letting would not be really patronised by the enlightened American. The exhibition was attended by many ladies, very few of whom were Spanish, and the majority of the lookers-on were evidently not of foreign birth. The attempt of the moral and high-toned dailies to make people believe that New Yorkers are so much more civilised than the unfortunate and benighted Spaniards, is amusing and palpably transparent. There is a naïveté unworthy of the cynical newspaper-man in the admission that Mr. Bergh was the most unpopular man in the assemblage, and that another bull-fight would not be tolerated in New York because of its lack of excitement. The New York press is rarely virtuous, but when it is virtuous, it lays it on thick. If Mr. Bergh could be kidnapped after the manner of Charley Ross, real bull-fights might become a New York institution and draw crowds from the "province," as a certain spectacular play did a few years ago before the New York public had become "converted."

Dr. Begg, on the 12th July evening, delivered a lecture in Edinburgh on the "Results of the Covenanting Struggle," in the course of which he argued that there could be no Established Church without uniformity of worship, and that every minister of the Established Church is doubly bound, both by Church and State, to observe the simple worship of Pre-byterianism, otherwise he is guilty of double perjury, has forfeited all right to his stipend, and ought either to repent or be expelled. At the conclusion of his lecture, Dr. Begg submitted a new form of the Solemn League and Covenant which he thought might suit the condition of things at the present day.

A Chicago boy stole \$50 dols. from his employer, and started westward to fight the Indians. When overtaken he was dressed in fringed buckskin, and across his shoulder was a rifle, while his pockets were stuffed with knives, pistols, and ammunition.

General Hancock is a man of handsome presence and most agreeable manners. He is perfectly straight! a blonde, with a rich skin and blue eyes, and light hair, now turning grey; and his address is both courtly and simple.

Several processes of canonization are now pending before the proper authorities in the Archbishopric of Naples. Three of them have just been concluded; that of the venerable servant of God, Gennaro Maria Sarnelli, of the congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer; of the venerable Brother Luigi of the Holy Crucifix, a professed Alcantarian priest; and venerable Placidus Baccher, a secular priest. The preliminary process concerning the validity and importance of the cause, was approved by the Sacred Congregation of Rites in November 14th, 1878; and that approbation confirmed by the authority of the Holy Father, January 8th of this year, the degree of approval being published in Rome towards the end of February.—*Messenger of the Sacred Heart.*

By special request of the Protestant of the neighbourhood, the Rev. Father Moriarty, of Chatham village, N. Y., lectured in the Baptist church at East Chatham, on the evening of July 15, the subject being, "What the Catholic Church has done for Civilization." A large audience, composed of Protestants of different denominations, assembled from the surrounding country, and, what was altogether unusual in a church edifice, greeted the lecturer with frequent and warm applause. At the conclusion of the discourse, the pastor of the Baptist church, the Rev. Mr. Ashley, proposed a vote of thanks, which was enthusiastically responded to by the entire assemblage.

A wine merchant at Rheims, in France, is the owner of two hundred bottles of champagne he says he will not sell at any price, because it was the only lot in any cellar of the city that escaped the clutches of the German soldiers during the war of 1870.

A Commission of Inquiry has been held in Knock to investigate the truth of the matter. Witnesses who were cured were called to give their sworn testimony to the miracle, all of which must go to the court of Rome, which is to pronounce the judgment.

In Montreal lately there was a procession of Catholic societies numbering over two thousand persons from Notre Dame Church to the Jesuit Church on Bleury street. The demonstration was intended as a protest against the expulsion of the Order of Jesuits from France.

**ULSTER BOOT DEPOT.**  
**M'SWIGGAN BROS.** have opened those well-known premises in **HIGH AND LICHFIELD STREETS,** Christchurch. (Opposite the Borough Hotel.)  
 U. B. D.

**M'SWIGGAN BROS.,** High Street, Christchurch, have the Cheapest Boots and Shoes in town. All kinds guaranteed.

**CHEAPEST** Boots and Shoes. Guaranteed our own make.

**CHEAP** Boots and Shoes at Prices Lower than any House in Town, at **M'SWIGGAN BROS.**

**CHEAP** Boots and Shoes of Best Quality, and strongest kind made. Warranted to give satisfaction. Nonpareil, N. Z., at **M'SWIGGAN BROS.**

**CHEAP** Boots and Shoes of M'Swigan Bros.' Own Make in Water-tights. All Styles from 14s 6d, at **M'SWIGGAN BROS.**

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**CHEAP** Boots and Shoes of M'Swigan Bros.' Own Make in Women's Kid, from 11s, best quality. All orders punctually attended to at **M'SWIGGAN BROS.**

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**PRACTICAL HORSE-SHOER, AND GENERAL BLACKSMITH.**

N.B.—Every attention paid to country orders. Repairs, &c., done on the shortest notice.

**SHAMROCK HOTEL,** Main South Road, Timaru.  
**DENIS HOARE** ... Proprietor.

Denis Hoare desires to inform his numerous friends, and the public that he has now opened the above Hotel. The building is entirely new, and will be found second to none in the town of Timaru.

Only the very best brands of Liquors kept. A first-class Billiard Table will be placed at the disposal of visitors.

A grand Hand-ball Court at the back of the building replete with every accommodation.

Suites of Rooms for families. The Kitchen in charge of an experienced Chef.

Excellent accommodation for Boarders.

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**TO LET ON BUILDING LEASE.**

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Parts of Sections 40 and 41, Block XVII., Dunedin, with frontage to Filleul street.

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Part Section 36, Block V., Dunedin, with frontage to Stafford street.

Part Section 46, Block XXXIV., Dunedin, opposite Tramway Stand, Great King street, with frontages to two streets.

Section 44, Block XXXVII., Dunedin. Site for dwellings, with frontage to Forth street.

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**FIRST PRIZE VERTICAL FEED.**  
**THE** Citizens of Dunedin and Vicinity are invited to call at 174-176 **GEORGE STREET,** and see the **NEW DAVIS VERTICAL FEED** do the following work without tacking. Come and get Samples. The Machine will be shown with great pleasure.

Kilting and sewing same time. Plain and scollop binding.

Binding dress goods with the same material, either scollops, points, squares, or straight.

Bind folds without showing the stitches, and sew on at the same time.

It will put on skirt braid and sew on facing at one operation without showing the stitches. Make French folds and sew on at same time.

Make milliners' folds with different colours and pieces of goods at one operation, and sew at the same time.

It will gather within two pieces and sew on at the same time.

It will cover the cord and sew it in between edges at the same time.

It will do felling, bias or straight, either on cotton or woollen goods.

It sews from lace to leather without changing the stitch or tension.

For tucking, cording, braiding, quilting, ruffling, frilling, embroidering, shoe fitting, tailoring, dressmaking, and family use, it has no equal.

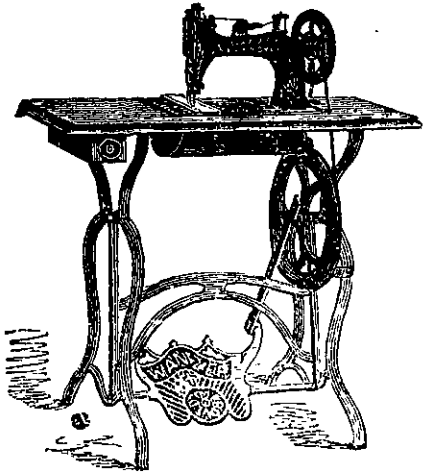
It will make wide and narrow hems, hem all manner of bias woollen goods, as soft merino, crape, or goods difficult to hem on other machines.

It will fold hems with cords enclosed, and stitch them down at one operation.

It will sew over uneven surfaces as well as plain.

It will gather without sewing on. It will gather and sew on at the same time.

**ALBERT WALKER,**  
**SOLE AGENT FOR DUNEDIN**



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<b>WANZER'S "Improved" Hand Sewing Machine, No. 1,</b> fitted with latest improvements, including 20 attachments ...	£4 4 0
With new double stand ...	6 9 0
With pannelled polished lock-up cover ...	7 4 0
<b>WANZER'S "Improved" Hand Sewing Machine, No. 2,</b> fitted with all latest improvements, including 20 attachments ...	£4 10
With new double stand ...	6 15 0
With pannelled polished lock-up cover ...	7 10 0
<b>WANZER'S "Improved" F Treadle Sewing Machine</b> fitted with all the latest improvements and attachments. No cogs to break, very large steel shuttle, winds bobbins without running Machine and works backward and forward without stoppage; on polished walnut table, with drawer ...	£8 0 0
With pannelled polished lock-up cover ...	9 0 0
<b>WANZER'S "Improved" D Treadle Sewing Machine,</b> for Tailors and Manufacturers of heavy goods ...	£9 0
With pannelled polished lock-up cover ...	10 0
<b>WANZER'S "Improved" E Treadle Sewing Machine</b> for heavy Leather Work ...	£9 0 0

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 Red " } new, and can confidently } Cauliflower  
 Cowgrass " } be recommended as of } Cabbage  
 Alsike " } the best growths and } Turnip  
 &c., &c. } stocks. } &c., &c.

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To be held in

JANUARY, 1881,

To clear off the debt at present owing on St. Canice's Church and  
 Presbytery, Westport.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PRIZES.

First Prize—A Gentleman's Gold Watch, value £30.

Second Prize—Purse of £25.

Tickets may be obtained from Rev. T. Walsh, Westport.

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He solicits SUBSCRIPTIONS from his lay and clerical friends, and  
 all the charitably-disposed to help him to build a priests' house in  
 his poorest of parishes.

Subscriptions gratefully acknowledged.

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**THE FOURTH ANNUAL SHOW**  
 WILL BE HELD AT THE  
 FORBURY PARK, DUNEDIN,  
 ON  
 FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,  
 3rd and 4th December.

Entries must be made on or before Wednesday, 24th November.

Special attention is called to class for Salt Butter, which must  
 be lodged with the Secretary on or before Friday, 5th November.

A large number of Valuable Prizes, both in Cash and Goods, will  
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Full particulars in programmes to be obtained from the  
 Secretary.

SYDNEY JAMES,  
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**MONASTERY OF THE SACRED HEART, CHRISTCHURCH.**

**THE "Religious of Notre Dame des Missions"** beg to  
 acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the following sub-  
 scriptions towards the above fund:—

	£	s.	d.
Westby Perceval, Esq., Christchurch	10	10	0
Mr. Murphy, Christchurch	0	10	0
Per Mr. E. O'Connor—			
Mr. M'Sherry, Sydenham, Christchurch	1	0	0
Per Mrs. Walsh—			
Mr. C. Halpin	0	10	0

**NOTICE.**

We beg to call the attention of our Subscribers to the accounts  
 furnished them from our office. We have to specially request that  
 those whose subscriptions have remained unsettled for at least two  
 years will take immediate steps to reduce them.

**CATHEDRAL FUND.**

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

	£	s.	d.
A Friend	200	0	0
A Friend	2	0	0
Mrs. Powell	2	0	0
Mr. T. O'Brien	5	0	0
" T. Dennehy	1	0	0
" John Dwyer	1	0	0
" Wall	5	0	0

**WEEKLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.**

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Per Rev. W. Newport	3	0	6	Per Mr. N. Smith	1	1	6
" Mr. D. W. Woods	1	8	6	" Mr. John Dillon	2	16	0
" James Daly	3	3	6	" Mr. J. Macedo	2	10	0
" Mr. W. Cunningham	1	2	0	" Mr. R. A. Dunne	2	3	0
" Mr. T. B. Conway	2	8	0	" Mr. John Brennan	1	0	0
" Mr. C. McAllister	2	1	0	" Mr. P. Fitzpatrick	0	13	0
" Mr. Wm. Hall	1	5	6	" Mr. Denis McGirr	1	8	6
" Mr. M. Connellan	1	2	0	" Mr. P. Daniel	3	16	6
" Mr. J. Murray	0	9	0				

✠ P. MORAN.

**SUBSCRIPTIONS TO TABLET FOR WEEK ENDING  
 OCTOBER 14, 1880.**

Messrs. E. Tohill, Waipori, 19s 6d; Hugh Cobrey, Glentui,  
 Bennetts, 25s; F. Donnelly, Ophir, 20s; Rev. Father Kerrigan,  
 Wellington, 25s; P. Mooney, Waimate, 26s 6d; John Lennox;  
 Serpentine, 25s; — M'Padden, Addisons Flat, 94s; E. Roche, 44s;  
 H. Moran, 60s; Thos. Bowden, Wanganui, 25s; J. M'Corley, Bal-  
 clutha, 25s; D. J. Rearden, Thames, 37s 6d; P. Culhane, 19s; D.  
 Doyle, Okato, 25s; P. Sheridan, Wellington, 12s 6d; John Dwyer,  
 Patea, 50s; E. F. Bently, Doyleston, 25s; M. Hogan, Rolleston, 29s;  
 John Baker, Lincoln, 4s 4d; J. Macnamara, Kyeaburn, 50s; M.  
 Dwyer, Frankton, 50s; D. Dannihiy, Ashburton, 12s 6d; R. Ander-  
 son, Rangiora, 20s; Mrs. Mayer, Wanganui, 19s.

**MARRIAGE.**

On the 13th inst., at St. Joseph's Church, Dunedin, by His Lordship  
 the Bishop of the Diocese assisted by the Rev. Father Walsh, Mr  
 NICHOLAS WALL, Waimate, to Miss FANNY MCGOVERN, Hook  
 Valley.

**The New Zealand Tablet.**

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1880.

**SEE.**



**THAT** a contrast there is between the legislation  
 of Canada and that of New Zealand on the  
 education question. Here in New Zealand  
 there is one-sided legislation, having for its  
 object the ascendancy of godlessness in schools,  
 and the oppression of all conscientious Chris-  
 tians. Here all are taxed for the purpose of  
 giving a free and godless education to the  
 children of well-to-do people; whilst the gutter-children are  
 utterly neglected, and conscientious people are refused all  
 share in the expenditure of the monies they have themselves  
 contributed. New Zealand Catholics are compelled to pay  
 for the erection of schools into which their children never  
 enter, and for the godless instruction of the children of other  
 people who are well able, and for the most part very willing,  
 to pay for their education. In New Zealand the Catholic  
 minority is trampled on by Parliament, which even resents  
 the presentation of Catholic petitions asking for redress, and  
 refuses to take the least notice of the complaints of Catholics  
 on the education question, when occasionally presented to its  
 consideration, as was the case at the end of the last session  
 of Parliament. In no country, Victoria and New South  
 Wales excepted, have Catholics been treated with more super-  
 ciliousness and in a more tyrannical manner.

Contrast this shocking state of things with the spirit of  
 justice and equality which has dictated the legislation of  
 Canada in reference to public education. In Lower Canada  
 the great majority of the inhabitants are Catholic; in Upper  
 Canada the majority are non-Catholics. In neither has any  
 attempt been made by Parliament to coerce the minority. In  
 both Upper and Lower Canada the minority has its own



schools supported by public funds on precisely the same conditions. In both, the tax gatherer after collecting the school rates hands over to Protestants and to Catholics, for the support of their respective schools, the rates contributed by each denomination. Thus the money contributed in rates by the Protestants in Lower Canada, where Catholics are in an overwhelming majority, are handed over to the Protestant minority for the support of their own denominational schools. And similarly in Upper Canada the rates paid by the Catholic minority are handed over to this minority for the support of their own schools. This is a just arrangement, most equitable, and it is found to give satisfaction and promote peace and contentment.

Behold then the two sides of the picture. Can there be a greater contrast than that which exists between the injustice and tyranny of New Zealand in reference to education, and the justice and equity of Canada on the same question. In Canada every man gets his own, and all citizens are on a footing of equality; here, on the other hand, a godless majority appropriates the entire amount set apart for education to itself, to the exclusion of all who refuse to adore the idol of godlessness, pockets the money of Catholics, whom it compels to pay for the free and godless education of its own children, and keeps its heel upon their necks. In Canada its citizens are not only free to approach the Legislature, but when they do so, they are treated with respect, their views are considered, and their grievances remedied. Here it is altogether different. It is with considerable difficulty Catholics can induce representatives even to present their petitions, which, when presented, are treated contumeliously, either not received at all, as happened the session before last, or rapidly huddled out of doors to be consigned to the waste-paper basket. Their claims to justice are not even considered, not deemed worthy of the least attention, and even Ministers who ought to give an example of decency and prudence do not deign to take the least notice of their advocates in the House of Representatives. Behold the contrast!

### CONCERT IN DUNEDIN.

THE concert in aid of the Dunedin Cathedral Building Fund came off, as announced by us, on Monday evening at the Garrison Hall. The hall was densely crowded, the ladies intrusted with the sale of tickets had evidently well fulfilled their task, and, in addition, due appreciation was evidently felt by the public for the musical powers of the ladies and gentlemen who were to render the various items on the programme. The concert opened with the rondo from Reissiger's trio for the piano, violin, and violoncello, performed by Messrs Scherek, Norman, and Waud. The performance was extremely brilliant, Herr Scherek as pianist sustaining admirably his high reputation, and Messrs Norman and Waud, each as usual bringing out the rich tones of his instrument, and rendering his part of the score with the taste and skill of an accomplished artist. Herr Scherek, further on in the evening, performed as a solo a "Song without Words" of his own composition, a charming *morceau* that we expect to find much sought after—together with Liszt's "The Nightingale," which displayed the performer's wonderful powers of execution, and afforded scope for the extreme delicacy of his touch. In response to an enthusiastic *encore* he gave Raff's *Valse de Juliette*. The splendid *aria* "Fra Poco" was the second item on the programme, and it was magnificently rendered by Signor Carmini Morley. In this, as well as in his other soli, "Thou art so near and yet so far," and "Come into the garden Maud," given in compliance with an *encore*, and the duo and trio in which he took part, his clear, sweet notes—the silver-trumpet sounds of that most refined and rare of voices, a first-class tenor—were heard in perfection. It is needless to add that, in all other respects also, the music allotted to Signor Morley was more than done justice to—*ga ra sans dire*. The third item on the programme was the song "Stride la Vampa," from "Trovatore," sung by Miss Bessie Hume. This young lady possesses a contralto voice of much power and compass, and of a quality not commonly to be found. It is mellow and clear to a degree, and has been most carefully cultivated. Her rendering of the song in question was very admirable; the prolonged shake which occurs in it was distinct and close, and the spirit thrown into the expression was most artistic. "I arise from dreams of thee" was afterwards rendered by Miss Hume very beautifully, and "Dermot Astore," given by her as an *encore*, was full of feeling and sweetness. Mr. Charles Waud's violoncello solo, "Souvenir de Bonheur," was the fourth item on the programme, and was given in the masterly manner identified with Mr. Waud's treatment of his instrument. This was followed by the duo "Sulla Tomba," sung by Signor Morley and Miss Mary Hume. Miss Hume's voice is a soprano of good range; it is bell-like in clearness, exquisitely sweet, and very flexible, displaying also every mark of high culture. Her part in this duo was rendered faultlessly; her *piano* passages being especially remarkable. She afterwards gave, as a solo, the cavatina, "O Luce di quest'anima," her rendition of which was extremely brilliant. The second part of the concert opened with the overture to "William Tell," arranged for two pianos, and performed by the Misses Cargill and Tewsley and Messrs. Towsey and Scherek. The performance was an extremely fine one, and met with a rapturous *encore*, in response to which the concluding movement,

beginning with the march, was repeated. One of the principal items on this portion of the programme was also Mr. A. H. Norman's violin solo, a "Romance," by Schumann, which was given with good expression and skillful instrumentation. The concert terminated with the trio "Della Cita," rendered with brilliancy by the Misses Hume and Signor Morley. In concluding our notice, we cannot refrain from expressing our pleasure at the high position occupied by Dunedin amongst cities favoured by the musical talents of their citizens; there is hardly any town we know of in which this is more remarkable. There are few towns which would not derive honour from the production by their native and resident talent of such a concert as that to which we refer. Both our amateurs and professionals are such, in a word, as Dunedin may well feel proud of. The concert was under the conductorship of Herr Benno Scherek, who is to be congratulated on the programme drawn up by him, and the excellent manner in which it was carried out.

### PRESENTATION TO MR. M. FAGAN.

ON Thursday evening, 9th inst., between 30 and 40 persons attended at James' Royal Hotel, to take part in a presentation to Mr. M. Fagan, the Mayor of Palmerston, on the eve of his departure from the district for Dunedin. Mr. John M'Kenzie was voted to the chair, and Mr. C. McGregor occupied the vice-chair.

After the "health of the Queen" had been drunk in bumpers, the Chairman said the business that had brought them together was to make a presentation to Mr. M. Fagan, prior to his departure from the district. During Mr. Fagan's ten year's residence in the district he had always been one of the foremost in matters appertaining to the welfare of the district. They would all miss Mr. Fagan, more or less, from amongst them both as a private citizen and a public man. He would not go so far as to say that they could not do without him, as there was always some one to fill the place of a man no matter how good he might be. It was not always that a public man got a presentation such as the one before them, but in many cases they got abuse. He was pleased to say that was not the case in this instance. He had no doubt Mr. Fagan would always have a warm place in his heart for Palmerston. He hoped he would long live to see the sands of time run down. Mrs. Fagan had not been forgotten; there was also a small presentation for her, in the shape of a gold locket. He had much pleasure in presenting Mr. Fagan with a handsome black marble thirty-day timepiece, which bore the following inscription:—"Presented to Michael Fagan, Mayor of Palmerston, by a few friends as a mark of respect and esteem on his leaving the district. October, 1880." He would now propose the health of Mr. Fagan and family.

The toast was drunk in a most enthusiastic manner. Mr. Fagan, in acknowledging the presentation, thanked them sincerely on behalf of himself and family. The presentation was as unexpected by him as it was perhaps undeserved. It was one of the things he would cherish most in this life, and he hoped one of the names of Fagan would always do the same. He felt regret and pleasure in getting the presentation—regret at leaving the district, and pleasure in being the recipient of such a handsome testimonial. During his stay in the place he had spent some of the happiest days in his life. It was not to better himself pecuniarily that he was leaving the district; it was mainly owing to his family, who were now growing up, and he wished to put them to some trade or profession. He was not leaving the district altogether, as he still held some property in it, and intended to do so. Although he was leaving they had still a number of valuable men whom any district might be proud of. He believed he would leave no enemies behind him, at least as far as he was concerned he bore no one in the place any ill-feeling, and he hoped no one bore him any. He felt very proud of his career in Palmerston. He came amongst them almost unknown; he had worked in an honest straightforward manner, and had gained the good feeling of his fellow-citizens, who had placed him more than once in the position of Mayor of the town. He might say his career gave a living lie to the statement that had been made on more than one occasion that an Irishman and a Catholic could not succeed in the colony. He was proud of the people of Shag Valley in making this presentation, as it was a contradiction of the statement referred to. He thanked them for the very grand presentation that had been given to himself as also for that given to Mrs. Fagan.—*Palmerston Times*.

Mr. J. J. Crofts delivered a lecture on spiritualism, in Timaru, on Monday evening in which he conclusively proved that the phenomena produced when genuine were of diabolical origin. There was a good attendance and the lecture was much appreciated by the audience.

We have received from Mr. John Flood, Southbridge, £1, in aid of the Rev. Father McGuinness' Presbytery Building Fund.

We are requested to acknowledge, on the part of the Dominican Sisters, the receipt of £14, collected by Mr. Corrigan in aid of a distressed family, and placed by him in the hands of the Sisters for judicious expenditure on the object in question.

We shall be in a position to furnish in our next issue a full account of the proceeds of the concert in aid of the Dunedin Cathedral Building Fund. We may add that a considerable sum has been received, but we are unable, at the moment, to give the exact figures.

Mr. John Ogg's Caledonian Hotel, Anderson's Bay Road, Dunedin, has been fitted up in admirable style, and is amongst the best to be found in any of the suburbs.

Mr. M. Moloney, of Princes-street South, Dunedin, announces the completion of his Queen's Arms Hotel. This establishment offers first-class attractions to boarders and visitors, occupying as it does a central position in the city, and possessing every convenience of apartments, furniture, and fittings.

Messrs Fenwick and Kennedy, Dunedin, are agents for the Hansatic Fire Insurance Company, which offers the most advantageous terms possible to persons availing themselves of its services.

## CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own Correspondent.)

October 11, 1880.

PROGRESS is the order of the day. The Royal mail coach, even in New Zealand, has long given way to the locomotive, the two horse conveyance to the train; our rough and uneven paths and roads have been made smooth and level, by the use of asphalt and the road roller. The old and to many of us familiar *lean-to* has been eradicated and been replaced by large and commodious mansions. Educational institutions have sprung up all around as if by magic; in fact, progress is the order of the day everywhere throughout this new land. To the majority of the above colonists have contributed willingly according to their various positions, but in the rearing of educational institutions one particular class of colonists has largely assisted, though perhaps not generally known. It is said that Catholics, so far as worldly self is concerned, do not keep pace with other people, that they are generally reckoned among the poor or middle class. To themselves the reason is understood, those not acquainted with the tenets of "Holy Church" it may well strike as remarkable, and sometimes is attributed to idleness, extravagance, ignorance, and even idolatry. Be this as it may, though they are poor in the goods of this world, they have done and are doing more towards education, and that which will exist after this world is swept away; than any other sect or class of colonists in New Zealand. They have not only assisted materially the State in erecting godless schools, but have purchased land all throughout the centre of population, erected schools thereon entirely at their own expense, where thousands of children of all denominations are educated according to the strict meaning of the word by teachers, male and female, secular and religious, who have been specially trained for the work. The foregoing allusions I have been forced to make after taking a quiet stroll through the magnificent property owned by "The Sisters of Notre Dame des Missions" here, and through which the grand procession to take place on next Sunday is to pass. The locality of this property is rapidly becoming populated, making it still more valuable. It contains about four acres (city property), and is surrounded by a lofty and substantial fence of corrugated iron. Previous to its becoming the property of Catholics, it was a huge eye-sore, enclosed by a most dilapidated gorse hedge, and studded with shanties or sheds used for the preparation of bricks. A considerable portion of it was ponds, from which clay had been taken in former years for bricks, one of these ponds in particular being about twelve feet deep and close upon 1000 in circumference. All these ponds have been gradually filled in, the larger being only completed a few weeks ago, and this will be the scene of the most impressive part of the ceremony on next Sunday. Few except those connected with the Convent have seen these grounds, and it was only by special permission I had the rare pleasure of being shown through them one day last week. The paths, which cut one another at right angles, are wide and spacious, clean, level, and as smooth as a table; the squares are laid out in grass plots, and the trees comprise many varieties, concealing in many places little grotteos wherein are placed statues of Saints. The aspect of the surrounding foliage just now just now is grand, as the many thousands who will no doubt congregate within its boundary on next Sunday will be able to testify. Not far from the road and standing in the midst of a large open square I noticed a more than ordinarily looking solitary stone, and thinking perhaps it was a relic of the past, I was curious enough to make inquiries about it, when I ascertained that it was the foundation stone of the new Convent laid twelve months ago, amidst favourable forebodings. This stone is certainly not to our credit, as it should have ere now been the prop of a grand building. It will be seen next Sunday, by those in attendance, when I trust an effort will be made afterwards to erect this building so badly needed. All the good sisters need to begin is that those who promised subscriptions should pay them, also that their tickets issued for the art union be disposed of. When will be seen the care and pains taken by them in the training and educating of our daughters, and the pleasure with which they enter into everything, having for its object the "Glory of God," I doubt not but their appeal will be heard by all, especially Catholics. In order to give your readers an idea of what the procession will be like, permit me to mention one or two outlines. The procession will be opened by a little girl carrying a white banner, bearing the inscription "Society of the Holy Rosary," surmounting a gold rosary and cross, all encompassed by the words "Credo in unum Deum." A choir of sixteen girls dressed in white, with veils and red sashes follow; then come the children who comprise the "Society of the Holy Rosary," as indicated by the leading banner, who will be divided into three parts corresponding with the divisions of the Rosary. The Joyful Mysteries will be represented by sixty little girls becomingly attired in white, and introduced by one carrying a blue silk banner bearing on one side a rosary, and the words "Joyful Mysteries," on the other a gold crown and monogram of the "Ave Maria." Each decade is represented by ten little girls wearing veils and blue rosettes, the large beads or "Pater Noster" and "Gloria" being represented by two larger girls with blue sashes, instead of rosettes, the decades being separated by a garland of evergreens and flowers carried by them. The second part will be composed of society little girls also, the colour of their banner being purple, with the inscription, "Sorrowful Mysteries." Their sashes and rosettes are also purple, and follow in the same order as their predecessors. The third or last part of the Rosary will be represented by sixty children. Their banner is pink and gold, with the words "Glorious Mysteries" inscribed, their rosettes and sashes being pink also. Immediately after come the "Children of Mary," followed by a choir of girls dressed in white, with veils and red sashes, then the "Guard of Honour," followed by the other confraternities in the parish, also the parishioners. I think I have said sufficient to give an idea what the procession will be like and to cause as many Catholics as possible to attend. Every Catholic in attendance is expected to join in the pro-

cession, except mothers and others with babies, who will be assigned a separate place where they can see the procession, and partake of the many blessings to be gained on that day by all who devoutly attend.

P.S.—A meeting of some of the leading Catholic gentlemen in the city was held last evening, 12th inst., at St. Leo's school, for the purpose of taking the initiative towards establishing a "New Zealand Catholic Union," on the same principal as that established in England and parts of the Australian colonies. It was decided to write at once to England, also to Melbourne, in order to procure copies of the Rules in force in both places, and a sub-committee was formed to draw up a circular embodying the principal objects of the Union, copies of which are to be forwarded to the leading Catholic clergy and laity throughout New Zealand. Should these circulars meet with the approbation of the Catholic body, we may expect to see ere long a powerful organisation capable of judiciously dealing with matters appertaining to Catholic interests.

## WELLINGTON.

(From our own Correspondent.)

October 12, 1880.

THE Rev. Father Sullivan, Superior of the Benedictines, celebrated Mass at the Cathedral last Sunday, and preached at Vespers in the evening. The Very Rev. Father Yardin has been here on his way from the South.

Last Sunday week the Rev. Father Halbwach celebrated Mass at St. Mary of the Angels, and in the evening preached a powerful sermon on the evils of intemperance.

In reference to the man whose leg was broken, and whom the police dragged along the street and left all night without medical care, the Resident Magistrate has decided "if he died, some one should pay the penalty of manslaughter. As he is not dead no one is to blame."

Another man (Andrews) was found insensible last week by the police. They took him to the station, charged him with drunkenness, and no doubt would have proved the charge, only he was dead from concussion of the brain before the Court opened.

There must be something peculiar about Wellington water, or some other cause, which makes people's bones here brittle. Every one who falls seems to break a limb. Scarcely a day passes but one reads that so-and-so "slipped yesterday, fell, and broke his leg."

The *New Zealand Times* lately stated that Colonel Pearce, commanding the volunteers here, was acting unfairly to the Naval Brigade. The evening papers showed that the *Times'* statement was absolutely false in every particular. Thereupon the *Times* denied that it had ever said what was staring it in the face in its own columns.

It is said that the *Evening Chronicle* is changing owners.

A good amateur company and Miss Leaf have been playing "Pinafore" at the Royal for the past week. The Lingards opened there yesterday.

## CHRISTCHURCH CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.

THE above Society has within the last three months advanced in a manner that none could possibly have anticipated. For some time prior to that it may be said to have fallen into a state of lethargy; the attendances at the meetings were not as they should have been the business of the Society was rather of a dry and unentertaining nature, and many of the members betrayed a want of interest in it, which had a very prejudicial effect. But now quite a different situation obtains, the meetings are extremely well attended, excellent debates are periodically taking place, and a course of lectures has been commenced, which bids fair to be productive of the most beneficial results. Many reasons might be given to account for the great progress and success of the society, but it is to these lectures that that progress is principally due. They serve as a most agreeable relief to the ordinary though excellent business of the meetings, and as a natural consequence they have been invested with an amount of interest altogether previously unknown. A spirit of emulation, too, has been created by them which cannot be other than most advantageous to all, and also they have opened up a source of the most varied and useful information. Nor is the delivery of these lectures confined to the members alone, but through the indefatigable zeal of their spiritual director, the Rev. Father Devoy, leading gentlemen of the parish, have been induced to offer their services in this respect. One of these Mr. Maskell, who is a member of the Philosophical Institute of Christchurch, delivered last Wednesday evening a most instructive and entertaining lecture on the microscope and its uses. There was a very good attendance of the members, many visitors being also present, amongst whom were the venerable Father Yardin of Wellington, the Vicar-General of the Diocese, and Mr. Webb of Christchurch. The latter gentleman most kindly came down with Mr. Maskell to aid in arranging the microscopes. Mr. D. O'Sullivan, the President of the Society, on being voted to the chair, briefly introduced the lecturer, whom he stated was sufficiently known to all present as a distinguished member of the Philosophical Institute, a gentleman well qualified to grace the position he was about to occupy, and therefore it was quite unnecessary for him to say that his lecture would prove a most able one, as that was confidently expected by all. Mr. Maskell, on coming forward, was greeted with great applause, and, after a few preliminary remarks, commenced his lecture. He stated that in the first place he would inform them as to the method he would follow in the delivery of the lecture. First of all he would say a few words with regard to the instrument itself, next he would advert to some of the uses to which it was applied, and then he would arrange a few objects for their examination which might serve to illustrate the matter upon which

he would speak. The word microscope was derived from two Greek words, *micro* small, and *skopeo* I see, signifying a looker at small things. It was invented about two hundred years ago in a somewhat rude state, but has been constantly improved upon until it has reached its present state of perfection. Microscopes, as regards their power of magnifying, were of all kinds. Some had the power of magnifying one hundred times, others to many millions of times, the natural size of the object placed under them. The chief uses of the microscope, those which rendered it of the greatest value to man, were not generally known, the ordinary idea entertained of it being that it was an instrument having no practical use in itself other than that of forming an agreeable means of gratifying the curious. This idea, he might say, was held by many of his friends, when it was known to them that he had become possessed of one, they thought it a childish whim on his part, and they found a way of expressing their ridicule by sending him various fleas, beetles, mosquitoes, etc., with hopes that they wouldn't bite him, or endanger his safety in any way. He might say that if the microscope had no other use than that, it would not be of much practical value, but such was not the case. It has been of the greatest importance to medical science ever since its invention. By its aid Harvey discovered the circulation of the blood; were it not for it this truth would for ever remain as a theory and nothing else. Diseases, such as fever and diphtheria, were found to be produced by uncleanness, which would never have been clearly proved, if it were not for the microscope. Again, in law, where the guilt or innocence of a person accused of murder depended on the question as to whether certain spots or stains found on clothes or instruments in his possession were produced by blood or anything else, the microscope was of the greatest importance. With the naked eye it is an extremely difficult thing to decide whether stains on a knife had been produced by blood or are the effects of rust, but when the microscope is brought in all doubts are instantly removed.

But one of the grandest and most important uses of the microscope was that it revealed in every thing in nature an abundance of life absolutely astonishing. Every thing around and above us, the air we breathe, the water we drink, the very dust we tread on, were found when examined to be perfectly swarming with living things. He would show them that evening some mud which had been dredged from the bottom of Lyttelton Harbour, in which they would see some of the tiniest, the most beautiful, the most exquisite of shells that could possibly be conceived. In fact every thing in nature, when subjected to the examination of the microscope, revealed a variety of form, a gorgeousness of colour, an exquisiteness of design, so astonishing as to impress on the right understanding of the beholder a most exalted idea of the wisdom and power of the Creator. The above is a *précis* of the lecture greatly condensed, delivered in an easy, clear, and simple manner, entirely unpretentious, but which nevertheless betrayed a gentleman of the deepest research and scientific knowledge. After Mr. Maskell had finished, he, aided by Mr. Webb, arranged the various objects he had brought with him for the meeting's inspection. For this purpose the microscopes were placed on each side of the large table in the society's room, a row of lamps being in the centre. After all had been completed those present had the rare pleasure of satisfying themselves to the fullest extent of the truth of all that had been stated. They saw in some of the objects placed for their examination a beauty of form and gorgeousness of colouring, the like of which is rarely ever seen by the naked eye.

After all had been inspected, Bro. Mahalm rose and moved a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Maskell for all the trouble and inconvenience he had put himself to that evening for their entertainment and instruction, and stated that night would mark an era in the society's history, from which the most advantageous results may be expected. This was seconded by Bro. Barrett, and carried with great applause. Mr. Maskell, in the course of his reply, stated that he would always be most willing to forward the interests of the society in any way he could, and if this were possible by giving lectures he would always most willingly aid in that respect. A vote of thanks passed to the president for his conduct in the chair concluded one of the most enjoyable meetings the society has held since its establishment.

The Central Terminus Hotel, Dunedin, conducted by Mr. Philp is now open. This hotel is close to the railway terminus, commanding a fine position and offering to residents and visitors unrivalled accommodation of every kind.

Those of our subscribers who may have on hand copies of the N. Z. TABLET of the dates appended will confer a great favour on us by forwarding them to our office.—Oct. 24, Nov. 14, '79; March 5, March 12, May 23, '80.

Deacon Jackson of St. Louis called a sister in the church "an old cow." She had him arraigned before a committee, which recommended his suspension, but a majority of the church voted against such punishment. That was the situation when, at a prayer meeting, Deacon Jackson took his accustomed place in the amen corner. The pastor suggested that under the circumstances, he had better take a back seat. Then Deacons Smith and Bire ejected him, after a violent struggle.

Under the heading "A Good Example" the *Daily Express* prints the following telegram, dated Fermoy, Monday, from its correspondent:—"The Roman Catholic congregations at the different masses here yesterday were asked to pray for fine weather for the crops. The officiating clergyman at last mass, the Rev. M. Higgins, said he thought Providence might have sent the succession of bad harvests in consequence of the propagation of false doctrines by certain persons who were striving to mislead the people. These teachers asked their fellowmen to disregard the Commandment of God which says, "Thou shalt not steal," when they set forth their views on the rights of property. They also sought to have the commandment disregarded which tells us not to kill. He thanked God the people of this district were free from the taint of those teachings, which he regretted was not the case in other places.—*Dublin Nation*.

## Commercial.

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

**Fat Cattle.**—140 head were yarded at Burnside to-day. Although the supply was under the average the demand was but languid, trade requirements having been so fully supplied from last week's market. The result was a decline equivalent to about 2s 6d per 100lbs. Bulls realised from £5 2s 6d to £11 10s, and cows £6 10s to £7 10s 6d. We sold a few head of mixed cattle on account of Messrs. Little Brothers. To-day's price for best beef may be given at 22s 6d per 100lbs.

**Fat Sheep** were in moderate supply, the number penned having been 1978 head, consisting of 1678 cross-breeds and 300 merinos. Butchers having largely supplied their wants last week, 400 had to be turned out unsold, and on those cleared a decline of 1s to 1s 6d per head must be recorded. The cross-breeds sold at from 12s 6d to 15s (shorn, at 8s 9d), and the merinos at 9s 9d to 10s. We disposed of 158 head of shorn cross-breeds, on account of Mr. David Corsan, at 8s 9d per head. Quotation for best mutton in the wool, 2½d per lb.; shorn, 1½d per lb.

**Fat Lambs.**—212 were sold at from 5s to 10s per head. We sold 50, on account of Mr. J. C. Gilchrist, at 6s 9d to 8s.

**Fat Pigs.**—23 offered. Fetched from 13s to 60s each.

**Store Cattle** are being enquired for, and we are in treaty for the sale of a large mob.

**Store Sheep.**—We have particulars of several lots for sale from some of the best flocks in Otago and Canterbury.

**Wool.**—The Brindisi mail, delivered this week, brought details of the London auctions down to 26th August, confirming the reports by telegram of a fall of ½d to 1d on the coarser descriptions of cross-bred wools, as compared with the May-June series; merinos, especially good-conditioned combing, having ruled at about previous sale prices.

**Sheepskins.**—We offered a good catalogue on Monday, which with spirited competition, realised fully up to last week's prices. Butchers' cross-bred skins fetched from 4s 4d to 6s 3d; and merinos 3s 6d to 5s 1d; lambskins, 6d to 7d each.

**Hides.**—There is a very active demand at late prices, which can easily be obtained for all lots coming forward, say 3½d per lb. for wet salted, and 20s each for butchers' green hides.

**Tallow.**—We have no transactions in tallow to report, but have made sales of rough fat at 16s per cwt. The market generally is quiet.

**Grain.**—Wheat: The demand shows some improvement, and prices reported last week are well maintained. We have made sales of fair milling at 4s 5d, and of medium to good at proportionate prices. We quote prime milling, 4s 6d to 4s 7d; fair to good, 4s to 4s 4d; inferior to medium, 3s 3d to 4s. Oats: There are still inquiries, but holders' ideas are high, and not much business has resulted. Prime samples are held for 1s 8d to 1s 10d, buyers, however, are not disposed to operate except at considerably below these quotations. Feed oats could be obtained at 1s 6d, but the enquiry is slack. Barley: We quote 3s 6d for prime malting, the supply of which is extremely limited; 2s 6d to 3s 3d (nominal) for medium descriptions.

### PRODUCE MARKET—OCTOBER 13, 1880.

MESSRS. MERGER AND McDONALD, Rattray street, report:—Fresh butter is now getting very plentiful, best and favourite brands (in 1lb. and ½lb. prints), 10d per lb.; good ordinary butter can be procured at 8d and 9d per lb.; Eggs (plentiful), 8d per dozen. Roll bacon, 8½d per lb. Good salt butter, in kegs, 7d per lb.

MR. F. MEENAN, Great King street, reports:—Wholesale prices: Oats, 1s 5d to 1s 8d per bushel; milling wheat, 4s 0d to 4s 6d per bushel; fowls' feed, 2s to 3s; barley, malting, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; feed, 1s 9d to 2s 6d per bushel; hay, £3 per ton; chaff, £2 15s per ton; straw, £2 per ton; bran, £3 10s per ton; pollard, £4 per ton; flour, £10 10s to £11 per ton; oatmeal, £10 per ton; butter, fresh, 8d; salt, very unsaleable, 6d to 8d; eggs, 9d; bacon in rolls, 8½d; side, 9d; hams, 10d; fresh pork, 4½d per lb.

A rather grim joke has found its way into print which the "most eminent statesman of the late administration" is said to have perpetrated about his rival. According to our contemporary, this eminent statesman was asked a few days ago: "What is the difference between a mishap and a misfortune?" His answer was, "Well, I should call it a mishap if Mr. Gladstone were to fall into the Thames, and a misfortune if anybody were to pull him out again."

The decay of Orangism in Ireland is well depicted in the fact that but one member of the British House of Commons is a representative Orangeman. He is Ellis Macartney, from Tyrone.

The body of St. Paul of the Cross, the Founder of the Passionists, is preserved in the Basilica of SS. John and Paul on the Cœlian hill, and in the adjoining convent the visitor can still see where the Saint died, the small altar in an adjoining room where he celebrated Mass, when unable to descend to the church; and a large collection of relics, such as the breviary and crucifix he used, the wire girdle he wore round his loins, the discipline wherewith he scourged himself, and the clothes in which he was once arrayed. The body, clad in his robe, and recumbent with the hands clasped over his breast, is enclosed in a glass frame, and the face, hands and feet seem those of one who died but yesterday, though it is now more than a hundred years since the Saint went to his reward. Lately a new chapel was built by the munificent Prince Alessandro Torlonia, as a more fitting resting place for the remains of the Founder of the Passionist Order. The altar alone of this chapel cost over ten thousand dollars.

## CARDINAL MANNING'S "PROTEST."

(From the Sydney Express.)

PERHAPS nothing has happened during the present year of greater significance than the "Protest" which has just appeared in the *Nineteenth Century* by the hand of Cardinal Manning. It deals with the highest interests of humanity, and is, as the Cardinal calls it himself, "An Englishman's Protest" against the admission of atheists into the British House of Commons, and against the consequent disruption of law, order, morality, and religion which follows logically from the denial of a Supreme Ruler and Creator of mankind. Coming as it does from a Catholic Cardinal Archbishop, and being addressed to the English-speaking people throughout the world, who still hold the fundamental doctrines of Theism, his Eminence's "Protest" opens out to the thoughtful mind a thousand painfully profound considerations which are intimately connected with the most essential interests of our race.

It is a startling fact that such a Protest should be called for at all. It shows that the progress of Atheism has been rapid and widespread in England during the last twenty years. It clearly indicates that the governing power in the country has been affected by the ubiquitous presence of that kind of paralysis which proceeds from scientific doubt and practical misbelief; and that the old master-beams and king-posts which at one time supported the vast fabric of the British Constitution—that Christian civilization and natural religion itself—are suffering from the dry-rot and have been shaken considerably in their stability. Whilst Catholic France is suffering in all her nerves and organs from the tyranny of diabolical despots who have lost their faith; whilst Catholic Belgium is honeycombed by the secret sect; whilst Germany is thrusting the spiked beel of persecution into the Catholic Church, Protestant England is being gradually undermined in her fundamental beliefs, and a Roman Catholic Archbishop feels it his duty publicly to protest—not so much as a Churchman, but as an Englishman, against the collapse of that civil power, and that remnant of spiritual belief, which are intimately connected with the doctrines of Theism. He perceives, clearly enough, that when once the dogma of the existence of God is held to be an open question, the very joints and sockets of the body politic become as if mercury had entered into and shaken them asunder; and that human society ceases to possess any stability, or to have any power to appeal to a higher authority than itself, against the pride and the passion possessed by brute force. From the days of Alfred to Henry VII., and from Henry to Elizabeth and William, down to Victoria—until the case of Bradlaugh opened up new abysses of peril, the Empire's stability and security were based upon a rock-like Theism, and on all those sanctions which had their efficacy in the profound belief of the national heart. With the admission of Atheism into Parliament, the whole of this basis of a Divine order is quietly removed. The nation sinks lower than the pagan nationalities of old. The principles of religion, morality, truth, temperance, and justice become mere empty words, meaning something or nothing, according as the passion and pride wielded by brute force attach to them a meaning. Law ceases to possess its sanction for the Law-giver, who alone has a right to impose restraints, is ignored or denied, or, at all events, is not affirmed; for were He really believed in, with a lively faith, the English House of Commons would no more admit an atheist to its deliberations, than they would a man who had denied the existence, and, therefore, the authority and rule of Queen Victoria herself. There are some questions that cannot be allowed as open questions without opening the floodgates of anarchy and destruction. And one of these is, pre-eminently, the doctrine of the existence of God. Once allow that great tenet to be a matter of indifference, and the world is thrown back not so much into barbarism—for the lowest savage has a god of some kind—but into brutalism. Into the condition of monkeys, pigs, and dogs. The monarchies of Assyria and Persia, the civilization of the Greek race, and the sway of the Roman authority, were, each and all, based upon the great doctrine of Theism; and they held, they did not deny, that God exists, that He is good, wise, just, and holy; and that His law, written in the conscience, in the natural order, is the rule of human life and the guide of all just and upright men. It was left for our moderns to invent a system of civilization based, simply, on the caprice of shallow philosophers; to discover sanctions where none could possibly exist; and to proclaim the distinctions of right and wrong, and the duties of subjection and obedience, after having denied His existence who alone could lend such distinctions and such duties any force. "Without God," exclaims the Cardinal, "there is no law-giver above the human will, and therefore no law; for no will by human authority can bind another. All authority of parents, husbands, masters, rulers, is of God. This is not all. If there be no God, there is no eternal distinction of right and wrong; and, if not, then no morals; truth, purity, chastity, justice, temperance are names, conventions, and impostures."

The present perilous condition of society in England can be easily accounted for. For years past, the seeds have been sown which are now producing their flowers and their fruits. The masses of the people have been gradually poisoned by the apostles of the denial of Christ and of God. What so-called scientific men have been doing amongst the upper classes, that the demagogues have been doing amongst the multitude. The tenets of Tom Paine, George Combe, and Volney, have been popularised, and thrown into such form as to meet the especial character of the uneducated intellect. Mazzini, and Congreve, and Mill are names familiar to the artisans of Liverpool, Sheffield, and Birmingham; and the education of half-educated people has been pushed rapidly along by those who possess a mania for upsetting the doctrines, not only of Christianity, but of natural religion. For years past, Mr. Bradlaugh has been educating the people in his own especially diabolical creed. Freethought meetings are held in almost every considerable town in England. In London and Newcastle and Glasgow, in Northampton and Huddersfield and Bradford, in Leeds and Halifax, in Liverpool and Birkenhead and Birmingham, the theatres or halls are crowded to hear the

lectures of Freethinkers, whose main object it seems to be to upset the basis of Christian civilisation, and to introduce anarchy and confusion in its place. And, besides lectures and public addresses, pamphlets and tracts, without number, are published and distributed amongst the masses of the people. The immense circulation of these poisonous productions is proof enough of the avidity with which they are devoured. "Has Man a Soul?" and "A Plea for Atheism," and "Is there a God?" and "Who was Jesus Christ?" and "Jesus, Shelley, and Malthus," are some amidst thousands of other blasphemous tracts which the people are fed with. "The Bible; what it is; being a Freethinker's commentary," "God, Man, and the Bible; three nights' discussion with the Rev. Dr. Baylee;" "Christianity and Secularism contrasted," "Why do men starve?" "The Logic of Death," and other writings of the same sort, subversive of all those fundamental truths on which society rests, have been, for years, working their effect. The masses of the people who can just read, and take in the poison that is offered them, without having sufficient education to detect that it is poison, have been gradually worked upon and undermined by the energetic emissaries of iniquity; and the "Bradlaugh scare" in England the other day, was simply produced by the more public and emphatic advance into higher circles of that blasphemous spirit of the age which is gradually forcing its way amidst the governing class. Pride in the higher class of scientists, and passion amongst the demagogues, point to one issue—the gradual introduction of passion and pride, sustained by brute force, in the place of the cardinal principles of supernatural and natural religion, such as supported, in old time, Christian commonwealths, or were at the basis of the civilization of the great pagan nations of the world.

## TRUE RELIGION.

THE following is an extract from a letter of the Bishop of Achonry to Archbishop Croke:—

"The outbreak of fever in 'hungry July,' and at the close of a prolonged period of severe destitution, renders the condition of many parishes of this diocese very dreadful indeed. The visitation has set in at a time when the ill-fated poor are wasted in health and in strength, and their recuperative power at a very low point. It has come, too, at a moment when sanitary requirements are found woefully wanting, and when even the very behests of common humanity are met with cold disregard. Your Grace may easily imagine my feelings when I learned (during my absence from home) that our *Sisters of Charity had been left to coffin the remains of a fever patient; nay more, to carry the confined remains into the street.* I am informed that no one else could be found to undertake the noble work of mercy. It was only when the remains were borne into the open highway by the gentle hands of the devoted Sisters that a few men, less panic-stricken than others, ventured to lend a hand, and conveyed the poor deceased to the grave. And again, when I read of the 'plague-stricken Charlestown,' that there was no one to nurse but the priest—the parish priest, who is the chief and almost only nurse, at all hours of the day and night, going from pest-house to pest-house." I felt proud of the heroic charity of the brave-hearted Sisters and of the manly and dauntless zeal of the P. P. of Charlestown, so aptly described by the *Freeman's* correspondent as 'the big, brave, and generous' Father Tom Loftus. And I felt, too, what a power there is in our holy religion to inspire its consecrated servants with unflinching courage in the face of danger and panic! But whilst our priest nurses the plague-stricken, and our nuns are confining and carrying out the remains of the dead, what is the Local Government doing? Have they provided suitable ambulance accommodation for the proper removal of the fever patients to hospital? Let the passage of the *Freeman's* correspondent on the 'common cart atrocity' be read in reply. Have they sent down an additional staff, even of a few medical students, to relieve the poor priest of the duty of nursing? No, not one. Have they even sent money, so liberally promised by the Chief Secretary, to save the lives of the people? Not a shilling, as far as I can learn. They know that the terrible scourge is daily spreading, that the enemy is upon the poor destitute people, and yet no money, no means, provided to save them! If we read of such scenes in Zululand, every right-minded man would condemn the scandalous inhumanity towards an African dusky brother; but the tale may be told of the fever-stricken, famishing, Irish peasant, and met with the cruel composure of official indifference. Pardon me for addressing your Grace at such length. I should not have presumed to do so had I not counted upon a friendly echo from your truly Irish and patriotic heart."

A correspondent of the *Western Morning News* at Lima sends details of what appears to have been one of the most spirited actions of the South American war. After the battle of Tacna 6000 Chilean soldiers were sent by train to Lenta, and on the 7th of June, after making a complete circuit of the city so as to surprise the enemy where least expected, they made a fierce and general attack upon the new outlying defensive works in one grand charge. The Peruvian forts were taken in the rear, every man in them being put to death, and a rush was made for the inner line. No sooner were the Chileans clear of the outer forts than they were blown high into the air by the explosion of mines fired, just too late, by electric wires from the city. The inner line of the forts was stormed by equal quickness. After a desperate struggle the remainder of the garrison made a last stand in the public plaza, but were mown down on all sides by the victorious Chileans until scarcely one of them remained, all demands for surrender being contemptuously refused. Meanwhile an attack was made from the sea front, and the commodore of the Peruvian monitor Manco Capac, seeing that all was lost, steamed into deep water and sank her. The crew escaped in the boats, but the neutral ships in the harbour refusing to take them on board they had to surrender. The southern army of the allies has thus been practically exterminated.



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his includes laundress fees, use of library, instruction in singing, and all other extras, except					
				Per Quarter.	
Music	-	-	-	£2 2 0	
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Each Boarder is to provide himself with three pair of sheets, six pillow cases, two white counterpanes, six table napkins, and ring, four plain towels, two bath ditto, knife and fork, tea-spoon and dessert-spoon, two suits of clothes (a strong one for play and a dress suit), shirts, stockings, two pair strong shoes, and two pair of house shoes. Each boy's outfit to be properly marked.

For an entrance fee of £3 3s., the College will supply mattresses and blankets.

All payments to be made half-yearly in advance, the half-year to commence on the day of entrance. A quarter's notice, or half a quarter's fee required before the removal of a pupil.

**IMPORTANT NOTICE.****DRAPERIES, DRAPERIES.**

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Opposite the Royal George Hotel, George street.

**C. JOHNSON AND CO.,** of Maclaggan street, beg to inform the public of Dunedin and country districts that they have taken a lease of the above premises, and have purchased the **WHOLE STOCK OF GENERAL DRAPERY AND CLOTHING** from Mr. H. DODDS (who is retiring from business) at an Enormous Reduction from cost price, with which, and a

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**LONDON, GLASGOW, MANCHESTER,**and elsewhere, they will Commence Business in the above premises on **SATURDAY, MAY 22,** when a**GREAT CHEAP SALE**

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WINTER HATS, latest;  
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Invite inspection of their Magnificent Stock of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing, which will be found to be the largest and best assorted in the Colony; made of the Best Materials procurable in Great Britain and the Colonies; purchased for Cash and offered at such prices as must ensure a large sale.

Men's Tweed Coats, 18s 6d, 20s, 25s

Men's Trousers and Vests. 17s 6d, 20s, 22s 6d, 25s, 27s 6d

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Boys' Knickerbocker Suits, 10s 6d, 12s 6d, 13s 6d, 14s

Boys' Sailor Suits, 8s 6d, 9s 6d, 10s 6d, 12s 6d, 14s 6d

Boys' Norfolk Suits, 14s 6d, 15s 6d, 16s 6d, 17s d,

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A great variety of patterns in  
**MOSGIEL AND GEELONG TWEEDS,**

**WEST OF ENGLAND AND BANNOCKBURN TWEEDS;**

Men's, Youths', and Boys' Suits made to order

Men's Beaver Overcoats and Tweed Ulsters

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Travelling Rugs and Trunks of every description.

The Tailoring Department is under the Management of an  
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Beg to direct special attention to their Tailoring Department, and in doing so would take the opportunity of bringing under the notice of Gentlemen their Cutter (Mr. Wright), who will be found superior to any in the City for Cut, Style, and Finish, and as none other than first-class Workmen are employed, they have every confidence in recommending their Garments for workmanship, durability, and appearance.

Gentlemen favouring us with their orders may rely on receiving a first-class article and a perfect fit.

Our Stock of English, Scotch, and Colonial Tweeds, Cloths, and Coatings will be found to contain the Newest Makes and Choicest Patterns produced by the Manufacturers, also Exhibition Goods from Mosgiel and Geelong Mills.

We would also draw attention to our extensive Stock of newly-imported, ready-made Clothing in Boys' and Men's Suits, Overcoats, Dust Coats, Waterproof Coats, Felt, Tweed, and Satin Hats; Dress and Crimean Shirts, Scarves and Ties, Riding, Driving, and Walking Gloves; Merino, Silk, Cotton, and Woollen Pants and Under-shirts with every requisite in Gentlemen's Mercery; Travelling Rugs, Port-manteaus, Bags. Trunks and Hat Boxes in great variety.

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## OUR MELBOURNE LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

MELBOURNE, October 6, 1880.

OUR grand show has now been open four days and so far it has been a decided success. The opening ceremony passed off with great éclat. The city commenced to fill with people at about 9 o'clock and at about 10 o'clock the main thoroughfares were literally thronged. The governor with his distinguished visitors left Government House at twenty minutes past ten, accompanied by an immense procession consisting of all the Trades Unions, the mounted police, the volunteers, the naval reserve, the crews of the Cerberus, Nelson, Wolverine, Nautilus, Europa, Finisterre, Emerald, and Cormorant. As this procession passed through the streets the people were to be seen in every available space; the roofs of houses seemed particularly to be in request. As the procession passed up Spring street it formed a really imposing sight as seen from the tops of the model schools, the Parliament Houses, or Chief Secretary's Office. The marching past of the British and French sailors was greeted with applause; our permanent artillery force also came in for quite an ovation. The scene from one of these standpoints afforded the looker-on not only a magnificent spectacle but also plenty of amusement. Most of the visitors, that is those with cards of special *entrée* turned out in uniform of some kind or another, and as they passed the good humoured crowd laughed at and cheered them. Some of these gilded cavaliers were in carriages, others in cabs and others on foot. Those in cabs certainly fared the worst, as the police seemed to have orders not to allow any cab to pass. It was no uncommon thing to see three or four policemen at the head of a plunging cab-horse endeavouring to turn it back. When the cabby would appear to be getting the worst of the encounter, out would jump two or three gentlemen resplendent in gold epaulettes, etc., and gesticulate in an angry and even violent manner with the guardians of the peace. These altercations would invariably end in the discomfiture of the ununiformed gentleman who would either have to return in his cab, or else pursue the rest of his journey on foot, amidst the doubtful applause of the vast multitude. Our Premier went in great state. As he passed in a carriage, escorted by mounted police and attired in full Windsor uniform, with a cocked hat in his hand (after the manner of the Wellington pictures), he was greeted with roars of laughter, accompanied by some cheering. To do the Hon. Graham Berry justice, he did not appear to be the least put out. His vanity is too great. The jeers to his ears sounded as cheers, and the laughter as applause. The sight inside the Hall was very grand. The internal arrangements were perfect. The immense concourse of visitors were shown to their seats in admirable order, and the cantata was sung with magnificent effect. The Governor then sent off a telegram conveying his humble duty to the Queen, and informing her that he had just opened, in her name, the Melbourne International Exhibition. Before an hour it was reported that the electric message was flying through India, and before evening the telegram had reached the hands of Her Gracious Majesty. Her Majesty's reply arrived on Saturday morning, but, as his Excellency the Governor was out of town, a yearning public had to wait till Monday before they could know the nature of the reply. Notwithstanding general rumours that the Exhibition was in a very incomplete state, it certainly did not produce that effect on the visitors; on the contrary, the exhibits appeared to be all placed, and everything seemed in perfect order. So far the picture galleries have been the greatest success, particularly that of France, which has been daily crowded.

Although the 1st of October was a day of public rejoicing, yet it could not have been said to have been a day of general rejoicing. The civil servants of Victoria could not have participated in the general gait. Since Mr. Berrys's last accession to office there has been made out in each Government office what is known as the "black list," in which are recorded the names of those officers who are to be dismissed. The names are kept a profound secret, so that no officer knows when he returns to his family in the evening whether he will be in a position to provide bread for them on the following day. If retrenchment is needed, and no doubt it is, mainly owing to the reckless appointments of their *protégés* as supernumeraries by the present Government, in surely might be done in a more humane spirit. For instance a black list was made public on the eve of the opening of the Exhibition, dismissing 76 officers from the Lands Department. These gentlemen could hardly have enjoyed the opening of the great show, and yet I verily believe their certainty of present ruin is preferable to the position of many of their late brother officers, who are still kept in a state of terrible suspense. This retrenchment is all a sham, the real object being to make room in the Government office for patronage. The salaries of the seventy-six officers dismissed ranged from £400 to £50 per annum, but the better paid officers are fast going, as well as the smaller fry. Mr. Chatfield Tyler, the Assistant Commissioner of Customs, has been dismissed at an hour's notice. This gentleman was considered a very able officer. His unpopularity amongst the merchants was a proof of his strict integrity. It has been stated in Parliament and elsewhere that Mr. Clark, the present Commissioner of Customs, dismissed Mr. Tyler and Capt. Payne to gratify an old grudge. Some few years Mr. Clark was a supernumerary clerk in the Custom-House. It seems that he did not give satisfaction to his superior officers, and had to leave. He soon afterwards was returned for Parliament and made no secret of his intention, if ever he had the power, to make it warm for the Assistant Commissioner and the Chief Harbour Master, Messrs. Tyler and Payne. He has certainly kept his word, as both officers have been sent adrift. The chief clerk, Mr. Greville, has also been forced to retire, and a large number of inferior clerks. It has been proclaimed that civil servants who have arrived at the age of 60 years are to go, but this is only carried

out when the officer in question has no political influence, and the best officers generally have none, and yet, notwithstanding this proclamation, some of the recent appointments made have been of gentlemen beyond that age. Capt. Espinasse, who has succeeded to the Chief Harbour Master's position is 62, whereas Capt. Payne is considerably under 60. Mr. Chatfield Tyler is in the prime of life, Capt. Standish, Chief Commissioner of Police, recently dismissed, is fifty-six.

Payment of Members for the Assembly is again the law of the land. The Bill was first sent up to the Council in the old form, that is providing for the payment of both Chambers. As it was rumoured that the Council would not pass a bill for payment of Members unless two were sent up, one for the Council and the other for the Assembly, the Government indulged in a good deal of tall talk in orders to intimidate them, and when the Bill came on for discussion the Representatives of the Government in that Chamber threatened dead-locks and all sorts of disasters if the Bill were not passed as it stood.

Poor Mr. Reid did the bounce business very feebly and raised more laughter than indignation. He was replied to by Mr. Fitzgerald, who in an able speech showed the absurdity of the Lower House trying to foist £300 per annum in the present depressed state of our finances on men who have declared they do not want it. Mr. Fitzgerald dared the Assembly to refuse so reasonable a proposition as dividing the Bill into two. The feeling of the Council was entirely with him, and no doubt Mr. Patterson, the Minister of Railways, who was in the gallery, thought so, as the next evening the Government changed their note altogether. Mr. Berry took back his Bill divided it into two, and it was read a first, second, and third time in so many minutes, and sent up to the Council, where the Bill providing for the payment of the Assembly was passed and that of the Council was rejected. The Bill received the assent of the Governor the following morning, when the cheques were immediately available, and were taken up with the same alacrity as the measure was passed. It is the only legislative business enacted by this Parliament with the exception of the floating of the local loan. Mr. Berry has not yet made his financial statement. He has adjourned the House for a fortnight.

It is rumoured about town to-day that immediately after the races the Ministry will be met with a vote of want of confidence. Mr. Murray Smith is to be our next Premier, with Sir John O'Shannassy, and a good sprinkling of the discontented Liberal Members, at present sitting in the Ministerial corner, as colleagues. I am afraid this news is too good to be true. If it were not for the education question these gentlemen would be able to form a powerful administration; but, alas, bigotry is too rampant for any such combination at present. Mr. Murray Smith is an opponent of the Education Act, and the advent of Sir J. O'S. to power would be looked upon as the certain destruction of secular education.

The Marquis of Normanby gave a magnificent ball last night at Government House. Over 3600 invitations had been issued, but, notwithstanding, there seemed plenty of room for dancing. It was a most brilliant assemblage, inclusive of the Duke of Manchester, Lord and Lady Loftus, Governor N.S.W., Sir Wm. and Lady Jervois, Governor South Australia, Sir Wm. and Lady Robinson, Governor Western Australia, Sir F. and Lady Smith, Governor Tasmania, Commodore Wilson, and all the officers of the different ships of war at present in our harbour.

## TAKING AN OATH.

A CURIOUS fact in psychology is the facility with which men take oath that they have not the remotest intention of keeping, and which nobody dreams of expecting them to observe. Not long ago Oxford students at their matriculation had to swear to conform to the statutes of the university. Among them was one which actually prohibited "the use of herb nicotiana or tobacco;" while another enjoined on under-graduates that they should be always apparelled in garments of a dark or "sub-fusc" hue. In the solemn oath which is administered to Knights of the Garter, they are reminded that "this garter" is "never to be forgotten or laid aside." Even the original knights, to whom the institution was something more serious than we regard it nowadays, must each and all of them have repeatedly broken the vow. There are, however, some remarkable instances of sensitiveness on the subject of obligations which the generality of honourable men regard as of no force whatever. All Souls' College, at Oxford, was founded by Archbishop Chichele that the fellows of the same might pray for the repose of the souls of those who fell at Agincourt, and not long since there was a fellow who regularly paid for certain masses at the little Catholic chapel. A Protestant himself, he could not comply with the letter of the obligations imposed upon him, but he fulfilled its spirit. James II., by the way, when passing through Oxford, reproached the fellows for their neglect of this duty. How much significance do statesmen of the school of "blood and iron" attach to the first sentence of every treaty between Christian princes—"In the name of the most Holy and Indivisible Trinity?" It is to be feared that treaties are not the less denounced for those words. Louis XIV., in renouncing the crown of Spain for the issue of his daughter-in-law, swore "by the canons of the Mass, by the Holy Gospels, and by the Cross of Christ." This oath he did not scruple to break a few years later, and yet he was a devout man according to his lights. Jove was said to laugh at the perjuries of lovers, but those are trifling compared to those of diplomatists.—Exchange.

M. Renan's portrait is thus described in the *Morning Post*:—M. M. Renan is seated upon a sofa. What with the long hair, the pale round face, the quick, uneasy eyes, the thin lips firmly compressed, the little hands almost feminine in form and expression, and the nails grown to length and semblance of claws, the likeness is alarmingly truthful.

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 beg to inform the inhabitants of Dunedin and Suburbs that they intend starting a BUTCHERY BUSINESS in the new buildings adjoining Watson's Hotel. From the great advantages they possess in having fine grazing land in close proximity to their slaughter-yards at West Taieri, being near the Railway Station, they are confident that they will be able to supply their customers with Meat of a superior quality at a price which will defy competition. In connection with the Butchery Business they will also have a first-class HAM and BACON-CURING ESTABLISHMENT, and will always have on hand a large stock of these articles. Orders to all parts of the city and suburbs will meet with prompt despatch. Hotels, Families, and Shipping supplied.  
 Business will commence SATURDAY, 24th July, 1880.

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All kinds of Station Waggons, Farm Drays, Buggies, &c., on the Premises.

Repairs Promptly Executed at Moderate Charges.

Country orders receive every attention.

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**J. DAVIDSON & COY.,**  
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 ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, AND  
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 Machinery of all kinds Made to Order  
 Also,  
 Engines, Boilers, and every description  
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 PRINCES ST., DUNEDIN,  
 Otago, N.Z.

**O L D C L U B L I V E R Y  
 AND LETTING STABLES**  
 MACLAGGAN STREET, DUNEDIN,  
 THOMAS POWER - PROPRIETOR.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hacks for hire.  
 Wedding Carriages on shortest notice.  
 Carriages, Buggies, and Waggonettes, single  
 or double, ready on the shortest notice.  
 First-class accommodation for Livery Horses.

**T. R O B I N S O N & C O**  
 AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WAREHOUSE, PRINCES STREET DUNEDIN.

- CHAFF CUTTERS
- CORN CRUSHERS
- GRUBBERS
- WINNOWERS
- HORSE RAKES

ALSO—

Ransome and Sim's 8-h.p. Steam Engine, with  
 Thrashing Machine, Straw Elevators, &c.

As there are only a limited number of these Machines for Sale, intending purchasers are requested to order at once and prevent disappointment

**T. ROBINSON & CO., DUNEDIN.**

**EXPERIENCE THE BEST TEACHER.**

**THE OLD ORIGINAL AND WELL-  
 KNOWN CHEAP SHOP.**  
**BOOTS! BOOTS! BOOTS!**  
**W A N T E D** the Public of Dunedin  
 and Surrounding Districts to know  
 that E. LOFT has the Largest and Best  
 selected Stock of Boots and Shoes to choose  
 from; for prices and quality defy competition.  
 . LOFT,  
 10 and 11, Royal Arcade Established 1875.

**D U N E D I N B R E W E R Y,**  
 illeul-street.  
**KEAST AND MCCARTHY,**  
 BREWERS, ALE AND PORTER BOTTLEERS.

**W M ' L A R E N ,**  
 • TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,  
 ALBERT BUILDINGS, PRINCES STREET  
 (Opposite Post-office),  
 DUNEDIN.

**W I L L S E A**  
 (Late Bode),  
 Hair Cutting ... .. 6d.  
 Shaving ... .. 3d.  
 Best Cut Tobacco, 6d per Oz.  
 Those who enjoy a good smoke should try  
 "Flower of all Nations," supplied by  
**W I L L S E A,**  
 99 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

**F R A N I C S M E E N A N**  
 Wholesale and Retail  
**PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANT**  
 GREAT KING-STREET, DUNEDIN  
 (Opposite Hospital.)

**G L A S G ' W P I C T U R E M A R T,**  
 G E O R G E S T R E E T , D U N E D I N  
 (Next door to British Hotel.)  
**J A M E S S M I T**  
 Desires to draw special attention to his  
 splendid stock of Oil Paintings, Oleographs,  
 Chromos, Water Colours, Lithographs, &c., all  
 by the leading English and Continental  
 Artists.  
 The cheapest and best selected stock of  
 Catholic pictures in New Zealand.  
**PICTURES FRAMED ON SHORTEST NOTICE**  
**ALL WILL BE SOLD AT LOWEST**  
**PRICES.**  
 INSPECTION INVITED.

**GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL.**  
**PRELIMINARY NOTICE.**  
**J. F. JONES** (late of Wain's Hotel)  
 having Leased the above Spacious  
 Premises, will be prepared in a few days to  
 receive applications from persons desirous of  
 Tramcars leave the door of the Hotel every  
 20 minutes from 7.30 a.m., until 10 at night,  
 and railway trains leave for town at 7.29,  
 12.39, 2.39, 4.22, and 5.55 daily, which ren-  
 ders the place of easy access from the centres  
 of business in the City.

**R E S I D E N T S** in wet localities and  
 all sufferers from Cold Feet should  
 get a Pair of those

**INVALUABLE CLOG, or PATTENS**  
 at the  
**L I T T L E D U S T P A N**  
 45, GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN

Capitally adapted for Country Districts, or  
 Damp Yards and Gardens. Our  
 Pattens will, indeed, be be  
 found a Boon to every  
 Housewife.

Among the varied useful and ornamenta  
 stock of this well-known Establishment,  
**THE LITTLE MARVEL WASHING MACHINE.**  
 should not be overlooked. Must be tried  
 to be believed.

**WASHING WITHOUT LABOUR.**  
 Prices from 4s. 6d. each. Money returned  
 if not according to guarantee.

Visit the  
**L I T T L E D U S T P A N,**  
 and judge for yourselves.

**M A R T I N & W A T S O N**  
 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
**COAL, WOOD, AND PRODUCE**  
 MERCHANTS,  
 S T U A R T - S T R E E T ,  
 Deliver to all parts of the city and suburbs  
 Newcastle, Kaitangata, and Green Island  
 Coals; Coke, Firewood (cut and uncut)  
 Potatoes, Flour, Oatmeal, Oats, &c., and all  
 kinds of produce  
 Sole Agents for the famous Shag Point  
 Coal.

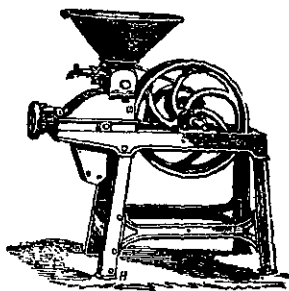
**C H A R L E S H E N R Y,**  
 GUNMAKER, LOCKSMITH,  
 ELECTRIC AND COMMON BELT HANGER,  
 Princes Street South  
 (Next Mr. D. M. Spedding),  
 DUNEDIN.

All kinds of Electrical, Philosophical, and  
 Surgical Instruments Made and Repaired on  
 the shortest notice. Sewing Machines cleaned  
 and repaired. Charges moderate.

**M. C O N D O N,**  
 Wholesale and Retail  
**Wed BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,**  
 Dee Street, Invercargill,  
 and Christening Cakes made to  
 order.

**J. H. J E W E T T**  
 Desires to inform the public that he is now in  
 a position to supply  
**S M O K E D A N D F R E S H F I S H,**  
 of all kinds; also  
**OYSTERS**  
 in Large or Small quantities. All Orders will  
 receive prompt attention.  
 Address—  
**J. H. J E W E T T,**  
 Princes Street South, Dunedin.

HAVE FOR SALE—



- HORSE WORK
- HARROWS
- PLOUGHS
- WOOL PRESSES
- CHEESE PRESSES, &c., &c

To ARRIVE—

A shipment of Bamlet's Celebrated Reapers  
 with latest improvements.

WISHART'S

**R** OYAL E X C H A N G E H O T E L,  
H I G H R E K T,  
(Immediately opposite the Railway Station.)  
D U N E D I N

The above magnificent Hotel is now ready for the reception of families, Commercial Gentlemen, and the Travelling Public, offering accommodation unequalled in the colony for elegance, comfort, and convenience.

The cellar is stocked with the very best obtainable brands of Ales and Spirits, Reynolds' celebrated Wines, and the famous "Incomparable Bull Whisky," which specialty can only be obtained at Wishart's Hotel.

Luncheon daily from 1 to 3 p.m.

**A.** J. W H I T E ' S  
S T E A M C A B I N E T M A K I N G  
A N D F U R N I T U R E E S T A B L I S H M E N T,  
C H R I S T C H U R C H,  
Will be found one of the most convenient in New Zealand.

The Stock being so varied, that Purchasers may at once select any Article they can possibly require, suitable

for any class of House. This will be found an

IMMENSE ADVANTAGE TO COUNTRY CUSTOMERS,  
Thus saving time, trouble, and expense.

**S** O U T H B R I T I S H I N S U R A N C E  
C O M P A N Y.

CAPITAL ... ONE MILLION STERLING.

Every description of  
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE  
Effectuated at  
LOWEST CURRENT RATES.

Settlement of Losses Prompt and Liberal.

Offices—  
LIVERPOOL STREET, DUNEDIN.  
ANDREW MAXWELL,  
Manager for Otago.

**B** U T C H E R Y N O T I C E.—The undersigned having succeeded to that old established business in George street, lately carried on by D. McDonald, beg to assure the customers of the late owner, their old friends, and the public, that they will continue to supply the best meat to be obtained in the market, and by strict attention to merit their favour.

ALEX. WILSON AND SONS.

**W** M. G I L C H R I S T A N D C O.,  
P A I N T E R S, P A P E R H A N G E R S,  
G L A Z I E R S, A N D D E C O R A T O R S.  
O T A G O N, D U N E D I N.

Tenders given for all kinds of work. Paints, Paperhangings, Glass, and Varnishes at lowest market prices.

New designs in electro-plate, chinaware, pictures, and fancy goods, at prices to defy competition.

Great bargains to be got at

W. GILCHRIST & CO'S,  
Octagon, Dunedin.

**G** R I D I R O N H O T E L,  
P R I N C E S S T R E E T S O U T H,  
D U N E D I N.

JAMES MARTIN, PROPRIETOR.

The most comfortable Family Hotel in the City. Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths at all hours during the day. Passengers called in time for all the early trains and coaches.

Private Rooms for Families.

None but the Best Brands of Liquors kept.

**C** R O W N H O T E L,  
R a t t r a y S t r e e t, D u n e d i n,

The above Hotel is most centrally situated, and affords Splendid Accommodation to the public. Suites of Rooms for families. Single and Double Bed-rooms. Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths. Passengers called for early trains. One of Alcock's prize Billiard Tables. Terms liberal.

P. KELIGHER, Proprietor.

**R** A I N B O W F A M I L Y H O T E L,  
G e o r g e s t r e e t, D u n e d i n.

P. FAGAN, Proprietor  
(Late of the Southern Hotel.)

Good accommodation for Commercial Travellers Families and Boarders.

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

**C** A R E W A N D C O.'S

Celebrated SAUCES and PICKLES have been pronounced by Eminent Analytical Chemists to be equal, if not superior, to any similar Goods Imported.

WORCESTER SAUCE, of [the Finest Flavour.

TOMATO SAUCE, made from the Best Colonial Tomatoes.

All kinds of PICKLES and PRESERVES prepared by experienced manufacturers.

As a Guarantee of the Excellence of the Goods, each bottle has a Certificate from PROFESSOR BLACK, Government Analyst attached to it.

Hotelkeepers, Housekeepers, and Colonists generally, now is your time to prove that you have the welfare of the Colony at heart, by encouraging New Zealand Manufactures. Why purchase Imported Sauce and Pickles, when you get as good articles at your own doors for less money?

Note the Address—

C A R E W & C O.,  
G R E A T K I N G S T R E E T,  
D U N E D I N.

R E A D T H I S.

**W** E have never been in Germany, consequently have no particular taste for Frankfort Sausages, Merwurst, or German black puddings, and do not care to advertise these special articles. What we, however, desire to draw attention to is our unrivalled stock of

PRIME BEEF AND MUTTON, the food of every true-born Briton. We also want to see the British workman, his wife and family, well fed, in these hard times especially, with no doctors' bills to pay, with the glow of health upon their cheeks, and everybody to know that the way this to be attained is to pay the cash and buy good sound wholesome Roasting Beef at 3d., delicious Boiling Beef at 2d., and Prime Forequarters of Mutton at 1½d. per lb., from

S. G. SMITH,  
City Company.

**J.** T R O B E R T S  
H O U S E A N D E S T A T E A G E N T,

VALUATOR, SHAREBROKER, &c.,  
Manse-street, Dunedin

**M** R. H. W O O D G E R  
(Late Simmonds),  
No. 7 R O Y A L A R C A D E,  
Corner MacLaggan street,  
TOBACCONIST.

A large assortment of the best brands of Tobaccos, Cigars, Cigarettes, Snuffs, &c., together with a very fine selection of Meer-schaum Pipes, Briars (G.B.D. and other makers) and Cigar-holders, not to be equalled in the City.

VANITY FAIR CIGARETTE TOBACCO,  
A SPECIALTY.

H A I R D R E S S E R,  
Shaving, Shampooing, Haircutting done in the latest and most approved style by gentlemanly and experienced hands.  
H. WOODGER, Proprietor.

F E R N H I L L C O A L C O M P A N Y,  
P R I N C E S 6 7 S T R E E T

Two doors south Queen Theatre.  
**T** O P R E V E N T M I S T A K E S the public are hereby notified that the Offices of the FERNHILL COAL COMPANY

Are situate as above.  
Reduced Price for Cash,  
SEVENTEEN SHILLINGS PER TON  
DELIVERED.

Wholesale Price at the Railway Depot,  
12s. 6d. per ton.

N.B.—A Liberal Discount to purchasers by the truck.  
Remember the Address :

P R I N C E S 6 7 S T R E E T.

**S** O L E M A N U F A C T U R E R S of the

P A T E N T S T O P P E R E D  
A E R E A T E D W A T E R S.

T H O M P S O N & C O.  
Steam Aerated Water and Cordial  
Manufacturers,  
P O L I C E A N D C R A W F O R D S T R E E T S,  
D U N E D I N,

And Chalmers Street, Oamaru.  
Importers of Soda Water Machinery and  
Cordials.  
Makers' Goods of every description.

**W** H E E L E R A N D W I L S O N  
S E W I N G M A C H I N E A G E N C Y  
12, George-street, Dunedin.

W I L L I A M M E L V I L L E  
W H E E L E R and W I L S O N Straight Needle  
Machine—at reduced prices

W H E E L E R and W I L S O N Hand or Treadle  
Machines—the best in the market.

Sewing Machines repaired. All kinds  
Hand and Treadle repaired with dispatch.  
Terms Moderate.

**A** L L I A N C E H O T E L,  
T H A M E S S T R E E T, O A M A R U.

MATHEW GRANT ... PROPRIETOR

Good Accommodation for Boarders at  
Moderate Charges.

The Miners' and Mechanics' Home.  
Good Stabling.

AUTUMN 1880.

**BROWN, EWING AND CO.**

Are now showing all the Latest Fashionable and Serviceable Goods in each department for the coming Season, and beg to notify that the whole of the shipments have been very carefully selected by our Home Buyers, thereby guaranteeing the best possible value, assortment of styles, materials, and range of qualities.

BROWN, EWING AND CO. solicit inspection of LATEST PARISIAN MILLINERY, French Flowers and Feathers. Their well-known make of Black Silk. All the latest shades in Coloured Silks and Velvets. A Special Purchase of Ladies' Cloth Jackets exceedingly good value. Furs, Shawls, and Wraps, Ladies' Underclothing and Baby-Linen. Handsomely-worked Pelisses, Hoods, Hats, &c., &c. ;

BROWN, EWING, AND CO. desire to draw Special Attention to their very large and exceptionally well-assorted stock of DRESS MATERIALS, notably the Pompadour, in a variety of colours.

The COSTUMES this Season have received great care in the selection. Every description of Mourning Materials. A Splendid Assortment of Dress Trimmings and Buttons.

**BROWN, EWING AND CO.'S FANCY DEPARTMENT**

Is now replete with the Latest Designs in Fancy Ribbons, Scarves, Ruffings, Lace Goods, Sewed Work, Ladies' and Children's Hosiery, in all shades, Wool Squares, Ladies' Handbags, Ladies' Umbrellas, Linen Collars and Cuffs, Black and Coloured Kid Gloves, 2 to 8 buttons, Lace Mitts.

CHEAP BUILDING MATERIAL, BONE DUST, AND FLOCK FOR UPHOLSTERERS, At Lowest Rates. Prices on Application.

EVERY Line the best of its kind. No purchaser is expected to take the Goods unless they are as represented. All our prices are equally low. T. and G. Flooring, 16s.; T. and G. Lining, 11s.; Dressed W. B., 12s. Red Pine, 12s. 6d. Roofing Iron, &c.

A. GIBBS & Co.,  
(Late Gibbs and Clayton),  
Cumberland Street.

PREPARE FOR WINTER 1880.

J. G. GREEN is now opening a splendid assortment of WINTER BOOTS AND SLIPPERS, Marked at Prices that must ensure a speedy clearance.

Gents. Boots, made to order, from - 16s 6d  
Ladies' Do. do. do. - 14s 6d  
Fit, Material, and Workmanship Guaranteed.

J. G. GREEN,  
LEICESTER BOOT WAREHOUSE,  
80 and 130 GEORGE STREET.

**£100** R E W A R D

Will be given to any person who can prove these are not the Genuine

ROTHERHAM  
SILVER HUNTING LEVER, £6 10s.

I have just received a few dozen of the above watches direct from the maker, which are known to be the best watches ever imported into New Zealand, at a price never before attempted, viz., £6 10s, with a two years' written guarantee. These watches can only be sold at the above price by a thorough practical man.

The above watches will be sent to any part of New Zealand free of charge, with a written guarantee for two years on receipt of price.

I have also on hand—

Ehrhardt's and Stamford's (other good makers), cased and jewelled, from £5 10s to £10 10s.

American Silver Hunting Levers, from £2 15s.

Ladies' Silver Watches, from £2 2s.

Clocks, warranted two years, from 7s 6d.

Clocks, striking, warranted for two years 10s 6d.

Special attention paid to watches unsuccessfully operated on by others.

New balance-staff or cylinder, 10s; new mainspring or chain in English watch, 5s 6d; new mainspring in Geneva or American watch, 4s 6d.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

All kinds of Gold and Silver Jewellery kept in stock, and manufactured on the premises. Note the Address—

J. F. STRATZ,  
HIGH STREET, CHRISTCHURCH,  
Opposite Wood's, Bookseller.

T THE AFFLICTED.

J O H N H E R O N,  
ARTIFICIAL LIMB MANUFACTURER,

Great King street, opposite Hospital.  
Limbs made to suit all cases of amputation.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

S C A N L A N A N D C O.,  
SOUTH DUNEDIN,  
Are now selling off their large and well selected stock of Groceries, Drapery, and Crockery at prices 20 per cent. below town prices. Inspection solicited before buying elsewhere.

W A N T E D K N O W N.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

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

LAMBERT'S  
North East Valley Works.

A. D O R N W E L L  
IS THE  
CHEAPEST BUTCHER IN DUNEDIN.

Speciality—Smoked Legs of Mutton One Shilling each.

B U T L E R ' S F A M I L Y H O T E L  
Ashburton. J. F. Butler (late of Ashura, West Coast), begs to inform his friends and the public generally that he has opened the above large and commodious hotel, which is situated at the corner of Cass and Havelock streets, and is convenient to the Railway Station. Excellent accommodation for travellers, families, and boarders. All wines and spirits of the best brands. One of Alcock's best billiard tables.

B O T A N I C A L G A R D E N H O T E L,

NORTH-EAST VALLEY,

One Minute's walk from Botanical Gardens.

EDWARD KIRK, Proprietor.

None but the Best Brands of Liquor kept.

U N I V E R S A L H O T E L

Maclaggan Street, Dunedin.  
MRS. ANN PAYLETICH, Proprietress.

First-class Accommodation for Boarders.  
The Finest Brands in Wines, Spirits, &c.  
Refreshments always ready.

R O Y A L H O T E L,

George Street, Port Chalmers.

JAMES MORKANE, Proprietor.

V.  R.

F U N E R A L R E F O R M,  
ECONOMY AND RESPECTABILITY,  
Combined with the strictest decorum in the performance of its duties.

The expense of a Funeral, however COSTLY or HUMBLE, may be ascertained at the time of giving the order, and carried out according to the wishes of friends by

W A L T E R G. G E D D E S,  
Undertaker, Octagon, Dunedin.  
By appointment to the Dunedin Hospital Lunatic Asylum, and Immigration Depot.

A U S T R A L A S I A N H O T E L,  
MACLAGGAN-STREET, DUNEDIN.

The Proprietor having leased the above well-known Hotel from Mr JAMES PATTERSON, begs to announce to his Friends, Travellers, and the Public generally, that he will spare no pains to promote their comfort. The Hotel contains good and well-ventilated Bedrooms; Private Sitting-rooms with piano; Hot and Cold Baths.

Particular attention will be paid to the selection of the Best Brands of Wines, Spirits, and Ales.

The Billiard Room is furnished with one of Alcock's best Tables.

FRANCIS M'CLUSKY,  
Proprietor.

T H E O L D E S T E S T A B L I S H E D G R O -  
C E R Y B U S I N E S S I N D U N D I N .

M E R C E R A N D M ' D O N A L D '  
Having secured a large parcel of first-class Colonial Ale and Porter, are prepared to sell for Cash at prices hitherto never attempted in the City. Consumers will find it cheaper and better than buying in bulk.

Colonial Ale...	7s per doz.
" Stout ...	6s

Every description of Goods at Lowest Prices for Cash.  
Our Boxes of Tea at 17s 6d are pleasing everybody.

MERCER & M'DONALD,  
Rattray street.

F. H. A S B U R Y  
HEATING AND VENTILATING  
ENGINEER

(Late of U.S.A.)

I am now introducing all the improved appliances for Warming and Ventilating Private and Public Buildings, Conservatories, Steam and Medicated Baths, Drying-rooms, &c., &c., by automatical steam and hot water apparatuses.

Also manufacture Patents—Warm and Cold Air; Ornamental Registrar Valve Ventilator, Automatical Boiler Feeder, Draught Door and Damper Regulators, Steam Traps Steam Tables, Dye and Glue Kettles, &c., &c

ADDRESS—

OTAGO FOUNDRY, DUNEDIN.

THE OLDEST SOAP MANUFACTORY IN NEW ZEALAND

ALBION SOAP WORKS,

ESTABLISHED 1859.

M. BARDSLEY & SON, PROPRIETORS.

MANUFACTURERS OF FANCY TOILET SOAPS IN GREAT VARIETY, WHICH FOR RICHNESS OF PERFUME, BEAUTY AND QUALITY ARE NOT EQUALLED BY ANYTHING IN THE COLONY;

Assorted Oval Tablets,  
in 1/2 gross boxes.

Assorted Oval Tablets,  
1/4 gross boxes.

Assorted Square Cakes,  
1/4 gross boxes.

Genuine Old Brown  
Whitson,  
1/2 gross boxes.

11lb. bars, 14lb. boxes.

Marbled Glycerine  
1/2 gross boxes.

ALSO THE CELEBRATED

Three Crown Soap,  
which lathers  
profusely.

Yellow Laundry, the  
joy of the household.

PRIZE PALE.

PUREST.

Exhibition Prize Soap,  
pure.

Blue Medicated Soap,  
1st quality.

MANUFACTORY: KING AND CUMBERLAND STREETS, DUNEDIN.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION

**R O Y A L H O T E L,**  
OAMARU.  
—  
J. D. KETT, PROPRIETOR.  
The accommodation cannot be surpassed  
by an other hotel in Oamaru.

**Y A T E S, S O N S A N D C O.,**  
DRAPERS,  
CLOTHIERS, AND IMPORTERS,  
Nos. 161 and 163 GEORGE STREET,  
DUNEDIN.  
—  
Marriage and Mourning Outfits.  
—  
Dress and Mantle making.

**J. G E B B I E,**  
NURSEBYMAN, SEEDSMAN, AND FLORIST,  
GREAT KING STREET,  
DUNEDIN,

Has for Sale—Fruit, Forest, and Ornamental  
Trees, Shrubs, Roses, in great variety, &c., &c.

**G O R D O N B R O T H E R S**  
BRAIDVALE NURSERY,  
NORTH EAST VALLEY, DUNEDIN,  
Have a Large and Healthy stock of Forest  
and Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Roses, &c.  
—  
1,000 Thorn Quicks from 5s. to 20s. per 1000.  
Priced Catalogues on application.  
INSPECTION INVITED.

**W E R T H E I M ' S**  
WONDERFUL HAND AND TREADLE  
S E W I N G M A C H I N E S,  
EFFICIENCY, ELEGANCE, AND EASE.  
SIMPLICITY, SILENCE, AND STRENGTH.  
P L E A S E E X A M I N E T H E M  
MINUTELY.

No Soaping of Seams.  
No Sperm Candle-Greasing.  
No Basting or Tacking.  
No Folding by Hand.  
No Breaking of Cogs.  
No Escaping of Shutt  
No Breaking of Cneck-Spring.  
No Missing of Itches.  
No moving of Work, Alteration of Te  
sion, or Breaking of Needle in Crossing  
Thick Seams.

THE ONLY MACHINE IN THE  
COLONIES  
That will kilt to various widths and sew on  
at the same time. No folding by hand; no  
heat; no basting (or tacking). Will kilt 50  
yards an hour.

TIME PAYMENT UPON LIBERAL  
TERMS.  
THE "WERTHEIM" HAND MACHINES,  
from £3 15s.

THE "WERTHEIM" TREADLE  
MACHINES, from £6 10s.

AGENT—  
R O B T. L O C H H E A D  
140, GEORGE STREET,  
D U N E D I N.

Needles, Duplicates, Oil, Accessories, &c.,  
always kept in Stock. Machines repaired.

**C I T Y C O A L A N D P R O D U C E**  
D E P O T,  
TUAM STREET, CHRISTCHURCH.  
JOSEPH B. SHEATH,  
Coal, Wood, and Produce Merchant,  
Delivers to all parts of the City and Suburbs,  
Newcastle, Greymouth, and Malvern Coals,  
Coke, Firewood, and Drain Pipes, Potatoes,  
Flour, Oatmeal, &c., and all kinds of produce.

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, ETC.  
**F I N D L A Y A N D C O.'S**  
OTAGO STEAM SAW,  
PLAINING, MOULDING, DOOR, AND  
SASH FACTORY,  
Cumberland, Stuart, and Castle streets,  
DUNEDIN.

We beg to announce that having recently  
entered into engagements with some of the  
Best

**S O U T H L A N D S A W M I L L S**  
For a regular and extensive supply of  
**R E D A N D W H I T E P I N E S**  
IN

JOISTING, SCANTLING, &c.,  
Conveyed direct into our Yards by Rail, thus  
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Large Stocks of  
CEMENT, BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY,  
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FINDLAY AND COMPANY.

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INQUIRY OFFICE  
AND CONFIDENTIAL AGENCY,  
17, Manse street, next to Occidental Hotel  
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STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL,  
Attended to with promptitude and persever-  
ance, and, in every instance, conducted by  
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See circulars.  
A. J. DAVIS, Manager.  
Office Hours: 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

**S T E E P L E V I E W H O T E L.**  
George Street, Dunedin.  
JAMES DILLON  
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Desires to inform his friends and the public  
that he has purchased the above new and  
commodious Hotel.  
First class accommodation for families and  
boarders. Wines, Spirits, and Beer of best  
brands.



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(Carroll's Hotel),  
GEORGE STREET (NEAR OCTAGON) DUNEDIN.

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IMPORTER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SEEDSMAN AND  
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New Fruit by every Melbourne, Sydney, Tasmanian and  
Intercolonial Steamer.  
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**Q U E E N ' S H O T E L, O A M A R U.**

"CIVILITY, COMFORT, ATTENTION."  
JAMES MARKHAM, having taken the  
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prepared to accommodate a number of  
respectable Boarders on moderate terms.  
The cellar is stocked with the choicest wines,  
and the ales and Spirits supplied at this house  
are of the very best brands.

Don't Forget  
THE QUEEN'S HOTEL,  
THAMES STREET, OAMARU.

**H E N R Y J. B A C O N & C O.**  
AUCTIONEERS,  
Valuators and Commission Agents,  
BOND ST., DUNEDIN

Sales or Valuations effected in Town or  
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Moderate Charges and Prompt Settlements



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WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

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LONG experience has proved these famous remedies to be  
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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  
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The Pills and Ointment are Manufactured only at  
633, OX-FORD STREET, LONDON,

And are sold by all Vendors of Medicines throughout the  
Civilized World; with directions for use in almost every  
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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 633, Oxford Street, London, they  
are spurious.

**W H I T E H O R S E H O T E L,**  
GEORGE AND FREDERICK STREETS,  
Dunedin.  
JAMES DALY, Proprietor.

The above Hotel has been thoroughly  
renovated by the present Proprietor, and can  
now offer First-class Accommodation.  
Stabling for 40 Horses, and experienced  
Groom always in attendance.  
Prize Medal Billiard Table.  
Persons called in time for early trains.

**G L O B E H O T E L,**  
PRINCES STREET SOUTH,  
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MRS. DIAMOND ... Proprietress.  
First-class Accommodation for Families and  
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One of Alcock's Prize Medal Billiard Tables.  
Good Stabling, with loose boxes.

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VENETIAN BLINDS  
At Moderate Prices.  
PATTERSON, BURKE & CO.,  
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HANOVER AND LEITH STREETS,  
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D. TOOHEY,  
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91, PRINCES STREET,  
(Next Wilkinson's Medical Hall.)  
J. M. has always on hand a large and well-  
selected Stock of Woollen Goods suitable for  
a First-class Tailoring Establishment. Prices  
strictly moderate. Inspection respectfully  
invited.

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M. MOLONEY PROPRIETOR.  
The above new and commodious Hotel  
being now finished, the Proprietor begs to in-  
form his friends and public generally that he  
is prepared to receive boarders and resident  
families. The Hotel, being centrally located,  
is easy of access, and adapted in every re-  
spect to business men, &c. Private Parlors,  
Sitting-rooms, &c. Baths. Every attention  
paid to ensure comfort.

**M. A N D J. M E E N A N,**  
Wholesale and Retail  
PRODUCE AND PROVISION  
MERCHANTS,  
Corner of George Street and Moray Place  
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**S O U T H E R N H O T E L,**  
PRINCES STREET SOUTH  
DUNEDIN.

THOS. HEFFERNAN, PROPRIETOR

Desires to inform his friends and the public  
that he has purchased the above Hotel, and  
hopes by strict attention, &c., to the wants of  
his patrons to obtain a fair share of public  
support.

Good Stabling, with Loose Boxes

**N O R T H - E A S T V A L L E Y H O T E L**  
(Near Dunedin.)

FRANCIS McGRATH, Proprietor.

The above new and commodious Hotel is  
situate in one of the most charming and  
healthy suburbs of Dunedin. The tramways  
start for, and return from, the centre of the  
city every few minutes. The hotel is hand-  
somerly furnished, and all the apartments, es-  
pecially the bedrooms, have thorough ventila-  
tion. Persons desirous of a comfortable home  
free from the noise and bustle of the city will  
do well to enquire for the above hotel.

**G E O R G E H O T E L**  
GEORGE STREET  
PORT CHALMERS.

THOMAS MAGUIRE,  
(Late of the Commercial)  
Proprietor

The Hotel is situated in the principal busi-  
ness part of the Port, and is within one  
minute's walk of the Railway Station and  
Steamboat Wharf. It has undergone a  
thorough renovation, and can now offer  
accommodation second to none in Otago.

**C O B B & C O ' S T E L E G R A P H**  
LINE OF ROYAL MAIL COACHES.

Leaves the Australasian Hotel  
(Calling for Passengers at the Empire Hotel  
FOR CHRISTCHURCH  
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY,  
At 5 o'clock a.m.

The Coach reaches Goodfellow's Accommo-  
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8 a.m., leaving Goodfellow's for Hokitika  
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p.m.

CASSIDY CLARKE & CO.,  
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