

# New Zealand Gabel

VOL. VII.—No. 393.

DUNEDIN : FRIDAY, OCT. 22, 1880.

PRICE 6D.

## Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

WHAT may have been the part taken by the SUGGESTIVE Emperor of Germany in the opening of the cathedral INCONSISTENCY. at Cologne on the 17th inst., as reported here by cablegram? We shall await with some curiosity the reply to this question, which we can only hope to receive, in due time, by the European mail. Meanwhile, it is somewhat suggestive to find the Sovereign, under whose sway the culturkampf was set up, and who is, moreover, noted for a certain degree of rudeness offered by him personally to the Pope, present at a ceremony which must have been eminently Catholic, and where he could only appear in a comparatively subordinate position. His pretensions to anything like spiritual jurisdiction must have been altogether laid aside there, and in act, at least, he must have given a flat contradiction to that equality with the august occupant of St. Peter's See, to which a few years ago he laid claim by word. It has been no light matter that has brought a potentate, determinedly anti-Catholic, to take part in a Catholic ceremony. It has been a strange and pregnant inconsistency that has led the head of a State, actually persecuting the Church, to honour the Church, and make public acknowledgment of her dignity. Nevertheless, not the least extraordinary feature in the matter has been that, while this cathedral has been opened with Imperial homage to its grandeur and uses, the bishop, whose chair it contains, continues an exile, and under the ban of the Imperial power, because of his fidelity to the creed for whose services and propagation his cathedral has been erected and adorned.

WE find, in a recent number of the *Saturday Review*, a sketch of the cathedral thus remarkably THE CATHEDRAL OF COLOGNE. opened. It runs as follows: "The present *Dom-Kirche* of Cologne, though it was begun in 1248, when Frederick II. was Emperor of Germany and St. Louis King of France, is not the first, but the third cathedral of that ancient city, founded by the mother of Nero as a Roman colony, and converted to Christianity by the mother of Constantine. Of this it used to be said that "he who had not seen Cologne had not seen Germany," although Coleridge dismisses it so uncivily in his familiar couplet. The original church, said to have been built by St. Maternus in the first century, has only a traditional reputation. The second was founded in 785 by Hildebold, nineteenth bishop and first archbishop of Cologne, but was not ready for consecration till 873, when eleven Bishops met in provincial Synod to attend the ceremony. It was, according to contemporary records, a stately Byzantine building with double choirs and crypts and three towers; it took fire in 1087, but was saved—by miraculous intervention, as was commonly reported—and in 1248 it was burnt to the ground. But there was another, and to the religious mind of that age still stronger reason at that time for erecting a new and grander *Dom-Kirche* at Cologne. We cannot enter here at length on the popular legend of "the Three Kings"—better known to English readers as the Wise Men, or the Magi, who have given their name in Germany to the Feast of the Epiphany. Suffice it to say that Caspar, Melchior, and Balthazar, were respectively Kings of Tharsis, the land of myrrh, of Arabia, where the soil is ruddy with gold, and of Saba where frankincense flows from the trees. After their return from Bethlehem they were visited in their old age by St. Thomas, when he came to preach the gospel in India, and he baptised and ordained them. They died soon afterwards and were buried together, and many miracles were wrought at their tomb. Thither came the devout Empress Helena and found their bones, which she carried to Constantinople and laid in the Church of St. Sophia, but in later days they were presented to Eustorgius, Bishop of Milan, and thence Barbarossa took them at the siege of Milan, and presented them to the city of Cologne, where they were housed for the first time in the old Cathedral of Hildebold. But it was felt always that this was no fitting shrine for such precious treasures, and in the time of Archbishop Engelbert, long before the fire,

the design of building a new cathedral had been entertained. It was, of course, facilitated not only by the wealth of the city, but by the shrine of the Three Kings becoming a popular place of pilgrimage, and the brotherhood of St. Peter was formed under papal sanction for collecting contributions. In 1322, just 45 years after the consecration of the former cathedral, the choir of the new one, rising to a height of 208 feet, was consecrated with great solemnity and state, and began to be used for the services of the Church. There the Elector Palatine Rupert was crowned Emperor in 1400 on the feast of the *Drei Könige* (Epiphany), and there in 1402 his son, the Elector Louis, was married to Blanche, daughter of Henry IV. But the building advanced slowly, and it was not till 1437, nearly two centuries after the original foundation, that the southern tower was completed, and ready to receive the bells previously hung in a wooden belfry. Then followed a period of religious decline and artistic change, not favourable to church building or Gothic architecture, and from 1509 the work seems to have come to a stand-still altogether, the north aisles only being completed besides the choir; the walls of the south aisles and transepts were partly built, the nave was not even begun, the southern tower had reached the height of 170 feet, the northern tower scarcely showed as yet. During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries nothing was done to the building, but in the eighteenth the chapter exemplified the vile taste of the age in redecorating, and, of course, spoiling the interior. But at the close of the century the chapter itself, comprising forty-six members of whom nearly all were dukes, princes, or counts of the Holy Roman Empire, was dissolved, and the last Prince Archbishop, Archduke Maximilian, had to retire from his diocese. Soldiers bivouacked in the cathedral, and broke ornaments and windows, but seem to have done less mischief than Cromwell's soldiery did in our cathedrals. It was reduced to a parish church, in the French diocese of Aix-la-Chapelle, with three priests attached to it, and Bertholet, the new French bishop, unconsciously added insult to injury, when he gravely advised the people to plant poplar trees round their fine Gothic ruins to make the most of the effect. Napoleon refused even the scanty pittance asked by the citizens of Cologne to keep the fabric in repair, and it became more dilapidated every year."

IN 1824, however, the writer tells us, things took a RESTORATION. turn for the better, so far as this cathedral was concerned. The King of Prussia, Frederick William IV., accorded a ready patronage to its restoration, contributed £8000 a year towards the work, and laid its second foundation stone with his own hands in 1842; that is nearly six hundred years after the laying of the first. It is interesting for us, also, to learn that the "Queen of England was among the royal contributors, and herself assisted to place a bracket in the centre arch of the north front"—an action, we may remark, which Her Majesty hardly dare perform in any part of her own empire, and in adorning any church belonging to her Catholic subjects; it is, however, well to know that she is of good will, notwithstanding the obligations of her position. The *Saturday Review* in concluding gives a saying quoted by Dr. Döllinger from a certain Protestant Prussian official: "I am certain he wrote, that the time will come, before the newly-inserted stones are mouldered, when a common *Te Deum* will be sung in the Cathedral of Cologne." That is, he means to say a *Te Deum* will be sung there by Protestants and Catholics, indifferent as to their forms of worship. But it requires little of the prophetic spirit to discern that he prophesies falsely. Long before the stones are mouldered the movement now begun, and even far advanced, will have reached its conclusion. There will be no longer Protestants and Catholics in Germany. There will be Catholics and rationalists of various degrees only, and there will be no union between these for the chanting of *Te Deum*. Catholics will still adhere to the ritual of the Church, and, unless violence wrest it from them, their cathedral will shelter to the end the one undivided form of worship.

BELGIUM. THE jubilee of Belgian Independence, which has lately taken place has attracted a vast amount of attention to the country in question, and caused a considerable quantity of one kind or another to be written concerning its past and future. A great deal that has been thus written, we need

hardly say is very worthless—some of it stupid or ridiculous in the extreme, all those remarks concerning the danger the country runs from close adherence to its Catholic instincts being of such a nature. The greater part of the predictions for the future which we find emanating from the non-Catholic Press, in fact, contains but little worthy of comment, and it is only what we read stated there concerning the past that we find of profit, unless it be profitable to learn how prejudice, in laying down plans for the future, can with open eyes ignore the past, and declare a state of things which has hitherto been consistent with the growth of prosperity, and the advance of civilisation must now be altered materially in order to prevent the destruction of that which it has certainly helped to build up. A writer then, for instance, in the August number of the *Contemporary Review*, who is concerned for the evil effects of religion on the future of the country to which we allude, informs us, nevertheless, of how little religion has injured it since it became an independent Catholic Kingdom. He tells us it had been united with Holland, the “most decidedly Protestant” country in Europe, in order, amongst other things, to preserve it, because it was Catholic from “lapsing under obscurantist and retrograde influences.” The Protestant King of Holland, however, abused his power over it. He had no confidence in the Belgians. “He suspected them of French leanings, because they were Catholics and spoke French; and he looked upon them as a dangerous class whom it was essential for the public safety to restrain.” In consequence of his bad government the Revolution of August '30 broke out and separation followed. And now what was the form of Government this “most Catholic of Catholic countries” set up? The writer describes it thus:—“Freedom of conscience, religious equality, freedom of the press, of meeting, of association, of education, parliamentary government, ministerial responsibility, universal suffrage, inviolability of person and house, equality before the law, permanence of judicial appointment, publicity of legal courts, trial by jury, have all been not only legalised but practised in Belgium, without any of those evasions which make similar legislation in some countries virtually a dead letter. If, therefore,” he adds, “it is hard to preserve modern liberties in a preponderately Catholic country, it must seem peculiarly so in Belgium, where Catholicism enjoys unusual authority, and where the liberties to be asserted are particularly extensive.” The preservation, however, of such liberties for fifty years is a sufficient proof of the consistency of Catholicism even with modern liberty, and nothing that “Liberalism,” falsely so-called, can now do, in its determination every-where to oppress and blacken Catholicism, can afford a proof to the contrary. The nature of the Government, also, established by this most Catholic country in her most Catholic days is, and will remain, a sufficient answer to the calumny so often repeated against the Church's adherence to despotism only. But how has Catholic Belgium prospered under her free Government? Her career is described as follows:—“For the first ten years Belgium seemed to be declining. She was engaged most of the time in hostilities and negotiations with Holland about the limits of her territory, and her industries certainly suffered much during that period from the separation. She had always been hitherto accustomed to possess an open market for her commodities. She had an Austrian market when she belonged to the House of Austria, a French market when she constituted part of the French Empire, and a Dutch colonial market when she was united with Holland. She was now in the position of a tradesman who had lost one set of customers and had not yet got another; and Sir Emerson Tennent, who visited the country in 1840, says that its economical condition was one of universal distress and decay. He acknowledges, however, that the people were industrious, frugal, and skilful, and they have since then been able to secure access for their produce into neutral markets, and to hold their own in them. Belgian agriculture has doubled its produce since 1830, and has acquired a world-wide reputation. The mines of the country have been developed in a still greater ratio. Her iron manufactures have become formidable competitors of our own, and other industries are cultivated with almost equal success. Its commerce has been steadily increasing year by year; it received a great impulse after the Franco-German War, in consequence of the South German trade being largely carried on through Antwerp, and now, though it has not a hundred ships of its own all told, it has a commerce second to that of no nation on the Continent, barring France and Germany.”

SCIENCE, then, does not mop and mow. It does not grin and chatter over religion, and crack rude jokes on the text of holy scripture—the easiest wit in all the world, and coming most trippingly to the brain of those who are ribald enough to stoop to meet it. It does not assume that because some “Jeames” has suddenly become illuminated, and cast off in his mature years the “pains of hell” with which, mayhap, a canting grandmother had swathed his infant mind, all the world are to follow in his wake.—Men of refinement to hug his vulgarity, men of learning to embrace his small pedantry, men whose youth has been

passed at the feet of scholars, reverent men, and gentlemen, to fall down and worship his bit of the “larnin,” his tiresome mockery, his uncouthness. Science, then, in its true guise is dignified, respectful, considerate, announcing its opinions moderately, concealing nothing, but insolently forcing nothing upon its hearers. Such at least is the lesson we have derived from those of the admirable lectures of Mr. Proctor delivered in Dunedin which we have been able to attend. We had heard much of the lecturer in question, much that was laudatory of him, but something also that was adverse, and accused his lectures of not being in accordance with the teaching of the Church. This, we have, however, for our own part been unable to perceive. The long periods of creation borne witness to by geology, and to which astronomy, the lecturer tells us, also testifies, were discerned by St. Augustine, and admitted as probably true by St. Thomas long centuries before ever geology was dreamt of. The possibility of life in other planets contains in it nothing that we know of contrary to Catholic doctrine; a few weeks ago, indeed, we published portion of a lecture delivered by a Jesuit Father in which such a theory was strongly advanced. Again, the belief expressed by the lecturer that all the energy apparently wasted is preserved for the future resurrection of worn-out creation is a belief that can only be denied by those who enter into the councils of the Almighty, and where are they to be found? All that we have heard said in approbation of the lecturer, again, we can heartily endorse. More instruction more delightfully given, it has never been our fortune to receive. The charm of deep lessons conveyed simply and clearly we have never more, never perhaps, so much experienced. The advent of Mr. Proctor, indeed, to these colonies has we trust inaugurated a new epoch in their history. For a long time we have enjoyed the visits here of artists of high talent and reputation in the old world, but much more important is it that we should be visited by scientific men of standing and noted merit. We trust that Mr. Proctor only leads the way, and may be followed from time to time by others alike capable of forming the taste of our settlers and teaching them what true science is.

WE are accustomed to hear the condition of the poor in France, during the course of the last century, frequently alluded to by writers who not only seek to excuse the Revolution, but to implicate the Church amongst the principal causes of the horrors they describe. They dwell much also on the great riches of the clergy and religious Orders, forgetful, wilfully it may be, that the chief object of the Church in permitting such riches was that there might be abundant means of carrying out the works of charity and ministering to the wants of the poor, a charge most faithfully fulfilled wherever the true spirit of the Church prevailed, and only neglected where the worldliness of the age had intruded itself, as unfortunately it had done to a lamentable extent. “The abbey and bishoprics of the Church were filled chiefly with courtiers,” says a writer in the *Dublin Review*, “often of scandalous lives, who had succeeded in winning the good graces of a minister or a mistress, and who were usually as eager to shirk the duties as to obtain the temporalities of their preferments. The parochial clergy shared in the prevailing degeneracy. They wore for the most part, it is true, of blameless conduct, but they were seldom men of solid learning, or active zeal, or a spirit ecclesiastical. As to the religious orders, there is an immense amount of evidence which establishes only too clearly the deplorable relaxation of their discipline, the Trappists, Cistercians, and Jesuits being, indeed, bright exceptions. Such were the accredited defenders of the faith in the eighteenth century; and, in truth, they were only a little less infected than their opponents by the new philosophy. They had drunk deeply into that dry, analytical, sensualistic spirit of the age, which they were called upon to resist.” Still, even under such circumstances, the revenues of the clergy were available for public uses to a very great extent; in less than fifty years, for instance, that is from 1701 to 1748, they had contributed towards the cost of the wars two hundred and fifty millions, an enormous sum, especially if the value of money at the time be taken into consideration. The condition of the poor in France, then, during the eighteenth century, reflects not at all upon the Church, wherever religion was fervent charity was abundant. One monastery alone, for example, of the Bernardines, fed 1200 people for six weeks at a time of exceptional hardship, and neither the Church nor any other system can be judged by that which follows on the neglect of its ordinances or the contradiction of its spirit. But what of the English poor at the same period? Were they much better off than those of France, and did the Church of the “Reformation” display a truly Christian ardour, and spirit of self-sacrifice in their behalf? An article in a recent number of the *Saturday Review* instructs us, to some extent, on the matter in question. The writer speaks first of the pleasant views of life, handed down to us by many who wrote at the time referred to. “It is in works of a different class he says that we read what was the true condition of the poor generally, in many distinct periods of the century; works in which such themes as the alarming increase of poor, the decay of population, the want of work,

the scarcity of provisions, the pressure of poor-rates, bread riots, the horrors of work-houses, the swarms of vagrants, are dwelt upon from different points of view, sometimes with pity, more often with the alarm, indignation, and cruelty of fear; but always with the assumption that the facts were notorious and undeniable." As to vagrants he says, "The lowest class is treated in a tone of loathing that renders more natural than we had been accustomed to think it, that well-known letter of the Duchess of Buckingham to Selina, Countess of Huntingdon, on the impertinence of Methodism and its outrage on good breeding in reducing all ranks to the common level of sinners. 'It is monstrous to be told,' says her grace, 'that you have a heart as sinful as the common wretches that crawl the earth.' The vagrant classes were really regarded as vermin to be hunted down; creatures that crawled on the earth, and must be got rid of." Thomas Alcock, writing on the poor-laws in the middle of the century, he tells us, lays down three degrees of punishment for contumacy. "First, if any idle person shall be found begging twelve hours after notice to depart, he shall be sent to the House of Correction and hard labour for a week, and then dismissed to his place of settlement; on a second offence he shall be taken up, whipped, and confined to hard labour for a month; 'And upon a third offence to be confined as above till the quarter sessions of the peace, and on proof of such a person being an incorrigible rogue, etc., to be transported, made a slave of, or whatever the quarter sessions shall think proper.'" Of what were the dictates uttered by the national religion of the day on the subject we find an example in the following extract from a sermon on the text "Be ye therefore merciful." "Here there is one caution to be laid down, which is of the last consequence to be carefully attended to; and that is that the vagrant beggar is an eternal exception to all the precepts and dictates of Christian charity. The race of vagrant beggars are the vilest race that ever cursed the earth." Here and there, nevertheless, there was a voice raised on behalf of these poor wretches, and it also serves to bring before us their miserable condition. "To see our fellow-creatures," says one writer, "hunted from parish to parish like noxious animals for no other crime than beggary must fill every compassionate breast with the deepest concern." "What would a stranger say," inquires another, "to find a people exhibiting such a distinguished external appearance of prosperity, yet at the very same time their streets swarming with wretched objects exposed to all the horrors of want and misery; their roads infested with lawless miscreants, to the terror of innocent travellers; their parishes groaning under a burden of poor wretches crammed together in places miscalled workhouses, where they linger out an indolent nasty existence, their numbers increasing yearly to such a degree that it has long engaged the attention of the legislature and exercised the ingenuity of individuals in vain." The beggars found also their apologists, who pleaded for those in real distress and protested against the tyranny exercised towards the aged. "One writer (1775) explains that this tyranny was carried to the greatest pitch in large cities and in small solitary villages, and ventures to point out that the obstinacy and profligacy of the poor, which is the excuse for everything, found its parallel among their betters, observing that 'many of the maintainers of the poor will swear profusely and drink to excess as well as the poor themselves, but would think it hard to be starved, and whipped, and poisoned, as punishment for their swearing and drunkenness.' He quotes 'a very just remark of the late Mr. Fielding, whose opportunities of knowledge of this kind were as little circumscribed as most men's,' that 'the vices of the poor are better known than their miseries; they starve, they freeze, and rot among themselves; they beg and steal and rob among their betters.'" On the whole, then, it may be clearly seen that the condition of the poor in England during the eighteenth century was by no means such as to justify the harsh comments made so often by Englishmen on the treatment of the poor in France, and further that the Church of the Reformation has not much to gain by comparing her charity even with that of corrupt Catholicism.

OUT of "Oliver Twist" we have never yet heard of ANOTHER STEP IN ADVANCE. anything like the tactics hinted at by Mr. Saunders, M.H.R., at Kaikoura the other night. The education of children to make "headway in the world," the continuation of the education vote for this purpose and the consequent repudiation of its debts by the country, are a programme of the most remarkable kind. Fagan himself could hardly have drawn out one more adapted to the propagation of "prigs." Godlessness, then, is going apace; our legislators who banished God from the schools, are now, as they may well be, entering upon the design of banishing common honesty from the public transactions of the colony. The Supreme Law-Giver has been set aside, and moral obligation necessarily retires with Him into the background. It is all very charming and appropriate. It is, however but extending the system that already exists here: education that has been in part supported by the plunder of Catholics is now to be supported as well by the plunder of the public creditor. If the

character of the future colonists of New Zealand at all answers to the method in which their intellectual needs have been provided for, they will be found a very wide-awake race indeed. Meantime, we fancy the public creditor, also, may have a word or two to say on the subject, it is not in the least likely that he is going to stand with arms folded looking on while New Zealand closes on his capital and applies it to fitting her rising generation to make "headway in the world." He will consider, no doubt, that quite enough headway has been already made here, and will cry "stop thief" sufficiently loud to interfere, at least, with the perfect coolness of our movements. It is imprudent of Fagan to speak out so boldly; speculation carried on under the cover of bigotry is a different thing from open robbery under no disguise. It may be as immoral, but the chances of its succeeding are infinitely greater.

ACCOUNTS still reach us from Ireland of apparitions APPARITIONS there of the Blessed Virgin—all of them most INTERESTING. interesting, and some of them exceedingly beautiful.

At the now celebrated church of Knock, in Clare, in Limerick, the Immaculate Mother of God is said to have manifested herself in various ways; the last vision, of which a description has been received by us, being that said to have appeared to the children at the Convent of Mount St. Vincent, near Limerick, by whom it was seen in the sky on the Feast of the Assumption. It was a vision of the Blessed Virgin holding a rosary in her hands, and moving through the clouds to a position above a certain portion of the convent on which there stands a statue of her. It was seen by all the children from various parts of the grounds at once, and afterwards lights were seen by some of the Sisters, as well as by the crowd that assembled outside the convent walls. We cannot pronounce anything more than a private opinion on these things, and we give it for what it is worth; but at the same time we see particular reasons for receiving as genuine the reports of the visions in question. So far as we can judge, it seems a most opportune time for manifestations of the supernatural in Ireland, and confirmation of the Irish people in their faith. It is, in short, a time of peculiar trials for them: not only have they been tried in temporal matters by the adverse seasons that have now, we are happy to say, concluded, but in spiritual matters also they are being sorely tempted; for attempts are being made to detach them from the guidance that has always been their best support and stay in all their misfortunes. The circumstances of the times have thrown the country open to agitators to a remarkable degree, and many of them are men who, though they may mean well, are destitute of the Catholic spirit that alone could make them the safe leaders of a Catholic people. Some of the most influential of these men are using their influence, then, to incline the people against the guidance of their priests; Follow your priests, they say, when they are patriots, but when they are not, reverence them still as priests, but otherwise avoid their advice. But were such influence yielded to, were the thin edge of the weapon that should separate the people from their priests thus introduced the misfortune would be incalculable. The breach must grow and widen until the faith of the country that has endured through all persecutions and misery, sustained by the union between priests and people, would become cold, if not altogether lost, and Ireland would receive throughout her boundaries, where all has been hitherto so unwavering, the elements of that rationalism that elsewhere is proving itself so destructive to all that is good and holy. We can well believe, then, that heaven has beheld with pity this time of exceeding trial, and, mindful of the long centuries of suffering for the faith borne by our people, has deigned to make special manifestations calculated to support their constancy, and to strengthen their fervour, and their belief that the Catholic religion faithfully adhered to is the one thing needful for them.

The ruins of the sanctuary at Emmaus have at length, after a year of dilatory negotiations, come into the possession of Catholics. The agreement was signed last month, and the property is now secured to Mlle. Dartigaux de Saint-Cric, of Pau, foundress of the Carmelite convent at Bethlehem, a wealthy lady. She proposes to restore the sanctuary, and to found close by it a Carmelite monastery, that the religious may take care of it and keep it open to pilgrims who may visit it.

The Pope's desire to erect a worthy monument to the memory of Pius IX. in the Basilica of St. Peter's will lead, it is said, to an international competition among artists. It is not intended that the body of the late Pope shall be removed from its resting place in the Basilica of San Lorenzo, beyond the walls, since it was the wish and special direction of Pius IX. that his remains should repose forever in that place. At San Lorenzo a monument of the simplest kind will be raised to him, but in St. Peter's it is proposed to set up a work of art that shall properly commemorate his long pontificate, and the eventful changes and events which marked his career.

The Peruvians sent a torpedo boat adrift among the Chilean war vessels which blockaded the port in Callao Bay. The boat had a deck-load of fruit, and the Chileans on board a transport ship were tempted to capture it. They lowered a boat and towed the destructive machine alongside their ship and commenced to unload the cargo. The torpedo exploded, blew the ship to atoms, and killed and drowned 150 persons.

## SYDNEY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

### ADAMANTINE SPERM CANDLES.

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

"AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM,

"SYDNEY, 27TH APRIL 1880.

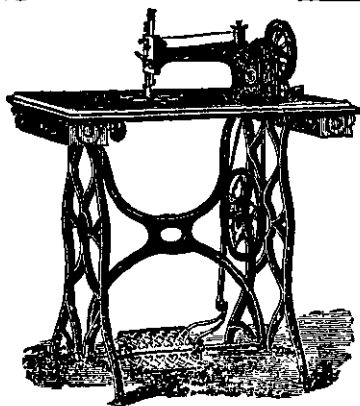
We have much pleasure in stating that, having compared the Candles exhibited by you in the New Zealand Court at the Sydney International Exhibition with other Candles obtainable in this market we find the flame of your Candles is the **LARGEST** and **WHITEST**, and, on the whole, gives by far the **BEST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

"ED. P. RAMSEY, CURATOR

"CHAS. R. BUCKLAND, SECRETARY.

Messrs. M'LEOD BROS., Dunedin."

## SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES



Those who are not prepared to pay cash at the time of purchase, can obtain a **MACHINE** by **DEFERRED PAYMENTS**, on such terms as may suit their circumstances. All our Family Machines are now supplied with the **TRIPLE-ACTION WHEEL**.

**BEWARE** of Cheap Machines; as a rule they are perfect "rubbish."

**NOTICE.**  
Cash Deposit Reduced to £1.  
Weekly Payments, 5s.

**G. M. ALDRICH,**

AGENT,  
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

A F A C T

**J. A. M A C E D O,**

DUNEDIN,

KEEPS THE LARGEST STOCK OF CATHOLIC BOOKS  
IN NEW ZEALAND.

NOTICE.

**J O S E P H K I L P A T R I C K,**  
CLOTHIER,  
FINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MERCHANT,

GREAT NORTH ROAD, WINTON,

Begs to thank his many friends for past support, and requests to be favoured with a continuation of the same.

## L A W, S O M N E R & C O.,

SEED MERCHANTS AND NURSERYMEN  
OCTAGON, DUNEDIN

GENUINE SEEDS.



L. S. & Co are in receipt of Monthly Shipments of Agricultural and Garden Seeds of all such varieties as cannot be procured of colonial growth selected personally by their agent Mr. Edward Somner, from the most reliable English and Continental Stocks. See our Illus-

trated Catalogue, sent post free on application.

## S H E E D Y B R O T H E R S

HAM AND BACON CURERS

AND  
GENERAL PROVISION MERCHANTS,  
WALKER STREET, DUNEDIN.

(Shop lately occupied by A. HELLIER)

SHEEDY'S Smoked Hams and Bacon are equal to the best Limerick or Belfast imported.

SHEEDY'S Plain Hams (sugar cured) are superior to any in Dunedin  
SHEEDY'S Side Bacon (plain and smoked) can be had from all Grocers.

ASK for SHEEDY'S Hams and Bacon, and be sure you get them.  
NONE GENUINE unless brauded SHEEDY BROS., DUNEDIN

ESTABLISHED 1861.

## G. R. WEST AND CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

ALL KINDS OF MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

PRINCES STREET,

DUNED

## Facts Without Comment.

Can it be true that at Tamora the police adopt the barbarous practice of chaining up any persons who are so unfortunate as to fall into their clutches for petty offences against the law?

The cathedral at Cologne has been 632 years under construction. About 55 per cent. of the crimes in France are committed under the influence of drink.

During the first six months of the present year the Cape Emigration Agent in London has sent out to the Cape Colony 1207 souls.

Between the years 1865 and 1879 the military expenditure of Europe has risen at the rate of 3 millions sterling a year, or by no less than 43 millions sterling—that is to say from 117 to 160 millions sterling per annum.

The *Examiner* learns that several learned professors at the Kazan University, Russia, are preparing to translate "Shakspeare" into the Tartar language.

The funeral of Mr. Tom Taylor took place at Brompton on July 16.

A manuscript of the Gospels, written on purple parchment in silver ink, and adorned with miniatures, was recently discovered in Calabria by Messrs. O. von Gebhardt and A. Harnack.

Payable gold is reported to have been found at the mouth of the Wapengo Lake, 13 miles south; also at Corunna, 12 miles north of the prospectors' claims at Bermagui. The gold is flaky and mixed with black sand; very hard and fine gold.

Rev. Ed. Savage, of the Salvation Army, has eloped with one of the lady captains.

Rochefort is, says the French papers, less dangerous in Paris than in Geneva.

The Oblates are now removing their houses of study from France to other countries.

The Baroness Burdett Coutts is sixty-five.

The great generals of Germany look with interest and anxiety upon the present army of France.

Gambetta has been dubbed a "Genoese Cæsar" by Rochefort, and proclaimed as dangerous to the French Republic as Julius Cæsar was to Rome.

Mr. Henry Gladstone, the son of the Premier, is connected with a commercial firm.

Rich discoveries of silver have been made in the Osogooos country, in British Columbia.

A plot to destroy the Czar's life on his visit to Livadia has been discovered.

In South Australia in 1877 upwards of 9,000,000 bushels of wheat were raised.

Trade was never so lively in New York as at present.

The French Government is continuing to expel the religious orders.

The varieties of rice requiring costly irrigation in India are said to be easily grown in Queensland.

The Poverty Bay Petroleum Company have at 70ft. depth struck a vein of oil.

Michael Davitt, the Irish Land League agitator, is on a visit to San Francisco.

The claim of Nugent and Adams at Temora, has actually yielded 248 ounces up to 11th Oct.

Government have proclaimed the counties of Galway and Mayo as disturbed districts.

Many persons from the country hearing of "Milner's" marvelous cures, after visiting the great spiritualist, have returned no better. They had been, however, duly "blown upon."—*Express*.

There have been heavy floods in Scotland, doing considerable damage.

Parties from New Zealand are purchasing farms in California.

The Grand Duke Nicholas has been compelled to resign command of the Imperial Guard.

Two Protestant colonial clergymen have opened offices in London for the sale of New Zealand land.

Chinese labour has been abandoned in the shoeshops, at North Adams, Massachusetts, as unsuccessful.

Gisborne will probably be prospected for gold as well as oil.

Several counties in Kansas are famine-stricken, and appeals are made for aid.

By a landslip at Noine, Bengal, 18 British officers, 15 soldiers, and 11 other persons were killed, and four injured.

Three hundred English Catholic sailors, belonging to the Mediterranean fleet, went in procession to hear Mass at Civita Vecchia.

Silas M. Waite, the absconding president of the First National, Brattleboro', Vermont, is charged with forgeries to the amount of 250,000dol.

Roughly estimating the population of London of 3,000,000, there is to be found one person in every 150 who is a forger, a housebreaker, a pickpocket, a shoplifter, a receiver of stolen goods or what not.

The volunteer force of England now numbers 200,000 men.

In the village called Saint Patrice, in the province of Touraine (Western France) there is a shrub, a hawthorn which is covered with flowers every year in the heart of winter. Tradition relates that the holy patron of Ireland, crossing on his cloak the River Loire, swelled by the rain, used his staff as an oar, and, reaching the shore, planted it on the beach. The next day, though it was winter, the staff of the saint had taken root and was loaded with blossoms. The miracle took place every year since that time, and does so even in our days. Every winter Mr. Dupont had on his mantel-piece a twig with blossoms of this white thorn, which he showed with admiration. We ourselves saw it several times.—"*Vie de Mr. Dupont, par l'Abbe Janvier, 1879. Vol. 1, p. 270.*"

## CHARLES WILLIAM RUSSELL, D.D., PRESIDENT OF MAYNOOTH.

(By the Lord High Chancellor of Ireland in the Irish Ecclesiastical Record.)

I HAVE been asked to write briefly of the life and character of one who was very dear to me, and whose memory I hold in loving reverence. I have hesitated to comply with the request, because I feel that it is impossible to describe him worthily within the limits prescribed in a periodical like this, and because, so soon after his removal, the materials for a fit record would not be available, even if there was ample space to use them. Those materials exist, and will, I trust, be employed, hereafter, in a work doing some justice to the nobility of his nature, the power of his intellect, the range of his accomplishments, and his great service to his Church and to his country. The career of a scholar and a saint does not commonly abound in incidents such as enrich the biographies of men of action. It may be fruitful of great results; whilst its silent labours and its spiritual achievements furnish scant occasion for elaborate description or stimulating detail. Still, it seems to me that, in the correspondence and the writings of the late President of Maynooth—in whom scholarship and sanctity were special characteristics—in his wide relations with many of the most eminent men of his time, of various faiths and various positions of society, and in the work he did for the College, which was his constant home from youth to age—commanding the devotion of his best faculties and the earnest attachment of his warm and generous heart—there may yet be found the groundwork of a memoir of the highest interest and value. I am painfully conscious how incapable I am of attempting even a shadowy outline of such a memoir; and I shrink from degrading a noble subject by poor and inadequate treatment of it. But, on the other hand, I feel that I have some capacity to speak of the impression he made on those who knew him best, and of the rare qualities by which that impression was produced. He was my friend for nearly half a century, and during that long period our intercourse was continual and our attachment unfeeling. We followed very diverse paths in life; but, through all its chances and changes, we maintained an intimacy most close and trustful. I had no sorrow which he did not share, and I had no success which did not give him joy. He was my kindly counsellor in troubles and perplexities. His bright and genial presence was familiar in my home; and by all its inmates he was much beloved. In many a sad bereavement he was their stay and comfort. He watched and prayed by the death-beds of the dear ones whom it pleased God to take from me; and he was the best consoler of those who were left. The remembrance of him is, more or less, associated with all that has been pleasant and all that has been mournful in my existence; and his loss has left a blank in it which I can never hope to fill. Therefore, my knowledge of him was peculiar as it was ample. It, at least, enables me to indicate some of the mental and moral gifts which secured for him so much esteem and admiration; and I shall attempt to do so in brief and simple words. Charles William Russell was the son of Charles Russell and Anne M'Evoy. The families represented by his father and his mother were of respectability and influence. He was born on the 14th May, 1812, at Killough, a seaport in the county of Down. He was sent to Drogheda to be educated, and attended, successively, the schools of Mr. Hamilton and Dr. Needham. In his early years he gave evidence of great industry and intellectual promise, which continued and increased when he was transferred to the care of the Rev. Dr. Nelson, of Downpatrick, then at the head of a seminary of a high class, in which very many distinguished priests of the diocese of Down and Connor received the preliminary instruction which fitted them for entrance into Maynooth. From his boyhood he had manifested a fixed inclination for the ecclesiastical state, and his mental development was so rapid that, when only fourteen years of age, he was judged fit to enter college, bringing with him a knowledge of Classics and English literature rarely attained at such a period of life. His course at Maynooth was uniformly successful and distinguished. He never relaxed in his efforts to master the special subjects with which he was required to deal, whilst he gave laborious attention to the cultivation of general letters and the formation of that refined and accurate taste which was one of the remarkable endowments of his maturer manhood. He is described as utilising every hour and minute of his time. He rapidly attained a high position in the esteem of the collegiate authorities and his fellow students, to whom he was endeared by the unceasing kindness and self-abnegation which continued always to beautify his life. He took a foremost place in all his classes, and found his favourite recreation in the study of modern languages and the literature of the modern world. High hopes were formed of his future eminence. He was elected to the Dunboyne Establishment in 1832, and when the Rhetoric chair became vacant in 1834 he proposed to compete for it; but he was induced to waive his claim, and to give way to the Rev. Thomas Furlong, afterwards the pious Bishop of Ferns, who was thereupon promoted to the position from the chair of Humanity. Charles Russell was still too young to receive ordination as a priest, when he went through a public *conventus* for the latter chair and succeeded to it with universal approbation. For ten years he continued to discharge the duties of his professorship with complete mastery of its business and a conscientious devotedness and untiring zeal which bore admirable fruit in their influence on the young aspirants to Holy Orders, to whom the training they receive at the outset of their ecclesiastical career must always be of extreme importance. There are numbers of priests in Ireland who look back with deep gratitude to the services he rendered them as their first professor. In 1845 the chair of ecclesiastical history was established in Maynooth, and no one doubted that he was incomparably the best qualified to fill it. No Irish ecclesiastic had an pretension to compete with him. His knowledge of general history of the history of the Church, and of cognate subjects—his acquaintance with the fathers—his familiarity with the researches of Continental critics and annalists, and his wide and varied literar

**ALEXANDER SLIGO**

BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, &c.  
School books and requisites. Magazines  
Periodicals, Newspapers by every mail. Book-  
binder, Manufacturing Stationer, Paper Ruler,  
Printer, &c.

GEORGE STREET  
(Opposite Royal George Hotel), Dunedin

**JOHN HISLOP,**  
(LATE A. BEVELY),

CHRONOMETER, WATCHMAKER AND  
JEWELLER,

Exactly opposite the Bank of Otago,  
Princes-street.

Every description of Jewellery made to order  
Ships' Chronometers Cleaned and Rated  
by Transit Observations.

N.B.—J. H. being a thorough Practical  
Watchmaker, all work entrusted to his care  
will receive his utmost attention.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

**T**HE undersigned have ON SALE a  
large stock of American Clear Pine  
Doors, from 6ft. 6in. x 2ft. 6in. to 7ft. x 3, 1½  
1½, 1½, and 2 inches. Also, American Shelving  
Lumber, Clear Pine, Spruce Deals, Scotch  
Flooring, and Baltic Deals.

Colonial Timber of every description.

G. O'DRISCOLL & CO.,  
Cumberland-street

V.  B.

**GOURLEY AND LEWIS**  
UNDERTAKERS,

GEORGE AND MACLAGGAN-STREETS.  
Funerals attended to and supplied at most  
reasonable prices.

Undertakers to the General and Provincia  
Governments.

TO MERCHANTS, STORE AND HOTEL-  
KEEPERS,

And the Trade generally.

**W**E have this day commenced busi-  
ness as Manufacturers of British  
Wines, Liqueurs, Cordials, &c., Bottlers and  
Rectifiers of Wines, Spirits, &c., in the premises  
formerly known as Copeland's Brewery,  
Cumberland street (between St. Andrew and  
Hanover streets), and respectfully solicit your  
support.

WILKINS AND CO.

October 18, 1880.

**IMPERIAL HOTEL,**  
DEE STREET,  
INVERCARGILL.

H. J. SPROULE Proprietor  
First-class accommodation for Boarders  
and Travellers.

Private apartments for families.  
First-class Billiard Room.

**ROBERT M. MEFFEN,**  
FAMILY GROCER.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,  
121, GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

R. M. Meffen begs to inform his numerous  
Friends, and the public generally, that he  
has bought the Good-will and Stock of the  
business hitherto carried on by Mr. A. Mac-  
donald, No. 121, George Street, where he  
hopes, by strict attention and punctuality,  
together with keeping first-class goods at the  
lowest possible prices for cash, to merit a  
share of public patronage.

**J. J. HALL,**

ACCOUNTANT AND ESTATE AGENT,  
Eldon Chambers, Princes street.  
MONEY FOR INVESTMENT.

**J. GEOGHEGAN,**  
HAIRDRESSER AND  
TOBACCONIST,

PERFUMER AND WIGMAKER,  
Athenaeum Buildings,  
Esk Street, Invercargill.

A first-class Hairdressing Saloon, not to be  
surpassed in the colonies. A splendid assort-  
ment of Tobaccos, Cigars, Meerchaum and  
Briar Pipes always in stock. All kinds of  
Ladies' Hair Work made up.

Latest Designs in Device Work.

## VICTORIA FOUNDRY.

**BARNINGHAM & CO.,**

Manufacturers of all kinds of  
ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS

For Balconies, Verandahs, and Palisading,  
Tomb Railings, Columns of all kinds,  
Register Grates, &c., &c.,  
GREAT KING STREET NORTH,  
(Opposite the Hospital, Dunedin.)

## WOOD TURNING.

**T. STEWART,** having removed to  
new and commodious premises, begs  
to intimate to his numerous Friends, Builders,  
Cabinet-makers, and others, that he is pre-  
pared to execute all orders with his usual  
promptness, at

GREAT KING STREET,  
(Opposite Graig and Gillies's Workshop.)  
Band Sawing and Curve Cutting of all  
descriptions at reasonable rates. Packing  
Case making, &c.

**PHILP'S CENTRAL TERMINUS**  
HOTEL.

(Opposite the Railway Station)  
Is now open for regular hotel business.

Suites of Rooms for Private Families.  
Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.  
COFFEE, READING, AND SMOKING-ROOMS.  
Luncheon from 1 to 2 o'clock p.m.

**DANIEL WHITE**

(Late of Crown, Royal, and Queen's  
Hotels, Dunedin, and late of Ravens-  
bourne House),  
Is now Landlord of the  
ROYAL ALBERT HOTEL,  
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

**NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE**  
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND MARINE.)  
Capital £1,000,000. Established, 1859.  
With Unlimited Liability of Shareholders.

Offices of Otago Branch:  
HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN,  
Opposite the Custom House and Railway  
Station,

With Sub-Offices in every Country Town  
throughout the Province:

FIRE INSURANCES  
Are granted upon every description of Build-  
ings, including Mills, Breweries, &c.,  
Stock and Furniture; also, upon Hay and  
Corn Stacks, and all Farm Produce,  
at lowest current Rates.

## SUB-AGENCIES.

|               |     |                    |
|---------------|-----|--------------------|
| Port Chalmers | ... | William Elder      |
| Green Island  | ... | William Gray       |
| Tokomairiro   | ... | Jas. Elder Brown   |
| West Taieri   | ... | David Grant        |
| Baichlutha    | ... | J. Macdonald & Co. |
| Lawrence      | ... | Herbert & Co.      |
| Walkouaiti    | ... | W. C. Ansell       |
| Palmerston    | ... | John Keen          |
| Oamaru        | ... | George Sumpter     |
| Kakanui       | ... | James Matheson     |
| Otakia        | ... | Henry Palmer       |
| Naseby        | ... | J. & R. Bremner    |
| Queenstown    | ... | T. F. Roskrug      |
| Otepopo       | ... | Chas. Beckingsale  |
| Cromwell      | ... | Chas. Coleclough   |
| St. Bathans   | ... | Wm. McConnochie    |
| Clinton       | ... | Cameron & Garden   |
| Matanra       | ... | James Pollock      |
| Riverton      | ... | Peter Grant        |
| Tapanni       | ... | Alex. McDuff       |
| Arrowtown     | ... | Wm. Jenkins        |

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

GEORGE W. ELLIOT,  
Agent for Otago.

**MEE'S FAMILY HOTEL,**  
SOUTH DUNEDIN.

T. MEE ... .. PROPRIETOR.

Good accommodation for Boarders. None  
but the best brands of liquor kept.

**STANDARD INSURANCE**  
COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE; PRINCES-STREET, DUNEDIN  
FIRE, MARINE, AND FIDELITY  
GUARANTEE RISKS TAKEN AT  
LOWEST CURRENT RATES  
CHARLES REID Manager.

**S. M A R K**

DRESS BOOT MAKER,  
GREAT KING STREET  
(Opposite Caledonian Grounds).

Every Description of Boots and Shoes Made  
to Order.  
Repairs Neatly and Promptly Executed.

**M. C O N D O N,**  
WOOD & COAL MERCHANT,

CUMBERLAND STREET,  
Between Frederick and Albany streets.

Every description of Coal and Firewood  
(cut or uncut) delivered to any part of the  
city and suburbs at the most reasonable prices,  
and with the utmost promptitude.

EXPIRY OF LEASE.

REMOVED TO 76 PRINCES STREET;  
(Opposite).

**FERGUSON & MITCHELL,**

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

**NOTICE,**  
NEW WHARF HOTEL,

RATRAY STREET, DUNEDIN  
(Immediately opposite the Steamers' Basin).  
Mr. J. Reany desires to inform his friends  
and the public that he has OPENED the  
above new and commodious hotel, and is now  
in a position to offer unrivalled accommoda-  
tion to all Country friends visiting the City.

**T. B L A C K,**

(Late with G. and T. Young),  
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,  
Respectfully solicits the support and patronage  
of his friends and the public generally. T.  
B. having established an Agency in Britain,  
is now able to offer a Choice and  
Varied Selection of Watches and Jewellery  
of all descriptions and by the best makers.

T. Black being a practical tradesman, can  
guarantee that all work entrusted to his care  
will be executed in a conscientious and  
workmanlike manner. Note the Address—

T. BLACK,  
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,  
22, Princes Street, Dunedin,  
(Next Criterion Hotel).

**JOHN CONROY**

VETERINARY SHOING FORGE,  
LICHFIELD STREET,  
CHRISTCHURCH.

N.B.—Good Accommodation for Country  
Customers.

**DENTISTRY.**  
**H. ROBINSON**

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

Address—  
PRINCES STREET,  
Next door to Begg's Music Saloon

**F R A N K W. P E T R E**

Engineer and Architect,  
LIVERPOOL STREET, DUNEDIN.

Complete designs for Catholic Churches  
furnished under special arrangements.

**J. F L E M I N G**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

PRODUCE MERCHANT  
PRINCES-STREET, DUNEDIN.  
Cash buyer of Oats, Wheat, Barley, Potatoes  
&c. &c.

acquirements—qualified him exceptionally for the task imposed upon him, and, without competition or *concursum*, he was established in the chair. How he discharged its obligations I need not say. With what clearness of exposition, with what affluence of information, with what keenness of insight, with what appreciation of character, with what accuracy of detail, with what candour and integrity he traced the fortunes of the Church for her future ministers, all who attended his plections will rejoice to testify, and their testimony will be corroborated by those who did not hear them, but have read the many critical and historical disquisitions which were some of the fruits of his studies, contributed chiefly to the 'Dublin Review.' He continued to hold the chair of Ecclesiastical History until the death of the president, Dr. Renchan, in 1857, when he became the ruler of the college in which he had spent all the days of his life. There was wide-spread satisfaction at the choice. It was felt that he would admirably maintain the dignity, and worthily wield the influence, of his high office, and that his temperate wisdom and strict justice gave assurance of an exercise of his authority, which would satisfy every reasonable requirement, and promote the happiness of all submitted to it. I adopt the words of one who, having known him well, has written of him becomingly:—"The prudence and zeal with which he discharged all the duties of his most responsible office amply justified the choice that had been made. In his exalted position the great virtues by which he was distinguished shone conspicuously. While he won the respect of the students by the dignity of his character, he won their love and affection still more by the paternal solicitude he manifested in their welfare." There are men from whom there goes forth an affluence either repellent or attractive—either exalting or abasing—to those whom it affects, and the very demeanour of the new president—the mode in which he bore himself in his place of honour—the dignified cordiality of his manner—the serene self-reliance which gave ease and grace to all his actions—were to the mass of students an example and a model of inappreciable worth. Whilst he laboured in the chair of Ecclesiastical History, and afterwards discharged his onerous presidential duties, he contributed largely to the current literature of the time, and produced many works of permanent interest and importance. On the establishment of the 'Dublin Review,' he was associated with Cardinal Wiseman as one of the chief supporters of the work; and for many years he enriched its pages, in every number, with articles which commanded the attention of scholars and the general public, in a remarkable degree. Indeed, he continued unremittingly to sustain it by such articles after he had ceased to have special responsibility in connection with it, and until he was stricken down by the unhappy accident which caused his untimely death. His latest contributions were two charming papers on the English Sonnet, abounding in critical acumen and exhaustive knowledge. His biography of Cardinal Mezzofanti is a book of permanent authority in England and on the Continent, to whose men of letters competent translations have made it familiar. It is full of rare and curious information, presented with artistic completeness, and in a style of equal simplicity and force. He published Leibnitz's "Systema Theologicum," with a lucid introduction and learned notes. He translated from the German the tales of Canon Von Schmid, in three ample volumes, which had a large circulation. He prepared—in conjunction with Mr. Prendergast, the historian of the Cromwellian Settlement—a report of the highest value on the Carte MSS. in the Bodleian Library; and with that accomplished gentleman he prosecuted, laboriously and successfully, the task imposed upon him as a member of the Historical Manuscript Commission. He wrote many papers in the 'Edinburgh Review,' the first of them, in 1854, having been the Mezzofanti article, which preceded the elaborate biography I have mentioned, and the latest, a very ingenious and erudite paper on the "Pseudo-Sibylline Poems," which appeared in July, 1877. The 'North British Review,' the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' the 'English Cyclopædia,' the 'Academy,' and several other literary journals, from time to time sought and received the aid of his ripe scholarship and facile pen. I cannot pretend to exhaust the list of his publications in this perfunctory sketch; but I have said enough to show how full of earnest effort was his life, and how well he employed all the moments he could snatch from official toils and responsibilities which were very anxious and absorbing. A collection of his occasional writings will, I doubt not, be made, which the world will appreciate as an acceptable gift. His relations with the best men of the day were wide and varied. Amongst Catholics of every class his name was held in high respect; and there were numbers of Protestants of eminence, intellectually and socially, who were much attached to him. He had the confidence and regard of successive Pontiffs. He was cherished by that venerable hierarchy into which he declined to enter. He was the bosom friend of Cardinal Wiseman. He was, also, the friend of the present Prime Minister, who admired his high qualities and sought familiar intercourse with him when he came to London. The Fellows of Oxford were always happy to receive and entertain him on his frequent visits to the Bodleian, with full recognition of his intellectual eminence. I do not mention very many others, whose friendship was distinction, and who deemed themselves honoured in possessing his. But I cannot pass unnoticed the remarkable incident which links his name forever with that of the great oratorian, to whom he did noble service in the supreme crisis of an illustrious life. Thus Cardinal Newman speaks of him in the famous "Apologia":—"The letter which I have last inserted is addressed to my dear friend, Dr. Russell, the present President of Maynooth. He had, perhaps, more to do with my conversion than any one else. He called upon me in passing through Oxford in the summer of 1841, and I think I took him over some of the buildings of the University. He called again another summer on his way from Dublin to London. I do not recollect that he said a word on the subject of religion on either occasion. He sent me at different times several letters; he was always gentle, mild, unobtrusive, uncontroversial. He let me alone."

Mrs. Townsend, of Ballymack House, Callan, and her six children have been received into the Catholic Church by the Rev. Father Brennan, P.P. Danesfort, Kilkenny.

## A JEWISH WEDDING.

It was when staying with a friend at Tangiers, on a brief visit from Gibraltar to the north coast of Africa, says a correspondent of the *Sunday Magazine*, that I saw the ceremony of a Jewish wedding. One of the sons of a Jewish consul was about to be married to the daughter of a Hebrew banker and silversmith. My friend was invited to attend, and the invitation was kindly extended to me and two English officers who had crossed over with me from Gibraltar, and who were also guests of my host. The marriage took place in an open courtyard in front of the banker's house, before a large attendance of Jews and Christians. The Jews do not think it necessary to be married in a synagogue, for, in their opinion, any place where prayers are offered up is by that act consecrated. At the east end of the quadrangle, and facing the visitors, was a large white and yellow silk canopy, supported at each of its four corners by long poles, which were held by four bronzed young Hebrews. Beneath the canopy was a table, on which were a massive silver goblet and some empty wine-glasses. At the side of the table was a rabbi, with his white silk talith over his head, awaiting the arrival of the bride and bridegroom. He had not long to remain expectant, for the bridegroom, attended by his father, very shortly afterward entered the courtyard, and took his stand under the canopy, all around crying out: "Blessed is he that cometh!" Soon after his arrival the bride appeared through the parting crowd of spectators, and was led under the canopy, and then three times conducted round her future husband, thereby fulfilling the command of Jeremiah; "The woman shall compass a man." The bridegroom, after this, escorted his bride around the outside of the canopy; whilst the Jewish guests throw grains of corn upon them, saying: "Be fruitful and multiply." "He maketh peace in thy borders, and filleth thee with the finest wheat."

The couple now entered again under the canopy, and stood facing each other, opposite to the rabbi. The marriage ceremony then commenced. The rabbi filled one of the empty glasses with wine from the silver goblet, and taking it in his hand, amid profound silence gave the blessing. The engaged couple then tasted the wine, and immediately afterward the bridegroom put a ring on the bride's finger, repeating the Hebrew after the rabbi: "Behold thou art betrothed unto me with this ring, according to the rites of Moses and Israel." And now the tedious proceeding of reading the *Kethubah*, or marriage contract, took place. It was written in Chaldee, and was read aloud in that language; and as it was a tongue certainly "not understood by the people," and the burning rays of an African sun were almost vertical, we were all greatly relieved when this most uninteresting performance was over. The rabbi, having ended, took a glass of wine, stood in front of the united pair, and pronounced the seven blessings.

These blessings uttered, the new husband and wife tasted the second glass of wine and then an empty glass was placed on the floor, upon which the husband stamped, crushing it to atoms. All now cried out with one voice: "*Mazal ton*"—"Good luck!"—and the marriage ceremony was over. The crushing of glass is to remind man that God can as easily crush him, and that, therefore, man should direct his thoughts not only to earthly things, but to those above.

## TELL'S CHAPEL.

THE *Times*' Geneva Correspondent writes:—"The rebuilding of Tell's Chapel on the famous *Platte* by the lake of the Four Cantons (there is another chapel near Küssnacht), rendered necessary by the dilapidated condition of the ancient structure, was completed a few weeks ago, and the restoration of the mural paintings is now in active progress. The artist to whom, at the instance of the Swiss Society of Fine Arts, the work has been intrusted is Herr Ernst Stückelberg, of Basel. Four scenes will be painted on three of the walls. On the wall looking towards Brunner will be depicted the *Apfelschuss*—Tell shooting the apple on his son's head; on that looking towards Flüelen the *Rütlischnur*,—the oath of the three Switzers in the Rüfli meadow. The middle wall, looking towards Bauen, will contain two scenes—the *Tellensprung*, Tell leaping from Gesler's boat on to the *Platte*, and the *Meisterhuss*, the shooting of the Austrian Vogt in the 'hollow lane.' Though the story of Tell may be a myth, it is a myth dear to the hearts of the Swiss people, and the artist is resolved that all the accessories of his pictures shall be true to nature and to art. The primitive cantons have placed at his disposal their oldest paintings, and he has the assistance of the most learned historians and antiquaries of the Confederation. The apple-shooting scene will show Atdorf as it was in the beginning of the 14th century. Its walls, its towers, and its 'bann' wood will be faithfully reproduced, and the picture will possess a special interest in that, while the costumes will be the costumes of the period, the figures will be portraits of men now living. Gesler and his *Rothschimmel* (iron-gray charger) will be painted from life, and the model of Tell is a handsome and stalwart peasant of the commune of Bürglen, in the Schächtenthal. The grouping will for the most part be after the description in Schiller's play; but the artist has made also a special study of the sources from which the poet obtained his most valuable suggestions—the works of Johannes Müller and Agedius Tschudi. Herr Stückelberg is now occupied with his task every day from sunrise till 1 o'clock p.m. During this time no one is admitted into the chapel under any pretence whatever, to which effect notices in the three languages of the Confederation have been placed on the outer wall by the Government of the canton. It is rather remarkable that this temple of a myth, this re-consecration of a noble legend, still cherished by the bulk of the Swiss as a fact, should coincide with the completion of that part of the St. Gothard Railway which sweeps past the Bay of Uri, and from which the traveller of the future, as the train skirts the shores of the loveliest lake in Europe and the cradle of Helvetic freedom, may look down upon one of the most famous relics of the past."

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

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

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

MCCARTHY AND FENTON,  
(Late Brewers to Keast and McCarthy),  
ALE AND PORTER BREWERS AND BOTTLEERS.

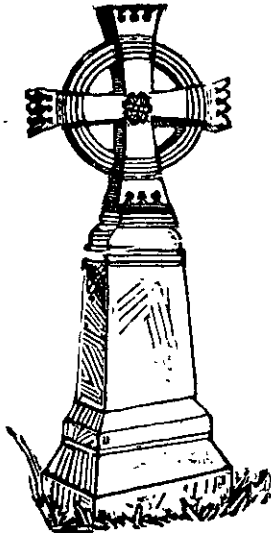
## W. STOCKS,

MONUMENTAL MASON,

CHRISTCHURCH,

[Established 1872.]

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



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,  
Has removed from George street, to  
GT. KING STREET,  
Opposite Kincade and M<sup>c</sup>Queen.

[A CARD.]

## MR. J. P. SPRING,

Money and Share Broker.  
AGENT MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION  
OF AUSTRALASIA.  
91, PRINCES STREET.

## ALLEN AND NEILSON,

AERATED WATER

AND

CORDIAL MANUFACTURERS,

30, STAFFORD STREET,

Dunedin.

## 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, Curraio Kid Balmorals and Button Boots, Le Grove od, 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.,  
11lb. boxes 25s.

OUR OWN.  
3s. per lb.,  
11lb. boxes.

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



## BLESSED ROGER BACON.

(From the Annals of Our Lady of Angels.)

AND now we come to one who not only out-stripped his contemporaries in the race of learning, but after having with marvellous swiftness and grasp of intellect acquired the highest proficiency in philosophy, theology and canon law, which subjects formed the usual course of study at that time, proceeded to hitherto unexplored paths of knowledge, and may be regarded as first and foremost in the field of science, and the founder of a new era of intellectual progress. Roger Bacon, whom the world still reveres for the marvellous expanse and prevision of his genius, the depth and breadth of his knowledge, and the wide sweep of his intellectual vision found the goal of his aspirations, the elating of his fervent thirst for wisdom in the lowly shelter of the Franciscan cloister, in the offering up of his brilliant gifts on the altar of humility. He was born in 1214, at Ilchester, in Somersetshire, of an ancient family long settled there. As a mere child he gave indication of extraordinary talent and an insatiable thirst for knowledge. He devoted his early years to study with a passionate eagerness that knew no fatigue or satiety, and when he went up to Oxford and entered at Merton College, he was already looked upon as a prodigy of learning, and was soon elected Fellow of his College. The saintly Edmund Rich, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, was his guide and teacher, and from him he drew not only new stores of learning, but that element in his character and those spiritual aspirations which led him, whilst the world gazed at him in wonder and admiration, to pass quietly out of the sunshine of its favour and the sound of its applause, and to shrine his lustrous gifts in the holy recesses of the cloister.

The acquirements and learning of Roger Bacon were so far in advance of his age that he might perhaps have looked with contempt on the narrow circle in which other learned men of his day were content to revolve, had he not been safely anchored in the humility of a Franciscan, and his mind duly exercised in the closest contemplation of the religious life. After he had spent some years at Oxford, he was sent, as was the custom of the time, to complete his studies in Paris, and there his progress was so rapid that in a short time he is said to have possessed an intimate acquaintance with all the science of the age which could be acquired from books, and also to have made many new discoveries. He studied the Hebrew and Greek languages and was well acquainted with Arabic. His works, which have existed in manuscripts over six hundred years in many of the libraries of Europe, treat of the whole range of science and philosophy, mathematics and mechanics, optics, astronomy, geography, chronology, chemistry, magic, music, medicine, grammar, logic, metaphysics, ethics and theology. He foresaw, if he did not actually discover, some of the most remarkable inventions which were not generally known for sometime later. Having renounced all desire of honor, fame, and riches in this world, the full vigor of his powerful intellect was bent on opening out new paths of knowledge, preparing the way for the growth and progress of science, and promoting the glory of God by an intimate study of the hidden marvels of creation, which should unfold ever fresh and greater cause for wonder and for worship. Roger Bacon's great treatise, the "Opus Majus," was published about a century ago by Dr. S. Jebb, principally from a manuscript in the library of Trinity College, Dublin. Its chief object is to lay down methods for the better acquirement of existing knowledge, and for its further progress. In developing his plan he expounds all the leading portions of science in the shape they had then assumed, and proposes wide and striking improvements in many departments. The most solid knowledge and soundest speculations of the time are here gathered together, and mapped out in detail, with illustrations how to extend the area of each science by systematic experiment.

For some years B. Roger's rapid advance in knowledge knew no check beyond the difficulty of making his hands keep pace with the teeming fertility of his brain, his constant lectures and instructions imparting at the same time to his pupils as much of his vast learning as they were capable of receiving. He had grasped the idea that, by the discoveries of science and their future application to supply the needs and minister to the use of the human race, it was destined for man, by much pains and labour, to recover the dominion over the material world, which he had lost by sin, and no task was too arduous, no toil too severe, by which he should fulfil his appointed part in this great mission of mankind, and help to work out the problem which it would take centuries fully to solve. The great enemy, ever on the watch to perpetuate his work of destruction and hindrance, would not, however, allow this man of gigantic brain and childlike heart, to conquer and advance without hard strife and struggle and seeming failure. In every age, narrow-minded oblique-eyed men are to be found who, under the plea of conscience, desire to extinguish every light that dazzles their defective vision, and to hinder all progress that does not run in their own groove. Amid the crowd who pressed to hear the great lecturer in the halls of Oxford were men of this stamp, as well as others who, desirous to be famous teachers themselves, were filled with envy towards one who left them so far behind. Outside there was the ignorant and credulous multitude, hearing vague rumour of marvels hitherto undreamed of, whose very zeal for religion and belief in the Unseen made them easy tools in the hands of the former classes, to create distrust and disturbance against the learned Friar. For awhile these dangerous elements went on seething in secret, but at last the explosion came. B. Roger was denounced as a magician and sorcerer, his discoveries and his knowledge of the mysteries of nature were attributed to an intimacy with the devil. The rabble raved against him, while narrow-minded pietists and envious scholars denounced him who soared so far above their reach as a heretic and deceiver. In the midst of his success, at the height of his fame, just as the way to further and clearer heights of knowledge was opening before his eager gaze, and his chosen pupils were being trained to follow in his footsteps, his voice was silenced, he was forbidden to teach, and was not even allowed to leave his cell in the grey tower until some decision should be given

by higher authority on the subject of his studies. The popular idea that his brethren of St. Francis were the first to inaugurate this movement against him is not borne out by fact, for it is certain that they afforded him every facility for laying his case before the Pope, and it is most probable that it was for B. Roger's own safety, and for the sake of his good repute, that they withdrew him from his office of teaching. Clement IV. was then Pope, and to him the friar appealed, collecting together all his manuscripts and the instruments he had invented, which had cost him so many years of patient labour. He committed them to the charge of his well beloved disciple, John of London, who some time previously had, like his master, taken the habit of a Friar Minor, and despatched him to Rome; for whom but this young brother, knowing as he did the inmost secrets of his master's mind, should he choose to undertake his defence and plead his cause? In the letter addressed to the Pope, and sent by B. John, Friar Bacon writes: "I have made choice of a young man, whom I have instructed these five or six years, and have freely taught him with my own mouth, perceiving I could not have any other person to my liking. I resolved to send him that he might present my writings to your Glory, for without doubt there is no one amongst the Latins who is able to answer so many things according to the method I use, in which I have well instructed him. No one unacquainted with my method can so well explain my meaning as he that has learnt it from my own mouth, and been instructed in my design. "To this man I have no obligation by the tie of blood or on account of favour received, because when he came to me, a boy, I promised him sustenance, and instructed him for God's sake, chiefly because I never yet found any youth so docile in study and manners; and he is so far advanced, that, although he is but a young man of twenty, or thereabouts, there is no student in all Paris that knows more of the roots of philosophy, although, because of his youthful age, he has not yet brought forth the flowers and fruit thereof, but he has a fund of knowledge large enough to excel all the Latins, provided he lives to old age and goes on improving according to the groundwork he already has. . . . And because it is not fitting that any one addicted to sin should approach your Holiness, therefore I will declare the fitness of this messenger as to his state of life. Certainly he is not conscious to him elf of any mortal sin, but has lived in great purity, not having his conscience burdened with the guilt of any deadly sin from his very birth. . . ." Having sent off his messenger, to vindicate more the cause of learning than his own innocence, B. Roger withdrew into the seclusion of his cell, and whilst his name became a byword of reproach to the ignorant and malicious, and the ballad-singers made merry at the corners of the Oxford streets with long ditties about "The friar and the devil," he waited calmly in prayer and meditation through the weary months that elapsed ere the decision of Rome could arrive. When at last it came, the aged monk was too near the confines of the world where all hidden things are made manifest, and all mysteries are solved, to heed greatly the result. A faint smile of contentment lit up the worn lips and fading eyes when the news reached him that the Holy Father not only exonerated him, but approved and blessed him and his work, and in token thereof had promoted his beloved pupil to a post of honor and confidence; but the day of earthly triumph was past for him, no more should the eager crowd hang upon his lips in the lecture hall, nor the students in the schools catch the glowing enthusiasm of their marvellous teacher. On the Feast of St. Barnabas, 1292, in the seventy-eighth year of his age, B. Roger Bacon closed his eyes on this earth, whose marvels and mysteries he had loved to solve, and was laid to rest amongst his brethren in the Franciscan church at Oxford. It needed three centuries for the seeds of knowledge to fructify which the poor Franciscan had sowed, and even now, in the din and blaze and intellectual strife of the nineteenth century, Friar Roger Bacon still holds his own, and men find they have made but little advance on his philosophy or his teaching.

## "THE WITTY CANON."

(From the *Globe*.)

No two men could be more unlike in character, life, friendship, position, or reputation than the witty Canon of St. Paul's and the droll dramatist whom Charles Lamb delighted to style "our late incomparable Brinsley." But there was this in common between Sheridan and Sydney Smith, that they were the great and acknowledged wits of their day. No two men of their respective periods have said so many good things, or have had so many good things which they never said attributed to them. Talleyrand would be naturally suggested as a rival in the good (or ill) fortune of affiliated *bon mots*; but Talleyrand was an epigrammatist rather than a wit. The style with him went for more than the matter. His sayings were rather to be admired and quoted than to be enjoyed and laughed at. He was a cynic rather than a wit. Talleyrand moves amongst politicians and kings, and his cold epigram never cheers, or warms, or improves. Sheridan, with the vinous glamour of boon companions and merry toppers surrounding him, has the richest, juiciest humour; but the song wants the accompaniment. We miss the supper-table and the billiard-room, and the gay, roystering set who called up the wit which they were incapable of appreciating. But the *bon mots* of the other humourist are as fresh as when they were uttered. Every one can appreciate them, and they may be quoted in all companies. Their spontaneity is irresistible, and no consideration or afterthought could improve them.

With another humourist of a century earlier, himself also a witty dean, comparison, if challenged, is not altogether unfavourable. The Dean of St. Patrick's and the Canon of St. Paul's both liked to turn the joke at times against their own cloth; but Swift was savage where Smith was genial. "It is a great proof of shyness (he said once to a young lady who was sitting next him) to crumble bread at dinner. I do it when I sit next the Bishop of London, and with both hands when I sit next the archbishop." He would often return to that idea of the exalted position of a bishop, and never was so happy

**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, School 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.

**GRAND ART UNION.**

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 Athenæum, 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.

**PROFESSOR GUSCOTT**  
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 Rikaia 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, unsocial 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 marvelous. 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 outdoor 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 constive, 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.

as in his genial banter of the hierarchy. He complained that as men grew older mystery vanished out of life. One by one the old illusions disappeared. "For myself," he said, "I have now, alas, only one illusion left, and that is the Archbishop of Canterbury." On another occasion conversation was becoming very learned at the dinner-table, the topic being geological excavations. "Just fancy," he said, "in some centuries to come, an excavation on the site of St. Paul's, and a lecture by the Owen of the day on the thighbone of a minor canon or the tooth of a dean." This was one of the favourite applications of his wit, to reduce things to their proper level, and show up mere grandiloquence and bombast: and he had the art of doing this effectually, and not ill-naturedly. He is rarely personal, except when he praises. He went once through a picture gallery with Sir George Beaumont, the friend of Wordsworth, and himself rather a notable artist in those days—there is a landscape by him in the Vernon collection. Sydney Smith hated the cant of art as strongly as Sterne ever did, and always tried to discount it. Sir George stood rapt opposite one of the pictures, and turned to his companion with the exclamation, "Immerse breadth of light and shade." "Yes," the other said dryly, "about an inch and a half."

But though he moved for years in the most brilliant society, it never seemed to spoil him or make him worldly. He loved to allude to those past days of his poverty, to that Yorkshire living so far out of all society "that it was actually twelve miles from a lemon." There it was that he had once to receive a great lady, and himself humorously described the preparations he made for the event. He hung paper lanterns on the evergreens, and had a couple of jackasses with antlers tied on to represent deer in the adjacent paddock. Once there was a great account of his family in a newspaper. He was represented as a man of high grade in society. "We are not," he said, "great people at all; we are common, honest people; people that pay our bills!"

### SCENE IN FRANCE.

A LONDON gentleman having relatives at Lille, just returned from that city, gives a startling account of the religious riots that occurred there recently. As you know, the local clergy and a section of the citizens met in one of the churches to protest by resolution against the suppression of the Jesuits, and the attempt to render the priests liable to military service—an attempt, by the way, which is very likely to succeed. While the meeting was in progress, the anti-clerical populace, supported by a number of Belgian navvies and backed by several hundred women, attacked the church. The police interfered and were severely handled, but being helped by the military, they prevented a terrible tragedy. My informant says he witnessed the scene from a balcony right opposite. He saw three clergymen who, ignorant of the temper of the crowd, tried to penetrate to the meeting, assailed by the mob. Fortunately, the gendarmes saw the danger and they then rushed to the rescue, but before they were delivered, every shred of clothing was torn off the reverend gentlemen, who were, besides, much hurt. A party of the Christian Brothers passing in charge of pupils were set upon and savagely beaten. All this time the other side were not idle. A number of those at the meeting faced boldly out and encountered the vast odds, and by the numerous allies that discovered themselves by this diversion in the hostile mob, it was seen that "the children of Voltaire" had "loyalist" sympathizers. While the riot was going on, the most frightful blasphemies of names and things held sacred by Christians were heard. Several were seriously hurt on both sides, but in the end numbers prevailed. Those attending the meeting were let out of the church by private exits, but even then they had to be escorted home. On the other hand, my informant saw half a score of the riotous, truculent navvies, more than half drunk, who had been arrested by the police and placed under guard, released and told to go about their business by the officer in command.

### KING AND CONJURER.

SIGNOR BELLACHINI, the renowned prestidigitator, who has recently been honoured by the German Emperor with the complimentary title of "Royal Court Artist," obtained this unprecedented distinction by a somewhat remarkable feat of dexterity. Having observed that the venerable monarch for some years past frequently attended his performances and exhibited a lively interest in the magical arts of which he is a Past Master, Bellachini conceived the bold project of turning imperial favour to account, and made formal application to His Majesty for an audience. His petition was granted, and the Emperor received him at an appointed hour in the study overlooking the Linden avenue, his favourite room, in which he transacts business every morning and afternoon. After chatting for a few minutes with the accomplished conjurer upon subjects connected with his profession, William I. asked, with a smile, "Well, Bellachini, and what is it you want of me?" "It is my most humble request, Sire, that Your Majesty would deign to appoint me your Court Artist." "I will do so, Bellachini, but one consideration only—namely, that you forthwith perform some extraordinary clever trick, worthy of the favour you solicit." Without a moment's hesitation Bellachini took up a pen from the Emperor's inkstand, handed it with a sheet of paper to His Majesty, and requested him to write the words, "Bellachini can do nothing at all." The Emperor attempted to comply, but, strange to say, neither pen nor ink could be persuaded to fulfil their functions. "Now, Sire," said Bellachini, "will your Majesty condescend to write the words 'Bellachini is the Emperor's Court Artist?'" The second attempt was as successful as the first had been the contrary; pen, ink and paper, delivered from the spell cast over them by the magician, proved perfectly docile to the imperial hand, and Bellachini's ingenious trick was rewarded on the spot by his nomination to the desired honorific office, made out in the Emperor's own writing.—*London Telegraph.*

### FREETHOUGHT AGAIN.

RECENTLY in Toronto a young man named George Bennett was hanged. He had been discharged from the employment of a well-known printing company of Toronto, for drunkenness and other disreputable practices. He made his way to the room of the managing director, on March 25th last, and after a short altercation, drew a revolver and shot him in the thigh. The wounded man lingered for two weeks, and then died. On the night before his execution, the condemned man left a confession with the governor of the jail. It is a pathetic document—a terrible warning, especially to Catholic young men, and, although Bennett, as it is evident from his confession, repented honestly and died strengthened by the rites of the Church, in which he died, but in defiance of whose rules he had lived, he does not claim heaven as his right, he does not announce an intention of entering into the society of angels, unpurged, though he may be forgiven.

"Oh great God," he says, "I must now render an account; Thy judgments make me fear, but Thy infinite mercy makes me hope. I cast myself into Thy arms and implore pardon. Good people, pray for me. May God have mercy on my soul."

This is a very different utterance from that of the usual murderer whose crime seems to make him a Protestant saint. "Pray for my soul," he says, humbly, penitently, relying on the mercy, yet believing in the justice of God and the Communion of Saints. Bennett had been in early life trained in the Church. He knew the consolations, the privileges she gives, and the duties she commands. But the atmosphere of the world surrounded him and choked his best instincts; and the atmosphere of the world is full of miasma in our time. To pursue pleasure is the occupation of life, according to the maxim of the majority; to gain it the end. Catholics can not remain true to the Church and allow themselves to fall under the dominion of the spirit of the age. They must choose between the Church and materialism. Bennett chose the latter. He knew what he was giving up, for the memory of the teachings of his parents was not easily eradicated. A young man who goes out into the world to-day finds many ready-made excuses for abandoning the practices of the Church that may be irksome to him. There are hundreds of "good" fellows, who seem harmless and pleasant enough, to persuade him that the custom of going to Mass is a useless waste of time which might be more enjoyably employed; and it is not hard, after he has fallen once, to induce him to pretend to believe that confession is a slavery. After that the road to sure destruction is easy. But let the solemn words of a man on the brink of the grave emphasize the truth:—

"Now that I am on the brink of eternity how vain and wicked do the false maxims of bad companions appear to me. Those who boast of liberty, of free thought, and who would banish away the thought of God, of a future life and man's superiority, what do they offer instead to heal the wounds of a sinful soul, and make it resolve on a better course? Nothing but false maxims and the pleasure of sin without restraint or remorse. If I had attended my religious duties I would not be here to-day, occupying my present unenviable position. The confessional would have saved me from the tyranny of passion, would have broken up the occasion and prevented the habit of sin to become a second nature. I was taught all this in my boyhood. I was made fully aware that one who approaches the sacraments, must revolve on leading a good, moral, and Christian life. I abandoned the sacraments, and now I am reaping the bitter fruit. I courted the vain pleasures of life and became acquainted with sin. I went about from day to day with a weight of trouble on my heart that was eating my life away. Through my late misfortunes I shaped my course alone. I felt that I had been grievously wronged by man, and every day some additional cause would arise to fan the flames already making a hell within my breast. If before this feeling obtained control of me I had unburdened myself in the tribunal of penance of the load of sin and trouble which I was unable to bear alone, and obtained the wise counsels of one in whom I could confide, things would be different with me now. Instead of doing this I brooded over it alone and endeavoured to drown my feelings in the current of human pleasures, and without such counsel to aid me, or the grace of God to guide me, I came to grief."—*Catholic Review.*

Consequent upon the unanimous approval of the Cardinals composing the Sacred Congregation of Rites, in the Congregation held on the 23rd ult., *coram Sanctissimo*, to decide the nomination, as Patron of Studies, of St. Thomas Aquinas, the *Aurora* has published the Latin text of a *motu proprio* of Leo XIII. declaring the Angelic Doctor Universal Patron of all Universities, Academies, Lyceums, &c. The Brief, countersigned by the Secretary of Briefs, Cardinal Mertal and bearing date August 4, 1880, Feast of the Holy Patriarch St. Dominic, is said to have been drawn up and written by the Holy Father himself.

The fatigue of the Holy Father is attributed to his assiduity at a work on which he is now busily engaged, and which is shortly to appear in print. An Encyclical, which is to create some sensation in the diplomatic world, bearing quite particularly on matters in Belgium and France, is the work to which his Holiness has devoted so much of his energies as to overfatigue his frame and spirit. A little rest is all that is needed to restore him.

A magnificent statue of the late Cardinal Mathieu, Archbishop Besancon, has been erected in the Cathedral of Besancon, at the entrance of the Chapel of the Holy Winding-sheet. Mgr. Paulmier, the present Archbishop, will inaugurate the monument shortly. The immediate publication is announced of the life of Cardinal Mathieu by the Bishop of Nimes.

A man named Richard Hammond was engaged yesterday (Aug. 5) in repairing a target at Church Stretton range, where the Stafford Artillery are at practice, when a shell killed him. A boy who was with Hammond escaped unhurt. It is said that the deceased—wearing a white coat—was not visible in front of the white target.

**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 Watertights. All Styles from 14s 6d, at **M'SWIGGAN BROS.**

**CHEAP Boots and Shoes of** M'Swigan Bros.' Own Make in Men's Elastic Sides, in all styles, and of the latest fashions, from 14s.

**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.**

**VETERINARY SHOENING**  
**FORGE,**  
**MARKET STREET, DUNEDIN.**  
**W. H. HUTTON ... PROPRIETOR**  
**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.

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.

**GRIDIRON HOTEL,**  
 Princes street south, Dunedin.  
**Mr. M. FAGAN (late of Palmerston),**  
 Proprietor.  
 The Proprietor begs to intimate to his Dunedin friends and the public generally that he has commenced business in the above well-known Hotel.

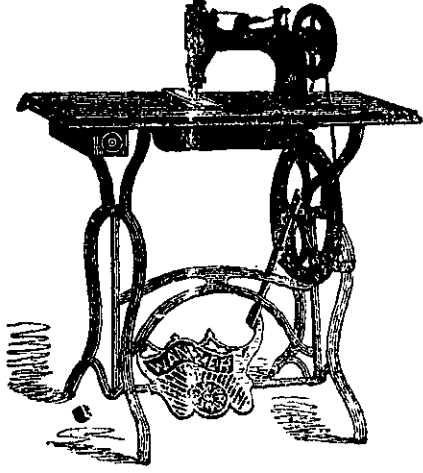
**£100 REWARD,** To be divided amongst the Twelve Leading Prize-takers in W. E. Hay's (sixth) Dunedin Fine Art Union and Free Exhibition of High-class Framed Pictures, at 98, George street (late at Octagon). Three Hundred Prizes, with Cash Presents of 100 sovereigns added. Total value, £500 in tickets at 5s each. Inspection invited, and admission free.  
 N.B.—All purchasers of eight tickets will be presented with an extra free ticket. Tickets, with prize catalogue, forwarded on receipt of P.O.O. or cheque, with 1s 2d added for bank exchange and postage.  
 Note Address—W. E. Hay, carver, gilder, and picture importer, 98, George street (late many years Octagon), next Neill, the herbalist's.

**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**



**OVER ONE MILLION NOW IN USE.**

**BEST IN THE WORLD!**

**WANZER'S "IMPROVED" HAND AND TREADLE SEWING MACHINES,**  
 For Families, Dressmakers, Tailors, and Bootmakers.

- WANZER'S "Improved" Hand Sewing Machine, No. 1, 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
- WANZER'S "Improved" Hand Sewing Machine, No. 2, 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
- WANZER'S "Improved" F Treadle Sewing Machine 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
- WANZER'S "Improved" D Treadle Sewing Machine, for Tailors and Manufacturers of heavy goods ... £9 0
- With pannelled polished lock-up cover ... 10 0
- WANZER'S "Improved" E Treadle Sewing Machine for heavy Leather Work ... £9 0 0

**A. B. SDFORD, 23, ROYAL ARCADE, DUNEDIN**

**WANTED KNOWN,**  
**THE CHEAPEST DRAPERY IN THE COLONY**  
 At  
**N. SMITH'S CASH WAREHOUSE,**  
 83 GEORGE STREET. 33  
**WANTED NO**  
**THE BEST VALUE IN CLOTHING.**  
**N. SMITH'S,**  
 83 GEORGE STREET. 33

**NIMMO AND BLAIR,**  
 Are Agents for  
**R MITCHELL AND SON'S BROADCAST SEED SOWING MACHINES,**  
 Which are unequalled for Sowing Broadcast ALL KINDS OF GRAIN Grass Seed, Rape, or Turnip Seed.  
 The GENUINE only to be had from NIMMO AND BLAIR.

**NEW AGRICULTURAL SEEDS, NEW VEGETABLE SEEDS**  
 White Clover } These Seeds are quite } Carrot  
 Red " } new, and can confidently } Cauliflower  
 Cowgrass,, } be recommended as of } Cabbage  
 Alsike " } the best growths and } Turnip  
 &c., &c. } stocks. } &c., &c.

Machine-cleaned Rye Grass Seed for Sale. Farmers can have their own Seed cleaned if required.

**TWO ONLY OF MURRAY'S DOUBLE FURROW PLOUGHS** REMAIN UNSOLD. Price £7 10s. net prompt cash.

Nicholson's Beapers and Extras for Sale.

On Hand Corn Sacks, Woolpacks, Sheep Nets, Bluestone's 400 Gallon Iron Tanks, &c., &c.

Farm Produce Received and Sold on Commission.

**NIMMO AND BLAIR,**  
**GENERAL COMMISSION AND CUSTOMS AGENTS**  
**PRINCES STREET, SOUTH**  
**DUNEDIN.**

JUST PUBLISHED.

**PADDY MURPHY'S BUDGET**

Humourous Epitome of Political Events for the past Five Years.

"THE SIEGE OF TIMARU."  
 CONVERTED BY THE PASTOR.  
 And fifty other satirical effusions.

Illustrated Cover, with portraits of Sir George Grey, Mr. Macandrew,  
 Mr. J. C. Brown, and Mr. P. Murphy.

PRICE 2s. 6d.  
 Leave orders at all Booksellers.

**GRAND ART UNION,**

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.

**A PRIEST'S APPEAL.**

**FATHER M'GUINNESS**, Waipawa, Hawkes Bay, is  
 the ONLY Parish Priest in the Diocese of Wellington having no  
 parochial residence, and paying rent.

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.

**OTAGO AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL ASSOCIATION.**

**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  
 be offered.

Full particulars in programmes to be obtained from the  
 Secretary.

SYDNEY JAMES,  
 Princes street, Dunedin.

**MISSING FRIENDS.**

**WILLIAM BULLMAN**, last seen at Napier 3 years  
 ago. His friend JOHN SHERLOCK wishes to correspond  
 with him at

Muller's Boarding House, Theodocia Street, Timaru.

**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:—

|                     |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |     |    |    |
|---------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-----|----|----|
| Mr. Hallenan        | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | £   | s. | d. |
| Proceeds of Concert | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 176 | 3  | 6  |

**WEEKLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.**

|                      |   |    |    |                      |   |    |    |
|----------------------|---|----|----|----------------------|---|----|----|
| Per Rev. W. Newport  | £ | s. | d. | Per Mr. J. B. Conway | £ | s. | d. |
| " Mr. C. McAllister  | 3 | 5  | 0  | " Mr. Denis McGirr   | 1 | 10 | 6  |
| " Mr. P. Fitzpatrick | 1 | 0  | 0  | " Mr. R. A. Dunne    | 2 | 0  | 0  |
| " Mr. J. Macedo      | 1 | 14 | 6  | " Mr. Wm. Hall       | 1 | 13 | 0  |
| " Mr. D. W. Woods    | 1 | 8  | 0  | " Mr. John Dillon    | 1 | 0  | 0  |
| " Mr. N. Smith       | 1 | 15 | 6  | " Mr. John Brennan   | 1 | 16 | 0  |
| " Mr. J. Murray      | 0 | 9  | 0  | " Mr. P. Daniel      | 2 | 19 | 0  |

✱ P. MORAN.

**The New Zealand Tablet.**

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1880.

**A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.**



THE great Civil Service Commissioner, Mr. SAUNDERS, M.H.R., addressed his constituents at Kaikoura on the evening of the 19th inst. A report of this speech appeared in the *Otago Daily Times* of Wednesday last. The hon. gentleman apologised for not having addressed the electors during the last recess, alleging, as his excuse, his appointment as a Civil Service Commissioner.

He then endeavoured to account for and excuse his breach of pledge. He was elected as a supporter of Sir GEORGE GREY's Government, but he immediately "ratted," and went over to the Opposition. This, in itself, sufficiently accounts for his silence during the last recess, and it was quite unnecessary for him to plead his appointment, which need not have prevented him devoting one evening to his constituents, and which affords, in reality, no excuse at all.

Mr. SAUNDERS may or may not have had valid reasons for deserting the party and Government he had pledged himself on the hustings to support; but the violence and recklessness of his language in reference to Sir GEORGE GREY and his colleagues, will have the effect of causing dispassionate people to pause before accepting his statements, and his excuse for his change of sides. According to Mr. SAUNDERS, Sir GEORGE GREY's protestations as to economy and reform were all moonshine, whilst his practices were extravagant and even iniquitous. He accused the late Government of having not only mismanaged the affairs of the colony, but of maladministration of the worst possible kind. He asserted that Sir GEORGE GREY's Government had spent money for vile purposes; that Sir GEORGE had surrounded himself with two men destitute of principle, and three devoid of brains; that Sir GEORGE had squandered public money for the purpose of rewarding friends and favourites; Mr. MACANDREW to satisfy toadies; and Mr. SHEEHAN to satisfy self-indulgence.

This is a heavy indictment; and, if true, it must be said that Mr. SAUNDERS has scandalously failed in his duty for having neglected to impeach Sir GEORGE GREY, Mr. MACANDREW, and Mr. SHEEHAN. If these gentlemen were really guilty of the crimes charged upon them by Mr. SAUNDERS, they deserved impeachment and the severest chastisement. But if they are not true, then what is to be thought of the honesty, public spirit, even sanity, of Mr. SAUNDERS?

But this is not all; these are not the only extravagant statements in this speech of Mr. SAUNDERS. He further stated "that the crushing debt the colony was now groaning under, and likely to continue for a century was brought about by the reckless extravagance of the late Government." This is palpably absurd; when the late Government came into office in succession to Major ATKINSON the colony owed twenty-four millions of money, and the treasury was empty. Now the country owes twenty-nine millions, some of which has yet to be spent. How under these circumstances the crushing debt of the colony was brought about by Sir G. GREY's Government, only a Mr. SAUNDERS, M.H.R., can see.

Mr. SAUNDERS, the economist and blameless legislator—for otherwise, of course, he would not throw stones—is of opinion that agriculturists should be freed from all possible taxation, and that the country must continue the education vote. Why agriculturists should be lightly taxed, and the other classes of the community heavily, is not apparent, except on the ground that Mr. SAUNDERS' doxy is the only doxy. Nor is it very clear why every person in the country should be taxed for the purpose of giving a free and godless education to the children of rich and well-to-do people. How such a system of Government is calculated to promote economy and lighten taxation Mr. SAUNDERS sees, or, which is the same, thinks he sees, but nobody else can. If Mr. SAUNDERS will take the small pains necessary to add a few figures to be found in Major ATKINSON'S financial statements he will quickly ascertain that the amount of deficit which has brought upon the colony the present financial crisis and the new taxation laws, corresponds exactly with the amount spent during the last three years on the free and godless education of the children of parents who were well able to pay for their education, whilst the children for whom Government ought to provide have been utterly neglected. Here is the true source of the running sore which has angered Mr. SAUNDERS so much, and so pained him as to have, it is to be feared, imperilled the equilibrium of his judgment.

BISHOP MORAN, in acknowledging the receipt of the sum of £176 3s. 6d., the amount of net proceeds of the late concert in aid of the Cathedral Building Fund, begs, on his own part and that of the Catholics of Dunedin, to tender his and their best and warmest thanks to the ladies and gentlemen who so kindly and generously placed their valuable services at the disposal of the Concert Committee. He also begs, on his own part and that of the Catholics of Dunedin, to thank all who so liberally patronised this concert, and proved by their presence their sympathy with the efforts made by Catholics to raise up in this city a cathedral that will be at once a credit to the city, and a monument of their zeal in the cause of Christianity.

A PAMPHLET intitled "Bible in Schools" has been issued by "Prophetes," a gentleman who has written several able letters in condemnation of the secular system, and in which he has generously advocated the fair treatment of his Catholic fellow-colonists. The pamphlet in question contains these letters, together with extracts from speeches and other utterances in which the cause of religious education is soundly argued. The compilation is well selected and should do good service in the overthrow of godlessness.

His Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese will hold a visitation at Taieri on Sunday next.

His Lordship the Bishop of the diocese held a visitation at Milton on Sunday last. The Bishop administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to thirty-six recipients, and delivered a suitable address; preaching again in the evening, and on both occasions to large congregations. On Monday His Lordship spent some hours in examining the Catholic schools, and was much pleased with the answering and evident progress of the children.

At a meeting held at the Royal Exchange Hotel, Dunedin, on Wednesday evening last a statement was made by the treasurer of the receipts and expenditure in connection with the late concert in aid of the Cathedral Building Fund. The gross sum received was £221 11s 0d. and the amount of the expenses incurred, £45 7s 6d, leaving a net sum of £176 3s 6d for the benefit of the fund. The accounts were audited and found correct. We may add that there still remain to be accounted for tickets amounting to a sum of about £7, the receipt of which, or of any portion of it, will be duly acknowledged in our columns.

In the early part of last month the boys attending the Christian Brothers' School and the ex-members of the school joined together in formation of a cricket club. As it was found that the ex-members formed too large a proportion of the club, it has been deemed advisable to form two distinct clubs: the one consisting of Catholic Young Men, including the ex-members of the school, to be called the St. Joseph's Cricket Club; and the other to comprise the present school boys and those who have left recently, to be named the Christian Brothers' School C. C. At a meeting of St. Joseph's C. C., held on last Saturday, twenty joined as members, and Mr. J. Colville was elected captain, Mr. Jas. Griffen, deputy-captain, and Mr. B. A. Dunne, hon. secretary and treasurer. It was resolved that the three members above named, with Mr. J. Hayes, form the committee of management. The committee have arranged that the opening match will take place next Saturday, the 23rd inst., on the Asylum Ground, between St. Joseph's First Eleven and 18 of the C. B's. School C. C. St. Joseph's team will comprise:—J. Colville (captain), J. Griffen, J. Hayes, B. A. Dunne, J. Bonney, J. Attridge, J. Philp, T. Deehan, M. Dunne, N. Griffen, J. Ahern. Emergency: A. Harris, F. Barker. Play at 2.15 p.m. sharp.

## WELLINGTON.

(From our own Correspondent.)

October 18, 1880.

LATE letters from his lordship the Bishop say that he intended spending this month in visiting the different Irish ecclesiastical colleges, particularly those where he has subjects, with a view to obtaining additional clergy for his diocese. At the end of this month he proceeds to Rome, and early in December he hopes to start for New Zealand. He may be expected here in the end of January. When travelling through the States he spent some time with Dr. Ireland, the Bishop of Minnesota, and promoter of the Irish emigration project to that district.

After being nearly eight months without a resident clergyman, the Catholics of New Plymouth have once more a priest amongst them, the Rev. Father Chataignier having taken charge of the district. The similarity of name made some persons think that Father Chataignier, of Timaru, was going there.

The arrangements for the Christmas school excursion are proceeding favourably. It will not be confined to the children, and all the Catholics who can attend are earnestly invited to do so. A special train will be chartered to the Hutt, where the picnic will be held. The proceeds will be devoted to paying off the debt of the Brothers' schools in Boulcott street.

The advisability of forming a branch of the Catholic union here is under consideration.

Some weeks ago I said Sir Julius Vogel would certainly resign the Agent-Generalship, and probably be a candidate for a New Zealand constituency at an early date. He has resigned, and the rest will follow.

I don't know if I mentioned in my last that the Father O'Sullivan, O.S.B., who has come to settle in Auckland, is the well known and popular clergyman who was Superior of the Benedictine establishment at Leopardstown, near Dublin.

The wholesale dismissals from the Civil Service here are producing absolute want. Hundreds of men are in daily expectation of notice to quit.

The next item that must be reduced is the costly and inefficient school system. The other day I had occasion to ask a question or two from a pupil in one of our city schools. He is learning botany, zoology, conchology, nonsenseology, and music. He could not name the capital cities of Russia, Prussia, Austria, or Spain, and having stated that "they was not taught" something or another, could not parse "they," or "was," and knew nothing of the agreement of verb and nominative, or the principles of English grammar. This young gentleman costs the colony four pounds a year or so. In fairness I must add that he is a fluent and well-trained curser.

Last night, at the cathedral, we had the usual monthly procession of the Blessed Sacrament; the Children of Mary and the confraternities taking part. Vespers were conducted by Father MacNamara, and the sermon preached and Benediction given by Father Coffey. The church was crowded in every part.

## CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own Correspondent.)

October 18, 1880.

THE Catholics of this city will for many years to come look back with pride and pleasure at the grand proceedings of yesterday. Your readers already know that a procession in honour of "The Holy Eucharist" was to have taken place on "Rosary Sunday" last, but, owing to the weather being unfavourable then, it was judiciously postponed till yesterday, the festival of "The Purity of Our Lady." It seemed on Saturday evening the clerk of the weather was somewhat reluctant to grant a fine day on Sunday, and many were the aspirations from young and old that the weather would be propitious. Sunday came, but was not promising, the heavy clouds encompassing the hills indicating anything but pleasant forebodings, yet they remained so, and aided in keeping the atmosphere cool and pleasant, rendering the day all through most favourable for an outdoor congregation. The idea of attempting for once an outdoor procession, and on the gigantic scale of the one I write about, must be owing to the satisfaction the Rev. Father Ginaty has experienced in the past from the pious and respectful demeanour of his people, and, I dare say, to many blessings (perhaps only known to himself) bestowed upon his parishioners. The one of yesterday surpassed, both in the elaborate and expensive manner it was got up and its gigantic size, anything of its kind ever attempted here. It was a grand and imposing sight from once it started till its return to the church, and those who witnessed it no doubt were deeply impressed at the large concourse of respectable persons in every grade of life who walked with slow pace and devout mien to the sacred music constantly kept up from beginning to end, there being a multiplicity of well trained choirs. Few, if any, imagined till then that in Christchurch alone there are 3000 Catholics capable of raising their voices and proclaiming aloud their faith in the "One Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church." After the last Mass "Exposition" took place and continued till after Vespers, which were sung by Rev. Father Devoy. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Ginaty, who took for his text—"And the Word was made Flesh, and dwelt amongst us," and was necessarily short. The Sanctuary was literally strewn with banners and bannerets representing the various schools and confraternities throughout the parish, and the High Altar and surroundings were most gorgeously decorated, the magnificent stained-glass windows completing the picture as viewed from the bottom of the large church. The Side Altars, too, were in comparison with the main one, and showed evident signs of taste and love of the devout soul whose loving work this must have been; indeed, the whole interior of "The Church of the Blessed Sacrament" never appeared more worthy of its name than on this occasion. Notwith-

standing that close on 1000 souls, including the school children and mothers with babies, were arranged in the Convent grounds ready to join the procession as soon as it emerged from the church, fully 2000 adults made their way into the sacred edifice. The appearance of the children was most pleasing, the manner in which they were attired most becoming, and their conduct edifying, which must be a source of pleasure to every one connected with them. The boys wore white rosettes with blue ribbon, the girls were all in white including their slippers, all being arranged in the order already described by me in your issue of last week. The Convent grounds, through which the procession passed, looked an earthly paradise, there being not less than twenty triumphal arches artistically decorated and bearing appropriate inscriptions. There were also several minor Altars in which were placed statues of St. Joseph, Blessed Virgin, Our Lady of Lourdes, &c., &c., in addition to the temporary High Altar on the locality of the once hole or pond lately filled in. The work attached to the preparation of all these necessities must have been immense, and I venture to assert could not be executed except by religious communities whose pride and pleasure during their entire lives it is to exalt and beautify the ceremonies of Holy Church. The following is the programme, which will show in itself that the proceedings of last Sunday were in all proportions far in advance of anything seen here before :—

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

- I.
- Girls' School of the Holy Angels (Mysteries of the Rosary)
- Do. St. Mary
- Do. St. Joseph
- Do. Sacred Heart Select School
- II.
- Boys' School, St. Patrick's
- Do. St. Leo's High School
- III.
- St. Joseph's School, Papanui
- IV.
- St. Agnes' School, Halswell
- V.
- Men of Christchurch Parish
- VI.
- Children of Mary
- VII.
- Christian Doctrine and Young Men's Society
- VIII.
- Hibernians
- IX.
- The Parish Choir
- X.
- Children's Choir (Convent)
- XI.
- Guard of Honour
- XII.
- Boys in Surplice
- XIII.
- Children Strewing Flowers
- XIV.
- Cross Bearers and Acolytes
- XV.
- Clergy
- XVI.
- Thurifers
- XVII.
- Celebrant and Deacon and Sub-Deacon
- XVIII.
- Sisters of "Notre Dame des Missions" of the Sacred Heart
- XIX.
- Women of the Parish.

HYMNS AND CANTICLES, &c.

- I.
- Pange Lingua ... Parish Choir
- II.
- Lauda Sion ... Children's Choir (Convent)
- III.
- Litany of Loretto ... Parish Choir
- IV.
- Miscellaneous Hymns, Infant Children of the Mysteries of the Rosary
- V.
- Sacris Solemnis ... Convent Children's Choir
- VI.
- Magnificat ... Parish Choir
- VII.
- Benedictus ... Convent Children
- VIII.
- Benediction in Grounds ... Tantum Ergo (Parish Choir)
- IX.
- Lauda Sion ... (In Parts)—Convent Children
- X.
- Omnis Die ... Convent Children
- XI.
- Benediction in Church ... (Tantum Ergo only)
- XII.
- Te Deum Laudamus.

The men of the parish who occupied the Epistle side left the church first. They were more numerous than the women, and fell in four deep with ease and precision. The women no doubt were anxious to show their fervour, but went before their time, and immediately preceded the nuns, who were close to the priest bearing the Blessed Sacrament. After much trouble, they were eased a bit, and fell in as requested, and so they completed a chain of a moving multitude of considerable extent. Though the processionists walked four deep, those leading were almost back again to the church when the last were out, notwithstanding that many women and tiny chil-

dren were not allowed to join. A larger concourse of people representing one Faith, and proclaiming it by word and action, can scarcely be imagined than that congregated on that memorable day. In order to make room, the children leading, when arriving at the temporary high altar (which would have done credit to many churches) moved round in circles coming closer and closer as the others came up, till a huge mass of people fronted the priest carrying the Blessed Sacrament on his arrival at the Repository prepared for its reception. Then commenced the Benediction under the bright canopy of heaven when the whole multitude joined in singing those sweet airs which Catholic worship is renowned for. The convent choir was most remarkable for the manner they sang the "Lauda Sion" and "Sacris Solemnis," and the "Boys' choir," who sang in rotation with the parish choir, acquitted themselves admirably.

A Miss Boylan was in charge of the children's choir (Convent) at the front of the procession, who, though they consisted of tiny girls, rendered good help to the other choirs. The suburban schools were represented, their teachers being in charge, the Papanui one being shepherded by a pious lady well known in the district for the care and attention bestowed by her upon the children there.

There were so many inscriptions overhanging the triumphal arches all along the grounds, I have refrained from giving any. The following only on the back of the altar I will ask you to insert: "*O sacrum convivium, in quo Christus Sumitur: recolitur memoria passionis ejus; mens impletur gratia; et futuræ gloriæ nobis pignus datur alleluia.*" Benediction being over, the whole congregation moved away, the adults again entering the church, where a second Benediction was given, the choirs singing "*Tantum Ergo*" and "*Te Deum Laudamus*," after which the people dispersed to their various homes. I forgot to state that the canopy used yesterday was a new one and was costly.

The whole movement, though gigantic, was most successful, and was principally owing to our good priests, who no doubt devised the entire thing; to the Sisters, whose great pleasure it always is to aid in everything having for its object the "glory of God," and to the patience and good judgment shown by all those in charge on that day, never to be forgotten by the Catholics of Christchurch.

I would fain have stopped here and considered the above, though condensed, sufficient for the present had not my attention been drawn to the following production which appeared in a Christchurch evening paper called the *Echo* of a recent date :—

"LIGHT AFTER DARKNESS."

Sir,—As your journal is an exponent of truth and justice, I would submit to your notice the following incident communicated to me at the Barbadoes Street Convent a few days since. One of the nuns died, and strange to say was buried in the garden like a dog, without any religious service! I would respectfully ask, what disease did this lady die of? What doctor was in attendance, or did she commit suicide that she was so buried? Is a cemetery defined by law, or can people bury their dead where they choose? I am not writing this from any party spirit, but for the sake of the parties concerned, being well acquainted with transactions that occur in similar institutions under the garb of religion. If this incident is correct, in the name of that glorious principle of liberty and justice that ought to be the ruling principle with every man, the public demand an explanation.

Yours, &c.,

"JUSTICE."

Comment is needless. I may say here, though, that only one nun died at Christchurch since the establishment of the convent, and she died about twelve years ago, when the Rev. Father Chervier was in charge of Christchurch. The only other person removed by death was a half-cast Maori girl (not a nun) who died a few weeks ago and whose funeral has been already described in the columns of your paper; both were buried in the Catholic public cemetery. The parish priest, under whose spiritual charge the nuns are, on being shown this libel on an institution revered and respected by his people, lost no time in taking legal advice which resulted in the proprietors of the *Echo* being served with a lawyer's letter calling upon them to give up the writer's name or else a prosecution would ensue. The next issue of the *Echo* contained an apology and regretted that the correspondent who supplied the information had misled them. This is scarcely sufficient, yet it is something coming from the *Echo* and will show how unreliable anything in this paper appertaining to Catholics is. The Catholics of Christchurch showed their good sense by not writing to this paper contradicting the calumny as that was exactly what they wanted; and Rev. Father Ginaty deserves our best and warmest gratitude for losing no time in coming to the front on behalf of the good Sisters of Notre Dame des Missions, whose fair fame the *Echo* attempted to destroy.

Mr. W. E. Hay, of George street, Dunedin, advertises an art union, in which the prizes will amount to £500. Some of the pictures mentioned on the prize-list are of great beauty, and all of them well worthy of a place in the household. Money presents accompany them.

Mr. M. Fagan late of Palmerston, has taken the Gridiron Hotel, Princes Street South, Dunedin. The hotel has long been known as a first-class one, and Mr. Fagan's well established reputation, is the best guarantee for the manner in which it will continue to be conducted.

Messrs. Wilkins and Co., have commenced to manufacture British wines, cordials, liqueurs, &c., in Copeland's Brewery, Dunedin. The goods produced by them will be of the purest quality, wholesome for consumption, and deserving of the public patronage.

Mr. J. Liston's Robert Burns Hotel, George Street, Dunedin, offers unrivalled accommodation to visitors and residents. Mr. Liston continues to sustain the character as a host acquired by him in Hokitika and Palmerston.

Pipes of the various kinds used for agricultural and building purposes, and all kinds of sewage and drainage, may be obtained of the best quality from Mr. W. M. White, Kensington. Arrangements are made especially to meet the requirements of farmers.

# Commercial.

MR. DONALD STRONACH (on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Co., Limited), reports for the week ending 20th October as follows:—

**Fat Cattle.**—198 head were yarded at Burnside to-day, consisting chiefly of medium to really prime quality. This number was not excessive, but in consequence of recent markets having been fully supplied, the demand was languid, and last week's prices were scarcely supported, excepting for a few pens of very prime quality, which showed an advance of 2s 6d per 100lbs. Bullocks realised from £6 10s to £12 5s, and cows £5 12s 6d to £8 5s per head. We sold—on account of Mr. J. C. Buckland, 21 cows, at from £4 7s 6d to £6 7s 6d; and on account of Messrs. Murray, Roberts and Co., from their Gladbrook Station, 15 head of superior bullocks at from £9 10s to £11 17s 6d, and 10 heifers at from £7 5s to £8. Quotations for prime beef 22s 6d (superior, 25s) per 100lbs.

**Fat Calves.**—Two yarded, sold at 14s and 18s 6d.

**Fat Sheep** were in full supply, 3017 head having been penned. The market was very dull, and there was great difficulty in effecting sales, last week's quotations being barely maintained. Cross-breeds in the wool sold at 12s to 13s, shorn 7s 6d to 9s 6d; merinos in the wool 9s to 10s 6d, and shorn 5s per head. We sold drafts of shorn cross-bred on account of Messrs. J. G. Grey, J. C. Gilchrist, and David Corsan at from 8s 3d to 13s 6d, and on account of Mr. T. Davidson, of 198 cross-breeds in the wool at 12s per head. We quote prime mutton barely 2½d per lb. in the wool, and 1½d per lb. shorn.

**Fat Lambs.**—344 offered, and sold at from 4s 6d to 8s 6d. We disposed of drafts on account of Messrs. Robson and Gilchrist, at 4s and 7s 6d respectively.

**Store Cattle.**—There are several inquiries for store cattle, and since our last report we have disposed of about 1000 head.

**Sheepskins.**—We disposed of a small catalogue at our weekly auctions on Monday, which with fair competition realised about last week's prices. Butchers' cross-breeds fetched 4s 6d to 6s; and merinos 4s 6d to 5s; skins in bales, 6½d per lb.; lambskins, up to 11d each.

**Hides.**—The demand continues very firm at last quoted prices.

Tallow market still inanimate, and lower prices must be looked for both for tallow and fat.

**Grain.**—Wheat: The enquiry reported last week has continued, but good quality being in very short supply transactions are limited. We quote, as before, for prime milling, 4s 6d to 4s 7d; and for medium to good, 3s 3d to 4s 3d per bushel. Oats: Local demand quiet. There is still an enquiry for shipment, but at present prices the margin for export is doubtful. Prime samples are still held for quotations above buyers' ideas, and we doubt whether more than 1s 8d could be got for prime milling. Feed are in full supply at 1s 6d for good and 1s 1d to 1s 5d for inferior. Barley: Nothing fresh to report.

## THE LABOUR MARKET, OCTOBER 20, 1880.

MR. SKENE reports a little inquiry for station hands, such as couples, shepherds, musters, &c., but it is evident that a great many men are floating about the up-country districts, and that stations can get filled up at their own terms. Shearing—There is something very wrong in matters generally. The demand is always fair for female servants and for hotel hands. Wages certainly are not improving for either men or women.

## PRODUCE MARKET—OCTOBER 21, 1880.

MESSRS. MERCER AND McDONALD, Rattray street, report:—Fresh butter is now getting very plentiful, best and favourite brands (in 1lb. and ½lb. prints), 8d per lb.; good ordinary butter can be procured at 6d and 7d per lb.; Eggs (plentiful), 8d per dozen. Roll bacon, 8½d per lb. Good salt butter, in kegs, none selling.

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 5s; 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, 6d to 8d; salt, very unsaleable, 6d to 8d; eggs, 9d; bacon in rolls, 8½d; side, 9d; hams, 10d; fresh pork, 4½d per lb.

The *Catholic Times*, August 6, says: To all those interested in science a very interesting ceremony took place at the Roman College this month of July now closing. I allude to the solemn inauguration of the Central Meteorological Office, which took place in one of the spacious galleries of the college, in the presence of all the official world, represented by Signor Cairoli, President of the Council; Miceli, Minister of Agricultural Industry and Commerce; Admiral Acton, General Bonelli, the Prefect Gravina, M. Cabat, the well known Director of the French Academy, &c.; of a large number of savants of distinction, and also of several Roman ladies. Signor Miceli made the opening speech. Alluding to the persons who had contributed to the foundation of this scientific institution, the speaker said it would be ungrateful in him to forget mentioning under the circumstances one of the most illustrious names in the world of science, that of Padre Secchi. In speaking words of deserved praise, and enumerating the merits of the learned Jesuit, the speaker made bold to say that the eminent astronomer was at the same time a true patriot, and that he would have served his country well in any other career had he not entered into orders. It remains, however, clear that neither his country nor science lost anything by Padre Secchi's choice, and that this judgment of him, coming from Liberal lips, is but one homage more rendered to the memory of his noble work and life.

# General News.

Russian society in Paris is full of the gambling scandal at St. Petersburg, where some nights ago M. Demidoff lost at lansquet eight millions of francs to M. Schouvaloff. The winner offered to compromise the debt for one million, but M. Demidoff declined this, and said he would pay to the last rouble. The story came to the Czar's ears, and he forthwith forbade one rouble of the debt to be either paid or accepted, an exercise of supreme authority which has given general satisfaction in society.

Both Pius IX. and Leo XIII. have, notwithstanding their captivity, followed the example of their predecessors in having a medal struck on St. Peter's day recording the salient fact of the year. This year the reverse of the medal represents in allegory the restoration of Christian philosophy. There is the figure of St. Thomas standing, with one hand welcoming scholastic philosophy, with the other pointing to Theology as a beneficent queen to whom all science ought to be subordinate. Around are inscribed the words:—*Thomas Aquin, Doctrina in pristinum decus restituta*. On the exergue there is another inscription: *Renovatum divinae humanaeque scientiae foedus*.—*Catholic Examiner*.

Another Russian gentleman, who spent years collecting the lead paper of champagne bottles, in order to make a coffin for himself out of these relics of his favourite beverage, went lately to New York and was drowned in a canoe party. By a strange irony of Providence he remains without a coffin, the body not having been found. The monument of his folly it is to be seen in the shape of a leaden coffin, bearing the mark *Cluquot et Cie.*, all over it.

On the 23rd August, the *North German Gazette* published an article which said that Gambetta's speeches had shaken the confidence of Germany in the permanence of peace. She must therefore, continue to regard her Western frontier as insecure, which will necessitate keeping a powerful army ready. The speeches referred to were those made at Cherbourg, when M. Gambetta plainly made it be understood that his heart is still bent on the recovery of Alsace and Lorraine, and he believes France will soon be strong enough to attempt a war of revenge. Germany has taken M. Gambetta's words as a challenge, and the Emperor has taken occasion on the anniversary of Sedan, the 1st September, to issue a proclamation to his Army, in which he recalls the memory of the battle, and urges strict discipline and effective training, to be prepared for any war necessary to guard the Fatherland in future days of difficulty.—*Catholic Examiner*.

Serious competition with the P. and O. Company, between England and Australia, is being made by the Orient Line. The mail which left Adelaide on the 3rd July by the Orient Line steamer *Cotopaxi*, *viâ* Naples, was delivered in London August 5 morning, anticipating the regular Peninsula and Oriental mail which left Adelaide six days earlier (on June 27), and was not due in England till August. This is the fourth occasion within two months on which the homeward mails by the Orient Line have been delivered earlier than or simultaneously with the regular mails which left Adelaide from six to eight days before them.

The Holy Father has written to Cardinal Dechamps and the other bishops of Belgium a collective letter, energetically commending them for the position they zealously maintained in the conflict with the State on the question of primary education, which ended in the rupture of diplomatic relations.

Paris is terribly overrun with rats, and they are made use of to "clean" the bones of dead horses, which are thrown for the purpose into a common pound, where thousands of rats are kept. Every now and then there is a grand *battue*, and vast numbers of rats are killed, and a very considerable amount is realised by the dead bodies, which are a marketable commodity, the fur being used by hatters, whilst the skins are used in the making of thumbs for gloves—such thumbs being tougher and more elastic than kid. The black and brown rats live together in Paris, in perfect amity, their offspring being a particular colour.

Says the London correspondent of the *Daily Post*, Jersey:—About sixty of the Jesuit Fathers who were recently expelled from France are in London. They arrived in town almost destitute, but were carefully looked after, and their hotel as well as other expenses paid by their English brethren of the same society, of whom seven or eight belong to the Church in Farm street. These refugee fathers report that their actual loss of property in France owing to the conduct of the French Government will amount to not less than 3,000,000 francs, or about £120,000 sterling. So soon as they get their new college in order, not less than 300 French families of the upper-middle and upper classes will send their sons to them for tuition. In the meantime the applications from France for entrance to the three English colleges of Stonyhurst, in Lancashire, Beaumont, near Windsor, St. Mary's, near Chertfield, as well as to Oscott, Ushaw, and other Catholic colleges in this country, are very numerous.

The *Figaro* says: You may meet in the neighbourhood of the railway stations numbers of charming young monks, elegantly attired. The habit and the cowl are of fine cloth, the wide sleeves are lined with satin, a knotted girdle of twisted silk, but closely resembling the hempen cord, clasps their slender waist; they wear white Swedish gloves; a tiny hat is perched on their frizzled hair; their feet are not disguised by coarse gaudles, but clad in silk stockings and delicate kid boots. Oh, the fascinating little monks! How coquetish they trip along! They go on their way, a light, pretty *valise* in one hand, a dainty parasol made out of the *International* flag in the other. Everybody looks at them as they pass, and all feel more inclined to waylay these adorable young Capuchins than to hunt them out; they are safe from the clutch of the cruel *Décrets*. You have guessed already that these monks are none other than our fantastic and charming *Parisiennesses*, who have adopted the fashion of the monastic habit for their travelling costume."



## CURES BY THE KNOCK CHAPEL MORTAR.

MICHAEL DOYLE, his wife, and four small children, occupy four apartments in the first story of the third tenement in the row of three-story brick houses in North Sixth street, near Third street, Williamsburgh. Their only son, the second eldest child, 4 years of age, is looked upon by the neighbours as a child greatly favoured, for, upon him, they say, the mortar of the chapel at Knock, County Mayo, Ireland, has worked a miraculous cure. The cure effected in the case of this child was mentioned at the gathering of the professors and doctors in the Long Island College Hospital on Friday last, after the examination of the girl, Delia Gallagher, an account of whose recovery of the power of speech has been given. One of the professors, in explaining how, in the case of Miss Gallagher, the paralysis of the vocal chords passed away, gave it as his opinion that she so concentrated the powers of her brain when the possibility of a cure presented itself through the medium of a supposed miraculous power, that it overcame the inability which existed in the vocal organs. He added, "If, however, I should see a cure, such as it is said has been effected in the case of this boy, I know that the brain in that case would not perform the cure, and never can in cases where it is necessary to build up and create. A cure in such a case, by means such as the mortar from the chapel of Knock, would seem to me to be miraculous."

The alleged cure in the case of the boy was the healing of a large sore at the ankle and heel of the right foot. The little fellow had suffered from this sore for over two years. In that time he underwent a number of operations in St. John's Hospital, Lexington avenue, and in St. Mary's Hospital, Thirty-Fourth street, without relief. Physicians of Brooklyn and Greenpoint who visited the child, declared that they could not cure him. So much had the child suffered that the sight of a physician made him fly in terror to some hiding place.

Yesterday morning a reporter of *The Sun* visited the boy and talked with his mother. "Two months ago," she said, "a lady whose sister visited the chapel at Knock and had some of the mortar, gave a small particle of it to me. I put it into a bottle containing some Easter water. This was on a Monday. Tuesday morning I poured some of the water into my hand and rubbed it over the sore. I was then, as I always had been, praying and offering up novenas. I continued bathing the sore with the water every morning until Saturday. That morning when I took Michael up in my arms to bathe his ankle I could find no sore. Where it had been there was only a slight scar, such as you see now on the ankle. I cried with joy and gave adoration to God, who had looked with compassion on my poor child, and thanks to His Blessed Mother, through whom such great power was given to a little piece of mortar. "Oh! blessed be her holy name!" the poor woman ejaculated, bursting into tears.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Rev. Thomas Grace, Rector of St. Joseph's Church, Marysville, Cal., in a letter to the *Monitor* of San Francisco, relates the following remarkable cure of a child by means of the cement from Knock. He says:—"I send you the following facts, for which I can vouch, regarding the miraculous cure of a child in our vicinity, and which I am sure you will publish for the honour of the Blessed Virgin. There is a family living near Wheatland named McGrath, consisting of father, mother, and two children, a boy, and a little girl named Katie, aged six years. The latter child was, about three weeks ago, at the point of death, given up by doctors, her parents, and numerous neighbours. [The doctors in attendance whose names are given by the editor of the *Monitor*, are considered among the best in the State, after exhausting all the resources of their skill, they declared that the case was hopeless, and that the child's death might be expected any moment.] Her limbs were shrivelled up so as to be unable to support her wasted body; she was consumed by a fever which could not be checked; her lungs were declared to be gone, and the child was held in her mother's arms awaiting the moment of death. In the meantime the father procured some of the cement from the chapel of Knock, Ireland, pounded it to dust, gave a few grains in water to the child, and immediately the fever left her. This was Saturday evening. Early next Monday morning, to the astonishment of all, the child said: "Mother I feel well; I must get up to-day." The mother said no—it was impossible that she could walk; but the child insisted that she was well. Accordingly she was dressed, and has walked about from that day to this, perfectly cured.

## THE STATE OF IRELAND.

WE (*Nation*) print this week (July 31) several further addresses by assize judges to grand juries, the burden of which is still that the country is profoundly peaceable. The remarks of Mr. Justice Fitzgerald in Wicklow are particularly notable, as they refer to the entire Leinster circuit. His lordship, having observed that the fact of one case appearing on the calendar for Wicklow had prevented him from receiving a pair of white gloves, and that the constabulary had reported only eleven serious offences as having been committed during the previous five months in the whole county, went on to state that "the state of Wicklow was but a reflex of what occurred on the rest of the circuit." "I have now," he said, "come through Wexford, Waterford, Kilkenny, the two divisions of Tipperary, and I found in every county peace and order prevail—I was about to say Tipperary appeared to be even a model county. I say unhesitatingly," he continued, "that the five counties I have named might well compare, for the last five months at least, with almost any other portion of the United Kingdom." They would certainly compare favourably with any portion of England or Scotland. On the whole, the Coercionist faction must feel utterly nonplussed by the testimony of the judges.

On August 2nd the Pope received 1000 lire in gold, and a magnificent stole, from Mgr. Bitalliano.

## THE MISSING CHILD.

WEST UNION, Adams County, Ohio, July 13.—Ginger Ridge, a rugged, sterile upland, about six miles north-west from here, is much excited over the killing of an enormous black snake which for several years has played havoc with the farmers' flocks. Hogs, poultry, calves, sheep, &c., have mysteriously disappeared, always at night. Two years ago a band of gypsies were camped in the neighbourhood, and they were accused of stealing the missing property. John Rainforth, a farmer, who greatly suffered from these depredations, swore out a warrant before Squire Peter Anns and had several of them arrested. They had a preliminary examination, but nothing was proved against them, and they were discharged. They went away muttering threats of vengeance.

Mr. Rainforth had a golden-haired little daughter, four years old, whose beauty and sunny temper were the pride of her parents. On the day after the arrest of the gypsies little Nellie Rainforth was missed. She was last seen playing with a pet lamb on the edge of a rocky ridge a short distance from the house. Search was made for her, but neither she nor the lamb was found. The whole neighbourhood was aroused and men scoured the fields and woods for miles around. Mr. Rainforth suspected the gypsies of abducting her, out of revenge for their arrest, and followed the party across the Ohio River into Lewis County, Ky. When he came up with them they indignantly denied all knowledge of the child's whereabouts, and a search of their camp failed to discover his little daughter. He returned to his home broken-hearted.

One day last week Mr. Rainforth was planting a field of about twenty-five acres, situated near the house. He had not been at work long when he discovered what at first seemed to be a fresh furrow across the middle of the field. He stopped work and followed the track to a fence which separated the field from a dense thicket of underbrush. On the fence he found blood and some sheep's wool, which at once convinced him that the body of a sheep had been dragged across the fence. He went to his pasture and found that a large Cotswold ram was missing. Accompanied by four or five neighbours, Mr. Rainforth made search for the missing sheep. The track through the bush was marked by drops of blood and tufts of wool. About sixty rods from the fence they came to a ledge of rocks, forming one side of a steep hill. The track led directly to this ledge, in which was found an opening, of sufficient size to admit the body of a large man. A large charge of giant powder was exploded in the opening, and the rocks were thrown asunder by the blast. When the smoke cleared away the farmers drew near and peered down the opening, and there, among at least a wagon-load of bones, lay a huge black snake, quivering from his hurt. The farmers waited until the snake was dead, and then attached a chain to the body and dragged the monster out of the hole. He measured fifteen feet seven inches in length, and the biggest part of his body was over two feet in circumference. He had an ugly looking head and enormous fangs, sharp as needles. The missing ram lay beside him, crushed out of shape, and covered with a sticky, glutinous substance.

I visited the spot to-day and saw the monster snake. When I was there, men were at work clearing the den of the bones. In a corner one of them picked up a human skull. It was small, like a child's, and he brought it forward to the light. Mr. Rainforth was standing by my side when the man came towards us with the skull in his hand. He glanced at it, and, staggering against a tree, buried his face in his hands and burst into tears.

"Poor little Nellie, he cried, through his sobs. "My God, it is horrible!"

After a time he controlled his feelings and told me the story of his little daughter's mysterious disappearance two years ago. The bones of the little one were gathered together and buried in the family plot in the cemetery at West Union. The discovery was kept from Mrs. Rainforth, for the poor woman has never ceased to mourn for her lost child, and her husband feared that this intelligence would seriously affect her, she being in delicate health. There can be no doubt as to the identity of the skeleton, for a gold chain which she wore around her neck was found among the bleaching bones.—*Exchange,*

## THE DIVERS.

BEFORE a man becomes an expert diver he must undergo a certain amount of severe physical training. The atmospheric pressure on the surface is 15 pounds to every square inch of the body, and on the average man is something like 15 tons, but the outside and inside pressure being equal, this immense weight is unnoticed. At every 34 feet of the descent under water this pressure is increased one atmosphere, or the additional pressure of 15 pounds to the square inch, and it is absolutely necessary to have the air pressure in the armour fully equal to that of the water, some idea can be had of what the diver must withstand, and even at the moderate depth of 44 feet, although the inhaling of this compressed air in a measure relieves the unpleasant sensation.

When the distance is increased to a hundred or a hundred and fifty feet, the sensation becomes almost unendurable—the blood starts from the eyes, ears, mouth, and even from the pores of the skin, and on returning to the surface extreme exhaustion is the result. Some men are so constituted physically that they cannot remain under water at all. The greatest depth that is ever attained is one hundred and fifty feet, and then the most experienced diver can remain at this point but five or six minutes without serious injury. Divers go to this depth only to secure articles of great value, remaining long enough to attach a chain or rope. At a hundred feet an old diver can remain about an hour, and at fifty feet from two to six hours, according to the strength of the diver.—*Exchange.*

## ST A LOYSIUS COLLEGE,

WAIKARI, NEAR DUNEDIN

## TERMS

|   |   |   |   |              |           |
|---|---|---|---|--------------|-----------|
| Day Pupils  | - | - | - | Per Annum.   | £12 12 0  |
| University and Civil Service Classes  | - | - | - |              | - 16 16 0 |
| Boarders  | - | - | - |              | 60 0 0    |
| Brothers  | - | - | - |              | 55 0 0    |
| his includes laundress fees, use of library, instruction in singing, and all other extras, except |   |   |   |              |           |
|   |   |   |   | Per Quarter. |           |
| Music   | - | - | - |              | £2 2 0    |
| Drawing   | - | - | - |              | - 2 2 0   |
| Italian   | - | - | - |              | 2 2 0     |
| German  | - | - | - |              | - 2 2 0   |

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.

Opening of the

NEW AND COMMODIOUS PREMISES

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

LARGE STOCK OF NEW GOODS

Just received from

LONDON, GLASGOW, MANCHESTER,

and elsewhere, they will Commence Business in the above premises on SATURDAY, MAY 22, when a

GREAT CHEAP SALE

will be held. As C. J and Co. intend doing business For Cash Only, they will be able to sell at prices that will defy competition. All goods marked the lowest price, from which no abatement can be made,

Extraordinary Bargains will be offered in Every Department.

Early Inspection Invited, as this is No Sham.

N.B.—C. J. and Co.'s old established business in Maclaggan street, will be carried on as usual.

UNDER THE VERANDAH.

MISS HAY'S MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING ESTABLISHMENT,  
7 RATTRAY STREET,

Has a Choice and well selected Stock of—

WINTER HATS, latest;

WINTER BONNETS, fashionable and moderate;

LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING, good quality, reasonable prices;

BABY LINEN, in large variety;

TURBANS, Seal and Velvet Hussar;

NECKERCHIEFS, LACES, &amp;c.

Everything reasonable in Price.

TWO DOORS FROM MURRAY'S PRIVATE HOTEL.

BUILDING SITES.

THE MOST CHOICE SITES in Dunedin

and its immediate Suburbs,

FOR SALE.

Terms unusually liberal.

Apply at Office of

GEORGE W. ELIOTT,

New Zealand Insurance Company

## HERBERT, HAYNES and CO.,

DRAPERS AND CLOTHIERS,

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN,

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

Men's Tweed Vests, 7s 6d

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,

Boys' Trousers and Vests

Boys' Tweed and Moleskin Trousers

Boys' Overcoats, 11s 6d, 12s 6d, 13s 6d, 15s 6d,

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

Men's Waterproof Coats, 10s 6d, 13s 6d, 17s 6d, 20s.

Men's Irish Frieze Overcoats.

Men's Mercery, Shirts, Ties, Scarfs, Hats, &amp;c.

Travelling Rugs and Trunks of every description.

The Tailoring Department is under the Management of an Experienced Cutter.

## HERBERT, HAYNES and CO.

## SAUNDERS, M'BEATH &amp; CO.,

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.

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN

## LADY-DAY AT KNOCK.

(From the *Freeman* Special Commissioner.)

WHEN I last stood on the dreary plateau of Knock it was in the terrible fall of last year, when the shadow of famine and death lay heavy upon the dismal moors and upon the hearts of the people. Surely an angel might well have touched the scene since to transform it into the smiling thing it appeared to me in the rich haze of last evening's sunset. Its bare undulations were lighted with harvest colours and exhaled harvest perfumes. The crops looked healthy and abundant, the very farmhouses seemed to have put on a new and happier face, as indeed they have done, for the trade of lodging pilgrims has grown to be so good a one that nearly every little country cabin has got whitened up and papered and furnished with its iron bedstead and its mattresses, even to the out-offices. But once more the religious aspect of the place was the overruling and ever-present element in the change. The only thing unaltered is Archdeacon Kavanagh's own modest little thatched cottage and his own gentle piety, which is the same in the noon of his church's fame as it was in the days of its obscurity. The scattered cabins of the village have been linked together by a street of timber sheds, arranged into shops, with a large turf fire burning in a stone enclosure in front of each of them. Here there are long dinner-tables spread, good rough country cookery, and you can have meat, milk, mild refreshments, pastry, fruit, floury potatoes, and all the luxuries of a little peasant town.

Passing through this busy bazaar, and noting the groups spread in picnic fashion over all the adjoining fields, we entered the chapel yard shortly after the Angelus bell was ringing. The wondrous spectacle of living, passionate faith which it presented at once absorbed all other thoughts. The most hardened unbeliever would take off his hat and involuntarily sink upon his knees in presence of such a sight. Several thousand people were at the moment collected in or around the church. Immediately fronting us was the sanctuary wall or gable, on which the apparitions are said to have been manifested. It was boarded half-way up to prevent the too eager pilgrims from tearing away the whole of the cement, or perhaps the whole of the wall, but so enormous has been the demand for the cement that the whole face of the gable has been stripped all but a square foot or so of plaster at the apex. Rows of disused crutches, sticks, trusses, armcases, and bandages, are fastened up along the whole width of the timber hoarding, having been left there in testimony of miraculous cures. Almost every day adds something to the list of these sacred trophies. A little temporary altar was erected in the open air about the spot assigned to the apparition of the Blessed Virgin. In front of this altar, in front of the humble mission cross close by, in the church, at the doors, and in fact on every foot of ground around it, people were prostrated on their knees praying aloud. Some one in a group of half-a-dozen would commence the Rosary aloud. The responses would be taken up all round, until they rose into a sort of solemn chant welling up from the very soul. Cripples, paralytics, deformed persons, blind men, an epileptic child were led around the church, raising their supplications aloud with a tender truthfulness which no words can survey. Others were hammering here and there at the walls for a fragment of the precious plaster, or even for a morsel of the church's earthen flooring. Within the church itself the Rosary rose in a solemn, measured swell, with all the fervour of overflowing hearts. At times the intensity of the prayer somehow almost took one's breath away with a feeling of indefinable suspense and expectation.

In one corner of the churchyard a group was listening eagerly to the delighted narrative of a boy who had suffered for years from a paralysis of the tendons of one leg, and who had that day for the first time stretched the injured leg with perfect freedom. I heard tell of several similar circumstances within the past few days, but I was not able to get any particulars that would warrant me in expressing or forming any opinion on the subject. It is certain that numbers of people profess to have themselves witnessed miraculous cures and visions. This is not the place to say more than that the faith therein seems to be in itself little short of miraculous. Darkness was beginning to fall as I was leaving, and the appearance of the sacred encampment, with its line of watchfires burning like an army's, the groups of dark figures circling around the church, whose bold bell-tower was still distinctly defined against the paling sunset sky, the fresh streams of pilgrims that were now still coming up, regardless of the night, with their carpet bags slung over their shoulders or their mattresses carried in carts, was such as nobody seeing it once was likely to forget.

## THE EVIL DAYS OF OLD.

(A recently republished letter of J. K. L. to Spring Rice, Lord Monteaigle).

CARLOW, October 30, 1827.

MY DEAR SIR,—I wish to state to you something of the impression with which I returned from a late visit to the counties of Kilkenny, Cork, and Tipperary, especially as I delayed some days in the county last mentioned, where barbarous scenes are frequently occurring. You are also well acquainted with the state of this country, especially of the south, with the several events which happen there, and you know so well the character of those who furnish information to the Government that no general remarks can be valuable to you. It is quite true that the present murders, burnings, strife and hatred arise from precisely the same causes as similar and and greater atrocities arose in times past. The two parties are still struggling; the character of the warfare is changed, but the animus of those engaged in it is the same. The people are oppressed beyond all endurance, and great portions of them, but not by any means the majority, are savage. The gentry, great and small, with a few excep-

tions are not less savage. Some of them are like fiends; they would devour the people and insist that they are all lost to every sense of morals and humanity. Whilst the truth, as far as I can ascertain it, is:—the peasantry are generally industrious and peaceable, rendered outrageous and cruel only by oppression which human nature cannot—another person would say ought not—to bear. William C—k, who was murdered lately, and from whose murder arose several others, he, I was told, after a series of cruelties set fire to a widow's house, who with her little children were ill of fever, in order by that process to eject them from their tenement. He was only more cruel and rash than many others of the same spirit; and I sincerely believe, if the influence of the Catholic clergy did not arrest the people, you would have murders, military executions, martial law, or insurrections throughout one half of the counties in Ireland.

A great number of the real disturbers of the public peace, under the name of magistrates, assembled lately at Thurles, and, as is reported, prayed the Government for the Insurrection Act, etc. If you grant it to them, you assist them to depopulate the country and starve the people; but you also alienate the affection of those who now hope you will extend the strong arm of power, not for their oppression but protection. If we ever are to be blessed with a change of system, begin now; give no aid to the real and efficient instigators of the barbarities which occur; tell them to spare the peasantry, not to instigate them, and no extraordinary aid will be required to curb their passions. If they be only taught that oppression will not be sustained, fear will make them moderate, for they have no resource but in the Government. Good feeling may then succeed, for fear often introduces charity to the heart, particularly of the high-minded. And as to the peasantry I am fully satisfied that if permitted to be humane, industrious, and benevolent they will be so, and even contented so far as is consistent with the deep feeling of dissatisfaction generated in them by the penal laws and the daily parade of ascendancy.

If on the other hand, you abet and support by power the tyranny now prevailing, you only claim the passions of the multitude, and every sigh they heave to heaven will be for vengeance against you and your proteges.

Pardon, my dear sir, the almost unpardonable length of this letter. I shall not again trespass on you for a long time, and remain, etc.,

\* J. DOYLE.

## GERMAN CATHOLICS IN INDIANA.

(From the *New York Herald*.)

OLDENBURG, Ind., July 26, 1880.

UNBOUBTEDLY this is one of the most peculiar communities in the United States. It has probably over two thousand inhabitants, which number is augmented on Sundays to considerably over three thousand, all Democrats (even the postmaster), all Catholics, and all Germans, and that of the class known as Low, who speak a dialect of their own. Though by far the larger majority of these people were born in this country they still inherit the customs of their German forefathers.

Oldenburg is situated about seven miles from Batesville, a small station on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Chicago Railway, and reached from Batesville by the stage, which meets the two trains which stop there daily. The country is exceedingly hilly, but the soil appears to be very fertile; opulent vegetation surrounds the traveller on every hand. Oldenburg itself nestles comfortably in a pleasant valley. Its principal industry is a large cotton mill; its finest building is the Young Ladies' Academy, conducted by Sisters of one of the many Catholic Religious Orders. Next to the convent is a monastery of the Franciscan Fathers, and opposite to both convent and monastery stands the village church, a large brick edifice. Of hotels there was a plentiful supply; also of beer saloons and country stores. Though, as I said above, all the inhabitants are German, still they address strangers in the English language, and the English they speak is remarkably pure, considering the fact that all business is carried on in German.

Before going further into the backwoods I concluded to remain in Oldenburg a few days to observe the customs of the natives, and with ease could have imagined myself transported into some village of Central Germany. On every hand I met with uniform courtesies and liberal potations of the Teutonic beverage, retailed at most places at two and a half cents per glass. Though old and young, without regard to sex or wealth, seemed to imbibe freely, still in my three days' sojourn I did not see the least intoxication, though the quantities which some succeeded in disposing of convinced me that there must be a science in beer drinking. It was Friday, and I dined sumptuously. Eggs, fresh from the barn yard, butter just churned, fresh fish from a neighbouring stream, native wine and beer, with all the entrees of a good Catholic Friday dinner, I did not notice the absence of meat. On the following day we had chicken and various kinds of meats, and though I was stopping at the most aristocratic hotel in the place, the charge was only twenty-five cents per meal. A neat room with all the accommodation we could wish, was furnished at a similar figure. I spent several hours in one of the country stores, where the anomaly of a Democratic postmaster under a Republican administration was explained by the statement that there was no Republican within ten miles of that place. The bartering between the countrymen and the storekeeper was a source of a great deal of amusement. Money was only a dernier resort, and the products of other places paid for in butter, eggs, etc.

Butter is worth six and eight cents per pound, eggs six and eight cents per dozen, spring chickens eight and ten cents each, large chickens fifteen cents each, etc. Speaking to the most prominent politician of the place, a man who is considered by his neighbours as well up to the times in everything, and who speaks English fluently, I ventured to inquire how Indiana would vote in October. "This part will certainly go for the Democratic nominee, and our folks are just enthusiastic for Hancock. As far as I have heard, there seems little chance for the Republican ticket anywhere in the State; but then we read nothing but solidly Democratic papers here."

## TAIERI BUTCHERY.

**S H A N D A N D W O R T H**  
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 J uly, 1880.

**G L A I S T E R & C U N N I N G H A M,**  
COACH BUILDERS,  
WHEELWRIGHTS AND GENERAL  
BLACKSMITHS,  
MARKET STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

Repairs Promptly Executed at Moderate Charges.

Country orders receive every attention.

**T H E O T A G O F O U N D R Y**

Cumberland-street, Dunedin.

J. DAVIDSON & COY.,  
Late W. WILSON,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, AND  
IRON FOUNDERS.

Machinery of all kinds Made to Order  
Also,

Engines, Boilers, and every description  
of Brass, Wrought Iron, and  
Cast Iron Work.

QUARTZ CRUSHING MACHINERY.

**S E P A R A T E O F F I C E S F O R T H E L A D I E S.**

SKENE'S LABOUR EXCHANGE,

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.

## 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.

**B U T C H E R Y N O T I C E.**—The un-  
dersigned 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.

**G L A S G O P I C T U R E M A R T,**

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN

(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, Oeographs,  
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.

**R O B E R T B U R N S H O T E L,**

George street, Dunedin.

J. LISTON ... .. Proprietor.  
(Late of Hokitika, and North-Western Hotel,  
Palmerston, Otago.)

The accommodation this Hotel offers to  
boarders and the travelling public cannot be  
surpassed by any other Hotel 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,  
Damp Yards and Gardens. Our  
Pattens will, indeed, be be  
found a Boon to every  
Housewife.

Among the varied useful and ornaments  
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,  
STUART-STREET,  
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 BELLHANGER,  
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  
WEDBAKER AND CONFECTIONER,  
Dee Street, Invercargill.  
Ding and Christening Cakes made to  
order.

**J. H. J E W I 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.

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

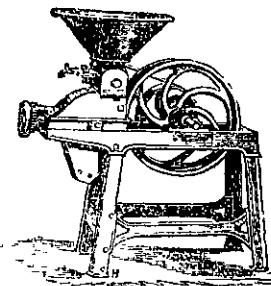
HAVE FOR SALE—

CHAFF CUTTERS  
CORN CRUSHERS  
GRUBBERS  
WINNOWNERS  
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



HORSE WORK

HARROWS

PLOUGHS

WOOL PRESSES

CHEESE PRESSES, &c., &c.

To ARRIVE—

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

T. ROBINSON & CO., DUNEDIN.

WISHART'S

**R** OYAL EXCHANGE HOTEL,  
HIGH REET,  
(Immediately opposite the Railway Station.)  
DUNEDIN

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 Wisbart's Hotel.

Luncheon daily from 1 to 3 p.m.

**S**OUTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL ... ONE MILLION STERLING.  
Every description of  
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE  
Effected at  
LOWEST CURRENT RATES.  
Settlement of Losses Prompt and Liberal.  
Offices—  
LIVERPOOL STREET, DUNEDIN.  
ANDREW MAXWELL,  
Manager for Otago.

**F**RANICS MEENAN

Wholesale and Retail  
PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANT  
GREAT KING-STREET, DUNEDIN  
(Opposite Hospital.)

**W**M. GILCHRIST AND CO.,  
PAINTERS, PAPERHANGERS,  
GLAZIERS, AND DECORATORS.  
OCTAGON, DUNEDIN.

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.

TO BUILDERS, FARMERS, AND OTHERS

**W**. M. WHITE has in stock in  
addition to his well-known Stone-  
ware Pipes, and made of the same quality of  
fire-clay:—

| Unglazed and Un-flanged : | s. d.   | Glazed and Un-flanged : | s. d.       |
|---------------------------|---------|-------------------------|-------------|
| 2in pipes, per ft.        | 0 1     | 2in pipes, per ft.      | 0 1 1/2     |
| 3in " "                   | 0 2     | 3in " "                 | 0 2 1/2     |
| 4in " "                   | 0 3     | 4in " "                 | 0 4         |
| 6in " "                   | 0 4 1/2 | 6in " "                 | 0 6         |
| 9in " "                   | 0 9     | 9in " "                 | 1 0         |
| Flanged and Un-glazed :   |         | Open Drain Bricks :     |             |
| 4in pipes, per ft.        | 0 4 1/2 | 3in per foot            | ... 0 3     |
| 6in " "                   | 0 6 1/2 | 4in " "                 | ... 0 4 1/2 |
| 9in " "                   | 1 0     | 6in " "                 | ... 0 6     |

Chimney Pots, glazed and terra cotta, 7s. each.  
N.B.—Farmers supplied wholesale at cheaper rates. Pipes forwarded per rail are charged at mineral rates.  
W. M. WHITE,  
Stoneware Pipe Factory,  
October 14, 1880. Kensington.

**C**ROWN HOTEL,

Rattray Street, Dunedin,  
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**AINBOW FAMILY HOTEL,

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

Good accommodation for Commercial Travellers Families and Boarders.

**A.** J. W H I T E ' S

STEAM CABINETMAKING  
AND FURNITURE ESTABLISHMENT,  
CHRISTCHURCH,

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.

ENCOURAGE NEW ZEALAND INDUSTRIES.

**C**AREW AND CO'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—

CAREW & CO.,  
GREAT KING STREET,  
DUNEDIN.

READ THIS.

**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 1 1/2d. per lb., from

S. G. SMITH,  
City Company.

**J.** T R O B E R T S

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT,

VALUATOR, SHAREBROKER, &c.,

Manse-street, Dunedin

**M**R. H. WOODGER  
(Late Simmonds),  
No. 7 ROYAL ARCADE,  
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 (GBD and other makers) and Cigar-holders, not to be equalled in the City.

VANITY FAIR CIGARETTE TOBACCO,  
A SPECIALTY.

HAIRDRESSER.

Shaving, Shampooing, Haircutting done in the latest and most approved style by gentlemanly and experienced hands.

H. WOODGER, Proprietor.

FERNHILL COAL COMPANY,

PRINCES 67 STREET

Two doors south Queen Theatre.  
**T**O PREVENT MISTAKES 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 :

PRINCES 67 STREET.

**S**OLE MANUFACTURERS of the

PATENT STOPPED  
[A B R E A T E D W A T E R S .

THOMPSON & CO.  
Steam Aerated Water and Coordial  
Manufacturers,  
POLICE AND CRAWFORD STREETS,  
DUNEDIN,

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

**W**HEELER AND WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINE AGENCY

12, George-street, Dunedin.

WILLIAM MELVILLE  
WHEELER and WILSON Straight Needle

Machine—at reduced prices  
WHEELER and WILSON Hand or Treadle

Machines—the best in the market.  
Sewing Machines repaired. All kinds

Hand and Treadle repaired with dispatch.

Terms Moderate.

**A**LLIANCE HOTEL,

THAMES STREET, OAMARU.

MATHEW GRANT ... PROPRIETOR

Good Accommodation for Boarders at Moderate Charges.

The Miners' and Mechanics' Home,  
Good Stabling.

A U T U M N 1 8 8 0.

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

**B R O W N , E W I N G A N D C O . ' S F A N C Y D E P A R T M E N T**

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,**  
30 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), capped 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, 6s 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.

**BUTLER'S FAMILY HOTEL**  
Ashburton. J. F. Butler (late of Ashburton, 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.

**BOTANICAL GARDEN HOTEL,**  
NORTH-EAST VALLEY,

One Minute's walk from Botanical Gardens.  
**EDWARD KIRK, Proprietor.**

None but the Best Brands of Liquor kept.

**UNIVERSAL HOTEL**  
Maclaggan Street, Dunedin.  
**MRS. ANN PAVLETICH, 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.**

**FUNERAL REFORM,**  
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 .**

**MERCER AND M'DONALD**  
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,  
1/2 gross boxes.

Assorted Square Cakes,  
1/2 gross boxes.

Genuine Old Brown  
Windsor,  
1/2 gross boxes.

Royal Almond,  
1 1/2 lbs. bars, 14 lb. boxes.

Flashed 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 Mottled Soap,  
1st quality.

MANUFACTORY: KING AND CUMBERLAND STREETS, DUNEDIN.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION

ROYAL HOTEL,

OAMARU.

J. D. KETT, PROPRIETOR.

The accommodation cannot be surpassed by an other hotel in Oamaru.

YATES, SONS AND CO.,  
DRAPERS,

CLOTHIERS, AND IMPORTERS,  
Nos. 161 and 163 GEORGE STREET,

DUNEDIN.

Marriage and Mourning Outfits.

Dress and Mantle making.

J. GEBBIE,

NURSERYMAN, SEEDSMA, AND FLORIST,

GREAT KING STREET,

DUNEDIN,

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

TREES! TREES!

GORDON BROTHERS

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.

WERTHEIM'S

WONDERFUL HAND AND TREADLE  
SEWING MACHINES,  
EFFICIENCY, ELEGANCE, AND EASE.

SIMPLICITY, SILENCE, AND STRENGTH.  
PLEASE EXAMINE THEM  
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 Neck-Spring.  
No Missing of Pitches.

No moving of Work, Alteration of Tension, 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—

ROBT. LOCHHEAD  
140, GEORGE STREET,  
DUNEDIN.

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

CITY COAL AND PRODUCE  
DEPOT,

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.

FINDLAY AND CO.'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

SOUTHLAND SAWMILLS  
For a regular and extensive supply of  
RED AND WHITE PINE S

IN  
JOISTING, SCANTLING, &c.,  
Conveyed direct into our Yards by Rail, thus saving us cartage and double handling, together with our complete plant for working T and G Flooring, T and G Lining, Weatherboards, &c., &c., we are enabled to treat with the Trade at Greatly Reduced Prices. Also

Large Stocks of  
CEMENT, BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY,  
REGISTER GRATES, FURNITURE, &c., &c.

FINDLAY AND COMPANY.

NEW ZEALAND PRIVATE  
INQUIRY OFFICE  
AND CONFIDENTIAL AGENCY,  
17, Manse street, next to Occidental Hotel  
DUNEDIN.

The confidence of the Public is hereby invited, and, no matter what the transactions or inquiries may be, they will be held

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL,  
Attended to with promptitude and perseverance, and, in every instance, conducted by the Principal in person.

See circulars.  
A. J. DAVIS, Manager.  
Office Hours: 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

STEEPLEVIEW HOTEL,

George Street, Dunedin.

JAMES DILLON

(Late of Balclutha),

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.

**J O H N C A R R O L L,**  
HOTEL VALUATOR,  
(Carroll's Hotel),  
GEORGE STREET (NEAR OCTAGON) DUNEDIN.

**M R. J. B. C A L L A N,**  
SOLICITOR,  
BOND STREET, DUNEDIN,

Has Several SUMS OF MONEY TO LEND on Good FREEHOLD  
SECURITY. at Current Rates of Interest.

**QUEEN'S HOTEL, OAMARU.**

"CIVILITY, COMFORT, ATTENTION."  
JAMES MARKHAM, having taken the above establishment, has just made extensive alterations and improvements, and is now 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.

**HENRY J. BACON & CO.,**

AUCTIONEERS,  
Valuators and Commission Agents,  
BOND ST., DUNEDIN

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



THE GREATEST  
WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS**

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

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

**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT**

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

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

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

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

**HENRY J. WOOD & CO**  
HIGH STREET, CHRISTCHURCH,  
CATHOLIC BOOK ELLERS, &c., &c  
Crosses and Small Rosaries kept i stock

**JAMES J. PRYOR,**  
IMPORTER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SEEDSMAN AND  
FRUITERER,  
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.  
New Fruit by every Melbourne, Sydney, Tasmanian and  
Intercolonial Steamer.  
Purchaser of Provincial-grown Produce.

**WHITE HORSE HOTEL,**  
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.

**GLOBE HOTEL,**  
PRINCES STREET SOUTH,  
DUNEDIN.  
MRS. DIAMOND ... Proprietress.  
First-class Accommodation for Families and Boarders.  
One of Alcock's Prize Medal Billiard Tables.  
Good Stabling with loose boxes.

**VENETIAN BLINDS!**  
VENETIAN BLINDS  
At Moderate Prices.  
PATTERSON, BURKE & CO.,  
Maclaggan Street.

**GRANGE HOTEL,**  
HANOVER AND LEITH STREETS,  
DUNEDIN.  
C. BUNBURY, PROPRIETOR.

**HALL OF COMMERCE,**  
D. TOOHEY,  
DRAPER, CLOTHIER, & OUTFITTER,  
Oamaru.

N.B.—Millinery and Dressmaking on the Premises.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

**JAMES MOWAT, TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,**  
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.

**QUEEN'S ARMS HOTEL,**  
PRINCES STREET SOUTH,  
Dunedin.

M. MOLONEY PROPRIETOR.  
The above new and commodious Hotel being now finished, the Proprietor begs to inform 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 respect to business men, &c. Private Parlors, Sitting-rooms, &c. Baths. Every attention paid to ensure comfort.

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

**SOUTHERN HOTEL,**  
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 Box

**NORTH-EAST VALLEY HOTEL**  
(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 handsomely furnished, and all the apartments, especially the bedrooms, have thorough ventilation. Persons desirous of a comfortable home free from the noise and bustle of the city will do well to enquire for the above hotel.

**GEORGE HOTEL**  
GEORGE STREET  
PORT CHALMERS.

THOMAS MAGUIRE  
(Late of the Commercial)  
Proprietor

The Hotel is situated in the principal business 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.

**COBB & CO'S TELEGRAPH**  
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 Accommodation House (nine miles from Kumara) at 8 a.m., leaving Goodfellow's for Hokitika every Wednesday and Saturday, at about 2 p.m.

CASSIDY CLARKE & CO.,  
Proprietors.

Printed for the NEW ZEALAND TABLET COMPANY (Limited), by WOODHULL, JOLLY & Co., at their Registered Atmospheric Printing Works, Octagon, Dunedin, this 22nd day of October 1886, and published by the said Company.