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Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

AN ENGLISH
JESUIT
ON IRELAND.

THE murder of a landlord in Mayo has been reported here among the news of the week—and the report will serve to maintain and heighten, if possible, the anti-Irish feeling.—The statements, on the other hand, that might serve, not to excuse

murder indeed, but to explain the terrible provocation given to the people among many thousands of whom one murderer is occasionally found, are not thought worthy to be reported, and if they were so it is doubtful as to whether they would be read, for among the enlightened public of the day, there is unfortunately a large majority who refuse to read anything by which their prejudices might be removed or a knowledge of the truth impressed upon them. In this very county Mayo, for example, from which we now receive the report of a landlord's murder, there has been for many years a system of wholesale eviction carried on, and by means of which many people have been murdered in the fullest sense of the word, and cruelly murdered.—It is not long, for example, since we published in these columns a list of families driven from their homes on the borders of Mayo and Sligo, and who, for the most part, were found under the open sky in sandpits, or trying vainly to shelter themselves in ditches.—The report of these cases was made in May last to the Board of Guardians at Tubbercurry by Mr. Devine, one of their number who had been deputed by them to enquire into the cases in question.—The evictions having taken place on the estate of the Messrs. Knox.—We are happy to find, moreover, that the cases in question have been brought before the English Catholic world by the Rev. R. F. Clarke, S.J., the editor of the *Month*, who, in a second paper on his visit to Ireland, describes them and speaks of them with a feeling that does him credit—and that is doubly welcome to his Irish readers at least since it contrasts very remarkably with the attitude of many English Catholics towards the Irish people from whom they seem to withhold their sympathy in a manner that is as perplexing as it is distressing.—That Father Clarke, nevertheless, has failed to gain the sympathy of some of these inconsistent Catholics for the sufferers spoken of by him we learn from the columns of the *London Tablet* where the good Jesuit is sharply, and we admit with much consistency, taken to task for his advocacy of the Irish cause.—Father Clarke, then, gives us some additional details concerning the families so cruelly dealt with, and they are such as bring the cruelty into very bold relief indeed. Two families, he says, "consist of the widow and the fatherless, one of orphan children, two or three others of women, with their children, whose husbands are away in England. Several of the women are mentioned as weak and sickly. In all, there are some thirteen men, eighteen women, and between ninety and one hundred poor helpless children, all evicted at one fell swoop." "Several of the men," he goes on to say, "were away in England working as labourers on English farms. . . in order to get together the arrears of rent due to their landlord."—The badness of the two past seasons, he adds, had prevented them from raising a sufficiency of crops to pay their rent.—But as to the weather in which the poor people were thus exposed we find it described thus.—"The beginning of the month of May was bitterly cold. Mayo is one of the bleakest countries in Ireland, and I shall always have a piercing recollection of the bitter north-east wind which for some two or three weeks continuously swept over the country. If it seemed to freeze to the bone one who was well housed, well warmed, and well fed, what must have been the cruel sufferings of those delicate women and tender children without food, without clothes, without fire, without a home, and without hope, some without even a shelter by the side of the ditch, whither the cruel edict had driven them forth?"—And the edict had been wanton as well as cruel, for the Very Rev. T. Conlon, the parish priest, had offered in every case a year's rent, with the payment of costs so that the landlord might get the benefit of the Arrears Act. "Such are the plain facts," says Father Clarke. "They speak sufficiently for themselves. From their hearths and homes, from the land which they regard as in part

their own, from the land which during these two unfruitful seasons, has, through no fault of their own, refused to yield its wonted crop more than one hundred persons—men, women, and children, widows and orphans, tender maidens and sucklings at the breast—are thrust forth by bailiff and constable. Thrust forth to starve in that cold east wind! Thrust forth to die like dogs by the road side or in the ditch hard by! The scene would move our hearts and rouse our indignation if it had taken place in some African Kraal, or in some barbarian village in far off Asia. But these are no barbarians, bred in some distant land amid superstition and ignorance. They are no aliens or foreigners who are left to perish. They are dying uncared for within a few hours' journey of our own wealthy and prosperous homes. They are no heathen or heretics. They are our fellow Christians. They are the household of faith. They are our brothers and sisters in the faith of Jesus Christ. They are united to us by a tie closer than that of country or blood or any earthly relationship. They have a claim upon us far surpassing the claim of common parentage or common kindred. They are signed with the sign of Him who is the Lover of the poor. They are the members of the communion of Saints. They are children of our common mother the Church of God. What Catholic, what Christian, what man of ordinary kind feeling, can restrain his tears of compassion when he reads of the scene, the cruel heart-breaking scene—cruel and heart-breaking even when told in the cold unimpassioned language of the official visitor? Men wax warm in their just indignation at the deliberate murder even of one who has been guilty of a long course of oppression and cruelty, but is no indignation due at the sight of the famished faces of those poor little ones of Jesus Christ, pining away of famine and cold by the side of the unsheltered ditch." Yet, as we learn from the *Tablet* there are Christians and Catholics who are indignant that Father Clarke has made his appeal on behalf of those famished little ones.—There are Christians, and Catholics, too, who are willing to express pity for them, but who are also ready and anxious to brand with infamy the men who are trying to free them once for all from the bondage in which such sufferings are possible and even probable.—Catholics and Christians who warn us to have nothing to do with leaders whom they declare to be infidels and bad Catholics, but whom we still may see not so much worse off on the day of judgment than those who condemn them and whose charity may well be called in question—whose justice cannot be called in question because it does not exist. Father Clarke continues: "Let us look forward for a moment to the time when the men who are absent in England shall return. They carry with them the hard-earned money which is to satisfy the Messrs. Knox on the approaching rent day. Joyfully they approach the little group of cottages, full of hope and courage in the prospect of a happy meeting. But when they draw near, alas! Their cottage is empty: nought remains of it but the bare walls. But where are its inmates? Eagerly they go from house to house but all are deserted. At last they find a neighbour more favoured than the rest, left as caretaker of his cottage, who tells them the sad story how for long days and nights the wife and little ones turned out from their home, starved by the side of the hospitable ditch; how, perhaps, first one and then another of the little children was unable to withstand the want of food and raiment, the piercing cold, the damp and the exposure, and changed that dreary scene for a land where they shall hunger no more, where cold and sickness are unknown. Now when the poor desolate father hears the news, and finds at length all that remains of his little family in the shelter of some hospitable neighbour, when he sees the wife broken down with grief, when he misses, it may be, some of those little faces he left in smiling health, what wonder if, in the bitterness of his sorrow, the words which rise to his lips are not blessings on Messrs. Knox, and the thoughts in his heart are not thoughts of loyalty and love for landlords and landlordism? And when the survivors of those ninety children grow up to manhood, and in the great Republic of the West some of them rise, perchance, to wealth and influence, can we wonder if we find in their speech and writing the result of the ineffaceable impressions of childhood! Can we wonder if their words teem with an inextinguishable hostility which seems quite unaccountable to us as we sit quietly at home, ignorant of its cause, and if they indulge in a wild denunciation which seems to the Englishman, who know

not their antecedents, the mere blustering braggadocio of political fanaticism?" But for our own part we will add to all this the supposition that an Irishman should return to such a scene from England where he had been waylaid and beaten, as, according to a statement published in our last issue, Irish harvestmen have lately been! And the landlord is not content merely with turning the people out; his malevolence pursues them so that no one shall dare to shelter them, and Father Clarke gives an instance in which a man who had allowed some huts to be erected by the Land League for certain evicted tenants, was so intimidated by the landlord as to make an attempt to throw down the huts. The case was one in which the predecessor of the man alluded to having evicted twenty-five poor families, he himself followed up the work by evicting twenty-six, for whom the Land League built wooden huts on the land of a small farmer in the neighborhood. "But it is intolerable, forsooth," writes Father Clarke, "that the dignity of the landlord should be thus insulted. Is the exercise of his power over his poor tenants to be frustrated by the craft of the enemy? If he has decreed that they shall be homeless, who is this insolent farmer who ventures to interfere with him? Unfortunately, the mischief is done, and he has no direct power to expel his rebellious serfs from the comfortable homes built for them by the Land League. But it is not to be borne that he should sit down under such an insult. He sends for the farmer who has consented to receive them, and threatens him with all the dread consequences which will follow if he perseveres in his insolent compassion. Happily his threats are illegal, his wrath futile, his whole proceeding is through the recent Land Act a mere *brutum fulmen*. But had it not been for the active priest and the vigilance of the pious constable, might would have prevailed over right, and the poor frightened farmer would have completed the work of violence which he had already begun, and the seven or eight families on his field would in defiance of all law and justice have shared the fate of the unhappy tenants of Messrs. Knox." The rev. writer goes on to speak of the impossibility of such a state of things prevailing in England, and represents the whole country as condemning it with one voice. "But in Ireland," he says, "such conduct passes unnoticed—it is too much a matter of everyday occurrence to attract attention. If the newspapers were to express themselves in the terms that such conduct deserves, we should be told that they were 'rousing the worst passions of an ignorant peasantry,' that their language was seditious and disloyal, that they were seeking to set class against class. If a question were to be asked in the House of Commons as to the truth of these outrages, we should have a protest against questions which imply an imputation on the character of honourable men. If one of the poor sufferers, in an outburst of passion, were so far to forget the teaching of his catechism as, to take the law into his own hands, we should have our walls placarded with 'Another Irish Outrage,' fresh police would be sent for the protection of the landlord's property and person, and the district would have imposed upon it a heavy fine to compensate him for the injury inflicted." Nevertheless Father Clarke defends Irish landlords generally from the charge of being of one class with those of whom he has spoken—many of them being, on the contrary, good and kind—Still he asks, "What can be the state of public opinion in the ruling class where no social stigma falls on the rich absentee, whose starving tenantry have to subsist on the contributions of foreign benevolence, if they are to subsist at all? where no vials of indignation are poured on the head of one who drives delicate women and poor children, to the number of a hundred and more, to perish of cold and hunger by the way-side? What hope is there of the pacification of the country while a sense of injustice and oppression and wrong is fostered by wholesale evictions and an affectionate, warm-hearted people are driven to hate those whom a little kindness and sympathy and compassion would easily have taught them to love?"—We may add an inquiry for our own part as to what can be the state of a world, like that of the colonies, where an attempt to put an end to such a disgraceful and barbarous state of affairs is regarded with dislike, and met with opposition, and where every report tending to perpetuate it, and increase the prejudices by which it is supported, is received with eagerness and made the most of.

THE state of feeling in France is pretty well illustrated in two or three paragraphs which we find in a recent number of the *Figaro*:—The first is a humorous sketch, relating to the republican fêtes held in commemoration of the taking of the Bastille.—It is written by the writer signing himself *Le Masque de fer*, and represents a scene at the Rouen railway terminus.—"An endless train packed like a carpet bag enters the station. An Englishman to a porter: 'Where are all these travellers going?' 'To Paris to see the fêtes.' Another train, no less long and no less crammed arrives at the same moment from the opposite side. The Englishman to the porter: 'And where are these coming from?' 'From Paris to avoid the fêtes.' The Englishman looks at the arches of the roof with a thoughtful eye." And verily such signs of a divided people are enough to give food for thought, and, however jestingly they may be pointed out, they are

serious enough. Another paragraph hardly contains much that is amusing, although the writer who pens it comments on the fact he speaks of as the latest manifestation of good taste.—It is the description of a song to be heard sung all over the the faubourgs, and which invokes the cholera, then working such havoc in Egypt, and causing a panic throughout Europe, as the means of getting rid of the useless owners of property.—The refrain of the song runs as follows:—

"Nons bénissons le choléra
Qui bientôt nous débarrassera,
Des propriétaires inutiles;
Ainsi soit-il.

We see, then, in this unhappy country not only divisions but reckless ferocity—and fiendish wickedness that would welcome even a horrible death, if only it would also seize upon those whom these murderously disposed people detest.—Another incident also revealing the condition of the country is related by the same paper, which informs us that an order has been issued that the church-bells, hitherto devoted to the service of religion only, are now to be placed also at the disposal of the maire, 'who is to have a key of the belfry, so that he may ring the bells when he sees any need to do so. The *Figaro* inquires how the faithful are henceforward to know whether it is their curé who is calling them together, or the maire who is inspecting the firemen.—But, at least, we may conclude, that the obedience and alacrity of either party will be put to the proof; and the faithful will be shamed if they be found wanting.—Then it will do the firemen no harm if they occasionally find themselves at some religious ceremony or service which otherwise they would not have attended.—The faithful, moreover, need never feel astray, at being summoned even in mistake to the church.—Nevertheless, the order is to be taken as another encroachment on the rights of religion, and as another sign of the divisions by which every day unfortunate France becomes more and more distracted, and which must eventually rend or totally destroy her.

WHAT Catholics have to expect in the matter of education from Protestants, Scotch Protestants especially, who hold the balance of power in their hands, we learn from a pamphlet published last May by the Bishop of Argyll and the Isles in explanation of the treatment of the people of South Uist and Barra by the factor of Lady Gordon Cathcart.—The case is one of extreme hardship, and the conduct of the Protestant official in the matter has been such as would rouse the whole Protestant world had it been shown by any Catholic authority, even in the remotest corner of the universe. According to the Education Act of 1872 it depends upon the rate-payers of Scotland as to whether religious instruction shall be combined with secular or not, and on the erection of two new schools in the places alluded to the great body of the rate-payers desired very strongly that such a combination should be made. In the districts affected the proportion of Catholic children to Protestant children was 160 to 20 and 95 to 5, respectively but notwithstanding this the factor with a very small minority rejected the Catholic teachers proposed, and whose qualifications were of the highest order, in favour of Protestants, thus forcing on the Catholic people the secular education that in every part of the world is so abhorrent from their principles. Remonstrance made by the Rev. Father Macdonald, the priest of the districts, with both the factor and Lady Gordon Cathcart herself, not only failed to have things placed on a sounder footing, but brought out from the factor threats of displeasure against the complaining people, and they were given to understand that unless they compromised their consciences, and submitted to the will of the Protestant minority which had pronounced in favour of secularism they would be made to suffer as tenants who have offended the owner of the property on which they live can be always made to suffer under the present condition of the laws relating to the occupation of land.—The Bishop of Argyll in his letter of remonstrance to the factor explains the position of the Catholic tenants and their attitude towards education as follows, "We do not, and we cannot, look upon the question except as one involving religious as well as secular education; and the law fully sanctions this view. I have had considerable experience of religious instruction, and I can attest that without the school organisation and discipline, without the aid of trained teachers the work of religious instruction and moral training must be very difficult and imperfect. Hence, when the law places such facilities within our reach, without injustice to others, we are, naturally, keen to avail ourselves of them. The poor people see, their common sense tells them, that they ought to have Catholic teachers. They cannot, indeed, formulate their claim or explain its legal details, but they look to their clergy and to their bishop to do that for them. I assure you that Catholics are not one whit behind their neighbours in esteem for education. But they value sound religious training still more, and they will leave no rightful means untried to secure every facility which the law affords towards securing it. If the Rev. J. Macdonald seems to stand alone in his present attitude, it is not that others do not share his views, but that he, as pastor, is bound to disregard worldly influences which naturally weigh heavily on members of his flock."—The bearing of

the matter on the land question by which the Bishop has been justified in bringing it before the Highland Crofters' Commission, his Lordship alludes to thus:—"In the management of public schools Parliament took special care to prevent, as far as possible, unseemly disputes about religious instruction. Yes! but not by committing to the estate-management department the right to control and override the wishes of majorities of ratepayers, and to enforce its views by threats of the proprietor's displeasure, and of possible social disabilities in case of disobedience. No! it placed the whole matter in the hands of the people, and it undoubtedly expected that those who by their position and education, would naturally be looked up to as models for imitation in their respective spheres would first set the example of respect for the law, and of a hearty desire to avoid all interference with any legitimate expression of religious feeling."—We see, then, how the liberality of which Protestantism boasts is exercised when there is a question of dealing with Catholics. We also see the necessity that exists for taking out of the hands of landlords a power they have not hesitated to abuse.

PROTESTANTISM is said to be spreading in Russia.

THE SPREAD OF Lord Radstock is undermining the Greek Church—THE "GOSPEL," which is said to be now greatly leavened with evangelical doctrines—which, however, in no way

interfere with the outward observances of the worshippers who continue to comply with all that the national creed demands of them. Still the times are hopeful—Protestantism is spreading, and so far has it extended that even the newspaper Press feels called upon to provide edifying articles for those who have admitted the Gospel into their hearts and received the calling and election sure. Such an article, for example, we find in a recent number of the *Journal de St. Petersburg*, and we hasten to lay its substance before our readers in hopes that they may not prove more dull of heart than pious Russians, but may be found as fully rejoicing in the truth—whatever their outward observances may be. Things evangelical, indeed, must be very eagerly sought after in Russia, when the *Journal de St. Petersburg* receives despatches all the way from Connecticut informing it of the latest moves in evangelical circles, and the contents of the particular despatch we allude to, which comes from Hartford, are to the following effect:—It seems that there is in the town of Hartford, then, a certain 'South Baptist' church, which the Congregationalists had long desired to capture; the Reverend Everts being the pastor of the Church in question, while the Reverend Parker is that of the Congregationalists.—And this Reverend Parker being, moreover, of a wily turn of mind, as well as of an adventurous spirit, resolved to attack Satan in his own fortress, by baptising some dozens of children in the fountain of the Baptists. He accordingly prepared his people and made them get their children ready for the momentous dip, and then, accompanied by a minstrel who played upon the barrel organ, he headed a procession and went straight to the church. There, says the *Journal de St. Petersburg*, was found only 'the sacristan,' who strove to drive the invaders back by cries of *Vade retro Satanas*, but surely here is some mistake, for that a sacristan vociferating in Latin could have obtained a footing among the South Baptists of Hartford is unthinkable, and we are therefore obliged to conclude that Satan was allowed to proceed wholly uninterfered with. At all events the Reverend Parker obtained possession of the church, and incontinently the taps were turned to fill the reservoir, and the children to be operated on were stripped. Stripped themselves, in fact, being spurred on by their pastor to fight the good fight for the glory of Congregationalism. But, meantime, there arrived upon the scene the Reverend Everts, followed by his deacons, and soon the church was thronged with expostulating Baptists. The Reverend Parker, however, continued cool, and his children were even cooler, for they shivered in complete undress on the brink of the reservoir, while the contention waxed warmer all around them, and as the Reverend Parker proceeded to submerge them the din of battle grew still louder, and the despatch says the intermingling of pious forms of words with forms of words that were not pious was especially remarkable. The climax of the affair,—which, whatever it may prove as to the craving for evangelical tittle-tattle that prevails in Russia, certainly proves that the French editor who provides it for them is not wanting in liveliness,—was reached when the rival pastors sprung at one another like two tigers, and, as the result of their struggle, rolled into the reservoir, where, says the editor of the despatch, they conscientiously tried to drown one another. At sight of this, the faithful left off their combat, and betook themselves to fish their pastors out of danger by means of their umbrellas, a task which, at length, was successfully performed, although it was much impeded by the size of the gentlemen rescued, who were, each of them, very corpulent. The reservoir was, then, immediately emptied, in order that it might be ascertained as to whether any of the children present had been drowned as it was feared, but, fortunately, without the fear's being realised. We see, then, how hopeful the times are for Russia, when the blessings of the reformed faith are considered of so much interest

that it is found necessary by the Press to provide illustrations of them for the edification of their readers.—And if the illustration in question was a little bit more lively than usual it was at least all the more agreeable to read.—For those whose tastes are not lively, suitable illustrations will not be difficult to find.

THE PRIESTS AND THE NATIONAL CAUSE. THE relationship that in political matters prevails between the Irish priests and their people is very deserving of consideration. It is the following:— "The people have the healthy instinct of looking to the priest as their guide in matters temporal as well as spiritual, of asking his advice, and trusting his judgment in what concerns this life as well as the next. The excitement of feeling was so great, that if the priests had altogether stood aloof and had not, so far as their consciences allowed, joined with the people in their outcry, they would have been in danger of forfeiting this invaluable influence, and would have been regarded as out of sympathy with their oppressed flock. Apart from this, most of them—and especially the younger generation—took a very strong view as to the cruelty and oppression of the existing system, and considered the protest against it reasonable and desirable. Hence it was practically impossible for them to abstain from joining, when their union with their people accorded alike with their national sympathies and their sense of personal responsibility.—Of course such a motive would be valueless if the bounds of justice were overstepped and unlawful measures of redress were proposed for the wrongs of Ireland. There can be no doubt that among the hot-headed young curates there were some who incurred the censure of their ecclesiastical superiors by the warmth of their language and the exaggerated expressions into which they were led by their patriotic zeal. They occasionally forgot that they were no true friends of Ireland when they fanned in the breasts of the laity a flame which was already burning with red-hot ardour, and when they declaimed in unmeasured terms against the brutality of the Saxon oppressor. But such cases were rare, and in general their influence was exerted in favour of moderation. Irish priests receive at Maynooth a thorough and sound training in practical theology. If they forgot themselves in the excitement of a public meeting, their more sober judgment soon showed them that they had gone too far. When the No-Rent Manifesto appeared they condemned it almost to a man, and that at the peril of their influence. But as long as the law of God and the teaching of the Church were not disobeyed, the combined force of natural sympathy and what appeared ordinary prudence made it, I was assured, most desirable that they should not be guilty of political abstention. In the place of the parish priest the foreign agitator would have been the leader of the people. If the priest had taken no part in a movement which he watched with a vigilant care lest it should go beyond what he, as a priest, could approve, he would have had to sit apart, mourning over his poor sheep led astray by paid declaimers and unscrupulous leaders of revolt. In addition to open agitation, secret societies would have sprung up everywhere and sapped the very foundations, not only of civil order, but of religious belief in the hearts of the misguided people."—"Such, and much more to the same effect," continues the writer, "were the arguments by which priests and bishops defended the action of the Irish clergy' Some, indeed, kept aloof, but in Mayo they were few and far between; and the general sense of their complicity was against them. They were for the most part elderly men, whose gray hairs were held to excuse them. But of the younger generation I do not believe that there was one in a hundred who did not throw himself into the movement and did not believe that it was an inevitable step in the progress of Ireland towards happier and healthier days."

The amount which the Irish people at home have subscribed to the Parnell Tribute offers eloquent testimony as to the appreciation in which the Irish leader is held by his fellow-countrymen. Despite the demands which have been made of late years upon their slender resources they have given so generously that the fund this week has reached the magnificent total of £20,080. On Saturday, at the usual weekly meeting of the Mansion House Committee, Mr. Cox, the secretary, was able to announce that the sum of £20,080 13s 4d has been received up to that date, and since then the contributions have been steadily coming in, so that the Tribute is now well on to £21,000. Mr. Cox also stated that from an analysis which he had made he found that little more than half the parishes in Ireland had as yet subscribed. Numbers of letters were, however, coming to hand, stating either that the collections were in actual progress or that the people were only waiting for the first approach of harvest to take up the movement warmly. In America, also, the work of helping on the Tribute is progressing most satisfactorily. Although it is not the best time of the year for collecting moneys in the States, much has been done. There are at present in the hands of Mr. Denis O'Connor, of Chicago, over 7,000 dollars, and Father Conaty reports having received 4,200 dollars. Beyond these amounts there are additional sums in the hands of other persons in America and Canada. It must be remembered, also, that nothing has as yet been received from Australia, which has guaranteed to send at least £1,000.—*Nation*, August 4.

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TO THE READERS OF THE TABLET.

YOUR assistance is earnestly solicited in the shape of a donation, however small, towards the fund for reducing the Tpon, and completing the building of the CHURCH OF THE honour NAME OF JESUS, ASHBURTON. against is the only Church in this our adopted land erected to the of, and in reparation for the terrible blasphemies uttered Blenthe Holy Name. Kind Catholic readers, help us in this our endeavour, and the sing of the Infant Jesus will be upon you.

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Consisting of select subjects, Original and copies in Oils, Water Colours, Proof Engravings, Oleographs, Chromographs, and Prints of Masters in Ancient and Modern Schools, the whole being elaborately and withal chastely framed under the personal supervision of the Proprietor.

FORTY PRIZES.

1st Prize.—“Two Hunters,” by Harrington, 1848; size, 64 x 53 (valued at 100 guineas). [The former owner of this valuable oil painting, the largest of its kind in the Australian Colonies, remarks in a communication to Mr. Smith: “With reference to your inquiry relative to the picture of the ‘Two Hunters,’ by Harrington, in 1848, I have to state that its history, as far as I learned it from that gentleman, from whom, in 1855, I bought it, is as follows: ‘That the hunters were bred by the late Duke of Cleveland, who had the painting executed; that the Duke afterwards sold the horses for £1200, and gave the painting with them to the purchaser.’—J. HYDE HARRIS, 16/5/83.”]

2nd Prize.—“The Charge of the Household Cavalry at the Battle of Kassassin”; 50 x 36; water colour (valued at 50 guineas).

3rd Prize.—“The Great Day of His Wrath”; coloured; steel engraving; by Mottram, Esq., after Martin's superb painting (valued at £15 15s.); size 44 x 32.

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THE DUNEDIN GAOL.

(To the editor of the *Morning Herald*.)

SIR,—Reading a recent work on "Burmah," I was struck with the way in which the Burmese acquiesce in the killing by the reigning monarch of all the probable rivals to his throne. To them this wholesale slaughter is not immoral. But when I was reflecting on this, I thought that even amongst ourselves, there might be found a "survival," happily not of the "killing," but of the getting rid of those that may be thought to menace some position of power or influence; and naturally my thoughts were led to consider how often politicians use their positions to rid the civil service of the friends of their opponents. In America this is a recognised thing. I do not say it has been extensively used in New Zealand; but even in our favoured Colony it has not been unknown. I wonder if this feeling has had anything to do with the management of our gaols. Let me say that I have hesitated to write on New Zealand prisons, because I was employed as counsel for Mr. Caldwell before the Gaol Commissioners, and I have made it a rule not to write over my own name nor anonymously of any matter in which I have been professionally engaged. But in the present instance Mr. Caldwell was honourably acquitted of the gross charges trumped up against him, and his pension has been recommended. I therefore feel free to comment on some phases of this prison question.

And first I must reiterate what I said before the Commissioners—the gross unfairness of appointing two officers of the Minister of Justice's Department to deal with a subject in which necessarily a criticism of his department was involved. If the Ministry wished to have acted fairly by the Dunedin Gaol, it was their duty to have selected two colonists who had no political leanings, and who were not Government officers. I do not charge the Commissioners with bias; on the contrary, if the Commissioners were to be officers of the Minister of Justice's Department I do not know if two more fair and capable officers could have been found. But as showing the unsatisfactory nature of the appointment, I note that in the Report there is not one word of criticism of Inspector Hume's conduct—not one word said of the absurd orders that emanated from the department in Wellington. The private interviewings, the tea-drinking at Mr. Torrance's, the visits to Mr. M. W. Green's to get political aid from an Oppositionist, the hoarding-up of charges, the orders about "cabs," etc., etc., find no mention in the Report. Why? Nor do I find the relationship between the department and the Visiting Justices much dealt with. Again, why? Here were two branches of the gaol inquiry that gentlemen outside of a Government department would surely have reported on. Again, what are the duties of an inspector? Is it the duty of an inspector to deal with "irregularities" when reported to him? Or should he "collect" them and then ask for a Royal Commission? There are other questions as to an inspector's duties that your limited space prevents me putting. And then how comes it that there is no mention of the "irregularity" of prisoners seeing newspapers in Lyttelton gaol—newspapers with the evidence given in Dunedin before the Commissioners?

As to the treatment of the warders, I do not know if one can write strongly enough on this subject. By the end of this month only one warder, I believe, who was said "to favour" Mr. Caldwell is left in Dunedin prison. Warder Fredric has had to retire, Warder M'Namara has had to retire, Warder Watson is dismissed, Chief-Warder Flannery is dismissed or offered a situation in a lower grade in another gaol, Principal-Warder Duncan is removed. The charge made against Warder Fredric depended on the evidence of a prisoner whose character Detective Bain has given in the witness-box. Those who know Mr. Fredric do not require me to state his high character and perfect uprightness. Warder M'Namara is also well known to Dunedin citizens as one who has been faithful in the discharge of his duties. Warder Watson, since his re-admission to the gaol, has also borne an excellent character. Surely the one or two irregularities charged against him under his former employment were condoned, and ought never to have been either reported or referred to. Why has he been dismissed? Then Principal-Warder Duncan, to whose zeal and hard work so many citizens bore testimony, citizens who knew his work—Mr. Mirams, Mr. Hay, Mr. Smith, etc.—is to be removed to Lyttelton. Why? Is this a step towards his final removal? During his twenty-two years' Government service as a policeman and warder no black mark has ever been made against him; and this is to be the reward of his faithful service. Nay, it is well known that through an assault by a prisoner, and his hard work he suffers from what so many hard worked warders suffer from—a sore varicosed leg, and will he be able to go up and down the Lyttelton gaol stairs?

Then I come to Chief-Warder Flannery. There was no charge ever made against him. In all the gaol books no charge ever stands opposite his name, and yet he is first dismissed, then later on again dierated. He has not had the opportunity given him that is given the most hardened convict. If a charge is made against a prisoner he is informed of it and it is judicially investigated. This has been denied to Chief-Warder Flannery; and as one who, whilst Provincial Solicitor, knew all the gaol officers, etc., I can say that none bore a higher character than Mr. Flannery. If, indeed, Mr. Conolly's statement were true, that Mr. Flannery stated something that was false, then he was unfit to be a gaol officer, and Mr. Conolly should have dismissed him. The offer to dierate him only shows that Mr. Conolly is not sensible of the duties of a warder, nor what is due to proper gaol discipline.

And now as to the relative functions of Visiting Justices and the Prisons Department. Ever since the inspector came and insisted on supervising the decisions of the Visiting Justices in dealing with charges against gaol officers, the discipline of the gaol has been weakened. There were, I believe, no misunderstandings till the intermeddling of the inspector began. Since then the Visiting Justices have properly refused to deal with charges against warders. Even now I understand one warder was suspended by a Visiting Justice, who declined to deal with the charge because of central inter-

meddling. The inspector has graciously re-instated the warder till his arrival. Of course this means that all breaches of discipline must be dealt with by the inspector, and anyone who has studied gaol discipline can say how that it likely to work in New Zealand. Do not imagine, Sir, that it is only between Dunedin Visiting Justices and the department that memoranda have passed or misunderstandings arisen. Let all the correspondence between the Lyttelton Visiting Justices be published, and then the public will see what happens when Visiting Justices do their duty.

What is, however, the saddest thing in the whole business is that hardly a single gaol officer has any confidence in the department. The men who have borne the heat and burden of the day certainly have none, and if the few who think they are Captain Hume's favourites express other ideas I doubt their sincerity. The whole department has, in fact, been demoralised. The good name of estimable and able officers has been defamed through the Press publishing the lies that prisoners told of their conduct. And the disheartening of good officers has been painful to witness. Those who are not the inspector's favourites believe they have no chance of promotion. Indeed, one warder, whose service has been short, has just been promoted over the heads of his seniors. And whether this belief of favouritism is well founded or not, the very existence of the belief is destructive of proper discipline.

And what are the causes of all this? I believe it was a gross blunder sending to England for an inspector. There were many on the staff quite as capable as the present inspector. If Mr. Caldwell was objectionable to some of our rulers, Mr. Phillips might have been chosen. This I can say, that I found Lyttelton Gaol, which Mr. Phillips built, better arranged and as well conducted as either Pentridge or Darlinghurst, and these two seemed all that could have been desired in gaols. He knows all about prison discipline, and he is, I believe, eminently a just man. Then another cause is the placing in position of Ministers men who have neither studied nor attempted to master prison matters. It has been said Mr. Dick knew little, but what can Mr. Conolly know? He has never seen the gaols of the Colony, and I do not believe he has ever read any standard work on gaol management. The result of this lack of knowledge is that he has to defer to the inspector, and by him he is ruled. Then, might I mention another cause? It is undeniable that during election times there was a feeling in Dunedin that the gaol officers were against the present Ministry. I do not know whether they were or not. This I believe, that Mr. Dick would not be ungenerous enough to punish electors opposed to him. The feeling, however, may have biased some Ministers and some Ministerialists. That the Dunedin Gaol officers have been shamefully treated is apparent, and it remains to be seen what the Parliament will do to redress their grievances. If the Parliament does not, then I submit it will be the bounden duty of a new Ministry to show that there is a limit to injustice, and to restore those who have been unjustly driven from office; and perhaps to tell others that dispensing with their services will not harm the Colony. Much as I would regret the raising of such a political question in dealing with the civil service, still there may be worse things than even that—and worse, I think, have been done during the past twelve months.—I am, etc.

ROBERT STOUT.

IS QUEEN VICTORIA A BUDDHIST?

SOME years ago, when Queen Victoria presented a Roman Catholic taxpayer, ratepayer, and British subject (who was supposed to have political rights and equality) with an official position, the English Press with one loud voice proclaimed Her Majesty as predisposed towards Papists. The hue-and-cry was so loud and long that no other subject dare show his nose for a public place in his native country, and was only permitted the privilege of paying taxes and tithes.

Now we see that Queen Victoria has ordered and presented a religious ring, about which we hear a good deal.

This ring, whose existence may be worthy of placing on record in *Notes and Queries*, has just been made in London for the King of Siam. It will be used by His Majesty once a year for religious ceremonies, as head of the Buddhists in Eastern India. It is stated to be the largest ever made. The centre stone, which is of great lustre, is 1½ inches in diameter, and is encircled by ruby, emerald, sapphire, and five other stones, cut cabochon shape. The mounting is very light and elegant, though strong, and displays emblems of the mystic faith of Buddhism.

Suppose Her Majesty, in her goodness of heart, were to present to Cardinal McCabe a new ring, what would the British Buddhists say?

The fact is, the only jewel, after all, that England lacks is consistency in Church and in State—yes, even in society and sects!—*Italian Times*.

The centenary of the Bank of Ireland has just been reached, but it has occupied its present illustrious quarters, in College Green, only since 1808. Its foundation stone, as the Parliament House of Ireland, was laid in February, 1729. It is said to have been designed by an Italian named Castelli, but Sir Lovet Pearce, the Irish Surveyor-General of the day, appears in the official document as director of the building, and he was voted 10,000 dols. It was not fully completed until 1739, but the Irish Parliament sat there a few years before. Its last meeting therein was held in 1830. It was first intended to attach the building to Trinity College, but finally the Government sold it to the Bank of Ireland for 200,000 dols. subject to a ground rent of 12 dols. a year and in 1804, under the Viceroyalty of the Earl of Hardwicke, the altering of the interior for business purposes was begun. A beautiful model of the bank stands before the entrance of what was once the House of Lords.

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They have been awarded TEN FIRST-CLASS
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PRISCILLA'S JEWELS.

(BY ROSA MULHOLLAND, in the *Irish Monthly*.)

CHAPTER II.

"I think you less a coward than any woman I have ever known, said Kenneth warmly; "except, perhaps, my mother, who had the courage of a hero, when she followed her son into exile on this island. Few would make so little of the loss of a fortune as you do. I have been thinking, that, perhaps Dalrymple may be able to suggest something concerning these jewels."

"Hardly," said Priscilla, with a smile; "evidently the sea has got them. Why talk of them any more?"

"Talking does no harm; and we will hold a council on the subject. As yet, mother, I have not told my new patient of Miss Emerson or her circumstances. I ordered him to keep quiet and think a little as possible of what has happened. To-morrow we shall get him here, and then—"

"I wonder if he is any one whom I can remember?" said Priscilla, thoughtfully. "I was so ill nearly all the time that I stayed in the cabin and saw little of my fellow-passengers. But I do think, yes, I am almost sure, that the man who gave me his ulster, and put it on me, was called Dalrymple. The evening after we left New York I saw two men walking up and down the deck together, and one called the other Dalrymple. When I looked up in the glare of the lightning at the man who was putting me into his ulster, I think the face I saw was the face of the man who had been called Dalrymple. It was a fair-complexioned face—"

"This is a dark man," said Kenneth, "dark and small, and I am bound to say not very attractive, at least to me. But his appearance may improve after a day or two."

Was it a spasm of jealousy that made Dr. Kenneth so hard on the looks of the man who had given his ulster to Priscilla?

"He may improve under treatment," he repeated, suddenly conscious that it might be so. "His manners are rather better than his features."

"I certainly had the impression that the man called Dalrymple was a fair man—however, my memory is all confusion, and faces may have got mixed. I shall feel much interest in my fellow-passenger."

The next day Dr. Craig walked across the island to the cottage where the new patient was housed, and conducted him, leaning on his arm, to the Lodge. The ladies awaited his arrival with much curiosity, and Mrs. Craig welcomed him with friendly warmth. As the stranger entered the shabby but comfortable drawing-room, his anxious eye went eagerly towards the lady who approached to meet him, as if rapidly reading her character, and then fell, with an expression of satisfaction. Another instant and he was presented to the younger lady, who sat half-buried in a huge armchair in a shadowy corner. Priscilla arose and came forward, holding out her hand. Mr. Dalrymple, raising his eyes, saw her, started, stared, and his already colorless face became livid. Instead of taking her offered hand, he looked round as if he would fly from the room.

Priscilla said quickly, "I do not wonder you are startled to see me again—" The man threw up his hands as if repelling her—"Whom you last saw in such a fearful moment, and never thought to see alive again. And but for you I should probably have perished. It was you who gave me your ulster—"

Dalrymple had hidden his face in his quivering hands. After a moment or two of silence he raised his head, saying, "Madam, excuse me; I feel that I am quite unnerved, and as yet unfit for the company of ladies. I am ashamed of my weakness; but perhaps you who have suffered so much yourself will know how to feel for me. As for the slight service I was able to render you, I fear it would have been useless, indeed, had not Providence watched over you. My head is whirling—I am faint—"

Dr. Craig made a sign to the ladies to speak no more, and, hastily pouring out a glass of wine, he made the patient swallow it. Then, as soon as he was able to move, Kenneth led the stranger away to the chamber prepared for him, recommending him to rest, and, if possible, sleep before he thought of the shipwreck again.

Mr. Dalrymple did not rejoin the little circle in the drawing-room that evening, but next morning he was able to appear at breakfast. He was then looking much better and had a slight tinge of the hue of life in his face; and his manner had gained more ease.

"I hope your loss has not been great Mr. Dalrymple," said Mrs. Craig, kindly, as she attended to his wants.

"Thank you, no. Fortunately I had but little property on board with me. The usual thing, of course, nothing more. I have been abroad a good many years, and realized a sufficient fortune, not such to boast of perhaps, but enough for me; and I have it safely invested, I am thankful to say. Nothing like putting your property out of your own hands, I have always thought. I—"

Kenneth and Mrs. Craig looked at Priscilla, who reddened a little under their sympathetic glances and smiled.

"I hope, Miss Emerson—how the name and face come back—I remember the first evening I saw you on board;—well, it is a face not easily forgotten," said Dalrymple with a bow. And there was another lady. I hope—"

"She was not my mother, nor my sister, nor any relative. And yet—"

Kenneth gave his new patient a warning glance.

"Of course, of course;—forgive me. I trust you have not lost much property, Miss Emerson?"

"But she has," said Mrs. Craig. "Less fortunate than you, she has lost all her property, in the shape of a quantity of jewels."

"Jewels!" exclaimed Dalrymple. "True;—now it all flashes upon me. I could not think why the idea of jewels was associated in my mind with Miss Emerson's face. How slowly the brain recovers from a shock! Ah, yes! I see it all now. You appeared at the last moment covered with a quantity of jewels. They blazed in the lightning and attracted my eyes to you; that was how I perceived you among the other women, and was able to offer you my

ulster. Only for their brilliance I should not have found you in the crowd."

"You were very good," said Priscilla, looking at him gratefully. "But you do not mean that the jewels were all lost, though you were saved?" cried Dalrymple.

"That is what we have been talking about for two days," said Dr. Craig. "Miss Emerson tells us her jewels were clasped with strong clasps, and that the rings on her fingers were well-fitting and many. The point we have been discussing is whether the jewels could all have been wrenched from her by the sea, without a single ring remaining to tell of the rest. What is your opinion, Mr. Dalrymple?"

"I do not think they could have been all so washed away, especially as my ulster was buttoned and the belt knotted tightly around her waist. It was too wide—was it not, Miss Emerson?—and I knotted it tightly to keep it from opening. The sea is a rough enemy, but it has not got fine fingers to unpick, and unbutton, and steal."

"That is what I have fancied," said Priscilla "and yet—"

"Where was Miss Emerson found?" asked Dalrymple, "and who found her?"

At this question Mary Burns, who was waiting behind Miss Emerson's chair, crimsoned up to the roots of her hair, and then turned pale as death. "Duncan found her," she answered, fixing her dark eyes upon the stranger, with a defiant flash,— "Duncan and me."

"Mary," said Mrs. Craig, "nobody spoke to you. You are not behaving as nicely as I expected you to behave. Leave the room."

Mary stood for a moment gazing at every face in turn, with her lips parted, as if she would pour out a torrent of eloquence in defence of Duncan's honour, but controlled herself, and walked out of the apartment.

"What a handsome little firebrand," said Dalrymple, following the girl's trim figure to the door with admiring eyes, and then smiling at his friends.

"Mary is a good girl," said Mrs. Craig. "Indeed she is; and kind and tender," said Priscilla, eagerly; "I am sorry to see her rebuked."

"She is not a bad-tempered girl," said Kenneth, "but she will not hear a hint against Duncan."

"Who is Duncan?"

"Oh, Duncan MacElrath, a fisherman, to whom Mary is plighted. It was he who found Miss Emerson on the sands."

"He did, did he?" Mr. Dalrymple coughed a little, and a peculiar look came over his face. "Mary ought not to be so touchy," he said; "truth should fear no inquiry."

"Then you suspect Duncan?" said Mrs. Craig. "I should be very sorry to vex Mary," said Dalrymple gently; "but it will take a good deal of proving to convince me that Miss Emerson's jewels were all taken from her by the sea, and not by the first hands that touched her as she lay insensible on the sands."

Mrs. Craig turned quite pale, and a cloud of pain gathered across Priscilla's eyes.

"Mary has been so good to me," said the latter, "I would rather lose all than break her heart."

"My dear," said Mrs. Craig, warmly, "that is nonsense. If Duncan be a rogue we must find him out, even if you were to gain nothing by it. Mary herself!"

"Would not break her heart for a scoundrel, once he was unmasked," said Dalrymple, somewhat absently. "But, surely," he continued, rousing himself, and speaking energetically, "surely I am not the first person to whom this idea has occurred. You have all come to the conclusion that the sea can not be held accountable for this particular loss in its entirety—"

Mrs. Craig nodded at Mr. Dalrymple; she was quite pleased with the interest he displayed in the matter. Kenneth was looking anxiously at Priscilla's fair, downcast face. There was a dead silence during which the storm seemed to grow wilder, and bullied more fiercely at the small and deep-set windows.

"You are right," said Dr. Craig, at last, speaking gravely and reluctantly; "we had all unwillingly arrived at somewhat the same conclusion, that there was some reason to question the fate of the jewels. And if any one else had found Miss Emerson. You see we know MacElrath, and have always found him an honest man; besides, Mary came up within a few minutes after he found her."

"Was the ulster then buttoned or unbuttoned?" asked Dalrymple.

"Unbuttoned, and only fastened at the neck."

"And all the jewels gone?"

"All."

Mr. Dalrymple shook his head. "I am an older man than you, my dear doctor, and I have knocked about the world a good deal, and have been obliged to keep my eyes open. A very few minutes would suffice to take the jewels and secrete them. Probably our friend Duncan thought he had found a dead woman and persuaded himself that there was no great harm in cheating the coastguards, as he would put it, by secreting the property for himself. I have heard that there is a certain wild law by which men who lead lives of danger, on the seaboard of various countries, rule their own conduct with regard to wafers from the ocean. Is it not so in Orra?"

"I admit," said the doctor, "that some of our fellows will, if they can, sink a barrel of butter or a plank of timber in the sand, before the arrival of the coastguard officers from the mainland, after a storm; and think they are only taking care of a gift which Providence has sent them. But this appears to me to be a different case. A man like Duncan would know that property like this must have some lawful owner in the world, even if the lawful owner were no more."

"He is a poor man, I suppose?" said Dalrymple.

"Of course; all the fishermen of Orra are poor."

"And plighted to a handsome young girl like Mary? Probably they are unable to get married."

"They expect to have to wait a considerable time," said Mrs. Craig

To be Continued.

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It being absolutely necessary that our Partnership Accounts be immediately closed, we have decided on having an IMMENSE DISSOLUTION SALE of our entire stock of £45,000 value, including the whole of our recent imports for Autumn and Winter Seasons.

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All Goods must be Paid for, Cash.

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ALBERT BUILDINGS,
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from 50s; Silver, 30s; guaranteed gold and silver jewellery. Watches cleaned from 4s 6d; new main-springs, 4s 6d—guaranteed twelve months.

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Painless extraction by the aid of nitrous oxide gas.

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AND GILDING WORKS.

Every Description of
WORN ELECTRO-PLATED WARE RE-PLATED
EQUAL TO NEW.

☞ Charges Moderate.
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That the

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Undertakes FIRE and MARINE BUSINESS
at the most favourable rates, and always
settles Claims in a prompt and
satisfactory manner.

F. E. ELEY,

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HUGH GOURLEY
desires to inform the public he still
continues the Undertaking Business as formerly
at the Establishment, corner Clark and
Maclagan streets, Dunedin.

Funerals attended in Town or Country with
promptness and economy

JAMES COUSTON
PLUMBER, GASFITTER, ZINC-WORKER

&c., &c.,
WALKER STREET.

KILGOUR AND CO.,
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS,
KING STREET,
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KILGOUR & Co., having purchased the
entire plant of Messrs. Carew and Co.'s
Aerated Water business, are prepared to
execute all orders, either town or country,
with despatch.

☞ Cordials and Liqueurs of the
finest quality.

CONSUMERS are requested, when
ordering, to state particularly

WALTON PARK COAL,

as it is a too common custom to substitute
other and inferior kinds for

"GENUINE WALTON PARK."

See that a Guarantee Ticket, printed on
pale blue paper, is given with every load, and
don't take any excuse for its absence, as with-
out a guarantee the Coal may not be what it is
represented. Do not allow the carter to keep
the Guarantee Ticket.

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Corner of Lichfield street,
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All kinds of Sewn, Pegged, and Rivetted
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Lowest prices charged.

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at Moderate Charges. The Trade supplied
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Lends Money on Land (freehold and lease-
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approved Bills, Shares, Script, and
other eligible securities, and
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Families waited on for orders in Town and
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All orders executed with despatch.
All goods at Town prices.

KITCHEN RANGES all Sizes
SPECIALLY DESIGNED for burn-
ing New Zealand Coal, both portable and
for building in, fitted with either high or low
pressure boilers.

REGISTERED GRATES, and a choice as-
sortment of Veranda and Balcony work and
other builders' requisites always in stock.

H. E. SHACKLOCK,

General Iron and Brass Foundry, Crawford
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KINCAID, M'QUEEN & CO.
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Engineers, Boilermakers, Iron and Brass
Founders, Millwrights, Iron
Shipbuilders, &c.

High Pressure and Compound Steam
Engines, Turbine and other Water Wheels,
Quartz Crushing and every description of
Pumping, Winding, Mining, Stone-breaking,
Woolwashing, Drying, Flour Mill, and
Dredging Machinery made and repaired.
Cast and Wrought Iron Ripples and Sluice
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Repairs to all kinds of Reaping, Threshing,
Horse-power Machines, &c., executed with
Despatch. Flax-Dressing Machines of im-
proved make.

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COACHBUILDERS,

GREAT KING STREET,
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Have for Sale—

Single and Double Buggies, Waggonettes,
Pony Phaetons, Station and
Express Waggon.

Also Made to Order—

Every description of Hose Reels, Hook
and Ladder Carriages, Fire Brigade Plant
&c., &c.

All of their own make. Workmanship and
Materials guaranteed.

THIS IS QUITE TRUE.

PRONOUNCED by the leading
medical men the Greatest Cure for
Rhumatism, Sciatica, Gout, Cold in the Head
or Chest, Nervous Debility, and all Chronic
Complaints, is the Turkish and Russian Baths.
During the winter months, as these com-
plaints are more prevalent, and to enable
sufferers to visit the Baths more frequently,
the price will be reduced to 2s 6d. Testi-
monials can be seen at the Baths. Some
people are under the impression that taking
a Turkish Bath in winter they are liable to
catch cold. Just the reverse is the case. If
bathers comply with the instructions they
can bathe in the coldest weather with greatest
safety. Persons fatigued after travelling, de-
pression of spirits, late hours, worry of office
work, etc., will find the Baths are the greatest
relief.

Mr. Hyatt personally attends gentlemen in
the hot rooms. Turkish and Russian Baths,
2s 6d; Warm Baths, 1s.

FRANK A. COXHEAD,

PHOTO ARTIST,

PRINCES STREET (OCTAGON)

DUNEDIN.

News of the Week.

FRIDAY.

THE Ulster Orangemen are massing in large numbers at Dungannon, County Tyrone, with the avowed intention of preventing meetings which the followers of Mr. Parnell propose to hold there. It is feared a collision will take place between the two factions, and a strong force of military has been quartered in the town, in case riots should occur.

Another case of a little child being enticed away from its home by a grown-up girl, and brutally ill-treated, has occurred at Auckland. This is the third case of the kind within a short time.

Before his execution at Melbourne, on Tuesday last, Barna, the murderer of Michael Quinlivan, confessed that he had committed eight different murders, five in Victoria and three in New South Wales.

Mr. Archibald Forbes has published an essay on the social characteristics of the inhabitants of the Australasian Colonies.

Messrs. Redmond and Walshe were escorted from Paroa to Greymouth yesterday afternoon by sympathising countrymen, and arrived here at six o'clock this evening. Mr. Redmond will lecture here to-morrow evening, and afterwards a banquet will be given him.

Much indignation is expressed at the approaching visit of King Alfonso of Spain, his Majesty having during his stay at the German Court accepted the colonelcy of a Uhlan regiment. This act is popularly regarded as a strong evidence of King Alfonso's antipathy to the French nation.

The Government have received information respecting the destruction of the beacons at Kawhia by the Natives. Mr. Butler, of the Native Office, who was sent to make inquiries, found that the beacons placed by Captain Fairchild recently were removed and so much broken that it would take some considerable time to repair and re-erect them. One of the two chiefs who were concerned in the destruction of the beacons had gone to Whatiwhathoe with Tawhiao. The other was still at Kawhia; and when Mr. Butler called on him to assist at once in repairing and re-erecting the beacons, he answered that he could not do so without instructions from Tawhiao. These two chiefs are the same as were concerned in pulling up pegs along the road from Kawhia around to Aotea Harbour. It is believed that in both instances the chiefs acted at the instance of Tawhiao, and some of his advisers belong to the Waikato tribe. The beacons have not yet been re-erected.

The *Cromwell Argus* writes:—"Mining matters have been extremely quiet in this district, and there has been literally nothing worthy of report in connection with the industry. With the advancing spring season, things will become more active as water becomes available. Most of the alluvial fields are dependent on water-races for supply, and the principal of these are closed during the winter season. The Carrick Race will probably be opened early in October, which will be the signal for resumption of work in many claims at Bannockburn. Of the reefs on the Range very little is heard just now, but they too may shortly be expected to start into life with the disappearance of the severities of climate incident to these high regions in winter. At Bendigo, the Cromwell Company are still pushing on with the new shaft, and any day news may come in, that something promising has been struck. The number of hands at this mine has lately been reduced, and the outlay is kept at a minimum pending the result of the present dead work."

The *New Zealand Times*, of Tuesday has the following:—"It appears as if two comets were agitating the minds of European astronomers at the present. One of these is in the constellation of Draco—too far north from Southern observers. It is said to be faint, and slowly moving south. A message has been received by Mr. Ellery, of Melbourne Observatory, from Kiel, in the north of Germany, which has recently been made the headquarters for the dispatch of international astronomical telegrams, to the effect that another was travelling in the path of the great comet of 1832. As the position of the latter is not given, it is impossible to say whether it corresponds with the one said to have been observed from Castle Point last week, and subsequently from Rangiora. Unfortunately, the sky has been more or less overcast, for the past six days, and observations have therefore been impossible."

SATURDAY.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Pioneer and Kohinoor Diamond Companies, held at Christchurch last night, the Chairman said that much larger stones had been obtained from Alford Forest and sent to England. Prospecting had now ceased from want of funds. Mr. H. G. Harris, an experienced Kimberly diamond miner who has spent a week at Alford Forest, expressed a strong opinion as to the desirability of further prospecting. He said that diamonds would not be found on the surface, but the present crystals bore the same relationship to diamonds as lignite did to coal. The indications of the Alford Forest crater more resembled Kimberly mines than anything else he had seen. They had not found diamonds, but they had the right soil for them, and a country where, if diamonds were not, they ought to be. These Alford Forest crystals were as near diamonds as anything could be till they found the real thing. Their presence went to prove, to his mind, that diamonds were there. At Kimberly the crystals were not found in the clay. The diamonds were found in the earth, but not on the surface. A resolution was adopted recommending the two companies to amalgamate for the purpose of raising more funds for thoroughly prospecting their joint ground.

The meetings at Dungannon were largely attended by Parnell's followers, and notwithstanding the presence of a large number of Orangemen, nothing approaching the nature of a riot occurred. A large force of military and constabulary was present to give an appearance of repressing riots, of whose occurrence there was no danger. A stupid report was published that Mr. Parnell had been shot, but was treated with the contempt it deserved.

It is reported that Prior Vaughan will succeed his brother as Roman Catholic Archbishop of Sydney.

MONDAY

Mr. W. Redmond delivered an address in Greymouth on Friday evening. The public hall was filled, about 400 being present, many men and women coming from the out-lying districts. Mr. Redmond met with an enthusiastic reception, and the name of Parnell or Davitt, whenever mentioned, evoked loud applause. Mr. Walshe being called for, delivered a short but vigorous speech. A subscription list was opened in the room, and, with the money taken at the door, £240 was collected. Mr. Redmond lectured to a large audience on Saturday evening on his personal recollections of Forster's Coercion Act.

O'Donnell was again brought up at the Bow street Police Court on Friday. Mrs. Carey gave evidence of the murder, and testified that O'Donnell, after he had committed the deed, stated that he had been sent out to assassinate Carey.

News is to hand that a fatal agrarian outrage has occurred in Ireland the victim being a landlord at Mayo named Clotty. No clue to the perpetrator of the murder has been obtained.

The Rev. Mr. Shaw was accorded a public reception at Exeter Hall on his return from Madagascar. There was a very large attendance of sympathisers and the general public. Mr. Shaw gave a lengthy narrative of the treatment he had received at the hands of the French naval authorities, showing that he had been subjected to considerable ill-usage on shore and on board the war-ship which took him to Réunion. The London Press are unanimous in urging Mr. Shaw to demand from the French Government reparation for the treatment he received. The French Press adopts a very defiant tone.

Messrs. Healey, Smail, and O'Connor, M.P.s, have been assailed at the meetings, and the campaign in Ulster has been defeated.—So they say, but let us hear the other side.

The *Dunedin Morning Herald* gives us the following interesting paragraph: An incident occurred on Saturday which has excited a good deal of interest and no little amusement. We should not have referred to it but for our evening contemporary having given an imperfect and somewhat inaccurate account of the circumstance to which we allude. We should premise that early on Saturday Mr. James Smith called at the office of the *Morning Herald*, to procure some copies of this journal. He seemed under the influence of considerable excitement, and, in the course of a conversation with the manager, used some very offensive remarks regarding the Editor. A little later, as the Editor was passing out of the Post Office, Mr. Smith was standing near the steps conversing with Mr. J. P. Maitland, and as the Editor passed, Mr. Smith exclaimed in a loud and angry tone, "There goes a scoundrel." Naturally the gentleman alluded to turned and asked whether Mr. Smith was disposed to repeat the remark, whereupon he said "I do." The aggrieved Editor then struck off Mr. Smith's hat with his open hand, and assumed a threatening attitude, but did not, as the *Star* states, use the stick which he had in his hand. Mr. Maitland then interposed in a very gentlemanly way, and then Mr. Smith seemed very glad to back behind him and avail himself of his protection. The Editor then contented himself with an expression of his views as to the value of Mr. Smith's opinion on the matter of scoundrels, and walked off. These are the simple facts, and comment is unnecessary.

A Dunstan correspondent writing of the *Wakatipu Mail* says that Mr. A. R. Mackay, District Surveyor, has visited the newly discovered quartz reefs on the Old Man Range, and found the stone highly impregnated with gold, which he estimates will produce 6 to 7oz. to the ton of stone. These reefs are likely to attract public notice during the ensuing summer.

Messrs. Hamilton and Chapman report concerning Beeton—Keep-it-Dark Co. last week reduced 198 tons of quartz, and cleared out the boxes and obtained 615oz. of amalgam. Retorting will take place next week. It is anticipated that the yield for five weeks' crushing will be about 700oz. of retorted gold. Welcome Co. cut the reef in No. 7 level. Globe Co.: Running quartz to battery paddock. Likely to start crushing in eight or ten days.

TUESDAY.

Mr. James O'Shea, of Wellington, reports—Flour, Adelaide, nominal, £13, £12; Canterbury, various and doubtful brands, £10 to £10 10s; Duncan's, £10 17s 6d to £11; Oamaru, £10 10s to £10 15s. Sharps, 95s to 100s. Bran, 80s to 90s. Oats, 2s 3d to 2s 6d. Potatoes, (seed), £2 10s to £3. Potatoes, 60s to 70s. Maize, no sale. Barley, none. Hams and Bacon, 7d to 7½d. Butter, salt, no sale.

It is reported that the Chinese Envoy has definitely declined the French proposals for the settlement of the Tonquin difficulty, Great secrecy, however, is observed regarding the progress of the negotiations, and no official announcement has yet been made.

The Hawke's Bay runholders, acting in concert, have now definitely decided to erect a rabbit-proof fence all along the southern boundary of the province. The work will be commenced at once.

Telegrams from Sofia state that large numbers of arms are being imported into Bulgaria. The arms are declared to be of Russian manufacture, and it is rumoured that the Russian Government is cognisant of the movement.

Two smart shocks of earthquake were experienced at Blenheim on Thursday evening. The first occurred at 7.5.; the second at 7.23.

The refrigerating works at Tomoana are now in progress, and negotiations are going on for a steamer to call monthly. Hawke's Bay can export 10,000 sheep per month, but at present the surplus goes to Auckland and Wellington.

Mr. Bakewell, master of the Harborough school, Marlborough, had his left thumb completely blown off on Wednesday by the explosion of his gun while he was glass-ball shooting.

NEW AGRICULTURAL SEEDS. NEW VEGETABLE SEEDS

NEW FLOWER SEEDS.

NIMMO AND BLAIR,

Have pleasure in intimating to Florists that they can be supplied with NEW SEEDS of Best Stocks and Strains, they having imported an extensive assortment from a first-class house. N. & B. have no old stock, and have every confidence in recommending this new importation.

Seeing that purchasers can be found for FOUL SEEDS because low priced, Nimmo and Blair would draw attention to the fact that this is a very false economy, and that having added to their grass-seed cleaning plant they are prepared to clean parcels for Agriculturists at a very moderate rate. Something like 10d per bushel will clean and carry grass seed for say 100 miles to and from Dunedin.

NIMMO AND BLAIR are Agents for—
Mitchell's Broadcast Seed Sowing Machines. It is an acknowledged fact that these machines soon recoup the cost, through the wonderful saving of seed.

General Agents in Otago for Bowen's Californian Seeds.
Drummond's Seed Cleaning Machines.
Sonntag's Brookville Nursery. Forsyth's best Manilla Rope.
Nicholson's Reapers.

FOR SALE.—Rock Salt, Iron Tanks, Sheep Nets, Cornsacks
Rye, Rape, Tares, Phosphorus and Oil of Rhodium, Fencing Wire
Potato-digging machines, Fanners.

NIMMO AND BLAIR,

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, DUNEDIN

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL
(Late Swan),

[ESTABLISHED 1865]

WHARF AND REVELL STREETS, HOKITIKA.

This magnificent Hotel, having been enlarged to nearly double its former size, thoroughly repaired, painted, decorated, re-furnished, and improved in every respect, is now by far the

LARGEST COMMERCIAL HOTEL IN WESTLAND.
It commands a splendid view of the harbour, shipping, and roadstead. The house contains public and private bars, dining-room to seat 60 persons, and

GRAND BILLIARD ROOM,

With one of Alcock's Prize Tables.

THE SAMPLE AND SHOW ROOMS

Are admitted to be the best in New Zealand, and are kept for the use of Commercial Travellers, free of charge.

There are likewise six parlours, including two large, well-furnished Commercial Rooms, suites of rooms for private parties and families, bathroom, and thirty-three comfortable bedrooms, under the careful superintendence of the landlady.

The Proprietor, in returning thanks to the public for their patronage for the last sixteen years, begs to announce that while the Comforts are Largely Increased, the Tariff is Greatly Reduced.

WINES, ALES, AND SPIRITS,

Only the First Brands, will be kept in Stock.

TABLE D'HOTE A 6 P.M.

Coaches for Kumara and Ross leave the Hotel daily, and for Christchurch on Tuesdays and Fridays. Passengers certain to be called in time for all coaches and steamers.

D. LYNCH, Proprietor.

HERBERT, HAYNES and Co.,

Are showing the largest Retail stock of DRAPERY, CLOTHING, and CARPETS in the Colony at the most REASONABLE PRICE.

The richest Mantles, Jackets, Dolmans, &c.

The Choicest Spring Millinery, Straw Bonnets and Hats.

The most fashionable Dress Materials.

The best assortment of Prints, Sateens, Attaleas, Galateas, Guighams, &c.

The greatest variety of Laces, Embroideries, Ribbons, and Fancy Goods.

The best stock of Gentlemen's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing.

Coatings and Tweeds in all makes.

Hats, Scarfs, and Ties in endless variety.

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Brunner Coal is the cheapest and most lasting Coal in the market.

BRUNNER COAL gives out a greater heat upon less consumption than any other coal.

BRUNNER COAL is equal to Scotch coal and lower in price; is cheaper than Newcastle, and lasts longer.

BRUNNER COAL should be tried by all, for if once used is always used.

BRUNNER COAL is supplied by Messrs. Tomlinson, Swan, M'Fie, and Coal Merchants generally.

IF you cannot get genuine Brunner Coal order direct from the office.

BRUNNER COAL COMPANY'S OFFICE is opposite Railway Station.

JAMES MACFIE
HAS FOR SALE

Newcastle Coal	Firewood of all kinds
Scotch ditto	Charcoal
Kaitangata ditto	Fencing Posts and
Shag Point ditto	Shell Gravel.
Green Island ditto	Lime.

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THE NEW ZEALAND
RABBITSKIN EXCHANGE,
JETTY AND CRAWFORD STREETS,
DUNEDIN.

E. R. BRADSHAW, Exporter and
Importer, Proprietor.

Rabbitskins Bought in any
quantities.

Indents Executed in the British and Continental Markets
promptly and cheaply.

WINTER COMFORTS.

KAITANGATA COAL.

THIS favourite Household Coal continues to improve as the workings deepen, and the quality at present is superior to anything previously delivered.

The Small Coal, which is delivered under lignite prices, is specially suited for Stoves and Ranges.

Sold by all Coal Merchants.

NEW BOOKS, Magazines, and Periodicals received by mail at Dunne's, 141 George Street.

VARIED ASSORTMENT of Prayer Books and Catholic works at Dunne's, 141 George Street.

SCHOOL BOOKS, Drawing Materials, Scrap Books, Photographic Albums, and General Stationery at Dunne's, 141 George Street.

ORDERS RECEIVED for Dublin "Freeman's Journal," Dublin "Nation," or any newspaper at Dunne's, 141 George Street.

COUNTRY RESIDENTS supplied with prices and particulars of Prayer Books and other Books. James Dunne, 141 George Street.

JAMES DUNNE, Bookseller, Stationer, and News Agent, 141 George Street, Dunedin.

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J. LEWIS desires to inform the public he still continues the **UNDERTAKING BUSINESS** as formerly at the Establishment, 152 George street, Dunedin.

Funerals attended in Town or Country with promptness and economy.

ROYAL EXCHANGE HOTEL
HIGH STREET.

The extensive improvements in the above Hotel have been completed and the new

DINING-ROOM NOW OPEN.

LUNCHEON daily, from 1 to 2.30

D. C. O'MEAGHER,
Proprietress.

A correspondent of the *Hawke's Bay Herald* writes as follows: "I happened to be walking in the cemetery to-day when a poor woman, frantic with grief, asked me what she should do. She had come to pay her Sunday visit to the grave of her little girl, who had been buried about a year. Since the burial the authorities had inquired if the parents intended to buy the grave, and the answer was in the affirmative; but, being poor people, they have hitherto been unable to do so. This morning the poor mother was horrified to find the grave of her child open and empty, while the coffin had been taken out and laid on the grass out of the way. Is there a single excuse or reason that can justify such a proceeding in the free and humane Colony of New Zealand?"

In a riot at Omagh several Orangemen and Leaguers were wounded. A number of arrests have been made.

O'Donnell has been committed for trial. Messrs. Fullerton and Pryor, American lawyers, have been engaged to defend him, and 80000dols. have been subscribed towards his defence fund.

The London night police are now armed with revolvers. Intelligence is to hand from Cabul that further fighting has taken place between the Ameer's troops and the rebel Ghilzais, resulting in the defeat of the former with heavy loss.

The following is reported from West Clive, six miles from Napier: Early on Sunday morning a boy going out with milk found a woman lying in the ditch at the side of the road. He recognised her as Mrs. O'Reilly, aged 36, a servant at the West Clive Hotel, her brother (Hall), being a wheelwright in the same township. The woman was taken to her brother's house, but though every effort was made to restore animation she died in half an hour. It appears that deceased, together with her brother and a Mrs. Diamond, left the hotel on the previous night at half-past 8 o'clock, intending to see the latter to her home, a mile down the road. The night was dark, and it was raining; and after going a little way deceased said that she could not go any further, but would wait till Hall returned. Hall wanted to take her into a neighbouring cottage, but she refused. When Hall returned he could not see her, and imagined that she had returned to the hotel. The hotel people, on the other hand, supposed that she had spent the night at Hall's and no uneasiness about her was felt.

A remarkably strong but brief earthquake, preceded by a considerable noise, occurred in the Queenstown district at eight minutes past 10 on Sunday night.

A meeting which was arranged to be held by the Irish National League at Milltown, Malbay, County Clare, has been prohibited by the authorities.

The ill-success of the French forces at Tonquin is causing immense dissatisfaction in France. The Left Party are demanding the convocation of the Chambers, and the position of the Ferry Administration is regarded as critical.

The grand military funeral of Mete Kingi took place at the Mission Cemetery at Putiki yesterday afternoon, in the presence of 5,000 spectators, and 1,100 Maoris from all parts of the North Island. The pall-bearers were 12 chiefs of high rank, including Major Kemp, Wi Farata, and Renata, of Hawke's Bay. The Native Minister, the Mayor of Wanganui, Mr. Watt (M.H.R.), Mr. Lewis (Under Secretary), and other officials, and a crowd of Europeans and Maoris followed the coffin from the *pah* to the grave.

King Alfonso has been received by President Grévy. He was hoisted by the people along the entire route to the President's mansion.

Harry Thomas, a customer of the branch at Heathcote, where he carried on business, entered the Melbourne office of the Bank of Victoria a day or two ago, and mounted a table in the centre of the chamber, shouting "Revenge!" Then, drawing a revolver, he attempted to commit suicide, firing first at the ceiling and then at his head, inflicting a serious wound, which, however, is not expected to prove fatal.

A conference of the Irish Land League authorities has been held in Leeds under the presidency of Mr. Parnell. Improved organisation machinery was agreed upon. A public meeting was held in the evening, and was attended by a large number of English sympathisers. Mr. Parnell was absent through a cold.

WEDNESDAY.

A fire at Otahuhu yesterday morning destroyed four buildings. The insurances are as follows:—Arden, butcher, on fittings and furniture, £100 in the Boyal; Unglas, on building, £150 office unknown; Todd, on furniture, £75 in the National. The heat of the fire melted the telegraph wires, interrupting communication with the South for several hours.

It is transpired that President Grévy has apologised, in the name of France, to King Alfonso for the manner in which his Majesty was received by the people on his arrival in Paris. The President made the apology, as the King was most indignant, and was preparing to depart immediately.

The stables belonging to the Exchange Hotel, at Havelock, were destroyed by fire on Monday afternoon. Above the stable was aloft where was a quantity of hay, access to which was gained by a ladder. Two of the proprietor's children, aged five and seven years respectively, were seen coming down the ladder, and immediately afterwards the place was on fire. The building was insured in the Norwich Union for £100. In the lean-to of the stables a quantity of beer was stored, and this, with some farm produce, was totally destroyed, and was uninsured.

The reports of the discourtesy shown to King Alfonso by the inhabitants of Paris have created much dissatisfaction and ill-feeling towards the French in Madrid. Anti-French cries have been raised by the populace and placards posted in various parts of the city; and the French Embassy is under military protection. Great preparations are being made for an ovation to the King on his return.

Professor Dickey, in a letter to the *Times*, contends that the action of Mr. Service in preventing the Irish informers from landing in Australia was in defiance of the law.

There appears to be now some prospect of France modifying its scheme for the establishment of convict settlements in the Pacific.

The *N. Z. Herald* publishes the text of a protest made by the Hawaiian Kingdom against the proposed annexation of New Hebrides and other islands of the Pacific by any foreign Powers.

THURSDAY.

Mr. William Redmond, M.P., arrived in Kumara on Monday. He received an address, and lectured the same evening to a large audience.

On Sunday afternoon Thomas Corkhill, an old sailor, insisted on having a dip in the sea near Kyle. There was a moderately heavy sea on at the time, and Corkhill was soon in trouble. His mate, M'Pherson, bravely plunged in to try and save him, but Corkhill threatened to drown him if he came near, and M'Pherson had to struggle back to the shore. In making a second attempt to save the life of his mate he became so exhausted in a heavy breaker that he was only rescued from drowning with great difficulty by a third person who was present. Corkhill, thus left to his fate, disappeared. His body was washed up on the beach yesterday.

Sir Stafford Northcote, who is now visiting the North of Ireland, arrived on Wednesday at Belfast, where a *fete* was organised in his honour.

The members of the French Ministry are now squabbling amongst themselves as to who is to blame for the *Alfonso fiasco*. President Grévy threatens to resign.

A patient at the Auckland Lunatic Asylum assaulted another with a broomstick yesterday, fracturing his skull. He has since died of his injuries. The warder has been suspended pending inquiries.

CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own Correspondent.)

October 1, 1883.

THERE, seems after all, to be some hope that Mr. Jacobsen's "diamonds" will not prove absolutely worthless, or, to speak more precisely, that his stones, though only crystals, are yet the pioneers of real diamonds to be found beneath the surface of the Alford Forest fields. Such, at least, is the opinion of Messrs. Harris—two gentlemen of experience, who have lately come from the Kimberley (Cape) diamond field, and attended a meeting of the shareholders of the Pioneer and Robinson Companies a few nights ago. They considered that the indications of the Alford Forest crater greatly resemble the Kimberley mines, and that the crystals are as near diamonds as anything short of the real thing can be, and bear the same relationship to those precious stones as lignite does to coal. Instead of sinking shafts, the Messrs. Harris suggest driving into the hills from the level of the river-bed. They exhibited a ring set with 26 of the Alford Forest stones, which was examined with much interest. Ultimately it was agreed that the advisability of amalgamating the two companies should be considered by the directors, who shall also take such steps as they deem right to thoroughly prospect the district. Steps are being taken to register the Alford and United Companies, which were started at the time of the diamond excitement. The discovery of genuine stones would indeed be a great boon to the entire Colony, in these days of extreme depression, which seems, if possible, to become daily more intensified.

The Gold workings at the Ninety-mile Beach are still carried on from Tumutu to Little Rakaia, a distance of about five miles, by a number of parties of two and three, altogether some forty men, who seem determined to test the workings thoroughly before giving them up. At present, however, their labours do not give them more than bare "tucker."

The Lyttelton Harbour Board have declined to take over the "installation" of the N. Z. (Brush) Electric Light and Power Company, as they think that the company have not carried out their arrangements in such a way as to enable them to require the Board to pay the contract price, and to accept delivery of the "installation" in its present condition; that the company have not shown that their lights are of the actual power of 2000 candles per lamp, and that the workmanship and material have not been uniformly of first-class quality; also that they have not been able to supply the clear glass globes originally contemplated. The Board, however, empower their committee to negotiate with any company to light the harbour either by electricity or otherwise. One of the members who opposed the Board's committing themselves to an expression in favour of the superiority of the electric light was—as was very natural, though scarcely impartial—Mr E. G. Wright, Chairman of the Christchurch Gas Company.

A meeting of ratepayers opposed to the drainage rate has been held at the Commercial Hotel to protest against the excessive rates levied upon the rural districts, which derive no advantage whatever from the sewerage scheme. Mr. Fisher intimated K.S. 21, for which nothing in the way of drainage had been done, and yet the rating was as follows:—In 1881 it was £5 14s 7d; in 1882, £6 5s; in 1883, £23 8s 9d. Capt. Fisher described the drainage done to his property by the drainage works, and he was now required to pay £31 for rates. Mr. John Ollivier opposed the rate on the ground that it was utterly unconstitutional and illegal, and recommended that every man should subscribe his quota, and take the matter into court. A committee was elected to investigate the circumstances, and it has since decided to obtain a legal opinion on certain points regarding the validity of the rate.

The Hospital and Charitable Aid Board have declined to agree to the proposal of the Drainage Board that the Hospital drain shall be connected with the main sewer in Cashel street. The estimate was £450 for work inside, and £461 17s 9d outside the ground. Some of the members were in favour of the work, but considered that they had no funds for the purpose, the Government having granted £1,000 for a new kitchen and offices, and the money should therefore be spent on the object for which it was granted. Mr. Joyce's resolution was carried—"That no person in the service of any institution under the control of this Board be permitted to receive any pecuniary or other presents."—On Friday the Hon. Mr. Dick,

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

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

The Hotel is centrally situated, close to the Shipping and Railway Station:
Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.

None but the Best of Wines and Spirits kept on Stock.

J. LISTON, Proprietor.

ILLUSTRATED NEW ZEALAND NEWS for October will contain Supplement proposed Canal at Lawyer's Head. Price Sixpence.

WHY is Egypt like the Illustrated New Zealand News?—Because it is supplemented by a Canal scheme. *Vide* October issue.

DO NOT FORGET your Friends at Home, but send them the Illustrated News for October.

BLUESKIN CLIFFS, Dunedin to Christchurch, Steam Whistle, Lake Rotomahana, Dunedin's Upper Harbour. Illustrated News, October.

NOW READY, October issue, Illustrated New Zealand News. Splendid Pictures and Special Supplement Proposed Canal.

PROPOSED CANAL, Lawyer's Head to Dunedin—Splendid Lithograph Supplement, Illustrated News, October number. Wheeler's.

CALEDONIAN HOTEL,
(Next Caledonian Grounds),
ANDERSON'S BAY ROAD, DUNEDIN.

Captain Blaney, having retired from his seafaring life, desires to inform his numerous friends on the West Coast and throughout the Colony, that he has become proprietor of the above Hotel, and will be pleased to see them during their visits to Dunedin. The house is situated next the Caledonian Grounds, commanding an excellent view of Dunedin Bay and its surrounding scenery, and within a few minutes walk of the City and the Ocean Beach.

Every accommodation for horses and vehicles.

STEPHENSON'S
BALSAM OF LINSEED.

A safe and valuable remedy for Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Brouchitis, Hoarseness, and the various affections of the Throat and Lungs.

Being pleasant to the taste, children take it readily.

Prepared only by

F. P. STEPHENSON,
(Late Howard and Raymond),
DISPENSING CHEMIST AND PHARMACIST,
30 Princes Street, Dunedin.

W. H. TERRY,
ARCHITECT,

Hislop's Exchange Court,

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

GONE AT LAST!!

In order to complete the block known as Dodd's Buildings, the Temporary destruction of the

LITTLE DUST PAN

Became a necessity. Our Tremendous Stock at any Sacrifice had to be removed next door, where a

TERRIFIC SLAUGHTER

Is going on of China, Glass, Cutlery, Brushes, Clocks, Bird Cages, Fancy Goods, etc., etc., being over

£3,000 £3,000 £3,000

Worth of Useful and Ornamental Household requisites of every description, which must be cleared during the rebuilding, to make room for large shipments to arrive. Parties furnishing Shoopkeepers, Hawkers and others will find ample

R E W A R D

By only a visit to the Little Dust Pan, where everything for everybody is selling at Auction Prices.

Inspection invited. Come and judge for yourselves.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

JAMES HISLOP,
ARCHITECT,

Has Removed to Eldon Chambers,
PRINCES STREET,
DUNEDIN.

WELLINGTON COACH FACTORY

Manners-street and Taranaki Place,

WELLINGTON;

MICHAEL BOHAN PROPRIETOR

COACHSMITH, WHEELWRIGHT, FARRIER, AND GENERAL BLACKSMITH,

And Manufacturer of all kinds of Landaus, Broughams, Hansom Cabs, Buggies, Waggonettes, Phaetons, Dog Carts, and all other Spring Traps at greatly reduced prices.

Good Workmanship Guaranteed. Estimates given.

Orders from any part of the colony will receive prompt attention.

SHAMROCK HOTEL
SPEY STREET,

INVERCARGILL.

THOMAS SCULLY PROPRIETOR

The above hotel is centrally located in the principal business part of the town, and within five minutes' walk of the Railway Station. It has undergone thorough renovation. The Bed Rooms are lofty and well ventilated. The accommodation is second to none in Southland. Nothing but the best Liquors sold on the premises.

Note the Address:—

SHAMROCK HOTEL, SPEY STREET.

MR. J. B. CALLAN
SOLICITOR

BOND STREET DUNEDIN,

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

THE CATHOLIC BOOK DEPOT,
CHRISTCHURCH.

Under the Special Patronage of the Right Reverend Dr. Redwood and Clergy.

Pure Wax Candles for Church purposes always in Stock.
IMPORTER OF CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' BOOKS.
Catholic Schools and Societies Liberally dealt with.

E. O'CONNOR

LAW, SOMNER & CO.

SEED MERCHANTS & NURSERYMEN,
OCTAGON, DUNEDIN.

Cultivators of Roses, Rhododendrons, Shrubs, and Fruit and Forest Trees.

GENUINE SEEDS ONLY.

See our Illustrated Seed Catalogue of 112 pages. Free by Post on application.

LAW, SOMNER & CO. would beg to call the attention of intending planters to their stock of the above, which is unsurpassed for quality and hardiness.



SPRING AND SUMMER SEASON, 1888.

NICHOLAS SMITH
Begs to announce that he has just opened his First Shipment of
NEW SPRING GOODS,

Consisting of New Dress Stuffs in Cashmeres, Foulies, Costume Cloth French Merinos, Pompadours, Galateas, Sateens, French Cambrics etc., etc. Novelities in Fancy Goods. Novelities in Millinery. Novelities in every Department. Also,

SPRING CLOTHING,

In endless variety. Special value in Boy's and Youth's Suits; special line of Mens' Geelong Tweed Trousers and Vests (all wool), 2/1s 6d, worth 27s 6d. Newest Patterns in Regatta and Oxford Shirts. Soft and Hard Felt Hats, in all the latest shapes. New Shapes in Linen Collars, Scarves, Bows, Studs, and Ties, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Brace etc., etc. The Cheapest House in Town.

NICHOLAS SMITH,

The Cash Draper,

33 George Street, near the Octagon.

[A CARD.]

THE MISSES HUME are prepared to RECEIVE PUPILS for instruction in Singing and Fixing the Voice. Full particulars at Begg's Music Warehouse, on Wednesdays and Fridays, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

Colonial Secretary, and Dr. Grabham inspected the Hospital.

Nearly two whole sides of the *Lyttelton Times* of Tuesday were filled with a report of the proceedings of the Canterbury College Board of Governors in Mr Miller's case. That august body spent a very considerable time in determining, first, whether Mr. Miller's request to be allowed to address them should be granted; and next, what limits of speech should be given him; and after the first knotty point had been at last decided in the affirmative, the conditions on which Mr. Miller might be allowed to open his mouth were so stringent that one of the governors said he "would like to know what Mr. Miller would be able to talk about." Ultimately it was resolved that he should be at liberty to "elucidate" or to "rebut" anything, but that he should not "make an attack on members of the Board." The edifying spectacle then resulted of a number of gentlemen (!) (with a few honourable exceptions), attacking a defenceless man in the most unmeasured and injurious terms (they themselves being perfectly secured from any contra attack); much on the principle that a troop of cowardly school-boys use in the case of a bullied small victim,—“Hit him hard, he's got no friends.” The *Lyttelton Times* followed its proprietor, Mr. Reeves' suit, next morning, in what I have heard called a "Billingsgate" leader, but your readers have had some experience of the *Times*' idea of justice on certain points, and will, therefore, be chary of according it absolute credence. That Mr. Miller is almost the exact opposite of the "imaginative, irascible, inaccurate, and very insolent gentleman" depicted by that journal appears to be generally admitted. His real offences seem to be that he expected to be accorded the same position and consideration that are given to a master of his standing at Home, that he was not sufficiently subservient to, or, in other words, could not bring himself to toady the Board of Governors, and that he would not put up with a petty, but not the less irritating, system of interference and tyranny. He has, of course, absolutely withdrawn his resignation of the post of headmaster of the Boys' High School. Perhaps the most interesting point in the whole case to Catholics is the incidental revelation of Mr. Montgomery, the Chairman, that when this school was established, the Board applied to Government for a grant, and received one of £9000. In 1878 they asked for and obtained an endowment to secure the maintenance of that school, but as to the amount Mr. Montgomery is, perhaps judiciously, silent.

Councillors Hulbert and Ayers are candidates for the office of Mayor for the ensuing year, and their answers to their respective requisitionists are amusingly different in matter and style. Mr. Hulbert, while promising his best efforts to promote the best interests of the city, and the comfort and convenience of the ratepayers, is yet modestly diffident as to his own ability to fulfil the duties of the office so satisfactorily as previous occupants. Mr. Ayers, on the contrary, is delighted at "such a manifestation of public confidence and esteem; which shows him more than ever that when public services are faithfully rendered they are not lost sight of," his "devotion to the public interests has had weight with all," and his "impartiality, diligence, and care" may be relied on. I wonder whether the excellent electors will appraise this candidate at his own valuation, or whether they will remember the time-honoured saw, "Brag may be a good dog, but Hold-fast is better."

At the Industrial Association's meeting on Thursday, samples were shown of the work turned out by three machines invented by Messrs. Taylor and Oakey, for the purpose of saving labour, and expediting work in the tin-plate working trade. The tins, pannikins, billies, etc., manufactured, are superior in appearance, more quickly made, and promise to be more durable than those made by hand. The Exhibition Committee resolved to call for tenders for the Exhibition buildings in accordance with the accepted plans. There is to be a 12ft. avenue with 6ft. bays on one side, and 12ft. bays on the other. No exhibits are to be allowed to be sold for immediate removal, excepting articles made in the building, and for these a special permit must be obtained. Mr. J. Anderson has offered to supply an engine and boiler for driving the machinery on the ground, and Mr. W. Wilson coal for same, for, say, 18 days. It is probable that the New Zealand Electric Light Co. will separately, or together with other companies, arrange to light the building and grounds. There is likely to be a large exhibit of wines made from New Zealand grapes, applications for space having been received from Auckland, Wanganui, and Hokitika; and considerable competition is expected both in wool and leather work. A very interesting invention of Messrs. Bird and Gegan, in the shape of a "Secondary Battery Cell, for the storing and conserving of electricity," will probably be exhibited. Many "extra attractions" are being arranged in the way of concerts, bands, dramatic performances, etc., and besides a flower show, there is every prospect of a capital dog show being got up by the Canterbury and Papanni Coursing Clubs conjointly. The total amount of space now applied for is no less than 9641 square feet.

Seven boys, runners of the different papers, were charged with stealing 77 copies of *Society*, which they were dividing when found by Constable Allen. The Resident Magistrate said that the cause of the trouble was the allowing very young lads to knock about the streets so late at nights. Two of the culprits, who had been before the Court on other occasions, were sent to Burnham; the others were severely cautioned and discharged, and their parents also warned.

Harry Jackson, who is undergoing a term of imprisonment for shooting Mr. Deans, of Riccarton, has been sentenced to seven days' bread and water for disobedience, abusive language, and threatening to murder one of the warders at Lyttelton gaol. The head-warder described the prisoner as behaving more like a wild beast than a human being. Chief-Warder Ferguson and Warder Woolley of that gaol are about to leave for Wellington Gaol, where they will hold similar appointments; and in the police force, Sergeant Mason, who has been in charge of the Christchurch district for the last two years, will take Sergeant Morice's place at Lyttelton, the latter returning here.

The amount now collected towards the relief of the widow and family of the late Fireman Hillier has reached the goodly sum of

£550, a portion of which is to be devoted to the purchase of a cottage.

We fondly hoped that we were beginning at last to creep, surely if slowly, out of the six months' winter which has this year been our portion. And, lo! on Saturday another deluge, another sou'-westerly "buster," and severe cold, all of which had the effect of postponing the Military sports got up by the Christ's College Rifles, which were to have been held in Lancaster Park that afternoon, but will not come off till Wednesday, the 17th inst. The Midland Cricket Club were also prevented by the same cause from holding their opening meeting, doubtless much to the disappointment of the many new members who have joined this popular club. The only event that did come off according to advertisement was the Horse parade, and subsequent sale of some of the equine competitors at Tattersall's.

To say that Mr. O'Sullivan has been getting up an entertainment is just the same as saying that an entertainment has been an unqualified success, and that gentleman's exertions in behalf of the Canterbury Catholic Literary Society resulted in an immensely-crowded house at the Oddfellow's Hall on Thursday. The programme was most varied, including comic songs, stump speeches, recitations, sword dance, Highland fling, Irish jig, negro delineators, a serio-comic farce, and what was perhaps the most popular feature of the evening, an "eight-handed reel." Mr. Fleming's band played exceedingly well, and the audience were most liberal in their applause, and altogether it may be conjectured that the result was a handsome addition to the funds of the excellent association for whose benefit the entertainment was organised.

Messrs. Redmond and Walshe arrived at Lyttelton on Saturday week, per Waanaka, and were there warmly greeted by a few friends. They remained in our city until Tuesday, when they left in the coach for the West Coast, where Mr. Redmond will deliver lectures in all the principal towns. They are expected back here in the course of a few weeks.

The Rev. Father Devoy has, I understand, advanced as far as Ashburton on his collecting tour in aid of the new Marist College about to be erected in Wellington. Hard times and the reverse of pléthoric purses will not, however, I fancy, hinder the much-respected and beloved Father from receiving from his old Christchurch friends a warm welcome and a generous contribution towards an object so deserving of the support of all true sons of our Holy Mother, the Church of God.

AN INCONSISTENT MINISTER.

THE following letter has been addressed by the Most Rev. Dr. Moran to the editors of the *Dunedin morning papers* :—

Sir,—A few days ago you considered it your duty to publish a correspondence between me and the Minister of Education in reference to the Milton school committee, and the High school, Dunedin. This induces me to think that you will not refuse to permit me to occupy a little space in your journal with a few words in further reference to this subject. It may seem to some that I was somewhat rash in exposing myself to the rebuff of the Minister, whose answer is somewhat curt and not very gracious. There was reason, however, for expecting a far different reply from the Minister of Education.

On the 1st October, 1878, Mr. John Hislop was directed by the Minister of education to write to the secretary of the Education Board, Christchurch, a letter in reference to a state of things similar to that to which I drew the Minister's attention, in which letter the following words occur :—I am to take the opportunity of pointing out that the master of the school, in his letter dated September 10, misinterprets section 84, regulation 2. The "four" hours are here mentioned as the minimum length of time during which a public school is to be kept open each day; but if a Board or School Committee officially direct that any school shall be kept open for a longer period each day than four hours, then the requirements of the Act as to the character of the teaching applies as much to the whole of this longer period, as it does to the minimum period of "four" hours. In other words, the requirements of the Act as to the character of the instruction to be given in a public school, applies to the whole of the time during which a public school is kept open, whether that time extend to the minimum "four hours" or to any longer period. Mr. Cumberworth's letter, above referred to, seems to show, on the face of it, that the practice followed in the Colombo road school is simply an evasion of the law of the Colony, as laid down in the Education Act, 1877."

What, I may be permitted to ask, does Mr. Hislop's letter, written to me by the direction of the Minister of Education, show.—I am, sir, yours etc.,

✱ P. MORAN.

Dunedin, October 1, 1883.

Messrs. Ross and McNeil, Princes street, Dunedin, have received a stock of first-class sheep-shearing requisites of every kind.

Mr. James Hislop, architect, has removed to Eidon Chambers, Princes street, Dunedin.

France has been eager to bring the heart of Africa to the light of civilization and the wealth of the same to the pockets of Frenchmen, and Colonel Flatters expended three years of toil and 100,000 dols. of treasure in the attempt to fulfil his ambitious prediction: "I will cross Africa with a railway." Since his slaughter by Arabs, the scheme to penetrate the heart of the "Dark Continent" Count de Lesseps, the great uniter of the earth's waters, has laid his stupendous project before his admiring countrymen, with sublime confidence in his ability to secure 15,000,000 dols. for the work by merely asking. The Count is now nearly eighty years of age, and in his long and romantic career he has accomplished prodigious achievements, but if he restores to the burning sands of Sahara the waves which in a remote age rolled over them, the creation of the ocean and the civilisation of a continent will be the climax of his career and the chief marvel of his fame.

NOW OPEN.

NOW OPEN.

NOW OPEN.

MOLLISON, DUTHIE & CO.

We have great pleasure in informing our friends and the general public that our tender in the estate of Carter and Peploe, 60 and 62 George street, has been accepted by the Trustees in the above Estate.

The premises are now open, and the entire Stock has been re-marked at about half original market value.

MOLLISON, DUTHIE & CO.,
195 and 197 George Street 60, and 62
George Street,
DUNEDIN.

NOW OPEN.

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MARSHALL'S THRESHING-MACHINES.

THE Undersigned are now Booking Orders for Season 1883, and as the demand exceeds that of any previous year, it is desirable, in order to prevent disappointment as to time of delivery that parties requiring Machinery should lodge their orders without delay. The latest improved "Colonial" Thresher has given all parties who had it last season the greatest satisfaction.

THE BRITISH AND NEW ZEALAND MORTGAGE AND
AGENCY CO., (Limited), Dunedin.
Agents for Marshall, Sons and Co. (Limited).

WANTED—MALE TEACHER for Catholic School,

Must be able to play Harmonium. None need apply unless of Good Character and holding the best Qualifications. Salary £150, with bonus for playing organ of £5 at Christmas. Testimonials to be addressed, "Omega," TABLET Office, Dunedin.

WANTED—A Catholic Head Teacher (Female) for St.

Mary's Ladies' College, Ahaura. Must hold First-class Certificates—one who has Matriculated preferred. Teacher will be required to live in the College and take full charge of the Boarders. Salary, £100 per annum with Board, Lodging, etc. Increase according to results guaranteed. Applications, with Certificates and Testimonials, should be sent to the Rev. Father Rolland, Ahaura, before the 1st November next.

NEW BOOK! NEW BOOK! NEW BOOK!

Price Ten Shillings and Sixpence; by post
TWELVE SHILLINGS.

"A SEQUEL TO YOUNG IRELAND,"
SPECIAL AUSTRALIAN EDITION.

Four Years of IRISH HISTORY,—1846-1849; by the Hon. Sir
CHARLES GAVIN DUFFY, K.C.M.G.

J. A. M A C E D O,
BOOKSELLER,
202 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.



IRISH NATIONAL LAND LEAGUE.

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DELIVER ADDRESSES

In the following places:—

BRUNNERTON	TOTARA
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WANGANUI	BLLENHEIM
HAWERA	PATEA
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ETC. ETC. ETC.

M. R. J. E. REDMOND, M.P.,

Will also

ADDRESS MEETINGS

In the following places:—

INVERCARGILL	DUNEDIN
OAMARU	TIMARU
ASHBURTON	CHRISTCHURCH
WELLINGTON	NAPIER
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ETC. ETC. ETC.

MALE TEACHER WANTED for a Catholic Boys School. Must be a practical Catholic, sober, and of good judgment.

Address, stating age, references, and salary, to J. F. PERRIN, Esq. TABLET Office.

THROUGH THE POST.—IN TWELVE LESSONS.

SHORTHAND WRITING is now recognised as an almost indispensable branch of education. The study is one of the best mental disciplines; it strengthens the memory, improves the reasoning faculty, and matures the judgment.

To those attending Literary Associations, and those connected with the Press, who are much in the habit of writing, and also to the self-learner, the ability to take verbatim reports of lectures, address s, &c., and to make extracts from valuable books, is of inestimable advantage. Taught through the Post, and at Residence, for 30s.—W. J. WILLIAMSON, YORK PLACE (opposite Smith St.), DUNEDIN. Postal Address: Box 143, P.O., Dunedin.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

PRINCES STREET.

A JUVENILE

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT

To be held on

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1883.

PROGRAMME.—PART I.

Gavotte	... "Air du Dauphin" ...	Rochel
The Misses Hanning, Martin, MacLachlan, Conway, and Carroll.		
March	... "Marche aux Flambeaux" (Piano and Violin) ...	Clarke
Miss Martin and Master Mellroy (pupil of Mr. Trevithick)		
Vocal Duet	... "Erin the Tear" ...	T. Moore
The Misses Conway and O'Driscoll.		
Fantaisie	... "Norma" ...	Leyback
The Misses Rehberg, Watson, and O'Driscoll.		
Song	... "The Vision" ...	Pontet
Miss Anderson		
Aria 7th	... Violin and Piano ...	C. De Beriot
Miss Rehberg and Master Barrett.		
Scene from Shakespeare		
The Misses Inglis and Weidner.		
Song	... "Ave Maria" ...	Gounod
Miss O'Driscoll.		
Overture	... "La Dame Blanche" ...	Boieldieu
(Pianos simultaneously, assisted by F. Leech's Violin School Band)		
The Misses Irwin, Browne, Williamson, Watson, and C. Cameron.		

INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART II.

Rêverie	... Violin and Piano ...	C. De Beriot
Miss O'Driscoll and Master Moss.		
Vocal Duet	... "Hark, the Goat Bells" ...	
The Misses Anderson and Weidner.		
Grand Duo de Concert	... "Eurganthe," ...	Weber
The Misses O'Driscoll and Rehberg		
Comic Duet	... "The Singing Lesson," ...	Florianthe
The Misses C. Cameron and Mills.		
Reading from Thackeray		
Pianoforte Solo	... "Andante Capricciosa" ...	Mendelssohn
Miss Rehberg.		
Song	... "Good Bye" ...	
Miss Weidner.		
Fantaisie	... "Lohengrin" (Violin and Piano) ...	Wagner
The Misses Browne and O'Driscoll.		
Song	... "The Kerry Dance" (by special request) ...	Molloy
Miss Anderson.		
Overture	... "Semiramide" (by special request) ...	Rossini
The Misses O'Driscoll, Watson, G. and E. Irwin, Browne and Hanning, and Mr. Leech's Violin pupils.		

Prices of Admission: Adults—Dress Circle, 4s; Stalls, 2s 6d; Pit, 1s. Children under 12 years—Dress Circle, 2s; Stalls, 1s; Pit, 6d.

Doors open at 7.30; Concert as 8 p.m.

TO THE RATEPAYERS OF THE CITY OF DUNEDIN.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—I beg respectfully to announce that I shall be a CANDIDATE for the office of MAYOR during the ensuing year. I trust that my services during the period I have filled the position of Councillor have met with your approbation, and that I shall have the honour to receive your support.

I am, yours respectfully,
WILLIAM PARKER STREET.
Dunedin, September 28, 1883.

TO THE RATEPAYERS OF THE CITY OF DUNEDIN.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—At the request of a large number of yourselves I have much pleasure in intimating that I will be a CANDIDATE for the MAYORALTY of the City for the coming year. Respectfully requesting your support.

I am,
Yours obediently,
D. M. SPEDDING.

ROSS AND McNEILL,
IMPORTERS OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
HARDWARE,

PRINCES STREET,

Opposite Bank of New Zealand,

Have just landed their season's stock of Sheep Shearing requisites, comprising:—
Burgon and Ball's Sheep Shears
Ward and Payne's Sheep Shears
Turkey Stones, Raddle, Lamp Black, etc., etc.

NOTICE.

THE CATHOLIC SPORTS together with TREAT for Children attending the Leeston and New Headford Catholic Schools, under the auspices of the Leeston and New Headford Branches of the New Zealand Hibernian Catholic Benefit Society, will be held on THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, in a paddock kindly lent for the occasion by William Holley, Esq., Leeston.
JAS. MURPHY, Sec.

PORT CHALMERS PRESBYTERY ART-UNION.

Miss Mary Burk	£2 0 0
Mr. John Burk	£2 0 0

CATHEDRAL FUND.

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of the following subscriptions towards the Cathedral Fund:—

WEEKLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Per Rev. P. Lynch	9 0 0	Per Mr. W. Hall	1 4 0
" Mr. Drumm	2 4 6	" Mrs. Conway	1 10 0
" Mrs. Bell	1 4 0	" Mr. Brennan	1 14 0
" Mr. N. Smith	1 2 0	" Mr. Lennon	2 0 0

* P. MORAN.

NOTICE.

Subscriptions to the NEW ZEALAND TABLET should be made payable to John F. Perrin, Manager, Octagon, Dunedin, or P.O. Box 143. Orders for the paper, and all business communications should also be addressed to the Manager.

DEATH.

RYAN.—At the Taradale Hotel, Taradale, on September 21st, after a painful illness (inflammation of the heart), William Bradshaw Lee, the second and beloved son of Martin and Catherine M. Ryan, aged 15 years.—R.I.P.

MARRIAGE.

ROSSBOTHAM—MARKHAM.—On the 22nd September, at the residence of the bride's sister, South Dunedin, by the Rev. Father Purton, O.S.B., Robert Rossbotham to Kate Markham, late of the city of Auckland.

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1883.

PROGRESS AND JUSTICE IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

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

PARLIAMENT NOT NECESSARY.

THE old idea that an Act of Parliament is necessary for the repealing of an Act of Parliament is now obsolete. The new system inaugurated by the present Minister of Education enables a Minister to put an old law aside and establish a new one. This is the case in reference to the matter of education at all events, whatever may be said as regards other subjects. But it may be asked, is this really the case? That it is so will be apparent from the mere statement of a few facts.

The Milton School Committee recently passed the following resolution: "That the rector be requested to open the school each morning by reading the Bible and Lord's Prayer, from 9 to 9.15 o'clock." This resolution, according to the Minister of Education in 1878, is an evasion of the law, but according to the Minister of Education in 1883, the Minister has no authority to apply any remedy to the evasion

of the law. It follows from this that there is no authority in existence capable of preventing the Milton School Committee, and all other school committees, from evading the law. And the consequence, of course, is that the practice of opening public schools with sectarian teaching and prayer is now practically legal. This is tantamount to a repeal of the law of the land, and this has been brought about by an authoritative interpretation of the Minister of Education. What a precious state of things! The Minister of Education, who ought to teach by example as well as words obedience to the law, not only allows, but, in effect, encourages an evasion of the law. The law, which was thought to have established a system of purely secular education, has been turned into a law establishing a purely sectarian system. He has not only effectually repealed the law, but has authorised a new and diametrically opposite law.

We were lately told by certain members of Parliament that there were Catholic inspectors and Catholic teachers in Government schools. We answered, there is one Catholic inspector, but he was an old public servant who held a similar office under an old Provincial system; and we asked for the names and numbers of the Catholic teachers. But we asked in vain. The return sought would have only contributed to lay bare the hypocrisy of the statement, and the injustice of the administration of the system of public education. Henceforward, however, it will be quite unnecessary to take any notice whatever of this statement. School Committees being now authorised by the Minister of Education to have school opened each morning by reading the Bible and Lord's Prayer, will take care never to appoint a Catholic teacher, who would certainly refuse to do anything of the sort. We suppose the next thing that will be authorised by the Minister, will be a resolution of some Board of Education calling on the Inspectors to report on the state of religious instruction in schools. Nor will there be any difficulty in the matter. By Act of Parliament, Inspectors can be compelled to report as to everything taught in school hours, but in Milton and elsewhere, reading of the Bible takes place during school hours.

Heretofore we were at a loss to account for the row made by some as to the principle of cumulative voting. But since we read the directions of the Minister of Education in reference to the resolution of the Milton School Committee given above, all our difficulties on the subject have vanished. The object of these objectors is now manifest. They evidently felt they could calculate on the support of the Minister in evading the law, and they knew that the only obstacle to the success of the conspiracy would be removed could they only get rid of cumulative voting. Everybody knows how the Committees would be composed could they only succeed in eliminating this principle. In Otago all members of all Committees in that event would be Scotchmen and Presbyterians, in Canterbury Englishmen and Anglicans, in Auckland hot Orangemen. Of course, under such a state of things no Catholic need apply for anything in the gift of the Committees, and the schools would be turned into hotbeds of bigotry and proselytism, as in the days of the Provincial Councils. It is confidently anticipated that the next session of Parliament will see the repeal of the clause of the Education Act by which cumulative voting is sanctioned. Then Catholics and simple-minded secularists will find themselves out in the cold, and without the least hope of justice. It will then be no longer necessary for the Protestant sects to petition Parliament for the introduction of Bible-reading into the schools, and they can concentrate their energies on petitions for the refusal of justice to Catholics.

A TELEGRAM having been received in Dunedin on Monday last from Mr. John W. Walshe, announcing that Mr. John E. Redmond had left Sydney for Auckland in the Manapouri, a meeting was held at Carroll's European Hotel on Wednesday evening, Mr. J. B. Callan in the chair, to consider the preparations to be made for the reception of the gentleman in question. A large committee was formed to make arrangements for Mr. Redmond's visit and addresses, and a deputation, consisting of Messrs. J. B. Callan, J. P. Armstrong, F. Meenan, and J. Carroll, were appointed to meet him at Port Chalmers on his arrival, and conduct him to the city. Mr. J. J. Connor was appointed secretary of the committee.

In connection with the concert to be held in the Queen's Theatre, Dunedin, on the 24th inst., in aid of the Cathedral Building Fund we may state that the theatre has recently been fitted up anew, and altered in several respects, among the most important of which is an ample provision for immediate escape in case of an alarm of fire.

The most nervous people, in fact, need not, under the present circumstances, feel in the least degree timid about attending any entertainment held in the theatre in question.

THE wisecracks of the telegram are divided it seems, as to whether they will appoint the Very Rev. Prior Vaughan, or the Most Rev. Dr. Murray to be Archbishop of Sydney. The wisecracks, nevertheless must needs be wise if they would make a right decision, and their power of mind-reading should be very keen indeed. The election of an Archbishop of Sydney is conducted by the Suffragan bishops' selection of three ecclesiastics, whose names are forwarded to Propaganda. There, in turn, these three names are adopted, or altered as the case may be, and still three names are presented to the Holy Father, who does not necessarily select any one of them in appointing the Archbishop, but may make a totally different choice if he will.

WE beg to remind our Catholic friends in the Gore district, that the church at Gordon will be formally opened and blessed by His Lordship Dr. Moran on Sunday, 14th inst., at 11 o'clock a.m. Admission by tickets, which can be had from the Rev. Father Fitzgerald.

It was announced in St. Joseph's Church, last Sunday that a Mass will, in future, and until further notice, be celebrated every Sunday at 9 a.m., in Kirk's Hall, North East Valley. Mass will be said there for the first time on Sunday next.

On Sunday next, the Feast of the Rosary, Exposition of the Most Holy Sacrament will take place at St. Patrick's Church, South Dunedin, from the conclusion of the 11 a.m. Mass until Vespers.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Hawke's Bay to say that Willie, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Ryan, of the Taradale Hotel, had one of the largest funerals that ever entered the Napier cemetery. The Rev. Father Cassidy read the burial service, and both Protestants and Catholics say they never heard anything so touching as his explanations and preaching on death. The Rev. Father Cassidy is a young priest, and only in Napier about three months.

IN the case of the lads James and Alexander Roy, tried on a charge of manslaughter for the shooting of the fireman Henderson, the jury found a verdict of guilty.—The judge, however, dealt lightly with the case, and sentenced the elder lad alone to two months' imprisonment.—The ends of justice, we have no doubt, have been fully met by His Honor's decision, as it is quite evident the lads had no malevolent intention whatever, and that the lamentable occurrence in which they were involved was due altogether to thoughtlessness on their part.

"ALBERTUS MAGNUS used to recommend a hedgehog's right eye fried in oil for those who wished to see as well by night as by day; but no specialist of note recommends it now." So, at least, says Mr. E. K. Robinson in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for July. But as no such recommendation is to be found anywhere in the works of Albertus Magnus we are led to conclude that Mr. E. K. Robinson must have become possessed of this fact by a special inspiration, or in some other mysterious way of about an equal value. It is a pity that some kind of oil or another, or something else, could not be found to enable writers to see how such profoundly nonsensical statements mar their writings.

WE have recently had examples of "dictionary Billingsgate," and "Scriptural Billingsgate," and now we find one, which, however, is more common, of editorial Billingsgate,—but, then, to be sure, it is of a worse than usual kind. It occurs in an article in the *Otago Daily Times* in connection with a lot of stuff as to all the enormities revealed by the Dunedin Gaol Commission, and speaks of the ill-treated warders as the "wretched tools" of Mr. Caldwell. An ugly name, we say, has hardly ever been called in an uglier manner. Respectable men have been wantonly robbed of their characters and means of livelihood, and in steps a airy individual—we never forget the prejudices of Miss Tox—with a scurrilous pen, and grossly insults them in their misfortune. However, there may be some excuse for him after all. We have reason to believe that no one has been left unturned—and some most unlikely stones have been availed of—to coax or force the Press generally to side with Captain Hume in his onslaught on Mr. Caldwell. What can be expected, then, of the Government organs, except that they must swear to whatever the Captain says, and our contemporary the *Otago Daily Times* has in this instance, sworn very badly and shabbily indeed.

WE learn that the Rev. Father Rolland is at present busily occupied in renovating and enlarging the school buildings in Ahaura, in which it is intended to open a first-class boarding school for young ladies.—The situation for an establishment of the kind is excellent, as it is about the centre of the West Coast district, and easy of access from all the surrounding parts.—The air is also remarkably healthy, and there are extensive grounds in which the children can enjoy exercise and play. Part of the buildings will continue to be occupied as a boys' school, but this will be completely separated from that devoted to the girls, and corrugated iron fences are now being erected to separate the playgrounds and gardens. The teaching establishment is meant to be of superior excellence, and

young ladies will be prepared in it to fill the place of governess or teacher, as well as to pass the matriculation examination of the university. The school will be opened on the termination of the Christmas holidays. Residents on the Coast will, no doubt, appreciate the opportunity thus offered them of providing for the education of their daughters in a school close at hand and of the highest character in every respect.

In a debate the other day on Irish elementary schools in the House of Lords, Earl Fortescue aired his liberality by opposing the extension of State-supported training schools to Ireland, on the plea that such a step would tend to promote the spread of Catholic education. This enlightened nobleman, at the same time, admitted that there was a want of properly-trained, or competent teachers in many parts of the country, from which we may gather that he would prefer to see the people kept in ignorance rather than that they should receive a good Catholic education—and, verily, there are many folk in all the quarters of the world who very heartily agree with him.—Lord O'Hagan, in the same debate, estimated the untrained teachers at 66 per cent., by which we are again reminded that the people of Ireland are much better educated than they might reasonably be expected to be, owing, no doubt, as we have already had occasion to notice, to the existence among them of many schools conducted by the religious orders. Finally, Lord Oranmore agreed with Earl Fortescue, and deprecated a step whose effect he said "would be to encourage religious antipathy in a country where that feeling was already too strong." But among all the people belonging to the country, let us remark, there is not one whose religious antipathy is stronger than Lord Oranmore's own, only his lordship would, of course, claim that it is on the right side. We see, then, how many and various the enemies of the Catholic education of Catholics are, and how they are spread all over the world—the high-born, proud, and exclusive nobleman of England, the aristocrat, *par excellence*, joining hands in this with the colonial democrat—whom otherwise he would regard as an insufferable vulgarian, and a fellow sprung directly from the mud, whose touch would be pollution.

SIR WILLIAM FOX is a bold man. It was a little thing for him to enter on a crusade against intemperance, but Hercules himself never undertook anything more apparently impossible than the reform of woman's dress. In fact, such a labour does not seem ever to have entered into the brain of Hercules, and if he had undertaken it he would have failed ignominiously. The Auckland Education Board may prose about women's attire, and the Wanganui Board may receive their prosing with the reverence due to its recommendation by Sir William Fox, but long after both the Boards have gone to pieces, and are known no more, and when Sir William Fox with all his honours has become a name dimly known among posterity, lovely woman will trip across the grass, or, perhaps, around the monumental marbles that hide these mighty heads laid low, if not in high-heeled boots and pull-back dresses, for doubtless she will still move from one fashion to another, and still progress, and retrogress, from broad to narrow, from heel to toe, and back again,—at least in something that Sir William Fox and all the Boards would find as much in need of amendment.—Men may come and men may go, and the brook may go on for ever, but lovely woman will still be found so attired as nobody but herself can possibly ever come to comprehend aright. Of course, however attired, always charming and always lovely, and capable of, or wanting improvement by no means—whether by gymnastics or anything else, as probably even Sir William Fox and the Boards will allow.—Why, even Lady Harberton herself, although she tried by the invention of something still queerer than the sex had so far donned, has not succeeded in interrupting the natural course of the fashions, and nothing will ever do it, snort of another deluge, or a universal conflagration, and that would only cause a temporary interruption after all. Sir William Fox is wholly gone astray.

THE atmosphere around about the Dunedin Press for the last week or two seems to have been pretty lively. We had hardly recovered from the shock of finding that one poor literary gentleman would no sooner turned his back upon a foe than he was badly punched by him in the face—an incident that was all the more remarkable since he certainly could not be reckoned among the number of those who are wont to challenge an enemy, or any enemy, to tread on the tails of their coats. We had hardly got over this shock before we were still more astonished to find an able editor himself punishing the hat that sheltered an irreverent head, and assuming a threatening attitude. Small blame to the foe who fled from that attitude, and without further warning, behind the protecting figure of a friend.—All that surprises us is that someone did not give the alarm of fire, and set all the bells in the town a-ringing—for it was a most stupendous display.—But was it not rather inconsistent of our editor to resent a breach of dummyism, when by its exposure he claims to have capped his reputation? Meantime, all the rest of us must just trust to Providence for what time may bring forth in our own individual cases, for the Press of Dunedin is surrounded with dangers and temptations, and there is no saying in what particular from any

man connected with it may become a laughing stock for the Colony before he knows where he is.

IN another column will be found a letter written by Mr. Robert Stout on the Dunedin Gael commission.—This letter, which does not come from those universal and multitudinous matters which seem to exist in a state of impotentiality in the thin fringes of Mr. Stout's brain, or, perhaps, in the thicknesses of his skull, but which comes of the undoubted ability that the gentleman in question possesses, as well, is a very clear and convincing exposure of the subject with which it deals, and deserves serious attention. It may, also, be taken as a proof of the wisdom of an old saying, and the safety of being guided by it—*Sator no ultra crepidam*. We hope the letter may meet with the consideration it deserves, and that cannot justly be denied to it, in the proper quarters.

AMONG the virtuous works recorded of the Rev. Dr. Regg, who has just died at Edinburgh, we find the publication of a "Handbook on Popery," that, we are told, had a circulation of 150,000. The doctor had also edited a periodical especially designed to combat the inroads of "Popery," and which had an enormous circulation. It was evidently not the doctor's fault, then, that he lived to see "Popery" making good headway in Scotland and the Catholic hierarchy re-established there. It was his misfortune, and that of his readers as well, that all his publications only went to make the bigotry of bitter bigots more bitter still.—But the doctor, we are further told, had carried on a most successful work of conversion among the holders of the Roman Catholic faith in Edinburgh; and from this we learn that his reverence was not above bribing a nominal Catholic here and there to make profession of a creed in which he believed still less than in that he professed to be converted from.—The stories of Protestant conversions by this time, in fact, have grown somewhat stale and insipid.—Had the doctor, moreover, given up as much of his time and trouble to the amelioration of the condition of his Presbyterian fellow citizens of the poorer classes—the report made the other day of the deplorable state of the Edinburgh poor might have been less disgraceful to the godly claims of the city in which the late doctor was so long a religious leader, and he might have somewhat better works to follow him whither he is now gone, than silly stories of imaginary triumphs over "Popery"—and the chronicles of "soupers" of greater or less pretensions and demanding a greater or less reward.

BLOCKS and a remittance in connection with the Oamaru Art-Union have been received from Mrs. Costello and Miss O'Halloran.

WE are requested by the Very Rev. Mother Prioress and the Dominican Nuns to explain their anxiety that the drawing in connection with the Oamaru Art-Union may come off before the end of the year. As things are, however, the Nuns can hardly hope that such will be the case; the tickets are being disposed of very slowly, and so far nothing like an adequate sum has been realised to give anything like a fair return on the amount expended on prizes. It is earnestly hoped, therefore, that the friends of the Nuns, and those who appreciate their efforts on behalf of religion and education, will now do their very best to enable the drawing in question to be held at an early date, and to secure the success of the art-union.

WE have to congratulate the gallant men of the West Coast on the reception given by them to Messrs. W. Redmond and Walshe, we have not yet had time to receive the details of the reception at Greymouth and Kumara, but we have heard, on Mr. Walshe's authority, of what it was at Greymouth—and that it was, as we had expected, worthy of men who are true to the traditions of liberty, and who cherish all those sentiments of a noble past that are the sure earnest of a noble future.—We hope to receive from our special correspondent details of the meetings at Greymouth and Kumara in time for our next issue.

WE learn that the Rev. Father Burke's lecture, "The Triumph of the Church," at Invercargill, proved a thorough success. There was a large audience, and the result will be a handsome addition to the funds of the Catholic Literary Society.—The report of the lecture has come to hand too late for our present issue.

IT would be interesting to know in what terms President Grévy apologised to King Alfonso for the insults offered to His Majesty in Paris,—or whether it was as a representative of the reds that the President did so. In addition to his being hooted as a German Uhlan, which by the way was more an insult to Germany than to the King, and Germany can better, and, in due time will better, avenge it, King Alfonso was no doubt also hooted as a Catholic—for he is a sincere and consistent Catholic, those scandalous reports notwithstanding, that we have lately seen filling the newspapers, but in which, as has been clearly shown by the London *Standard*, there is not one atom of truth. The King is a pattern husband, and he and his wife continue on the most affectionate terms possible.

A MEETING of the Dunedin Catholic Literary Society will be held this evening, when Mr. J. J. Connor will give his paper on "Frugality."

ON Sunday next—the Feast of the Rosary of the Blessed Virgin Mary—Pontifical High Mass will be celebrated at St. Joseph's

Church, Dunedin, at 11 a.m. The Rosary will also be said before vespers on each Sunday during the present month.—On the evenings of the weekdays, as usual, the Rosary will be said at seven o'clock, and on each Thursday evening there will be also Benediction of the blessed Sacrament.—Within the octave of the Feast of the Rosary Benediction will be given every evening, as it has been during the present week.

MESSRS. SPEDDING AND STREET are candidates for the mayor-alty of Dunedin during the coming year, Mr. Thomson, who retires, having declined to comply with the requisition calling upon him to stand for re-election, in which, owing to the popularity justly acquired by him in his year of office, he would most probably have been successful.

OWING to the report of the Bishop of Wellington's sermon at Sydney, that of the Canterbury Catholic Literary Society has been crowded out of our present issue. It will appear next week.

Commercial.

MR. DONALD STRONACH (on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited) reports for the week ending October 3, as follows:—

Fat Cattle.—155 head were yarded for the week's supply. Of this number only a few pens were approaching to prime, all the rest being light and of medium quality, competition was fairly active, last week's prices being unaltered. Bullocks brought from £5 17s 6d to £11 1s; cows, £3 12s 6d to £9 2s 6d. We sold drafts on account of Messrs. Flynn, Macrae's Flat, at £5 6s; Wayne and Leary, Akatore, at from £5 15s to £8 2s 6d; Peter Gifford, cows, at £5 7s 6d; A. M'Laren, Milton, mixed, at from £3 12s 6d to £4 2s 6d; and quote prime beef, 35s; medium, 20s to 22s 6d per 100lb.

Fat Sheep.—The number forward to-day was the smallest supply to hand for the last nine months, viz., 1179, of which 200 were merinos, the balance cross-breeds of good useful quality, and, as might be expected, competition was brisk, prices obtained being from 1s 6d to 2s per head above those ruling last week. Best cross-breeds in the wool fetched 19s; medium, 15s to 17s; others, 10s to 31s; do shorn, 10s to 11s 9d; merinos, 8s 6d to 17s. We sold on account of Messrs. Anderson Bros., Waitera, 61 cross-breeds at 16s; Messrs A. and L. Little, Mount Stuart, 33 do at 17s 6d; and quote mutton fully 3d per lb.

Fat Lambs.—184 were penned. Competition was brisk for good quality, which brought up to 14s; whilst small and medium-sized were not in much demand, fetching from 8s to 12s 6d. We sold on account of Messrs. J. and S. Wilson, Oamaru, 39 at 8s 6d each.

Fat Pigs were in short supply to-day, only 14 being forward, which sold at from 39s to 62s 6d, also a few suckers reaching up to 17s 6d.

Store Cattle.—We have no transactions to report.

Store Sheep.—We have no sales to report, but have on hand for disposal a number of cross-bred hoggets, do ewes and wethers, and have inquiries for merino hoggets.

Wool.—We offered several lots fellmongers' scoured cross-bred on Monday, but biddings not reaching vendors' reserves we were unable to clear any of them. London telegrams from day to day continue to report the market firm, without, however, any perceptible improvement in values.

Sheepskins.—Our weekly sale was largely attended by the trade, and every lot of a large catalogue was competed for with spirit, prices obtained being fully equal to last week's rates. Butchers' green cross-breeds fetched 3s to 4s 11d; dry do, 1s 9d to 3s 8d; green merinos, 3s 7d to 4s; dry do, 1s 8d to 3s 9d; bales, 3½d to 4½d per lb.

Rabbitskins.—We had a large attendance at our sale on Monday, including some Southern buyers, who evidently know the value of this product better than our loyal buyers, as shown by their spirited competition. The prices realised were 1½d to 2d per lb in advance of those obtained here previously. We offered and sold 33 bales and 31 bags as follows:—Bags brought 9½d to 1s 6½d; 1 bale 9d; 1 do, 9½d; 8 do, 1s 4½d; 2 do, 1s 5d; 4 do, 1s 5½d; 2 do, 1s 6½d; 5 do, 1s 7d; 1 do, 1s 7½d; 1 do, 1s 7½d; 4 do, 1s 7½d; and 4 extra well-classed winter skins, 1s 8½d being the highest price this season.

Hides.—We have no alteration to note in either demand or values, 3d to 4d per lb. being the prices now ruling.

Tallow.—At our weekly sale on Monday we offered and sold mixed at 22s to 25s, and withdraw twelve casks medium at 28s. We sold rough fat at 20s to 21s 6d per cwt.

Grain.—Wheat: There is no improvement in prices, but those quoted lately for good sound hard milling are still obtainable, while soft and inferior qualities remain almost unsaleable. We quote, as before, prime velvet and Tuscan, 4s 3d to 4s 4d; do red straw, 4s to 4s 2d; medium, 3s to 3s 9d; inferior and fowls' wheat, 1s 9d to 2s 9d.—Oats: Values are without much alteration. At auction on Tuesday prices ranged from 1s 7d to 1s 10d for medium to bright feed. We disposed of about 1000 bags during the week at 1s 9d for medium, and 1s 11d for bright short feed. Good milling is worth 1s 11½d to 2s.—Barley: We have no sales to report.—Ryegrass Seed: For machine-dressed there is fair sale at 4s to 4s 6d; but for undressed parcels the demand is very small at from 2s 9d to 3s 2d.

PRODUCE MARKET, OCTOBER 4, 1888.

MR. F. MEENAN, Great King street, reports:—Wholesale prices.—Oats, 1s 6d to 1s 10d per bushel; milling wheat, 3s 6d to 4s 5d per bushel; fowls' wheat, 2s to 3s; barley, malting, 4s to 5s; milling, 3s to 3s 6d; feeding, 2s to 3s; hay, oat, £4 10s per ton; rye-grass hay, £4; chaff, £3 10s to £4; straw, £2 5s to £2 10s;

bran, £4; pollard, £4 10s; potatoes, £2 to £2 5s; oatmeal, £10 10s; flour, £10 to £10 10s; fresh butter, medium to prime, 9d to 1s 1d per lb, salt, easier, 8d per lb.; eggs, 9d per dozen; bacon, sides, 8½d per lb.; rolls, 8d; hams, 10d; pork, 5d; cheese, 6d.

MESSRS. MERCER BROTHERS, Princes street, report:—Fresh butter (in ½lb. and 1lb. prints), best quality, 1s 2d per lb.; ordinary butter, 10d per lb.; eggs, 8d; roll bacon, 7½d per lb.; good salt butter, in kegs, 6d per lb.; cheese, 5½d per lb.

SUBSCRIPTION TO WREY'S BUSH CHURCH BUILDING FUND.

Mr. C. F. Ward	£ s. d.	Mr. C. R. Martin	£ s. d.
W. H. Hailes	10 0 0	John Cameron	2 0 0
Jas. Kean	6 10 0	L. Cody (1st instl.)	2 0 0
J. C. Ellis	5 5 0	M. Devanny do	2 0 0
John Crowe	5 0 0	B. Holloran do	2 0 0
Jas. Egan (1st instl.)	4 0 0	P. Holloran do	2 0 0
M. Egan do	4 0 0	Berd. Belotti do	2 0 0
B. Sweetman	3 0 0	J. Langford do	2 0 0
Regd. Mackinnon	3 0 0	T. Ryan do	2 0 0
T. Murphy (1st instl.)	3 0 0	Patrick Cody do	2 0 0
M. Markey do	3 0 0	A. McCarthy do	2 0 0
Patk. Silk do	3 0 0		

(To be continued.)

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The Rev. Father Devoy begs to acknowledge, with many thanks, the receipt of the following subscriptions from the Parish of Geraldine towards the building of St. Patrick's College, Wellington:—

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John Scallan	3 0 0	Michael McCabe	1 0 0
George McSheehy		Mrs. Doyle	1 0 0
Gentleman	3 0 0	Mrs. Elkie	1 0 0
Simon Conghlan	2 2 0	Miss Carter	1 0 0
Michael McAteer	2 0 0	Miss Nora Foley	1 0 0
Philip Waring	2 0 0	Miss Kate Fitzpatrick	1 0 0
John Grilish	2 0 0	Miss Taggney	1 0 0
Andrew Daly	2 0 0	Owen McAteer	1 0 0
William McSheehy		Mrs. Cunnard	0 10 0
Gentleman	2 0 0	Mrs. McAuliff	0 10 0
Martin Grilish	1 10 0	Miss Honora Dore	0 10 0
Jeremiah Twomey	1 0 0	Miss Mary Kenny	0 10 0
Denis Mahoney	1 0 0	Miss Mary Coughlan	0 10 0
John Fanning	1 0 0	Miss Mary Longhman	0 10 0
Patrick Omara	1 0 0	Miss Margaret Rooney	0 10 0
John O'Dea	1 0 0	Miss Sarah O'Connor	0 10 0
Patrick O'Shea	1 0 0	Miss Ellen Hartnet	0 10 0
Patrick Kyne	1 0 0	Miss Bridget Burke	0 10 0
Jeremiah Dwyer	1 0 0	Mrs. Brown	0 10 0
Thomas Leaby	1 0 0	Michael Burke	0 10 0
Michael Cronin	1 0 0	Thomas Madden	0 10 0
John Fielding	1 0 0	Michael Hanuafan	0 10 0
Robert Lavery	1 0 0	Patrick Francis	0 10 0
Thomas Creedy	1 0 0	Hugh Bresnahan	0 10 0
Michael Wall	1 0 0	Daniel Foley	0 10 0
Thomas Small	1 0 0	Mrs. Wm. Fitzgerald	0 10 0
Michael O'Brien	1 0 0	James Fitzgerald	0 10 0
Thomas Corcoran	1 0 0	Timothy O'Driscoll	0 15 0
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Jeremiah Breen	1 0 0	John Parker	0 10 0
Timothy Bresnahan, Jur.	1 0 0	Patrick Hore	0 10 0
Patrick Connell	1 0 0	Joseph Beri	0 10 0
Michael Bresnahan	1 0 0	John Casey	0 10 0
Timothy Bresnahan, Sen.	1 0 0	Frank Poff	0 10 0
Thomas Burke	1 0 0	Louis Moore	0 10 0
Mr. Taggney	1 0 0	Mrs. Mularchy	0 5 0
Mr. Halley	1 0 0	Mrs. James Coll	0 5 0

N.B.—There are many more subscriptions promised, and they will be published when received.

9TH OF NOVEMBER.

GRAND CATHOLIC GATHERING OF SCHOOL CHILDREN AND FRIENDS.

At the request of a large number of heads of families, arrangements are now being made for the above purpose. Particulars next week.

THE JESUITS ON "FATHER TOM."

AFTER the Month's Mind of Father Tom Burke, O.P., in St. Saviour's Church, Dublin, a meeting was held to aid in building the church of Tallaght, so dear to the heart of the great Dominican.

The Provincial of the Jesuite, Very Rev. N. Walsh, in proposing a resolution said that when some years ago he had asked the great man, whose memory they were met to-day to honour, to preach the panegyric of St. Ignatius, Father Burke answered at once: "With great pleasure; to do so will gratify an unsatisfied desire of my heart." The resolution he (Rev. Father Walsh) was about to move invited him to say a word in praise of the eloquent and sainted son of St. Dominick, whom God had taken from them. To speak a word worthy of the man would be difficult for one gifted even as he (Father Burke) was, and yet he was grateful to the Dominican Fathers and the committee of management for asking him to do so, as their kindness enabled him to satisfy a desire not only strong in his own heart, but strong also in the heart of the Society of Jesus to which he belonged, the desire to express publicly their gratitude and love towards Father Burke, one of the kindest and truest friends the Society ever had, and their sincere sympathy with the Dominican Fathers in the irreparable loss which had come upon them in a critical and trying moment. The resolution committed to him to propose embodied what might be termed self-evident propositions. It is stated that Father Burke was an illustrious preacher, a zealous priest, an eloquent and most successful advocate of every good work. This was so evident that the English speaking Catholic world had in many ways declared its truth. We ourselves must bear witness to it. Father Burke had established a right to their gratitude, a right which they freely acknowledged, because they were just men, a right which they would generously acknowledge because they were grateful men. The resolution spoke of Father Burke as an illustrious preacher. He (Father Walsh) was about to be very bold—rash perhaps—and to leave himself open to criticism, but the opinion was his own, founded, as he believed, on good and solid reasons, not merely created for the present occasion, for he had expressed it in private, he believed that Father Burke, taking him for all in all, was the greatest, the most illustrious and extraordinary preacher of whom we had any record. A study of the lives of great preachers of the time of Masillon, Bourdaloue, Bossuet, and S-gneri showed that they were men who either preached not often in the year, or who had abundance of time to prepare their sermons. They generally stood in the pulpit of some grand church or magnificent cathedral on some extraordinary occasion, amidst surroundings which stimulated and inspired. Some of them never wished to preach under two months' notice, others, like S-gneri and Bourdaloue, had their three months of unbroken retirement and quiet to prepare their Lenten conferences. Others, like Masillon and Bossuet could from their very position command their own time. To picture one of these illustrious preachers not only preaching often in his own church, but hurrying for some twenty-five years through the length and breadth of the land or of three lands at the beck of every struggling nun and curate, parish priest, bishop, and charitable institution, preaching every Sunday and holiday, at times twice and thrice a week, preaching often in cold, uncomfortable, or new, unfinished churches, with for nine long years an insidious disease torturing and wearing his life—such a picture of any of those illustrious preachers would be caricature, because unreal. We read of nothing like this in the lives of those men, and yet we all know it to have been for years the life of Father Burke. Again, we know how different in taste, in feeling, in mode of thought and manner of expression are the Irish, the English, and the American people. We also know that what is called a popular preacher who can sway the masses is almost sure to be a failure if he face a highly educated and select audience—above all, an audience with a natural prejudice against his nation and its style of oratory. Yet, Father Burke was as prized in England and Scotland as in Ireland and America, and he again and again held the most cultured English audience in London as spell-bound by his marvellous eloquence as he held us often and often in this country and city of his love. I fear not to say that we have record of no illustrious preacher who preached so often, so constantly, for so many years, to the same audiences, and to such varied audiences, and possessed all through to the end such an attraction, fascination and power as Father Burke. What was the secret of all this? Long ago, when a number of us joined ourselves outside the gates of our college to take our evening walk in Rome, and there was difference and indecision amongst us as to where we should go, the question was often settled by the simple words, "Let us go to St. Peter's." Yes, there are a few things—a church like St. Peter's, a picture, a statue, a piece of music—you may look at, study, listen to, for ever with delight. And why? Because they have the indescribable gift called perfection. Father Burke was perfection in his preaching. The solid, magnificent truth of God and His Church, drawn from inspired and authorised sources, crystallised in his bright and cultured intellect, welling forth in strong yet calm flow from a soul that was pure, devotional, and holy, and set in ours with a beauty of thought, of illustration, of language, of delivery, which was simply fascinating. Therefore, setting aside all else mentioned in this resolution, Father Burke has a right to a memorial in keeping with his greatness—a monument to be built by Irish hands in Ireland—his motherland, proud of her illustrious, eloquent, and sainted son as she is of Grattan and Edmund Burke and O'Connell—"a zealous priest, an eloquent and most successful advocate"—so this resolution says, and most truly, for we all have seen and felt him to be such. A man who united in himself all the eloquence we read of in illustrious preachers to all the labour and zeal that marked apostolic missionaries—all to all. The servant of the servants of God, an angel of light and strength and comfort and consolation to thousands, a man admired and followed and praised and loved as few men ever were, and yet never in the least spoiled. Nay, the admiration of the world brought out only the more strikingly that self-

forgetfulness, that simplicity, that profound humility which graced his character. Like to his great model, Christ, he gave all the use, all the merit, and all the glory of his life to God. Like the sun on an otherwise perfect landscape, the holiness of his soul brought out, made effective, and glorified those wondrous natural talents with which God had gifted him. The last sentence of this resolution demands a word. When the news of Father Burke's death fell upon us as if midnight had come at noonday, there was one thought in every heart and one word on every tongue. He had died with the desire of his heart unsatisfied—his last work of love unfinished—the novitiate church of Tallaght, Ireland and the Irish, at home and abroad, must complete the work as the memorial of their admiration, their gratitude and love. I believe if all the English-speaking Catholics of the world were here when the very reverend chairman will propose this resolution for adoption, every heart would be thrown, without proof or reasoning, into an enthusiastic eye. The very reverend speaker concluded by proposing the following:—"Resolved: That, as Father Burke's acknowledged claim on the everlasting gratitude of his fellow-countrymen rests on his life-long devotion to them, as an illustrious preacher, zealous priest, and eloquent and most successful advocate of every good work, no form of memorial would be appropriate save one which should have a distinct reference to his life and labours."

AN IRISH JOURNALIST IN AN ENGLISH PRISON.

"We learn by telegram from Tralee," says the *Freeman's Journal* of July 25, "that no departure from the ordinary treatment of criminal prisoners has been made in the case of Mr. Edward Harrington, editor and manager of the *Kerry Sentinel*, and brother of Mr. T. M. Harrington, M.P. On his arrival at the gaol he was invested with the uniform for criminal prisoners, and had to sleep on the plank bed. The following is the fare which a prisoner in his position receives during the first month of his imprisonment: Breakfast every morning consists of five ounces of brown bread, with cocoa without milk or sugar; supper everyday consists of the same quantity of brown bread and cocoa; dinner on three days of the week consists of five ounces of brown bread and a half pint of soup, slightly flavoured with Indian meal; dinner on two other days consists of five ounces of brown bread and four ounces of a paste called suet pudding; and on the remaining two days dinner consists of five ounces of brown bread and four ounces of potatoes, generally with a little salt. Thus it will be seen that the amount of solid food which a prisoner receives in the day is less than eleven pounds of brown bread. A prisoner is also bound to work at oakum picking during the whole day. He never receives a visit, a letter, or communication of any kind from his friends until he is three months in gaol.

In the House of Commons, on July 27, Mr. Parnell asked the Chief Secretary whether Mr. Harrington, editor of the *Kerry Sentinel*, had been arrested and lodged in gaol in consequence of his conviction under the summary jurisdiction provisions of the Crimes Act before two stipendiary magistrates for printing and publishing an illegal notice; whether two young journeymen printers in the *Sentinel* office pleaded guilty to having printed and published the notice in question, and swore on the appeal trial that they had done so without Mr. Harrington's knowledge or consent; whether Mr. Harrington had been sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and, in pursuance of his sentence, would be compelled to wear prison clothes, to sleep on a plank bed, and to eat the prison fare in common with criminals convicted on the clearest testimony of infamous offences; and whether he would lay the notes of the proceedings of the two trials upon the table of the House.

The Chief Secretary.—Mr. Harrington was convicted before two stipendiary magistrates under the provisions of the Crimes Act, and the decision was confirmed on appeal before the Appeal Court, presented by the Crimes Act. The case was fully heard on both occasions. The journeymen printers stated on the hearing of the appeal that they had printed the document without Mr. Harrington's knowledge; but they did not make that statement on the previous occasion, and the Court of Appeal, on a full consideration of the entire circumstances of the case, did not believe the statement. Mr. Harrington will have relaxations made in his favour the same as have been made in some other cases within the last eight or nine months. As regards the last paragraph I can only say that the House of Commons is not a court of review over the decisions of courts of competent jurisdiction (hear, hear).

Mr. Parnell.—I wish to ask the right honourable gentleman whether it was competent for the young journeymen printers to tender evidence on the occasion of the trial in the first instance (hear, hear), when, as the right honourable gentleman states, they failed to make the statement or give evidence which they subsequently gave on the appeal?

The Chief Secretary.—Yes, sir, I have ascertained that point. It was competent.

Mr. Healy.—Might I ask, as there is a kind of insinuation in the right honourable gentleman's statement that they did not give the evidence on the first occasion, whether they were not in gaol during the whole interval, and Mr. Harrington could not have communicated with them?

The Chief Secretary.—I have since refreshed my memory. They were perfectly competent to have made the statement on the first hearing if they so pleased.

Mr. Healy.—That is not the point. The right honourable gentleman has not answered my question (hear, hear). It is, as the right honourable gentleman has to some extent insinuated, that a communication might have been made to them by Mr. Harrington before the appeal, whether it is not the fact that the moment they were found guilty by the magistrates they were sent to gaol, and whether it was not therefore impossible for anyone to have communicated with them (hear, hear).

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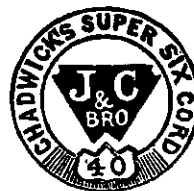
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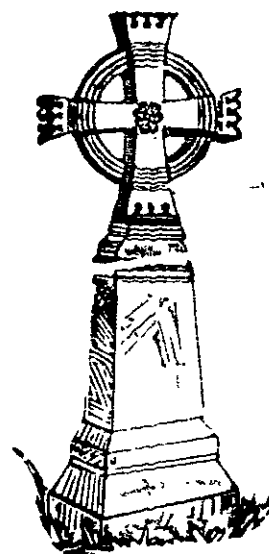
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The Chief Secretary.—He could have communicated, according to the ordinary gaol regulations ("Oh," from the Ministerial benches, and cheers from the Irish members). It may excite ridicule, but under the present circumstances of very grave public danger these regulations have been altered and suspended for the precise purpose of preventing prisoners communicating outside (cheers).

Mr. Healy.—Might I ask whether it is not a fact ("Oh," from the Ministerial benches, and cheers from the Irish members) that when a man is sent to gaol under these circumstances, he is not allowed a visit for two months? These men were sent to gaol for two months (shouts of "Order"), and were not allowed a visit during the whole time (renewed and prolonged shouts of "Order").

The Speaker (interposing.—The honourable member is entering into matter of controversy. He must confine himself to a question (cheers).

Mr. Healy.—Precisely; but all questions are matters of controversy (shouts of "Oh," and "Order").

The Speaker.—The honourable member will attend to my direction (cheers).

Mr. Healy.—My question is, Mr. Speaker, whether it is a fact although the right honourable gentleman has insinuated that it was possible for these two persons to be tampered with between the date of conviction and the date of the appeal, that the prison regulations are not such that it was quite impossible for any communication to have passed until the young men were produced upon the table.

The Chief Secretary.—On that point, if the honourable gentleman will give notice, I will make inquiry, but I appeal to the House whether there was any insinuation contained in my answer to the honourable member for Cork (cheers).

HOW THE LAW ON EDUCATION WORKS.

FROM the following it will be seen how the Public Education of this Colony works in practice. At one time the Minister of Education says that the prolonging of the school hours in order to give religious instruction is an evasion of the Act of 1877, as in the case of the Colombo street school. At another time he says that such prolonging of the hours is not unlawful, as in the case of the Milton school lately brought to his notice by Bishop Moran. Which is it in reality? The following in conjunction with his letter to Bishop Moran *re* the Milton School committee, makes him look very foolish. We shall make no farther comment to-day:—

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

The Secretary's report upon the system adopted for giving religious instruction in the Rangiora School; also some former correspondence from the Central Board of Education, Wellington, *re* alleged religious instruction given in the Colombo road school, were read as follows:—

I have the honour to report that, in accordance with your instructions, I visited Rangiora on Monday last in order to observe and report upon the manner in which religious instruction is given to the children attending the district school. I went first to Mr. A. H. Cunningham, Chairman of the School Committee, and after some conversation on the subject, we went together to the school and watched the form of proceeding. The instruction is given three times a week, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 11.30 a. m. to 12, the school hours being shortened on those mornings for the purpose. At 11.30 the teacher in charge of each room forms the children into their place at the desks, has the books and slates put away, and the children seated. He then calls on those who do not wish for religious instruction to stand up, and these walk out, while the rest stay in their seats; and then the religious teaching begins. It is given solely by the teachers of the school, no clergyman or other person being present. I was informed that the clergy of Rangiora have declined to interfere, expressing themselves satisfied to leave it in the teachers' hands. The only exception is the Roman Catholic priest, who does not come to school, but takes the children belonging to his church at the Catholic Chapel at 11.30 on one of the mornings on which the instruction is given. The above practice has been in force in Rangiora school for many years. The religious teaching used to be given every day, but two or three years ago in Mr. Scott's time, it was reduced to three days a week, at which it has remained ever since. The head-master (Mr. Goodeve) complained that his school was heavily handicapped in comparison with others by the loss of an hour and a half of school time every week; but otherwise he made no objection to it. Mr. Cunningham assured me that the teachers act altogether voluntarily, and that no sort of compulsion is or ever has been, attempted by the Committee. Nor did there appear to be any attempt to exercise compulsion towards the children. I noticed that those who left the room walked off quite at their ease, as though they were in the habit of doing so. The head master told me that they were mostly Roman Catholics, but some, he believed, the children of Freethinkers; but, he added, he asked no questions, anyone who chose was free to leave without giving a reason, and without enquiry into his motives. He also told me that he had forbidden the infliction of any kind of punishment during the half hours in question.

But the plan adopted at Rangiora is evidently very far from the actual dismissal of the school which the Board, by the resolution passed at its last meeting, appears to insist on; and it is, I think, most unfortunate that the business of imparting religious instruction is left so absolutely to the teachers. That under such an arrangement there can be no guarantee for the teaching being anything worth the name of religious (*i. e.*, anything more than a formal drill in the bare facts of scripture history) is, of course, a point which the Board is not called on to consider. But there are several other obvious objections. In the first place, no clear line of distinction is drawn between the religious and the secular instruction. The teachers teach both alike, and their classes pass from other books to the Bible without any interval and during what are looked upon as the ordinary school hours. It is im-

possible but that the children must regard the Bible teaching as a part of the regular work, differing from the rest only as history does, inasmuch as they can be excused from it if their parents wish. It is, in fact, as I remarked to Mr. Cunningham, virtually a continuation of the system under the old Provincial Ordinance, which allowed religious instruction in the school with a conscience clause. Secondly, there is far too much room for official influence. The teachers act voluntarily, no doubt—that is, under no actual obligation,—but it is certain that their readiness is much quickened by a sense of the prudence of not displeasing the Committee. The principal teachers are well aware that the Committee strongly wish them to give religious instruction. The subordinate teachers are equally aware that they are expected to follow the example. It would require a deal of moral courage in a pupil teacher to say, "No," when the head-master asked him to take a Bible class. And, thirdly, the Committee are too much placed in the position of having to provide and be responsible for the religious teaching. If the ministers of religion had undertaken the work, they would be accountable to the public for the performance of it, and a failure, if any occurred, would be their concern. But when it is left entirely to the teachers, the School Committees stand before the public as the persons officially in charge of it. If a parent thought the teaching unorthodox, or that the master was trying to proselytise, he would carry his complaint to the Committee. If the master and mistress at Rangiora were to announce that in future they should leave the school at 11.30 on these three mornings, can anyone doubt that the measures to be adopted in this emergency would be the chief topic of discussion at the next Committee meeting? And it may reasonably be supposed that in estimating the claims of an applicant for appointment, the Committee do not omit to consider whether or no he can be depended on to fall in with the arrangements for religious instruction.

With a view of meeting the first objection, Mr. Cunningham volunteered the following suggestion:—The school has an interval of playtime from 10.50 to 11.5. Mr. Cunningham proposed that this interval should be omitted and the children turned out to play at 11.15; those who intended to take religious instruction being called in again from 11.30 to 12. I was at first disposed to think that, with some amendment in detail, this might be accepted as satisfactory; but on further consideration I see that it only shows more clearly where the difficulty lies. For it must be evident that, so long as the head-master and his staff remain at the schoolroom, they are there in the exercise of their functions and authority as teachers. The children would be called in to religious instruction, not by mere outsiders attending for that special purpose, but by the regular teachers of the school, and would march into their places at the word of command to the Bible lesson, just as they now do at 11.5 to whatever task is next on the time-table. In short, as Mr. Montgomery put it, the public machinery would be used to collect the children for religious instruction, and this is virtually a breach of the Education Act.

I have given much thought to the question, and cannot see any way in which the half-hour from 11.30 to 12 can be made of any practical use for religious instruction without a violation of the Education Act. If the children are not dismissed, the Act is evidently infringed; if they are, they cannot be recalled unless by the teachers as a matter of school discipline, which again is an infringement of the Act. In fact, the selection of this particular half-hour is made for a purpose inconsistent with due observance of the Act, for the object is that the children shall be assembled in the schoolroom and the teachers at hand to keep order and to move them about as convenient. The only part of the school time which can be given up with a fair opportunity of turning it to account, and without any breach of the Act, is the first part—say the half-hour from 9 a. m. to 9.30. The school bell will then ring, and the school open at 9.30, and the teachers who do not care to assist in the religious teaching will simply not attend till then. I believe a good number of children would come, because they have been used to coming at nine o'clock, and parents are used to sending them at that time. There might be some trouble in getting them to be punctual, but that is a matter for the persons interested to see after. But one thing I think essential—that the use of the schoolroom should be given, not to the teachers, but to the religious bodies; and that one or more of the clergy should be present every time as the person or persons in charge, any teacher who chose to give his services being regarded only as the minister's assistant. Otherwise, the arrangement will speedily be open to all the objections I have mentioned in a preceding paragraph.

J. V. COLBORNE VEEL Secretary.

June 20, 1883.

Education Department,

Wellington, Oct. 1, 1878.

The Secretary to the Education Board,
Christchurch.

Memorandum

I have the honour, by direction of the Minister of Education, to forward for consideration by your Board enclosed correspondence respecting an alleged infringement of the provisions of "The Education Act," in the matter of imparting other than instruction of a purely secular character in a public school within the Board's district, and to request that you will be good enough to return the papers, along with a copy of any resolution which the Board may adopt on the subject. I am to take the opportunity of pointing out that the master of the school, in his letter dated Sept. 10, misinterprets section 84, regulation 2. The "four" hours are here mentioned as the minimum length of time during which a public school is to be kept open each day; but if a Board or School Committee officially direct that any school shall be kept open for a longer period each day than four hours, then the requirements of the Act as to the character of the teaching applies as much to the whole of this longer period as it does to the minimum period of "four" hours.

In other words, the requirements of the Act as to the character of the instruction to be given in a public school, applies to the whole of the time during which a public school is kept open, whether that time extend to the minimum "four hours," or to any longer period. Mr. Cumberworth's letter above referred to seems to show, on the face of it, that the practice followed in the Colombo road School is

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simply an evasion of the law of the Colony, as laid down in "The Education Act, 1877."

JOHN HISLOP.

Sydenham, Oct. 10, 1878.

The Chairman of the Board of Education.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th inst. covering correspondence (herewith returned) relative to instruction given in this school of other than a secular character, and requesting that the Board may be furnished with the facts of the case. The facts are these:—

By direction of the Committee, public instruction in that department of the school to which the correspondence refers, commences at 9.30 a.m., the preceding half-hour being set apart for giving instruction in sacred history to children of parents desirous of their children being so taught. Attendance previous to 9.30 is voluntary on the part of both teachers and scholars, and non-attendance neither disqualifies nor otherwise affects the marks given for work done by the scholars during the hours of public instruction.

This arrangement is a thing of but recent origin, and at present tentative. It was introduced only after conference with, and by voluntary consent of, the teaching staff, with a view to meet a widespread desire among parents using the school, and appears to have given little short of unanimous satisfaction.

Mr. Cumberworth's expression that this teaching "is not optional" on the teachers' part, has reference not to the understanding between the teachers and the Committee, but to the charge of breaking and disrespecting constituted authority, as directed against himself personally.

If only details are taken objection to in this matter, no effort will be withheld to free it as far as possible from all just grounds of offence; and, in regard to the general principle, the responsibility of what has been done is fully accepted by the Committee, they having done what they believed to be permissible under the Act.—I have, &c.

J. WHITELAW

Chairman Colombo road School Committee.

Mr. Cunningham expressed surprise at the nature of Mr. Veel's report; the facts in it were correct, but the inferences were entirely wrong.

Mr. Veel explained that some of his remarks were objections to the principle, rather than to the facts, as existing at Rangiora.

Mr. Cunningham objected to the statements that the Committee had a great interest in the religious instruction and exercised a moral control over the teachers. Mr. Veel had asked the master if he had given religious instructions in his previous appointments, and Mr. Goodeve had answered that he had. That gentleman had acted quite voluntarily in this matter. Mr. Veel should also have enquired what was the nature of the religious instruction given. As far as he (Mr. Cunningham) knew, it was confined to the reading of a chapter or so from the Bible, and some questions on what had been read. Hence the Clergy of the Church of England and of the Church of Rome objected that it was not religious instruction. The ministers had been consulted in the matter, and had unanimously approved of what had been done. If the Board now objected, it might as well lay an interdict upon the Bible altogether, which he thought would be a departure on their part from the path of duty.

Mr. Peryman agreed with the report to the extent of confining the religious instruction between 9 and 9.30 a.m. It was his (Mr. Peryman's) idea that Mr. Veel was to see what kind of instruction was given.

The Chairman understood the object was to see whether the Act was infringed.

Mr. Booth agreed with the Chairman. Mr. Veel had clearly shown that in some respects the system adopted was an infringement of the Act. The defect was in giving in any way an opportunity to the teachers of volunteering, as they would certainly believe the Committee wished them to do so. This would have been obviated by ministers of religion being present.

Mr. Cunningham pointed out that the children who did not wish to remain were invited to withdraw. As for the Committee bringing pressure to bear on the teachers, he repudiated, that *in toto*. There were two female assistants belonging to the Wesleyan body, who had expressed their satisfaction with the religious teaching. Mr. Booth seemed to think it an impropriety for a teacher to give religious instruction.

Mr. Booth had only referred to the report.

Mr. Cunningham deprecated the Board's in any way interfering with what was being voluntarily done in several schools.

Mr. Webb thought it would have been better if the Secretary had confined himself to reporting what took place, and allowed the Board to draw inferences.

The Chairman explained that the report had a foot-note expressing a doubt whether Mr. Veel was to report to the Board or to the Chairman, and suggesting that if the former were the case the inferences should be omitted. He (the Chairman) had considered that whatever had been written should be laid before the Board, as the suggestions made were of a fair and impartial character. The Board were bound to point out to School Committees any infringement of the Act, and Mr. Veel had done a good service in indicating them. He (the Chairman) could not agree with the animadversion made upon the report for suggesting how improvements could be made which would prevent infringements of the Act. The matter could not stop where it was, but the Board were bound to inform the School Committee of their transgressing the law. Bible teaching was not provided for under the Act, and could not be introduced. As a private individual, he was anxious to see religious instruction given, but it must not be during school hours. He would certainly not forbid teachers giving religious instruction, but this must be out of school hours. The fact that the teachers felt that they were pleasing the Committee was a gentle pressure, but was still a pressure. Should Mr. Goodeve resign, his successor would certainly be asked—if not officially—would he continue the religious instruction. In this case the choice would not be free, as a Roman Catholic would not be

eligible. No doubt the Committees had acted in good faith, but they had made a mistake.

Mr. Webb could see no infringement of the Act, if the children were told that they could leave, and were allowed to leave, and if no pressure were put upon the teachers. The difficulty might appear less if the half-hour before school were taken, but to his mind this would make no difference.

Mr. Farr objected to the phrase, "religious teaching." Reading the Bible would not infringe the Act, especially if taught before school hours. Reading and history were two subjects that could be taught, and the Bible was a history.

The Chairman pointed out that the Department had decided that the Bible could not be used as a class book.

Mr. Farr approved of the report on the whole, but it would have been complete had it intimated the nature of the religious instruction given.

Mr. Cunningham had had no conception, nor had Mr. Veel, that the report was to include what was being taught. He could see no difference in principle, whatever time was given to the religious instruction. With reference to the appointment of the head teacher, he (Mr. Cunningham) had not known, till Mr. Goodeve told Mr. Veel the fact, that the head-master had previously carried out such a system. Possibly Mr. Veel's suggestion to dismiss the children and recall them would prevent any infringement of the Act, though it would certainly involve great loss of time. The Rangiora Committee would, he believed, gladly consent to this.

Mr. Booth thought the difficulty would never be got rid of till the Act was amended. In New South Wales and Victoria a suitable class book had been agreed upon, and such a book should be adopted in New Zealand.

The Chairman thought, as an infringement of the Act had been made, the attention of the Committee should be called to it by the Board.

Mr. Webb did not see that any infringement had been proved. The Chairman said if no resolution was to be moved, the business of the meeting was at an end.

The Board adjourned at 5.30 p.m.

THE LATE ARCHBISHOP VAUGHAN.

(Sydney Morning Herald, Sept. 21.)

THE Month's Mind in commemoration of the decease of Archbishop Vaughan was held at St. Mary's Cathedral yesterday, in the presence of an immense congregation, which thronged the building to the doors. The ceremony which was performed at the Cathedral last month was repeated, and lasted from 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m. The celebrant was the Right Rev. Dr. Cani, Bishop of Rockhampton, who was assisted by Fathers Garavel and Ginisty, while Dean Dwyer and Father M'Intyre officiated as masters of ceremonies. The bishops present were the Right Revs. Dr. Murray (Maitland), Dr. Redwood (Wellington, N. Z.), Dr. Lanigan (Goulburn), Dr. Dunne (Brisbane) Dr. Cani (Rockhampton), and Dr. Torreggiani (Armidale). Mozart's "Requiem Mass," was efficiently rendered by a choir of about 200 voices and about 30 instrumentalists under the conductorship of Mr. Hallelwell. Mr. Banks officiated as organist, and the soloists were Mrs. Riley, soprano; Miss Stafford and Miss Healy, contraltos; Mr. D. F. Kelly and Mr. J. Hinchy, tenors; and Signor Riccardi, basso. The offertory was the Pro Peccatis (*Stabat Mater*), rendered by Mr. Hallelwell, while Mr. C. Huenerbein conducted.

The Right Rev. Dr. Redwood, Bishop of Wellington, N. Z., delivered the panegyric. Having announced as his text the words, "As the sun when it shineth, so did he shine in the Temple of God" (Eccl. 1. 7.), he said, These are the inspired words of Ecclesiasticus praising a great man of old, the high priest Simon, and they seem most appropriate to the mournful ceremony which has drawn together this vast assemblage. As the sun is the eye of the world, the joy of day, and the beauty of the heavens for living man, so the great pontiff, whose loss we all feel more than words can tell, was in the limited world committed to his care, in this "Temple of God," in this archdiocese of Sydney, nay, in all the Australian colonies, the eye and the joy, the beauty and the pride of the society in which he lived, worked, and ruled, with surpassing grandeur and success. But, oh! how sudden, how woeful and appalling is the total eclipse of that bright and glorious luminary! Our minds naturally and irresistibly revert to that great day which none of us will ever forget. It was but twelve months ago almost day for day. All was then joy and festivity and splendour. This great and noble fane was to be solemnly opened by him whose matchless zeal and ability, with the aid of his flock and a generous public, had brought it to its present state of partial completion. The new Cathedral bells, the Archbishop's gift, rang out merry heart-stirring peals. The sky was bright and cloudless, the air cool and exhilarating. Crowds such as no religious ceremony had ever brought together in this fair city were pouring into the splendid edifice. Who can ever forget the great concourse of people, of all classes and denominations, under these massive arches and aisles; the thrilling bursts of masterly music; the rarity and richness of the clergy's vestments; the groupings of that throng of ecclesiastical dignitaries on the floor and before the steps of the sanctuary, with the snow-white high altar as a background, and the whole lit up with floods of mellow golden light from the great northern window, forming a scene the beauty, grandeur, and solemnity of which will ever be one of our sweetest memories? And then that procession—as it passed up the grand nave, through the devout and kneeling congregation; the acolytes and clerics in their many-coloured robes, with waving banners or silver crosses in their hands; the deans and other dignitaries, secular and regular, in their respective attire; the seven mitred bishops in their richly embroidered copes; and, lastly, the fair and stately figure of the lamented Archbishop, gorgeous in all the insignia of his exalted rank. What grace on his countenance, what majesty in his bearing, and kingly step!

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Just received,

Bare and Choice Consignment of Wines, Spirits, Ales, Porters, etc.

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And when he mounted his new throne near the holy altar, "he honoured the vesture of holiness," and he stood like a tall "cedar planted in Lebanon, with his priests like branches of palm trees in their glory" around him. But how sad the contrast now! All around is gloom and sorrow, and signs of mourning and emblems of death. The bells have rung a muffled dirge, poignant grief sits on every brow, and our hearts feel a pang of personal bereavement. The walls, the pulpit, the stately pillars, the throne, the altar have put on sable robes of mourning, and weep in their way over the loss we have all sustained—a loss which is daily growing upon us, which we have not yet had time to fathom and appreciate; it has smitten us with the sudden shock of a thunderbolt; we are still staggered and stunned, unable to grasp the full extent and significance of our bereavement. What depths of woe in those short words flashed across the ocean, "Archbishop Vaughan is dead!" But yesterday he stood majestically before us apparently in the prime of life and vigour, a perfect picture of stalwart manhood, and we shall see his face no more! Farewell, a long farewell, to his kindly smile, his helping hand, his golden oratory, his beautiful love-inspiring presence and king-like mien. How short and frail is human life! To what is it comparable? It is a falling star, a passing meteor, the breath of a shadow, a little froth on a running stream, the swift flight of an arrow through the air, the curling track of a ship sailing through the deep. Cruel death came like a thief in the night, and stole away our beloved bishop, master, father, friend. "If I lie down to sleep," cried the prophet Job, "I shall say, When shall I arise?" O awful fulfilment of his dread warning! Our lamented prelate was returning home a laurel-crowned victor from the conflict; he was revisiting the dear scenes of his childhood and youth, his "alma mater," and the first fields of his priestly zeal; he was receiving the congratulations of his many admirers and friends; he was on his triumphant way to Rome, to give an account of his successful stewardship, and obtain at the hands of the Vicar of Christ a recompense worthy of his gigantic labours. He lay down to rest, thinking perchance of us, revolving in his active mind great plans for our welfare, and lo! at the touch of his Maker's hand, with the swiftness of lightning, his spirit soared away unto God. Of the uncertainty of human hopes! "We all die, and like waters that return no more, we fall down into the earth." (2 Kings xiv., 14.) Whatever be our rank, distinction, merit, or fame, we have all the same lowly origin and humiliating end. Our years course onward like the waves of the sea: on, on, they flow, some farther, some faster, some with slightly louder noise, perhaps, but all at last tumble headlong into one abyss, in which kings, warriors, sages, statesmen, priests, genius, wealth, titles, fame are mingled in a promiscuous pool opening into eternity. Beyond the grave only virtue and vice share the immortality of the soul for weal or for woe. But let not our grief be excessive like those who have no hope. "We are the children of the saints; we have no lasting city here below; we are pilgrims and wayfarers"; our hope is in the world to come. What is our temporal loss is his eternal gain. Let us briefly glance at his great career, and draw salutary lessons from his words and deeds. You must recognise that a very difficult task is assigned to me; for in whatsoever I can say of him most of you will have anticipated me in your more intimate appreciation of his worth, and how much my ignorance must leave unsaid which your better knowledge could have supplied! In this new Austral land, one of the youngest daughters of civilisation in this nineteenth century, when our presumptuous and conceited scientists and shallow philosophers have never done telling us that religion is an exploded superstition, a thing of the past, the most important social personage, standing head and shoulders above his fellows was a Catholic Archbishop, Roger Bede Vaughan. Divine wisdom, which always proportions the gifts and qualities of its chosen instruments to the work marked out for their performance, lavished upon him every talent and endowment calculated to make him at once the great and noble prelate and the true and gracious man. Born on January 9, 1834, he was the second son of the late Colonel Vaughan of Courtfield, Herefordshire, who was a gentleman of gallant figure and handsome face, a good scholar, a fervent and charitable Christian, a distinguished orator, and a splendid type of the English soldier—a man who used to say, "My one object in life has been to belong wholly to God." He came of noble blood; he was a scion of one of the oldest families in England, a family which braved the rack and gibbet, and passed unscathed through the fire of 300 years of persecution. It was founded by Herbert, Count of Vermandois, who came over from Normandy with William the Conqueror, and was chamberlain to William Rufus. His great-uncle was the celebrated Cardinal Weld, his elder brother is the present Bishop of Salford, his uncle Bishop of Plymouth, and his cousin the Bishop of Clifton. Under his father's roof on the banks of the Wye, in scenery the most picturesque and lovely, the bright and spirited boy imbibed the high courage and chivalrous daring, the grace and nobility of character, which form the martyr and apostle, the hero and the mighty leader of men. His mother, originally a Protestant, had, doubtless infused into him the first caresses and lessons of childhood the enthusiasm of the convert fired with the exuberant grace of the early Christians. At seventeen he entered St. Gregory's College at Downside, conducted by the great Benedictine Order, that ancient nursery of heroes, scholars, and saints, which has given more popes to Christendom than all the other orders put together, and produced such an array of great men in every line that the bare enumeration of their names would fill volumes; while it boasts especially of two saints ever dear to the memory of Englishmen, Anselm and the Venerable Bede, whose name our lamented Archbishop took on his admission to the monastic life, and whose untiring labours and deep duration he has successfully emulated. The quick and spirited youth soon showed his true mettle; he soon shone as a leader, and made himself a name among his fellow-students. Then he went to Rome, the great "City of the Soul," the cradle and home of the arts and sciences, the venerable instructress of nations, where the infallible oracle of Peter sits and teaches. There he completed his philosophical and theological studies, at the

Benedictine College of St. Paul, outside the walls of Rome, and at St. Calisto, within the Eternal City. He also began to lay by that store of erudition you have so often admired in the famous Monastery of Monte Cassino, where St. Benedict, the patriarch and legislator of the monks of the West, lived, worked, taught, and died, and where his spirit lingers as a fragrant perfume to this day. Ordained by Cardinal Patrici in the grand old Basilica of St. John Lateran, the mother and mistress of churches, the scholarly and handsome young monk returned to England, and laboured with great zeal and fruit, chiefly among the poor at Bath, in the neighbourhood of his "alma mater," his dear college of St. Gregory. His conspicuous qualities of tact, grace, gentleness, learning and eloquence brought him quickly to the front, and after a successful period of professorship in philosophy at the Benedictine College and Monastery of St. Michael, Gledhonger, Herefordshire, he became, while a young man of 28, the prior of that important establishment. His position was singularly difficult and responsible, but his genius and virtue surmounted every obstacle, and the young prior governed aged monks and trained young novices with equal success, till St. Gregory's became a model of strict monastic rule. The calm tenor of his life of study and prayer was interrupted only by his visits to different parts of England to preach on special occasions—we need not add with what ready, effective, easy, and fascinating eloquence. He was thus prelude the great sermons and speeches which you have been so often privileged to hear, when to his habitual grace and copiousness was joined the majesty becoming an archbishop. Dr. Torreggiani, the venerable and beloved Bishop of Armidale, already the intimate friend of the admired young cathedral prior, could no doubt relate many a striking anecdote illustrative of his power and reputation as a preacher. More than once, we are told, those who came to criticise and scoff remained to admire and pray. His indefatigable activity found time to contribute most valuable articles to the *London Tablet*, the *Westminster Gazette*, and I believe also the *Dublin Review*. There, moreover, he wrote his incomparably greatest work, "St. Thomas of Aquin, his life and labours," which was the exhaustless storehouse of the extraordinary erudition you have so often wondered at, constituting as it does the characteristic of all his literary productions. But a higher destiny was being prepared by Divine Providence for the already illustrious Prior. The saintly, patriarchal, silver-haired pontiff, "the beloved of God and men, whose memory is in benediction," was approaching the calm and peaceful close of his long and fruitful career; he needed a mitred brother worthy of himself to cheer his declining days, and to receive, together with his dying benediction, his pastoral staff and the care of his flock. Prior Roger Bede Vaughan, so fair in form, so noble in mind and heart, so accomplished at all points—a diamond of the first water set in finest gold—a splendid combination of the crusader, monk, scholar and perfect English gentleman—was the man of all men for these high and holy purposes. Accordingly, Venerable Archbishop Polding petitioned the Holy See to appoint as his coadjutor the gifted young Benedictine, whom he had already learned to admire and love. Fortunate, indeed, it was for this archdiocese and Australasia that the Archbishop's petition had priority of claim: for Dr. Brown, Bishop of Newport and Menevia, had also forwarded a petition to Rome begging that Prior Vaughan might be appointed coadjutor with the right of succession to his diocese. Meanwhile, the prior of St. Michael's, intent on his books, was in complete ignorance of the struggle between the two prelates. Rome, with her usual prudence and far-reaching wisdom, had marked out Prior Vaughan for the See of Sydney, and would not alter her decision. The young and stately prelate was consecrated by the Archbishop of Westminster in the church of St. Vincent de Paul, Liverpool, under the title of Archbishop of Nazianzus *in partibus infidelium*, and coadjutor of the Archbishop of Sydney *cum jure successione*. Eight bishops and 260 priests attended the ceremony, which was the grandest ever witnessed in Liverpool. The scene then changes, and the luminous day-star just risen in the ecclesiastical heavens is to pour its beneficent light on these distant shores. His Grace arrived by the mail steamer Nubia, and you will ever remember his magnificent reception. You remember the gay fleet of steamers which met him at the Heads; you remember the ringing cheers, the furious waving of hats and handkerchiefs, the dipping of flags and countless other demonstrations of courtesy and welcome. Never did your lovely harbor appear lovelier—the weather delightful, the scene romantic, the strains of martial music on the rippling water vying with the shouts and cheering, all rendered that day one of the brightest chapters in the Archbishop's career. That procession of steamers will never be forgotten. The venerable Archbishop received his kneeling coadjutor on the quay in the presence of 20,000 people, and then, amid the vociferous acclamations of the crowd, the two prelates, accompanied by Dr. Vitte, Bishop of Noumea, proceeded in carriages to the Pro-cathedral for the formal reception. In answering the addresses the young coadjutor struck at once the key-note of his brilliant career. He spoke of two main instruments for the furtherance of the interests of the Church in New South Wales—the sincere and hearty worship of God in a magnificent cathedral, and Christian education—both instruments to be wielded by the burning and generous faith of the Irish people forming the vast majority of his clergy and flock. He pledged himself, with God's assistance, to build St. Mary's and save Catholic education; and you all know how fully, how grandly, he has kept his word. What power of speech could adequately describe his magnificent energy, strength, and zeal? If we judge the tree by its fruits, it would be hard to exaggerate the extent of his services to religion and Catholic education during the short—alas, too short—period of his administration. In 10 years he doubled the number of churches and tripled the number of schools. Twelve thousand five hundred children are now taught in the Catholic schools of the archdiocese, the greater number of which are under the able management of teaching orders. The future will eloquently tell the immense blessing conferred upon the Catholic community by the introduction of those brothers and sisters, teaching not for pay, but for God's love and sake. What a

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DISCUSSION ON THE MELBOURNE CUP, (to be run on November 6, 1883), CLOSURE NOVEMBER 2, 1883. 12,000 MEMBERS AT 10s.

150 PERFORMERS		CASH AWARDS.	
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WINNER.	SECOND.	THIRD.
1st Prize 100	1st Prize 75	1st Prize 50
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Each Ticket has Nine (9) Chances. To a holder of 2 shares the odds are 20 to 1. 300 PRIZES

Each member for every share names a horse, which will be written across the duplicates kept by the Company. Those numbers having the Winner written on them will be put together; the first three drawn will receive the prizes as above. The same will be repeated with those having the Second written on them; and again also those with the Third—forming 3 distinct drawings, which will of course be drawn after the winners are declared.

In the event, in either of the 3 cases, of only Two Members naming the placed horses, the three prizes will be divided between them; if only One, in either of the 3 cases, he will receive all 3 prizes due to whichever he named—1st, 2nd, or 3rd.

A subscriber, say holding 3 shares, can name the one horse three times, or three different horses—one to each share.

N.B.—Two GUINEAS (independent of the sweep) will be given to the member first naming the winner.

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boon also are the many religious orders of priests brought by his instrumentality into the archdiocese, including the illustrious Society of Jesus. It may be fearlessly predicted that His Grace's most enduring glory, his greatest service to the Church, society, and genuine civilisation in this Colony, will be the results of the thoroughly Catholic education established in the archdiocese. His masterly and eloquent speeches and pastorals again and again, with undaunted courage and wonderful power of mind and frame, have completely exposed the hollowness, injustice, folly, and anti-Christian destructiveness to faith and society of the secular system of instruction divorced from religion and sound morality. Next, consider his gigantic labours in connection with this splendid structure; his many cheering speeches at the weekly and monthly meetings, his indefatigable letter-writing—over 3000 penned with his own hand—realising the magnificent amount of £16,409, exclusive of promises. Before his departure for Europe, during the grand, and now sad, farewell ceremonies, he could state with grateful enthusiasm that this cathedral had cost £102,763, and that he left it perfectly free from debt. There is an achievement which alone would immortalise his name. Yes, Catholic education and St. Mary's Cathedral fame are the brightest jewels in his crown. And now what shall I say of him as a writer, lecturer, controversialist, preacher and orator? In all these capacities his sunlike genius shone with meridian splendour. He exhibited his literary genius in his master-work, "The Life and Labours of St. Thomas Aquin." It is a rich compendium, nay, a sort of encyclopaedia of mediæval literature. The range and catholicity of its researches are marvellous, while its large and comprehensive handling of the most complicated and abstruse questions stamps the author as a consummate historian. Lucid exposition, sparkling and varied narrative, splendid descriptions, and most ingenious parallels with the greatest men of the middle ages and of all time, render this biography the most perfect work of his untiring pen. As a controversialist, his "Advent Conferences"—not to mention other productions—place him in the highest rank; for never, perhaps, were the same subjects handled in a more masterly and exhaustive manner, and never was an adversary more completely overwhelmed and crushed. The torrent of learning was irresistible. His humour, wit, dash, and brilliancy as a lecturer have been your delight again and again. In fact, he excelled in this capacity, some say, more than as a preacher, high as were his merits in that line also, while his innumerable speeches on the most varied subjects, and particularly his grand "O'Connell Oration," proved him to be a finished orator. His splendid figure, handsome, kindly features, commanding presence, clear and ringing voice, chaste and copious diction, and well-timed elegant gestures, made him more conspicuous as an orator than as a writer. His fault as a writer was redundancy and a too profuse display of erudition. In him the intuitive and imaginative faculties predominated over the logical; he proceeded by brilliant pictures and broad statements rather than by close, terse, and serried arguments. He shone with the steady glare of an Eastern sun, but he knew not how to focus his rays in a burning-glass, and intensify their power—he lacked the great classic art of condensation. This is not intended to disparage his merits; for there are spots in the sun, and absolute perfection is a stranger to this world. But, take him for all in all, when shall we see his like again? Who will fill with equal grandeur the void he has left in Australian society? In his quality of bishop he towered up in our midst as the very form of justice, the mirror of holiness, the pattern of devotion, the assenter of truth, the defender of the faith, the leader of Christians, the friend of the Heavenly Bridegroom and the devoted guardian of his bride, the pastor of the people, the teacher of the ignorant, the refuge of the oppressed, the advocate of the poor, the hope of the wretched, the tongue of the speechless, the staff of the aged, the glory of the good, the dread of the bad, the "salt of the earth and the light of the world." He emulated the sun in its unity, in its purity and brightness, in its extent and action, in its elevation, its fixedness, its efficacy, warmth, beauty, and fruitfulness. "As the sun when it shines, so did he shine in the temple of God." But we have admired the outward man long enough; let us reverently lift the veil and look at his inner life. The real stamp of worth is supernatural virtue; a man is truly great—great in the sight of God—by the principles and motives of his actions. His external virtues admired by the world, his large mindedness, his transparent rectitude, disinterested philanthropy, unaffected indifference to money and fame, and so forth, had their life-roots deeper down in Christian humility, poverty, self-denial, and charity, known only to a small circle of intimate and confidential friends. Seemingly unconscious of his own fascinating attractions, he cordially hated ostentation. He used to say that he learned much from everybody, and would rather listen than speak, bright and entertaining as he could be at the call of duty, edification, or charity. His manly heart was tender to a degree, and while brave and patient in his own trials, he readily shed the tear of pity on the grief and misfortune of others. The key to the whole of his character was self-immolation to duty. This he called his first rule. "Duty before all," he would say, "well done, and at any sacrifice." Next came his unflinching adherence to principle, which he called his guide. "Principle,"—these were his words—"so often laughed at, must in the long run prevail over expediency." Again, the man of strict duty and principle was completed by the constant practice of extraordinary self-control, holding in perfect obedience his every sentiment, sense, and inclination. His body obeyed his will, and his will the call of God. He lived for God, and by grace he put all his choice gifts of mind and heart at the service of his beloved master, Jesus Christ. The voice of lassitude or pain was sternly silenced, and no allusion made to his own sufferings, except to express his joy in spending himself for God. Putting his hand to his heart, he would say, "We must have all out"—meaning that there must be no compromise, no reserve, in the service of God. He dearly cherished monastic poverty; his private apartment was that of a monk—bare table, bare chairs, bare floor. He was a martyr to incessant work, though he knew his advanced stage of heart disease, and often spent whole nights, particularly after his great speeches, in racking torments. Yet he gave no marks

of sourness or impatience; he rejoiced in his painful victory over self. An exact reader of character, his affectionate disposition, perfected by charity, made him a ready admirer of the gifts, accomplishments, and virtues of his fellow-men. In conversation with his friends he often expressed his esteem and admiration of the eloquence, ability, scholarly acquirements, and other social qualities of many gentlemen in Sydney in and out of his own flock, and he would sometimes say, "They must think me very stand-off and reserved, and I would fain know more of such men, and of my own children personally. But" (he would add with characteristic modesty) "I really have not that ability which would enable me to become all to all in every sense; and when I have performed my most important duties there is no time left for lighter and more enjoyable ones." Finally his whole life may be fitly summed up in the programme which he traced in a conversation with a bosom friend during his novitiate in 1853, and which he faithfully carried out. "I want," he said, "to save my soul, and I do not want to do it by halves. Otherwise I would not have entered the cloister. I wish to give all in order to gain all, and all is little in comparison with God. In religion alone we can shake off all impediments to our onward course. There will be some hard work, but the object in view—the possession of God—is the noblest of all, and worth fighting for. All else is beneath contempt." Such was the man we have lost before we had learned to appreciate his full worth; such the bright and glowing sun in whose beams we have basked and rejoiced for the last ten years. But now that glorious orb has set, and, oh, sad and overwhelming thought, we shall see his face no more till we meet him in the unveiled presence of the Eternal. Keenly we feel, deeply we mourn our loss as disconsolate orphans; but our comfort is the hope that he now wears a brighter crown than mortal hand can weave. Peace to thy soul! Farewell! since such is heaven's high behest. Farewell thou great and noble pontiff, our joy and pride, farewell. Thy memory is enshrined in our love. Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—three fair young queens in robes of mourning—with tearful eyes and aching hearts surround to-day thy sepulchre to lay upon it their immortal wreaths of veneration, gratitude, praise and affection. They proclaim thee a leader fit for God's designs on a great people—wise, learned, high-minded, honourable, and untiring in thy labours, strong in conflict with thy adversaries. Enemies we hope thou hadst none, for thine was the undefiled conflict of principle, duty, truth, and justice, and in thy zeal there was no bitterness. The treasures brought by thee to the service of the Church and thy fellow-men were the strength of thy faith and the power of thy genius, combined with the highest qualities of a superb specimen of a magnanimous, straightforward, generous, highly cultured, handsome, and kindly English gentleman. Thy broad, humane, and Christian sympathies held out the hand of brotherhood and help to the long-suffering children of the Irish race. Thou shalt live in the hearts and the deeds of a grateful people, whose offspring thou hast saved from the Moloch of Secularism. Thy clergy and flock will remember thee for ever in the sacrifice and worship held in this great temple, the last magnificent donation made to them by the zeal and labours which hastened the close of thy glorious career. Sudden, but not unprovided, was thy summons from the battlefield to the halls of everlasting victory. Thither we hope ere long to follow thee and to be, many of us, thy especial joy and crown. Thy name is not merely inscribed in the golden book of the world's annals, thy name is not written in water. Thy "praise is in the Church," the only true shrine of immortality, the God-built temple of never-ending fame for time and eternity.

The "Dead March in Saul" was played as the procession of bishops, priests, and acolytes entered the building, and also as they left at the close of the service.

RECEPTION OF THE NEWS OF THE INFORMER CAREY'S DEATH IN PARIS.

(From the Nation.)

No event for many years past has created such excitement among all classes of Parisian society—from the mirrored salons of the Boulevard St. Germain to the *cabarets* or *shebeens* and workshops of the exterior boulevards—as have the circumstances in connection with the ignoble death of James Carey. The general detestation in which the memory of this informer is held is freely expressed in cafés and restaurants, and all the beauty of the French language is used in admiration of Patrick O'Donnell. The Irish colony, it is hardly necessary to say, was not over-grieved at the earth's fair bosom being rid of such a monster as Carey, whose effigy, by the way, was burnt at the Shamrock Bar, Rue du Duras.

The French Press denounce in scathing terms the Government that resorts to such degraded ruffians to rule the oldest and most intelligent people in Europe. From the Catholic *Univers* to the Radical *Intransigent* and *Bataille*, representing nearly all shades of public opinion, the leading articles have been devoted to the news from Africa and the Irish question; and the general expression is that Ireland must be for the Irish.

The trains during the week have been bringing Irish residents from the provinces, where they had gone to seek repose during the burning days of July and August, all in eager quest of the latest and fullest intelligence from the Cape of Good Hope. An Irish Parisian.

Cardinal Newman, now in his eighty-third year, has translated a play from Terence and called it "Pincuna; or the Cup-Bearer." It was performed at the College of Edgbaston, over which His Eminence presides, before a remarkable audience, including many of the nobility, several of the Oxford heads of houses, and numerous distinguished literary men. The Cardinal was called repeatedly before the curtain. He had eliminated the gross elements of Terence's comedy, leaving the piece acceptable to modern audiences,

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