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Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

ODDS AND
ENDS.

Opponents of the Government are rejoicing in a charge brought by Mr Eainshaw against the Post-Master-General, to the effect that instructions had been issued to the officers of the Telegraph department that all telegrams addressed to the Hon Mr Ward or his firm at Invercargill were to be given preference. To make the matter more enjoyable still, Dr Newman at the same time wanted to know if the reports of speeches made by Ministers out of the House were ever sent free by wire. The Premier had not heard that such was ever the case, but his want of information has not been received as conclusive. Mr Ward's total discomfiture, meantime, is anxiously looked forward to.

"Diplomacy consists first in presenting your ultimatum, and then seeing how much of it you can get."

The newest thing in machinery is the invention of a Swede named Salenius, a machine, to wit, that can produce butter direct from milk in one minute. The opening, by the Duke of Devonshire of a Dairy Institute is reported at the same time. The dairying of the future must, however, be a very different matter from that of the past.

The feting of Russian Generals visiting Paris, and the expulsion without assigned cause of an English nobleman and his party visiting Sebastopol, may, of course, have no connection whatever. A simultaneous occurrence of these events, nevertheless, under the circumstances of the times, may possibly be significant.

Morocco also remains a country in which it is still possible to witness scenes more suited to a rougher age. At a review, for example, the other day at Fez, by order of the Sultan, an attack was suddenly made by the troops on the members of a disaffected tribe who were among the spectators. The leaders of the tribe were massacred and the others made their submission. It seems unfortunate that the jealousies or conflicting interests of European powers should prevent an arrangement by which the influences of civilisation might be brought to bear upon the country in question.

"Dinks: 'The morning papers say the meeting ended in a free fight. Is that correct?' Danks: 'No, it was not free. Every man in it had to pay forty shillings and costs.'"

The Lady Gunning, who, as a cablegram recently informed us, has been convicted of forgery, is the widow of an aged baronet and clergyman. The family, which settled for some generations in Ireland at the end of the sixteenth century, is descended from an ancestry named Gunning, of Tregonning in Cornwall. Notable among its members, in the last century, were the famous beauties known as the "Beautiful Miss Gunnings"—of whom one (Maria), became Countess of Coventry, and another (Elizabeth), Duchess of Hamilton, and, afterwards, Duchess of Argyle. Their father was John Gunning Esq., of Castle Coote, in the County Roscommon. These young ladies at once on their appearance in London captivated the world of fashion, and their career as reigning beauties was of exceptional brilliancy. A warning may be taken from the fate of one of them, who—though not, we conclude, until she had made her upward step in life—undertaking to paint the lily, by an unwise use of cosmetics destroyed the delicate complexion that had been one of her principal charms. The lady who has now disgraced the name is herself of noble descent. Her father, whose note for £50 she forged, is the Hon and Rev W. H. Spencer, son of the first Lord Churchill, and connected by blood with the ducal houses of Grafton, Marlborough, and Bedford.

"'Prisoner at the bar,' said a judge, 'is there anything you would wish to say before sentence is passed upon you?' The prisoner

looked towards the door, and remarked that he would like to say, 'Good evening,' if it was agreeable to the company."

Thus through one of these beautiful young ladies—an Irish country gentleman became the father-in-law—more than once removed indeed—of a daughter of the Queen. Argyll weddings, moreover, being on the tapis, it may not be out of place to recall the fact that Her Royal Highness's late mother-in-law was the daughter of another reigning beauty—that is the famous Duchess of Sutherland. This lady, too, had a pretty wit. She was wont, for example, to speak of the Marquis of Kildare, afterwards Duke of Leinster, who married another of her daughters, as her "pauper" son-in-law. Doubtless the revenues of the dukedom of Leinster compared but shabbily with the enormous wealth of that of Sutherland. What proportion they bore to those of the M'Callum More we cannot tell.

"Governor: 'You have been running ahead of allowance, Jack.' Jack: 'I know it, da! I've been hoping for a long time that the allowance would strengthen up enough to overtake me.'"

Cardinal Gibbons whose recent visit to Rome was, as usual in such cases, taken by several correspondents and other contributors to the Press as a topic for idle gossip, in a letter to the Cardinal Secretary of State has given a flat contradiction to the calumnies and false statements so disseminated. His conversations with the Pope, his Eminence said, had been confidential. He had regarded them as sacred and communicated them to nobody. He had not, as charged, spoken to the Pope against the school system supported by Archbishop Ireland, nor touched at all upon it. Most annoying to him of all, said the Cardinal, had been the statement that he was hostile to the Apostolic Delegate. His Eminence asserted that he had always been the Delegate's faithful friend and defender, and that all his remarks about him had been in his (the Delegate's) favour and praise. But such is the worth of the ordinary Press reports of visits paid to Rome by members of the Catholic hierarchy.

"An American, when he visited the Vatican, asked to see the cattle pens. The attendant was very much surprised and said, 'Cattle pens? Why, we have nothing of the kind, signor.' The response was, 'Where, then, do you keep the Papal bulls?'"

As shocking warnings as to the need of caution in dealing with paraffin or kerosene comes from Elphin in Roscommon. In celebrating the return to Parliament of Mr J. J. O'Kelly, sods of turf saturated and blazing with paraffin were carried on forks. In renewing the oil from a can, an explosion occurred, and the flames were spread among the crowd, several of whom, mostly children, were severely burned. One, a boy of 15, after lingering a few hours in frightful agony, died.

Alderman Manton of Birmingham, who was chairman of the Watch Committee, in that town at the time when the conspiracy, for which Daly is serving his sentence, was alleged to be discovered, has published a pamphlet charging the police with corrupt, dishonourable, and dishonest methods, in securing the conviction of the man accused. The publication in question has made a great sensation. This is probably the reason why, as reported here a couple of weeks ago, the Home Secretary has consented to examine into the case. That official had previously granted Mr J. E. Bedmond permission to have a private interview with the prisoner in Portland Prison. Daly's case, therefore, appears more hopeful.

The statistics of the churches in the United States, compiled in connection with the census of 1890, have just been published. The distinct denominations in the country number 143. All, however, except about 8 per cent. of the total of members, belonged in 1890 to twenty-six denominations only. The total number of communicants is 20,612,806, apportioned as follows:—Catholic, 6,257,871; Methodist, 4,589,284; Baptist, 3,712,468; Presbyterian, 1,278,332; Lutheran, 1,231,072.

"Teacher: 'How did sin come into the world?' New Boy: 'The preachers picked out all the things people liked to do, and said they was sins.'"

A somewhat remarkable career has been recently terminated by the death of the Rev Antonio Jose Sucre, Minister of the Republic of Venezuela to Ecuador. The soldier priest, as he was called, had been a nephew of a general of his name who served with distinction under Bolivar, and whose memory is still venerated in South America. General Sucre was assassinated, he was suspected, at the inspiration of another general named Obando, a rival, whose jealousy had been aroused by Sucre's eminence. Obando afterwards headed a revolution in Colombia, where he was defeated and taken prisoner, the murdered man's nephew, who had just graduated with honours at the National Military Academy at Caracas, having joined the forces by which the insurrection was subdued. A little later the young soldier abandoned the military calling and studied for the priesthood. After his ordination he was for some ten years editor of a Catholic newspaper published in Bogota. Subsequently he visited Europe, where he spent some years, finally being appointed to the diplomatic position in which his life has come to a close.

Professor Beesly, in the *Fortnightly Review* for August, bears us out in an opinion we ventured some two or three months ago to express. He attributes the defeat of the Liberals partly to the fear excited by the advance of socialism. People, he says in effect, who had anything—even a little—to lose were thus induced to give their support to the Conservatives.

A lady has been discovered in Chili, who, as the richest woman in the world, outdoes Mrs Hetty Green. This lady is the Senora Isadora Cousino, of Santiago. The source of her wealth is said to lie in mines and shipping, inherited by her from her husband, and in whose management she proves herself an able woman of business. Her wealth is estimated at £40,000,000.

A question arises as to how long the Boers are likely to retain possession of the Transvaal. Major Ricardo-Seaver, also in the *Fortnightly*, tells that, out of a population of 100,000 whites there are 60,000 aliens. This majority, moreover, are, we are told, incensed at the political disabilities imposed upon them. How long, therefore, will a fear of sharp-shooting, or other reasons, keep them in a dependent position?

The Anglican Bishop of Melbourne has been singing the song of the shirt. At a recent meeting in his cathedral chapter house his Lordship gave some harrowing details of the wages earned by various work-people in the city. A chief cause he stated as the prevailing rage for bargains. It is to be feared, however, that the source of the evil lies somewhat deeper than this, and that even the "unselfishness" the Bishop recommends as a remedy might, not of itself alone, prove sufficient. But, while such evils last, Socialists and agitators of all sorts will have abundant pretences on which to base their theories, and ample excuse for setting them forth.

"Wilkins: 'Barlow made a rash prediction just now.' Cholly: 'What did he say?' 'He said that the time would come when it would be respectable to be honest.'"

The newly discovered gases, it would seem—with those in all probability still to be discovered—are not likely to be of much practical use. Chemists, we are, for example, told, can hardly find them of much value, "because their compounds and associated elements are, for the most part, hidden deep in the earth's interior. Helium is too light to remain in the air, and escapes into space. The theory is that this is the primordial element into which all substances may be resolved.

A Southland paper threatens an offending Benedict of the neighbourhood with the fate of a predecessor in brutality, who some time ago, at Arrowtown, was given his deserts in the way of tar, feathers, and ditch-water, by a party of indignant Amazons. Is Judge Lynch in petticoats—or rather in the rational improved dress—then, to be among the developments of the new woman? Doubtless if the character become an approved institution, cases for its handling will not be wanting. We shall, meantime, look anxiously for the fair judge's action in the case now proposed to her.

"You seem thoughtful, Henry," said Mr Meekton's better half. "Yes, an idea just struck me." "What was it?" "I was wondering whether, by next season, the new woman will be gentlemanly enough to take her hat off in the theatre."

Mr Patrick Egan takes, in the *New York World*, rather a pessimistic view of the situation impending in Ireland. Irish patience, a rather doubtful quantity, he looks upon as exhausted. There will, therefore, he says, be another period of attempted rebellion, repression, and reprisals—the Tories stupidly undertaking, as once advised by the *Times*, to "stamp out Irish disaffection as they would the cattle plague. There will be, at the same time, grinding and persecution by landlords, and local combination and shooting of their oppressors by tenants. Shootings will be followed by hangings and hangings by dynamite. Foreign complications meantime, should they arise, would be aggravated for England by a large and powerful element of Irish-Americans. Mr Egan, therefore, recommends to England a broad statesmanlike settlement of the Irish question.

Referring to Mr Patrick Egan's letter, the *Westminster Gazette* says:—"Mr Egan, it will be observed, does not threaten or incite; he merely predicts—We are going to witness another period of attempted rebellion, repression, and reprisals. There will be hangings, shootings, dynamite, etc. Well, no doubt, some exasperated Irishmen are saying these things, and some pessimists are thinking them. All the same, we do not believe they will come to pass unless the new Government leads off by reviving 'resolute government.' A far more probable forecast is that Irish Nationalists will at least unite to get all they can out of a Tory Government without abating their demands on a Liberal Government so soon as one returns to power. That, and not a violent agitation which would alienate English Liberals and set the whole question back from its present relatively favourable position will, if they are wise, be the aim of the Irish party."

Judgment was recently given in the Supreme Court at Melbourne by Mr Justice Hodges in a case in which a man had left a sum of money for Masses for the repose of his soul. The contention had been that the legacy being for superstitious purposes was void. The Act was one of King Edward VI., and the point at issue was whether or not it had been included in an Act of King George IV. for applying all laws and statutes in force within the realm to the administration of justice in New South Wales, at that time including Victoria. The Judge's summing up was, in effect, that the Act of King Edward VI. had been passed in the interests of the reforming party. In New South Wales, however, when the Act of King George IV. was passed there had been no predominant religious party. The words of this Act, therefore, relating to the laws and statutes in force in England, and to be construed as "so far as can reasonably be applied," could not be considered to include the Act in question, whose application under the circumstances would not be "reasonable." The Judge consequently arrived at the conclusion that the bequest was a good one, and not void, as being for superstitious uses or purposes.

A lady at Philadelphia (writes M. Th. Bentzon, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*), told me that she had thought it incumbent on her to beg of her waiting-maid not to attend at table with diamonds in her ears. "I like to carry my fortune about me," quietly answered the young girl. "And I like to discharge you," responded the mistress.

In an article entitled "The Passing of the Monk," a writer in the *Quarterly* for July, does a measure of justice to the memory of the English monasteries:—"Several centuries," says the writer, have passed since the monk was forcibly ejected from his home, and, until recent years, he has found no defender chivalrous enough to speak a word in his defence. His gait has been assumed as proved; and the story of his supposed wrong-doing, and of the punishment which followed his sin, took its place among the *credenda* taught to every English boy and girl."

Various causes, however, have revived an interest in the old religious houses:—The popularity, for example, of cathedrals, some of which were the abbey churches of once famous monasteries; the awakening of religious art; and, last but not least recent study, which has stirred up a suspicion that injustice has been done to men who, in their day, played a noble part in English history.

The writer finds rational causes for some falling off in the religious life. Such, for example, was the Black Death of 1349–1361, which carried off nearly half the religious in the country,—"so many of the best and most devoted." Such a cause was also the invention of the printing press, which took away from the cloister much of its occupation. A recasting of the monastic system had thus become needful.

The formidable charges, nevertheless, brought against the monks were baseless. The writer examines the letter of Cardinal Morton—relied on by M. Froude and other authorities, and shows, to quote his concluding words, that "one of the most serious of the pre-Reformation charges levelled against the moral character of the religious houses, and one upon which the accusers of the monks lay the greatest stress, fails under examination."

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As to the charges subsequently made:—"The accusations against the moral character of the monk were made in order that men might welcome the dissolution of the monasteries. But the charges were, for the most part, baseless. The evidence of the Visitors of Henry VIII, broke down when carefully examined. The Visitors themselves were men of far from unblemished character. Their testimony, such as it was, only applied to a very small proportion of the houses accused. The so-called 'Confessions' they produced were infinitesimally few in number, and bore, unmistakable signs of being simply cut-and-dried documents. The usual stock stories of the iniquity of monks and nuns were clearly pieces of slanderous gossip, and even King Henry's summary in the preamble to the Act of 1536 bore testimony in the strongest terms to the pure state of many 'great and solemn' monasteries, all of which, *without exception*, shared in the common ruin.

"Some," the writer says again, "think that the dissolution of the monasteries inflicted a terrible blow on the social state of England; others are of the opinion that the work of the 'orders' was done when the sixteenth century dawned. Neither view prevents us from lamenting the irreparable mischief which the rough and covetous hands of the spoilers worked, when they pulled down the mighty edifice of monasticism. Still less does either oppose our doing a tardy justice to the memory of an army of 'toilers for God,' on the whole guiltless of the grave charges brought against them—charges, as we have seen, largely manufactured for the purpose of providing an excuse for their spoliation."

M. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu denies to the State the right of prohibiting commodities because it considers them superfluous. The charge of making proselytes, he says, should be left to private initiative—to temperance societies, for example. These societies, he tells us, first saw the day at Boston in 1803. They proscribed at first spirits only. Afterwards they forbade to their adherents all artificial drinks except tea. In 1834 they reckoned in the United States a

many merchant vessels "Here it was," he says, "that we captured and burned in the harbour the ship Constitution of Boston, and bonded the City of Bath, of Bath, Me." Vessels after rounding the Cape, or Cape Horn, he explains, try to sight Trinidad for the purpose of seeing if their chronometers are all right. "Trinidad," he adds, "could be easier defended than Gibraltar, and is naturally a stronger position. In certain winds the waves, with the full sweep of the Atlantic, strike the island and send the spray some 300 or 400 feet into the air. The sight beggars description." Mr Morgan claims that, as possession of the island, for the first time, was taken by an American vessel—the Confederate cruiser in question—the rightful owner now is the United States.

Henry M. Stanley (says the *Pilot*) has at last achieved his ambition by being elected to Parliament on the Conservative ticket. Mr Stanley owns probably the most versatile nationality of any man in that body. Born a British subject, he took service in the Southern Confederacy. Being captured in battle he joined the Union navy. In Africa he carried the American flag until the King of Belgium commissioned him to develop a new state on the Congo. As an M.P. he is presumably a loyal Briton once again.

Hames (the politician)—Here's a pretty mess. I've been invited to prepare a speech on the financial question for the residents of my district. Tills—Well, why don't you go ahead and prepare it? Hames—I can't. My private secretary says he doesn't know anything about the subject.—*Chicago Record*.

A contemporary, speaking of the appointment of a confessor for the King of Spain, now entered upon his tenth year, writes as follows:—"Italy and Spain are just what they were in the Middle Ages, and have not advanced one step. We speak and hear a great deal about civilisation and progress and enlightenment and so on; but in certain countries one looks for these things in vain." The mystery of life, too, is just what it was in the Middle Ages, and has not advanced one step. Civilisation, progress, and enlightenment

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million and a-half members, a figure which, with time and the increase of population, must have doubled.

In England, towards the middle of the century, these societies had already three million adherents. Thanks to them, the consumption of alcohol has considerably diminished in the country. From 1878 to 1892, for instance, the consumption of spirituous liquors has been reduced by fifteen per cent. of the population, without absolute prohibition.

The celebrated legislation of the State of Maine, says the writer, must be regarded as an eccentricity. It involves a presumptuous incursion of the legislator on the private domain. It has besides been remarked that the restriction of the consumption of alcohol has been accompanied by an enormous development of opium and morphine.

"Well, my boy, do you know what syntax means?" said a schoolmaster to the child of a teetotaler. "Yes, sir; the duty upon spirits."

The ownership of the island of Trinidad, possession of which was taken lately by Great Britain is claimed by a certain Baron Harden-Hickey, a Frenchman of Irish extraction, who, in September 1893, notified the powers that, the island being uninhabited and derelict, he would appropriate it and reign there under the title of Prince James I. The Baron actually resides in California, where he has married the daughter of a millionaire. Another Frenchman, however, pretending to be the Chancellor of the principality, has forwarded a protest to the U.S. Secretary of State—appealing, moreover, to the Monroe doctrine.

Meantime a Mr Morgan who, during the civil war, was a lieutenant in the Confederate Navy, declares that the vessel in which he served had taken up a position at the island where she "brought to"

have not removed death from his standing place, or even thrust him further off, and in every country he must be encountered. Why should there be a change made in the method of preparation to meet one who is unchanging?

"In St Paul's one day a London guide was showing an American gentleman round the tombs. 'That, sir,' said the man, 'bis the tomb of the greatest naval hero Europe or the world ever knew—Lord Nelson's. This marble sarcophagus weighs forty-two tons. Hinside that is a steel receptacle weighing twelve tons, and hinside that is a leaden casket, rmetically sealed, weighing two tons. Hinside that is a mahogany coffin 'olding the ashes of the great 'ero.' 'Well,' said the Yankee, after thinking awhile, 'I guess you've got him. If he ever gets out of that, telegraph me at my expense.'"

It is noted that the three Tory Lord Lieutenants last appointed—Lords Londonderry, Zetland, and Cadogan—were men of mark on the turf. The coincidence is taken as accidental. We do not, however, see the necessity for this. What better qualification, for example, had, or has, any one of the three?

"My lord, I assure you there is no understanding between us!" exclaimed an eminent English lawyer, who had been suspected of collusion with the counsel who represented the other side. Lord Eldon thereupon observed: "I once heard a squire in the House of Commons say of himself and another squire, 'We never through life had one idea between us,' but I tremble for the suitors when I am told that two distinguished practitioners have no understanding between them!"

A society paper, alluding to the scholars of Eton and Harrow says the "former have always rather a girlish appearance, but the latter look thorough little men all over." What, by the way, was the old saying? "Eton gentlemen, Harrow boys, and Westminster blackguards." His the gentleman, then, grown girlish and

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the boy manish? As for the "blackguard," he possibly remains as he was—that is, let us hope, in a calumniated condition.

"Teacher, to pupils who are not listening: 'Now, boys, try and pay a little more attention. I am about to explain the peculiarities of the monkey, and the least you can do is to look at me.'"

It should have been on the other side;—that's the worst of it. It was misplaced. It was a prominent local Conservative that Lord Wodehouse assailed during the recent East Norfolk election. "Mr Gaymer was speaking from a chair in the market place (at North Walsham) when Lord Wodehouse called on him to come down, called him a miserable hound, liar, and a coward, and challenged him to fight for fifty pounds, concluding by pulling him off the chair." His Lordship was supported by a kindred spirit named Saul, described as a driver, "Go it my Lord," said Saul. "Pull him off the chair. I'm here and I'll look after you." "Knock two or three of the crowd over," said the Lordship "I'll stand at your back." Like master, like man. Were it only on the other side, we say, it would be perfect.

"Quildrive: 'Singular thing that they're going to have the words, 'His end was peace' inscribed on old Bullion's tombstone.' Inxling: 'Not at all. He died a beautifully tranquil death.' Quildrive: 'Possibly. But how could his end be peace when the peace was broken at his gorgeous funeral by 56 cases of pocket picking and 145 free fights?'"

If Signor Crispi has been reported correctly, his utterance—whether by proclamation or speech we are not told—on last Friday's celebration, that of the 20th September—lately decreed a national fête, was both insolent and threatening. There was insolence even in his assurance that the festivities were not intended to offend the Pope. Outrageous was the insolence of the boast that "no State gave the Church so much liberty"—the State whose existence is identified with usurpation, encroachment, and plunder. "If the clergy violate the law and vituperate the Government," added Crispi, "the punishment will be prompt and inexorable." The speaker knew with whom he dealt and that their Christian obligations could not permit the clergy to surrender his Government and himself, in return, to the tender mercies of the revolution. All this, however, had been expected. King Humbert had already shown himself most obsequious in the matter. This bravery towards the Church, nevertheless, betrays the fears that are felt in other relationships.

The plan of the Unionists to reduce the representation of Ireland fits in with the character of the party. The combination of bully with coward is time honoured. With or without the aid of Members at Westminster, however, the voice of the Irish people will continue to make itself heard.

The latest intelligence from the matrimonial market is that the Duke of Marlborough is about to marry a daughter of Vanderbilt, the American millionaire.

"Jonesley: 'Coming around to my golden wedding next week?' Brownkins (indignantly): 'Your golden wedding. Why, man, you're not thirty-five.' Jonesley: 'No; but I've bagged an heiress.'"

CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own Correspondent.)

A FATAL and a most distressing accident occurred on Sunday morning week in Port Lyttelton whereby a Catholic lad named Edward Loader was instantly killed. The deceased, who was aged thirteen years, and the second son of Mr John Loader, Railway employee, left home with two younger brothers about 10.30 for the purpose of going to the top of Port hills near the Bridle path, where some members of the Lyttelton Navals were practising signalling to some other members of the same body on a neighbouring hill. After watching the signalling for some time deceased attempted to climb to the top of a stone obelisk or monument that marks the centre of the tunnel. This monument is built of rough masonry and is about 12 feet high, and it is a common practice for boys to climb to its summit. The deceased had just reached the top, and as he caught hold of the top stone to pull himself up it gave way with him. He jumped down, but before he could get clear the falling stone landed on his head. The stone, which weighed about 3 cwt, crushed the unfortunate lad's head in a terrible manner. His brothers, who saw the accident, attempted to move the stone, but were unable to do so, and immediately conveyed the news to their father in Port. In the meantime the stone had been lifted by some of the party on the hill, and word signalled to the police below for a stretcher to be sent up. Sergeant Rutledge at once went up and had the body

brought to Lyttelton. Another mournful circumstance in connection with the accident is that an elder brother of the deceased was drowned two years ago this month while sailing in a boat in Lyttelton Harbour. Master Edward Loader bore an excellent character, and on the morning of his demise had attended Mass in the local Catholic Church. He was buried in the Catholic cemetery in Lyttelton, and his funeral, which was largely attended, took place on Tuesday last. The local parish priest, the Rev Father Salvador, said in the church a *Requiem* Mass for the repose of the soul of the deceased, and also officiated at the grave. The Rev Father Laverty was present at the funeral, and much sympathy is felt for the deceased, also for his family in their bereavement. At a recent meeting of the Lyttelton Borough Council it was decided to either repair or remove the stone obelisk on the hill.—*R.I.P.*

On Wednesday evening last the members of the League of the Cross gave a minstrel entertainment in the Town Hall at Papanui in connection with St Mary's parish. A very varied and excellent programme was gone through, and the talent displayed on the occasion was very good. Mr W. Dardis was the piano accompanist, Mr James Foley, leader of the orchestra, and Mr M. O'Reilly, hon secretary. The Rev Fathers Malone and Marnane were present, and there was a very fair attendance. The entertainment opened with an instrumental overture, "Assembly grand march," rendered by the League of the Cross orchestra, which numbers one members. Then came the purely minstrel portion, which was well diversified with excellent jokes and dialogues, and the company gave the new vocal overture, "Golden rainbow," also the selection, "The dandy coppers." Mr Rude Petersen sang "Climb up," and the character song, "Gilligan's black cat." Mr T. Beemish sang "Sweet chiming bells," and Mr Jack Foley, "The cat came back." Mr W. Naughton rendered the ballad, "Only for thee," and later on the song "Say au revoir, but not good-bye." Mr Gus Bagley executed two comic songs, one of which was "It's only silly Tommy," and Mr J. Petersen the songs "Sweet Marie" and "One heart divine." Mr James Foley sang "The golden gates" and "The fatal wedding," and Mr W. Bagley the ballad "Are we forgotten?" The League of the Cross orchestra gave also the instrumental overture, "The impudence gavotte," and Mr R. Elford executed to the strains of the piano and violin a sailor's hornpipe, Mr James Farrelly gave a violin solo, which was a fantasia on Irish air, and Mr H. Donnelly a concertina solo. Messrs M. Cassin and R. Elford appeared to great advantage in their song and long shoe dance which item was admirably executed. A farce "Get back" was enacted in good style by Messrs Rude Petersen, Jack Foley, Sid Elton, M. O'Reilly, Joe Griffin, and J. Petersen ended the programme. All the items were good, and were well rendered, and on several occasions the performers had to respond to well merited encores. Mr J. Petersen's execution of the beautiful song "Sweet Marie," also Mr Farrelly's rendering of the violin solo were especially happy. At the end of the programme Father Marnane appeared on the stage, and expressed himself well satisfied with the entertainment, and thanked the performers for their assistance and the audience for their presence.

The industrial exhibition continues to be well patronised, and on Thursday evening last, thanks to the Irish concert which took place there on that evening, and to the efforts of an energetic committee, supported by a very capable company of performers, the attendance was larger than on any other occasion, save that of the opening. The opening tableau, "Rose, Shamrock and Thistle," represented by Misses Evans, Bryant and Maher, was exceedingly pretty. Miss J. P. Kelly sang the "Dear little Shamrock" with much power and sweetness. Mrs Morgan sang "Killarney" capably, and the effect of the rendering was enhanced by a large number of limelight views of the lakes of Killarney, shown by Mr E. W. Seager. "The harp that once through Tara's halls" was creditably sung by Miss Kathie Musson, with a harp accompaniment by Miss Katie Young. The song was illustrated by a very effective tableau. Miss Lilian Thomson sang "Eileen Alannah" exceedingly well, the chorus to which was given with good effect by the full concert party. Miss Katie Young, a very young lady, played a harp solo in creditable style. Mr. A. Millar was to have sung "Off to Philadelphia," but he explained that someone had "borrowed his music," and he sang instead "The spirit of the deep." He was in good voice and gave the fine song with much dramatic force. Mr R. Halley gave a good and highly appreciative rendering of "Father O'Flynn." The pretty song "Terence's farewell to Kathleen," was sung by Mr E. G. Lovell artistically and expressively. Mr O. Read's singing of "The Irish brigade" was good and spirited. Mr Charles Edgar sang a comic song, "Patsy Braunnigan" in such capital style that he was encored, and gave in response "The golden key." A fantasia on Irish air was played with spirit and crispness by the Etudiantina band. Mr H. Rossiter's orchestra played an overture, "The harp of Erin," and also performed an orchestral accompaniment, arranged by Mr Rossiter, to Mrs Kelly's song. Mrs Edgar played the pianoforte accompaniments. Mr D. Ryan gained a hearty encore for his rendering of the comic recitation, "Hooligan's Mare," and responded with "Home Rule for Ireland." A foursome Irish reel was danced by the Misses O'Callaghan and Delaney. The

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limelight and stage effects were judiciously managed by Mr E. W. Seager, who was ably assisted by Mr Reid. After the concert those who had taken part in it and some members of the Exhibition committee met in the committee-room, where the health of all who had made the performance such a success was drunk, and the hope expressed that the concert would be repeated before the close of the exhibition.

On Sunday evening last the Right Rev Dr Grimes lectured again at the pro-Cathedral on the primitive Church in England and the British Isles. There was a large congregation, and the discourse, which was a very able and eloquent one, was listened to with much attention. This was the last lecture of the series. In a short time the Bishop proposes to give another course of lectures on the ecclesiastical revolt in the sixteenth century, or on the so-called Reformation.

DOMINICAN NUNS' SCHOOLS, DUNEDIN.

THE entertainment given in aid of the nuns' parochial schools came off, as announced by us, at the Princess Theatre on Thursday evening. The house was well filled and the children acquitted themselves admirably—the result being a striking success. The pupils of St Patrick's school, South Dunedin, commenced the programme by singing "The Bird chorus." They presented a very nice appearance on the stage—the girls in front dressed in white with scarfs of different bright colours—the boys, also suitably attired for the occasion, in the background. The singing was correct and well modulated, and the voices sounded fresh and sweet. Another chorus—"The echo," was afterwards sung by these children in a manner quite as pleasing. Pianoforte solos were played by the Misses N. Scanlon and O'Reilly—each of whom—the one in Smith's "Killarney," the other in Sivrai's "Savourneen Dealish"—gave evidence of exceptional talent and skilful teaching. A trio, an arrangement of Scotch airs, by Czerny, was brilliantly played by the Misses Gudgeon, K. Lynch, and Delaney. The Misses S. and N. Hall played as a duet, with a very fine execution and finish, Moskowski's "Foreign Parts." Cowan's setting of "The Better Land" was very nicely sung by Miss M. Miscall. In response to an encore this young lady sang Blockley's "Love not." She afterwards sang very prettily in some of the operatic scenes. Miss K. Blaney, who had kindly given her services on the occasion, sang—with cello obbligato by Mr Robertshaw—Adams' "The greatest gift." Miss Blaney's singing was, as usual, charmingly sweet and expressive. The *pièce de résistance* of the evening was the New Children's Opera "Fiorenza Trovata"—narrating the story of a young girl stolen by gipsies, and finally restored to a sister who had constantly mourned her loss. The opera opened with a scene in which the Queen of the May was crowned and presented with all the insignia of her power—as well as offerings of flowers. The young lady, Miss Lucy Concor, who took the part of queen is to be congratulated on the manner in which she filled her part. Her acting was excellent—graceful, modest, and dignified—and her costume was extremely pretty and appropriate. As the bereaved sister it devolved upon her to mourn her loss in some rather trying solo singing, which she did with pathos and sweetness. The chorus-singing in the various scenes was also very good. The grouping of the scenes—sometimes consisting of the followers of the May Queen, sometimes of the members of the gipsy tribe—was picturesque, and the dances introduced were very pretty. The chorus, "Johnny Smoker," sung by gipsy boys, was particularly good. Solo singing by one or other of the girls in minor parts as well as dialogue was introduced into the scenes and was very well done. The last scene, in which the young girl (Miss M. Miscall) who had been lost and found was promoted to equal rank with her sister the May Queen and enthroned by her side, formed, with limelight effects a very fine tableau. On the whole the programme was cleverly and prettily carried out, with great credit to all concerned in it.

The Very Rev Father Lynch, who had just returned from the North by the Christchurch express, came, during an interval, on the stage, and spoke a few words of acknowledgement. One, he said, who had just concluded a journey by sea and land of some thirty hours could not be expected to say much. He, however, must express thanks to the performers for their admirable performance, to the audience for their presence, and to all who had given their aid in promoting the success of the entertainment.

Mr Gawne, of Dunedin (says the *Southland Times* of April 13 1891), has just been on a visit to Invercargill to push business a little. Not that it wants much canvassing, for since he commenced the manufacture of his Worcester's Sauce, the demand has kept pace with his capacity to supply it. He makes a really good thing, indistinguishable from the famous Lea and Perrin's, which he places upon one's table at a much lower price, and trusts to that to secure a steadily growing trade. Those who have not yet tried the Colonial article should put their prejudices aside for a time and test the question with a bottle or two.—ADVT.

N A P I E R.

(From a Correspondent.)

September 12.

I AM sorry to report that our parish priest, the Rev Father Grogan has not been in the best of health of late. The Rev Father since the demise of the Rev Father Kerrigan (his late curate and coadjutor) has certainly been over-worked, he having had to conduct the services in both St Mary's and St Patrick's. He, however, has carried out duties cheerfully, but the strain has told on him. I am pleased to learn that his Grace the Archbishop has seen fit to station the Rev Father Lewis in Napier as curate to the Rev Father Grogan, and that devoted priest preached in St Patrick's last Sunday evening (September 8) for the first time, when he created a very favourable impression on this large congregation. I am informed that now we have two priests in our parish Mass will in future be celebrated in St Patrick's at 7 as well as 10.30 on Sundays.

The grand Catholic social, organised to raise funds for paying off the remaining liability on the new church came off in the Gaiety Theatre on Wednesday evening (September 4), and was indeed a brilliant success. Mr T. Durney, who, by-the-way, is the most energetic of secretaries, was determined that this social should eclipse all previous ones, and his untiring efforts were faithfully rewarded, there being between 350 and 400 persons present. The names of Messrs Higgins, D. Barrie, Fox, and Connor might be mentioned among those who worked hard to make the affair such a success. Songs were given by Miss Springjay and Messrs Wadman and K. Rowe, and each received liberal applause. Refreshments were provided on an elaborate scale by a committee of ladies, and needless to say were done ample justice to. As a result of the social about £30 were handed over to the building fund. I am informed that another social will be given the first week in October.

Speaking of the new church I may say that the magnificent structure adds considerably to the beauty of the locality in which it is situated, and in fact to the whole town as its fine spire is visible from every part of the borough. The building is now completed with the exception of a few extras in the way of fence, etc, and the Catholics of Napier, and especially our parish priest (to whom nobody can begrudge the greatest praise for the indefatigable manner in which he has worked to get the edifices paid for) have every reason to be proud of the beautiful building they now possess.

Socials follow each other in rapid succession, and the one given by Court Sir Charles in aid of Bro Beattie last night was even better patronised than the Catholic social reported above. Never before had such a crowd been seen in the Gaiety. As I stated in my last letter Mr Beattie has been laid up for over twelve months, and his wife and family have endured a trying time, and no doubt it was the deserving object that attracted such an enormous attendance. Mr and Mrs Beattie are both devoted Catholics, and I was pleased to see such a number of their co-religionists at the social, a large number of whom came in from Taradale thus showing most conclusively the sympathy they felt for those in distress. I trust Mr Beattie, who has been compelled to again go into the hospital, may soon be restored to his family.

WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS

As a remedy includes the numerous complaints which affect the digestive organs, as a beverage has a pleasing taste and cheering influence.

A \$104 dollar, value for 5,000 dols, was stolen from Felix Schulz of New York lately. It had been in the family for generations and was used as a teething ring. The parolicer was sent to gaol for two-and-a-half years.

Joseph Green got out of a chair near a window in his house, on Indiana avenue, Long Branch, N.J., Sunday, to answer a call from his wife. As he left the chair lightning struck it, setting fire to the house.

A herd of 800 cattle was driven on Sunday through a lane at Garden City, Kansas, during a thunderstorm, and some of them were crowded against a wire fence. Lightning struck the fence and the heavy electric charge killed twenty-five.

At Messina, Italy, a few days ago 704 lots of land were gained in a lottery by as many of the most poverty-stricken inhabitants. The lots comprise two thousand acres of arable land belonging to the Government. This will keep a considerable number from emigrating.

In a swampy pool on the outskirts of Clifton, S.I., lurks a bogie. It is invisible by day, but soon as darkness falls it makes the woods and commons echo with blood-curdling cries. All attempts to get more than a fleeting glimpse of the creature have failed. At the approach of dawn the cries cease.

In a cemetery in the suburbs of Lowell, Mass., there are five headstones all alike, except the inscriptions. The first one reads, "First wife of John Smith," and the second, "Second wife," and so on until the fifth stone, which reads, "John Smith; at rest, at last."

It is estimated that Americans every year in London distribute nearly 25,000,000 dols in the shops.

The Heliograph Corps of the United States Army lately succeeded in exchanging signals between Pike's Peak and Denver, 120 miles.

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OAMARU CATHOLIC BASILICA.

THE portion of this church which is already constructed is shown on the two illustrations, and although it is sufficiently near completion to allow of its being used, it is still far from complete in most of its details. The interior view, which presents the nave seen from the central entrance, has yet to receive all its carver's work, the enrichments of the Corinthian cornice, and the carving of the capitals of both columns and pilasters being now only represented by the rough stonework. The ceiling which, when completed, is designed to be finished in woodwork coffers, solidly moulded and paneled with carved mouldings and centre roses, presents nothing now to view but bare beams, through which are seen the slates of the roof. This nave, which is 36ft wide in the clear, 72ft long and 36ft high, has access through three colonnades, one on each side and one at the end, consisting of rows of Corinthian columns, 21ft high, designed in the strictest Greek style, giving the whole of the interior a very solid and rich effect. The arch at the far end, which is one of the few departures from the strict Greek of the whole conception, at present forms the greater part of the temporary sanctuary, but in the completed design gives entrance to the permanent sanctuary, which will occupy the whole space, 30ft square, under the great dome.

The external view, taken from the north corner of the main front, shows the building as it now stands, shorn of all its decorative features. When this portion is finished, in accordance with the completed design, the whole of the central portion will be occupied by a Corinthian portico, formed by eight fluted columns with full dies and bases, carrying an entablature and front pediment, surmounted by a life-size white marble crucifix, and having the tympanum filled in with a bas-relief representation, also in marble, of the Sermon on the Mount, the whole reaching the height of the top of the central block shown on the illustration. This portico will have an imposing flight



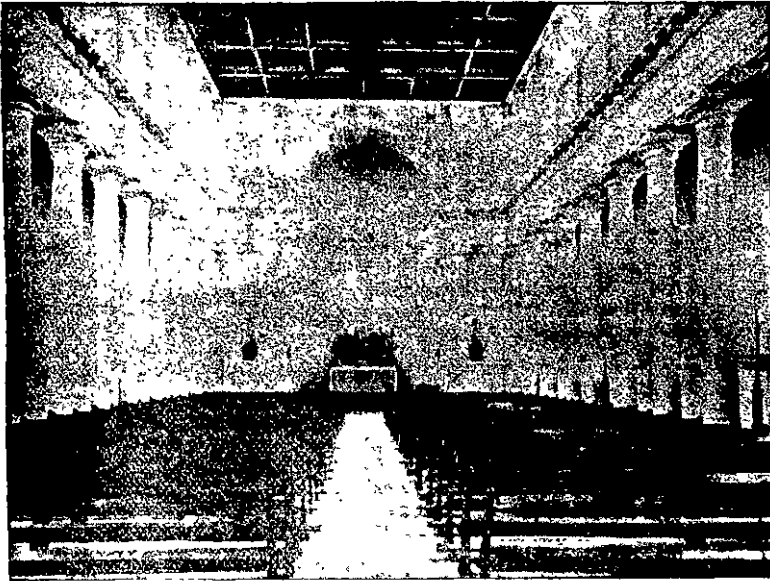
of eighteen stone steps for its whole width, reaching from the street level to the tiled floor within the colonnade. The two small towers to be seen on either side of the principal front, are designed to be surmounted with stone domes, each carried on eight Corinthian columns within which the bells will be placed. Till most of these details are carried out this front, as at present seen, must necessarily have a very heavy and unfinished look.

The stone used for the construction of this church has been got from the Weston quarry, and the cheapness of this material has enabled the architect to give full scope to the true Greek proportions in all their massive solidity, and although the limestone used does not allow of the same effect being given in the finer details as would be the case in the use of marble, still the maintaining of all the larger scale proportions is an advantage which will always meet with the approbation of the lovers of classic work.

One of the principal internal features which, though finished, is not presented in the illustrations is the organ loft which occupies the whole breadth of the nave immediately over the principal entrance and at the height of the main colonnade. The view of the nave and sanctuary from the organ loft is obtained through an archway 25ft wide. The floor of the organ loft, which is 36ft x 15ft, consists of one slab of cement concrete, six inches thick, which has been viewed with sundry head-shakings and terrible forebodings by some who are not initiated in the secret of its construction.

The only portion of this building which may be said to be combustible is the roof and doors, all the rest being of either stone, concrete or iron.

This building was designed by Mr Frank W. Petre, architect, Dunedin, and up to the present Mr D. W. Woods of the same city has carried out the construction.



THE GENERAL ELECTIONS.

(Concluded).

Limerick, August 4, 1895.

Appropos of this, it will scarcely add to the pleasure of these gentlemen to read the semi-official pronouncement of the policy of the Tory Ministry, in its future dealings with this country, which appeared in the *Times* a few days ago, in which it was urged upon the Unionist party, now that they were firmly seated on the Treasury Benches, to set about at once in reducing the representation of Ireland at Westminster to a level proportionate with her population. This would mean a reduction of at least 30 members, whose places would be more acceptable to the organ of Printing House Square than their company. This reduction would mean that Ireland should possess less fighting power in the House of Commons, and take away from her representatives the privilege of balancing parties as they have done in the past, and will very likely do in the future, when the British elector, having become disgusted with the inaptitude and inertness of Tory legislators, will again place his trust in Liberal Administrators.

It has been pointed out, however, that the representation of Ireland had been definitely settled by the Act of Union, and that any

mutilation or disfigurement of that colossal edifice of political jobbery, intrigue and bribery, might endanger the whole building, and would eventually result in its complete destruction. At the time of the so-called Union the population of the United Kingdom was about 15,000,000, one-third of which was in Ireland. Had this country at that time only got her due, her representatives would number about 290. By the Act of Union, and latterly through the effects of the famine of '48, the population has decreased, whilst the reverse has been the case with England, which has profited by the minor partner's misfortunes—misfortunes not of her own making, but artificially created, and augmented by the neglect and tyranny of the predominant partner. Should the basis of population be acted upon for reducing the representation, it is to be hoped they will not take that into account when calculating the revenue, as experts say that Ireland is at the present time paying more than £3,000,000 annually more than her just due in direct and indirect taxation, basing the computation on a population standard.

It is doubtful, however, if the Tories will introduce any such measure, for should they do so there would be a fight in the House of Commons such as was never seen there before, and such as the originators would have cause to remember.

THE AGE OF PROGRESS.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE CELEBRATED

SPRING BLOSSOM TEA,

Having satisfied themselves that the delicate aroma of Tea is preserved longer in TINS than in Paper Packets have decided to place their Tea on the Market in AIR-TIGHT TINS, and, in order to bring these prominently before the Public, intend giving a

SPRING BLOSSOM TEA COMPETITION,

Which is NOW OPEN, and will close on the 30th SEPTEMBER, 1895.

Every ONE POUND TIN OF TEA is guaranteed to contain a Coupon entitling the holder to participate in this Competition. Competitors to save as many Coupons as they can collect and send them (with Name and Address in full and number of Coupons enclosed) to S. B. T. C., care

NEILL & CO. (Limited), DUNEDIN.

The Competitor who sends in the LARGEST NUMBER of COUPONS will receive FIVE GUINEAS; the next Competitor THREE GUINEAS; the next, TWO GUINEAS; the next, ONE GUINEA; the next Five Competitors each HALF-A-GUINEA; the next Ten Competitors each FIVE SHILLINGS.

The Result will be published in the Daily Papers immediately the Competition is decided.

Be sure you ask for "SPRING BLOSSOM TEA" in ONE POUND TINS, and, in order to secure the Largest Number of Coupons, BUY EARLY AND BUY OFTEN.

THE
KAITANGATA RAILWAY
AND COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

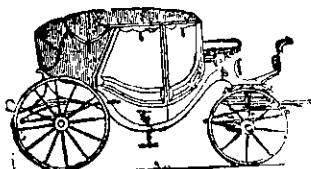
THE ORIGINAL AND REAL KAITANGATA COAL.

The KAITANGATA COAL
From this Company's Pit
CAN BE RELIED UPON FOR SUPERIOR
QUALITY
And most satisfactory results, and the Public
are respectfully requested to ask their
Merchants for the
ORIGINAL AND REAL KAITANGATA
COAL.

This Company has
ALWAYS KEPT FAITH WITH THE
PUBLIC

In representing the Quality of its Coal, but unfortunately for this class of business they cannot guide the Public as in the case of patent medicines, where it is said that nothing is genuine except such and such is on the cork, the seal, the label, or the bottle. Consumers, however, can depend on certain characteristics—namely, that the ORIGINAL AND REAL KAITANGATA Coal has a BRIGHT, SHINING LUSTRE, LIGHTS QUICKLY, LASTS LONG, And is thereby EASILY DISTINGUISHED from other COALS MINED IN THE DISTRICT.

MARK SINCLAIR
COACHBUILDER AND IMPORTER,
GT. KING AND ST ANDREW STREETS,
DUNEDIN.
AND AT BURNSIDE, GREEN ISLAND.



Country Orders receive Special Attention.
Correspondence Invited.

Every Description of Carriage and Buggy built to order; also Farm Drays Waggon, and Spring Carts. All kinds of Repairs at Lowest Prices. Largest Prize-Taker in Carriages until Prizes were discontinued

THE BEST CEMENT EXHIBITED—MAORI BRAND.

Vide Jurors' Report N.Z. Exhibition.
The above was given, with TWO FIRST-CLASS AWARDS, after most thorough tests by experts, proving our Cement to be equal to the best the world can produce
Having recently erected extensive works, supplied with the most modern plant obtainable, which is supervised by a Skilled Cement Maker from England, with confidence we request Engineers, Architects, and others to test our Cement side by side with the best English obtainable.

Milburn Lime at Lowest Rates.
MILBURN LIME AND CEMENT COMPANY (LIMITED) Dunedin.
BRANK OAKDEN, Manager.

DR ROBINSON, Surgeon Dentist.
Artificial Teeth, Full Sets, £10.

REMOVED to 61 Princes Street
(in consequence of re-building). All Fees Moderate.

61 PRINCES STREET (Opposite Braitewaite's). The regulation of Children's Teeth a speciality.

NOTE the Address: Dr Robinson, 61 Princes Street, Opposite Braitewaite's, Dunedin.

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, CONSUMPTION, &c. &c.
KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED, ANISEED, SENEGA, SQUILL, TOLU, &c. Caution.—Spurious imitations are being offered.

KAY'S COMPOUND a demulcent expectorant. For Coughs, Colds, and Chest complaints.

KAY'S COMPOUND for Coughs and Colds, is equally serviceable for Horses and Cattle.

KAY'S TIC PILLS, a specific in Neuralgia, Face-ache, &c. Contain Quinine, Iron, &c.

LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS, digestive, corrective, and agreeably aperient.

COAGULINE.—Cement for Broken Articles. Sold Everywhere. Manufactory, Stockport, England.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL
Princes Street South.

W. H. HAYDON,
(Late of Criterion Hotel)

Has taken the above Commodious Premises, Refurnished and thoroughly Renovated them.

Country Visitors cannot find a better home in Dunedin.
They will receive every attention.

A Good Table. Good Liquors.
Moderate Rates.

Yours faithfully,
W. H. HAYDON,
Late of Criterion Hotel.

RAILWAY HOTEL
THORNDON QUAY, WELLINGTON.

JAMES DEALY Proprietor.

This well-known Hotel is in close proximity to both railway stations, thereby offering great facility to the travelling public of being able to leave by the early trains.

Guests may depend upon being called in time, a porter being kept for that purpose.

The Bedrooms are all well and comfortably furnished, and the Fittings and Accommodation throughout is all that could be desired.

The Wines and Spirits are all of the choicest and Best Brands. Dunedin XXXX Beer always on tap.

Table d'Hote daily from 12 to 2, and Meals at all hours for travellers.
Free Stabling.

TANGYER'S (LIMITED)
GAS, STEAM, AND OTHER ENGINES,

BOILERS, PUMPS, HYDRAULIC MACHINERY;
JACKS, FULLEY BLOCKS, &c. &c.

R. B. DENNISTON & CO. DUNEDIN,
Sole Authorised Vendors, South Island.

E. F. LAWRENCE
BUTCHER,
82 and 84 George Street, Dunedin.

The Cheapest Shop in town for Prime Ox Beef, Wether Mutton, Dairy Fed Pork, beautiful Lamb, Fat Veal, etc.

Small Goods a speciality—fresh daily. Cooked Mince Beef, Cooked Hams, Cooked Ox Tongues got ready on the shortest notice for Picnics and Parties.
Families waited upon daily for orders.

MALDEN ISLAND GUANO.

60 PER CENT. OF PHOSPHATES GUARANTEED.

MALDEN ISLAND GUANO

Exhibited the Best Results at the Tests made under the auspices of the Otago Agricultural and Pastoral Society.

8000 TONS USED IN OTAGO AND SOUTHLAND LAST SEASON.

PRICE, £4 10s PER TON.
(On Trucks, Dunedin.)

AGENTS—

SUPPLIES NOW AVAILABLE.

NEW ZEALAND LOAN AND MERCANTILE AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

FAT STOCK

SALES CONDUCTED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT BURNSIDE YARDS.

ANDREW TODD, Manager, DUNEDIN.

Commercial.

THE NEW ZEALAND LOAN AND MERCANTILE AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED, report for the week ended September 24 as follows:—

Wheat—There is no business of any consequence being done in this market, neither is there any indication of any improvement in the near future. At the moment millers are working on stocks purchased earlier, and are not disposed to further increase stocks at the prices then obtaining, except when particular sorts are required for mixing. Quotation, nominal. Prime milling Tuscan and velvet, 3s 10d to 3s 11d; odd lots for seed, 4s to 4s 3d; medium to good, 3s 9d to 3s 10d; inferior to medium, 3s 3d to 3s 8d (ex store, sacks weighed in, terms).

Owing doubtless to the change in the week in New South Wales, the animation displayed last week in this market has suddenly subsided, and while there is a fairly good demand, prices are lower by 1½d to 2d per bushel, compared with last week's prices. Prime feed and milling, 1s 10d to 1s 10½d; good to best, 1s 9d to 1s 9½d; inferior to medium, 1s 6d to 1s 8½d (ex store, sacks extra, net).

Barley—Market exceedingly flat. Quotations nominal. Prime malting, 2s 9d to 3s; medium to good, 2s 5d to 2s 8d; feed and milling, 1s 8d to 2s 3d (ex store, sacks extra, net).

Grass Seed—Ryegrass seed has a moderately fair demand, best medium dressed perennial fetching 4s 3d to 4s 6d; extra prime, 4s 9d; medium to good, 3s 9d to 4s (ex store, sacks extra, net). Cocksfoot is moving off in small parcels, best dressed fetching 4½d to 5d; extra prime, 5½d to 5½d; undressed, 3d to 4d per lb (ex store, sacks extra, net).

Potatoes—Market over supplied and prices easier. Best derwents only fetching 30s to 35s; medium, 20s to 27s 6d per ton (ex store, sacks weighed in, net).

Sheep Skins—There is no change of any consequence to note in the position of the market. Best green crossbreds are fetching 4s 9d to 5s 3d; extra heavy, 5s 6d to 5s 8d; medium, 4s to 4s 6d; dry crossbreds, 2½d to 5d; do merino, 1½d to 4d per lb.

Rabbitkins—This market continues steady at about late values. Best winter greys are fetching 10½d to 11½d; extra prime, thin pelted, requiring no cleaning, 1s to 1s 1½d; medium to good, 9d to 10½d; best autumn, 7½d to 8½d; medium, 6d to 7d; summer, 3d to 5d; suckers and inferior, 1d to 2½d; best black and silver greys, 1s 2d to 1s 3½d; medium to good, 8d to 1s; inferior, 5d to 7½d per lb.

Hides—A very fair demand exists for these, best fetching 2½d to 3d; extra heavy, 3½d to 3½d; light to medium, 1½d to 2½d; light and inferior, 1d to 1½d per lb.

Tallow and Fat—Market quiet, but no alterations in quotations, best rendered mutton fetching 17s 6d to 18s 6d; medium to good, 14s 6d to 16s 6d; inferior to medium, 10s to 13s; rough fat, best mutton caul, 10s to 11s 6d; medium to good, 10s to 10s 6d; inferior to medium, 8s 6d to 9s 6d per cwt (ex store).

MESSEES LEARY AND CO, Wellington, report as follows:—

Wheat—The market is comparatively quiet, and little or no business doing. Holders, however, are firm in their demand, and values meantime are without change. Good whole fowl wheat is enquired for, but great difficulty is experienced in obtaining supplies and values rule little below those quoted for milling. We quote prime milling, 3s 7½d to 3s 9d, f.o.b. Southern ports, whole fowl wheat, 3s 7d to 4s (ex stores, Wellington).

Oats—In sympathy with Southern advices the market displays a little more animation, and values during the week have undergone a slight advance. The tendency of the market is upward. We quote prime short oats, 2s 2d to 2s 3d; duns, 2s 2d to 2s 3d; Larnish, 2s to 2s 1d; seed Tartarian, 2s 2d to 2s 3d.

Barley—Without change. We quote good feed (second malting) 2s 3d to 2s 6d; medium, 2s; prime malting, nominally, 2s 9d per bushel.

Pollard—In good demand at 87s 6d to 90s per ton.

Maize—In fair request at 2s 5d per bushel.

Potatoes—During the week an unlooked-for demand sprung up from Australia, and Southern holders advanced their prices accordingly. Locally there is no corresponding change, but

we look for increased prices during the coming week. We quote choice Oamaru Derwents, 45s to 47s 6d; Canterbury, 45s to 47s 6d; Blenheim, 40s; inferior qualities, 30s to 35s per ton.

Seed Potatoes—The demand for early seed is now practically over, and only casual sales are effected. We quote Canterbury Derwents, selected, 47s 6d to 50s; Oamaru, 50s; Brown Rivers, selected, 47s 6d to 50s; White Elephants, 80s; Beauty of Hebron, 62s 6d; Early Regents, 62s 6d; Bath Kidneys, 55s; Flukes, 55s; Magnum Bonum, 60s; Circular Head, 60s; Ashleaf, 70s; Breeze's Prolifics, 60s; Lapstone, 45s per ton.

Oatmeal—We quote McGill's, L9 10s; Fleming and Gilkinson's, L9 5s per ton.

Flour—The rate of freight being increased by 2s 6d per ton, quotations have advanced accordingly. "Golden Gem" sacks, L9 12s 6d; 100 lbs. L10 2s 6d; Empress, 100 lbs, L9 17s 6d; 50 lbs, L10 2s 6d; Adelaide, L9 7s 6d per ton.

Bran—Supplies are scarce and the lowest quotation to-day is 80s per ton.

Fungus—In good demand at 3½ per lb.

Onions—Very large quantities of slightly and badly sprouted are now offering, and prices generally are extremely low. We quote prime nominally, 4s 6d; medium to good, 3s 6d to 4s; inferior, 2s to 3s per cwt.

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

MESSEES WRIGHT, STEPHENSON, AND CO report as follows:—

Our sale on Saturday was a very small one, and as there were no fresh horses forward to attract buyers the attendance was not great, and but little business was done. The horses entered comprised mostly medium to inferior light horses and small spring-carters. The demand for these was very limited, and few changed hands. Heavy draughts (4yrs to 6yrs), L22 to L27; do (8yrs to 10 yrs), L15 to L20; medium do, (4yrs to 6yrs), L15 to L20; light and small do, L8 to L12; aged and inferior do, L4 to L7; upstanding spring cart horses (young and sound), L12 to L16; well-bred upstanding hacks and harness horses, L16 to L20; upstanding hacks and harness horses, L10 to L14; aged and inferior, L2 to L5.

MR F. MERRAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale price only—Oats, feed: 1s 7½d to 1s 9½d; milling, 1s 10d to 1s 11d; Good demand Wheat: Milling 3s 10d to 4s; fowls' 3s to 3s 7d, scarce, both in good demand. Chaff: Fair supply offering, inferior, £2 5s to £2 10s; good, £3 to £3 10s; Hay: Oats, £3; ryegrass, £3 to £3 10s for good; Straw, pressed 37s 6d; loose, 37s 6d per ton; both scarce Potatoes: market very dull, 25s to 30s; kidney, good seed, L2 to £2 5s; Flour: sacks, £9; 50lbs, £9 10s; Roller, stone, 10s to 20s; l-s according to brand; Oatmeal, 25lbs, £10; Fresh butter 6d to 10d; Factory, 1s; salt, medium to good, 5d to 8d; Eggs, 7d Bran, L3 10s scarce.

REEFTON NOTES.

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

ILL news travels apace, and long ere this appears in print the reader of the TABLET will have learned through the columns of nearly every paper in New Zealand of the untimely and lamented death of Mr Cornelius J. O'Regan, which occurred at Westport on the 7th inst. By profession a school teacher, by nature a poet, his genius, had God so willed it, would in years to come have enriched the literature of his country, and his name would have shone conspicuously on the pages of the, as yet unwritten, history of this fair land. But alas! it was not to be. From his earliest years Mr O'Regan had given promise of great development. His scholastic career was a series of brilliant triumphs, and at the age of thirteen he won a scholarship at the Totara Flat school, which entitled him to three years at the Greymouth High school. After attending this latter institution for two years he passed the junior Civil Service examination with flying colours, and then received private tuition at Reefton,

LAW & ANDRELL wish to inform the General Public that they have opened as HAIRDRESSERS & TOBACCONISTS, at No. 17 Willis Street, Wellington. All kinds of Hairwork done on the shortest notice. Country Orders promptly attended to.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

DUNEDIN, SYDNEY, or MELBOURNE to LONDON.
Overland from MARSEILLES via PARIS, Steamers under Postal Contract with the Government of France.
Calling at MELBOURNE, ADELAIDE, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MAHE, SUEZ, and PORT SAID.
Passengers Booked to BOMBAY, REUNION, MAURITIUS, & EAST COAST OF AFRICA

Steamers	Tons	Leave Sydney	Leave Melbourne	Leave Adelaide
Australien	5500	Aug 27	Aug 31	Sept 2
Ville de la Ciotal	2500	Sept 27	Oct 1	Oct 3
Polynesian	6700	Oct 27	Oct 31	Nov 2

PASSENGERS BOOKED THROUGH FROM DUNEDIN.

Rates of passage money to Marseilles, from £24 to £65, including table wines and Suez Canal dues on passengers.

RETURN TICKETS issued at the following rates:—

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Available nine months	£105	£70	£42

Saloon Passengers booked through to London, via Paris. Best railway accommodation, luggage conveyed free, and a fortnight allowed from Marseilles en route. First-class, £70; Second-class, £50.

By special arrangement an ENGLISH INTERPRETER will attend on board upon arrival of steamer at Marseilles, to give passengers every assistance in disembarking, passing their luggage through the Customs, etc. He will also accompany them in the train to Paris and Calais.

NEILL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents, Dunedin.

NORDDEUTSCHER - LLOYD
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.



SYDNEY, MELBOURNE and ADELAIDE to SOUTHAMPTON, ANIWERP, and BREMEN, Via Colombo and Suez Canal, Taking Passengers for London, Connecting from Alexandria by Direct Mail and Passenger Line To BRINDISI and GENOA.

Will be despatched as follows (if practicable):—

Steamers	Tons	Leave Sydney	Leave Melbourne	Leave Adelaide
Sachsen	5343	Sept 12	Sept 14	Sept 20
Karlsruhe	5317	Oct 9	Oct 12	Oct 17
Darmstadt	5500	Nov 7	Nov 9	Nov 15

And thereafter every four weeks. Passage from Dunedin to Southampton, Antwerp, and Bremen ... £18 to £67 10s.

SPECIAL RETURN TICKETS TO EUROPE Passages from Europe can be prepaid in the colonies.

For freight or passage apply to NEILL & CO., LIMITED, Agents, Dunedin.

A GOOD CERTIFICATE.

Warner's Hotel, Christchurch, July 2, 1895.

Messrs Menzies and Co. Dunedin.

Dear Sirs,— Enclosed find cheque for amount of your account for MENZIE AND CO'S Worcester's Sauce. I am very pleased to inform you that the Sauce is giving entire satisfaction. There are too many people in the Colony prejudiced against anything of a local manufacture. The Sauce is used by my customers, and I am glad to say they are unanimous in pronouncing it "equal to the best brands of the imported article."—Yours, etc,
(Signed) W. F. WARNER.

Ask your Grocer for

MENZIES AND CO'S

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

CHRISTCHURCH DEPOT AND OFFICE
198 TUAM STREET.
TELEPHONE: No. 432.

H. B. KIRK
MANUFACTURER OF

Bricks, for the Mansion, Cottage, Stable Warehouse and Factory; Drain and Sanitary Pipes, Traps, Syphons, Chimney Pots, Chimney Lining, Air Bricks, Tiles, Vases, Open Channelling, etc.

Sole Agent for the celebrated Grey Valley Fireclay Goods, Tiles of all sizes, Bricks of every shape, Blocks, Lumps, Boiler Seats, etc.

Sole Manufacturer of Outhbert's Patent Disconnecting Gully Trap.

Also in Stock For Sale—Colonial and English Cement, Hydraulic and Stone Lime, Plaster of Paris, Cowhair, Laths, Nails, Sand Shingle, Rubble, Clay, Grotto, etc.

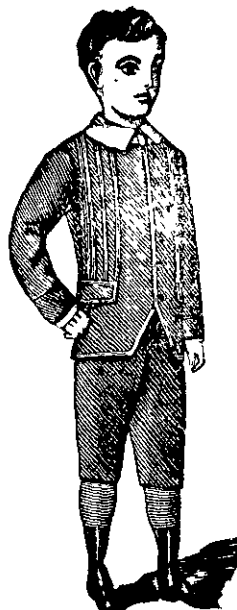
Manufactory at FARNLEY, ST MARTINS

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30 LICHFIELD STREET EAST, CHRISTCHURCH
(Opposite J. Lamb and Son),
UPHOLSTERS, CABINETMAKERS,
FITTERS AND POLISHERS.

Furniture Packed and Removed.
TERMS CASH.
Private Residence: 23 Armagh Street.

IN INTIMATING TO THE INHABITANTS OF DUNEDIN AND SUBURBS that for the future we intend making a speciality of the Cash Trade in connection with our Business, we also inform them that, on account of want of room at main shop, we have had to arrange to OPEN A BRANCH in GEORGE STREET, in those Premises lately occupied by Nelson, Moate, and Co, which will OPEN for Business on FRIDAY AFTER-NOON, July 13th, and trust that our efforts to meet the requirements of the public in direction aimed at will receive recognition. The Terms at Branch will be all cash. Our counter prices at both shops as under:— BEEF, ROAST, fr m 2 1/2 to 5 1/2; RUMP STEAK, 6d; BEEF STEAK from 4d; T-WING BEEF from 4d; CORNED BEEF from 2 1/2; MUTTON from 2d to 3d per lb; CHOPS, 4d; KIDNEYS, 6d per dozen. Civility and Full Weight Guaranteed.
GARDEN WATSON,
CITY COMPANY, RATTRAY STREET,
DUNEDIN

W. A. TRIBE AND CO.



Manufacturers
Of all
Classes of
MEN'S,
BOYS'
AND
JUVENILE
CLOTHING.
—
A
GOOD SOLID
TWEED SUIT
Made to
Measure,
42s 6d.
—
TROUSERS,
14s 6d.
—
TROUSERS
AND
V K S T,
22s 6d.
—

219 HIGH STREET
(Next to Ashley, Berg and Co, Ironmongers)
CHRISTCHURCH.

AYER'S
Hair Vigor



RESTORES
COLOR
—AND—
PROMOTES
Abundant Growth
OF THE
HAIR.

It cures itching humors, and keeps the scalp cool, moist, healthy, and free from dandruff.

A lady writes: "I feel compelled to state, for the benefit of others,

that six years ago I lost nearly half of my hair, and what was left turned gray. After using Ayer's Hair Vigor several months, my hair began to grow again, and with the natural color restored."

Ayer's Hair Vigor

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

Beware of cheap imitations. The name "Ayer" is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each of our bottles.

HUGH GOURLEY

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

UNION STEAMSHIP
COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND,
LIMITED.

SPECIALY REDUCED EXCURSION FARES IN FORCE BY ALL STEAMERS OVER ALL THE COMPANY'S LINES.

Steamers will be despatched as under:

LYTTELTON and WELLINGTON—			
Corinna	Mon, Sept 30	3 p.m.	D'din
Flora	Fr, Oct 4	2 p.m.	D'din
NAPIER, GISBORNE, and AUCKLAND—			
Flora	Fr, Oct 4	2 p.m.	D'din
Manapouri	Oct 9	2.30 p.m.	train
SYDNEY, via WELLINGTON—			
Ta'one	Mon, Oct 7	2.30 p.m.	train
Wakatipu	Thur, Oct 17	3 p.m.	D'din
SYDNEY, via AUCKLAND—			
Manapouri	Wed, Oct 9	2.30 pm	train
Tarawera	Wed, Oct 23	2.30 pm	train
MELBOURNE, via BLUFF and HOBART—			
Wakatipu	On Sept 29	2 p.m.	D'din
Huroto	Mon, Oct 7	2.30 p.m.	train
WESTPORT, via TIMARU, AKAROA, LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON and NELSON—			
Omaperi †	On Oct 6	4 p.m.	D'din
Brunner*	Friday, Oct 11	4 p.m.	D'din
* Calls Nelson. † Calls Taranaki.			
GREYMOOUTH, via OAMARU, TIMARU, LYTTELTON and WELLINGTON—			
Herald	Tues, Oct 8	10 p.m.	D'din
NAPIER WHARF, via OAMARU, and TIMARU—			
Steamer early			
TONGA, SAMOA, FIJI, and SYDNEY—			
Taviuni	About Oct 23	from Auckland	
FIJI (SUVA and LEVUKA)—			
Upolo	Thurs, Oct 10	From Auckland	

RINK STABLES

CHRISTCHURCH.

Carriages, Cabs, Landaus, Broughams, Dog Carts, Buggies, Daisy Carts, &c., always ON HIRE at the Shortest Notice. Horses Bought and Sold on Commission, and Broken to Single and Double Harness. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Vehicles and Harness of every description Bought, Sold, Exchanged or Stored.

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from Mr B. P. McMahon, for the matriculation examination, which he successfully passed in 1891. After this long period of close application and incessant mental labour the young student rested for a time before engaging in any settled occupation, and amid the romantic solitudes of the Inangahua, gave free rein to his poetic imagination. With the golden thread of his artistic fancy weaving bright tissues of exquisite design, revelling in happy visions of an impossible earthly Eden, dwelling altogether in an ideal dreamland, peopled with a noble and beautiful creation, men and women of angelic mould, too perfect even to find their prototypes in this prosaic world. Had he lived, this young idealist, he would assuredly have quaffed deeply of earth's delicious nectar, but just as surely would he have had to drain the bitter dregs of the chalice of suffering. So God spared him the trial and demanded not the test, conducting him rather to that safe and blessed haven where the mysterious yearnings and aspirations of the soul are fully satisfied at last. Physically Mr O'Regan was a splendid specimen of manhood. Tall and well proportioned, with a singularly frank and handsome, but rather pensive countenance, up till six or seven months ago he had all the appearance of possessing the most robust constitution. It would seem, however, that the poor young fellow had a premonition of his approaching end for his later poems were all tinged with a strange, pathetic melancholy, and "the music of his spirit's lyre" was saddened often by mournful minors. The immediate cause of death was heart disease induced by a severe attack of rheumatic fever when deceased was about 11 years old. When Mr O'Regan's medical advisers reluctantly announced that the last hour was drawing near, when his sorrowing relations were gathered weeping round him, deceased alone seemed perfectly composed and tranquil. "I once thought it was hard to die, now I think it is easy. God bless you all." These were his last words, and, with the crucifix clasped tightly in his hand, the pure soul of Con O'Regan was liberated from its fleshy prison, and the unshackled spirit winged its flight into the presence of its Maker. . . . On Sunday the remains were conveyed from Westport to the Inangahua landing, followed by an immense concourse of mourners. On Tuesday morning, September 10, the funeral started from the residence of deceased's parents at 9 a.m., arriving at the Sacred Heart Church, Reefton, at 2 p.m. The cortege was probably one of the largest ever seen in Reefton, there being over forty vehicles present, containing the families of all the settlers from the neighbouring and outlying districts. As the coffin, covered with a profusion of white floral wreaths and crosses, was borne up the aisle of the church, the scene was almost too sad for tears, and the effect was heightened by the slow, solemn strains of the Dead March which was expressively rendered by Miss Potts, organist, and Messrs Lynch and Anderson, violinists. The funeral service was chanted alternately by Rev Fathers Roland and Servajean. The sanctuary and altar were draped in mourning, and on each of the four pillars were hung emblematic laurel wreaths which at the conclusion of the ceremony were placed on the deceased's coffin. Rev Father Roland delivered a most affecting discourse, enlarging on the exemplary life, kindly nature, and sterling character of deceased and on the certainty of his eternal reward. Numerous telegrams of condolence were received by Mr and Mrs P. O'Regan and family in their bereavment including most sympathetic messages from his Grace Archbishop Redwood, and from the Hon the Premier, who also sent a very handsome wreath. Mr P. J. O'Regan M.H.R., unfortunately arrived upon the scene too late to exchange the last farewell with his dying brother, and feels keenly this great and unexpected trouble which he has been called upon to bear. He left the coast on Tuesday last to resume his Parliamentary duties in Wellington.

EXAMINATION OF CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

(Daily Times, September 20)

At yesterday's meeting of the Otago Education Board the following letter on the above subject was read:—

Education Office, September 14, 1895.

The Secretary Otago Education Board.

Sir,—We have the honour to inform you that we examined St Joseph's Convent School on the 30th and 31st of July, and St Patrick's School (Forbury) on the 1st and 2nd August. Our reports on these schools are attached hereto. We may say that until the last meeting of the board we were under the impression that these reports had, in the usual course, been returned to the Education Office. Early in the year Bishop Moran explained to us that, as the Christian Brothers' Schools are not under the control of the New Zealand Catholic authorities, the petition for the examination of Catholic schools did not include those taught by the Christian Brothers. The Dunedin Christian Brothers' School was, therefore, not examined.—We have, &c.,

P GOYEN,
W. S. FITZGERALD, } Inspectors.

The report on the St Joseph's School referred to by the inspectors showed that 89 pupils were examined and 67 passed. In Standard

VI 2 were examined and both passed, in Standard V 12 were examined and 10 passed, in Standard IV 8 were examined and 6 passed, in Standard III 22 were examined and 15 passed, in Standard II 22 were examined 15 passed, in Standard I 23 were examined and 19 passed. The report on class subjects was as follows:—Grammar, "satisfactory"; history, "fair"; geography, "very fair"; science "good, so far as the classes had gone"; objects lessons, "moderate." The inspectors made the following remarks on "additional subjects":—Repetition and recitation, "satisfactory"; drill and exercises, "fair"; singing, "good"; needlework, "satisfactory as to quality"; comprehension of the language of reading lesson, satisfactory.

The report of St Patrick's School showed that 94 pupils had been examined and 81 passed. In Standard VI 1 was examined and 1 passed, in Standard V, 9 were examined and 7 passed, in Standard IV 12 were examined and 9 passed, in Standard III 15 were examined and 13 passed, in Standard II 28 were examined and 24 passed, and in Standard I 29 were examined and 27 passed. The remarks made by the inspectors on the class subjects were as follows:—Grammar, "fair"; history, "satisfactory"; geography, "fair"; object lessons, "moderate"; mental arithmetic, "very fair." On the "additional subjects" the following remarks were made:—Repetition and recitation, "poor"; drill and exercise, "moderate"; singing, "good"; needlework, "satisfactory as to quality, deficient as to quantity"; comprehension of the language of reading lessons, "fair."

Correspondence.

[We are not responsible for the opinions expressed by our Correspondents.]

IRISHWOMAN IN REPLY.

TO THE EDITOR N.Z. TABLET.

SIR,—I notice Mr Dickson, with great effort, condescended to reply to me. Perhaps your footnote may have been enough for him, but permit me just to say a few more words on the subject. In the paragraph complained of there were two points. (1) Falsehood, and (2) an unwarranted wounding of the feelings of Roman Catholics on the subject of purgatory. On the first it matters not a jot to me who supplied him with the information. The fact remains, he committed to print a statement referring to me which is untrue. Whether he was misinformed or not is not my business; the statement in the pamphlet was false, and Mr Dickson put it there, so he can draw his own inference. A number of persons accused me of being tainted with Presbyterianism, which was an outcome of the paragraph complained of, and I think under these circumstances "an outsider" had a right to a public defence. With regard to the second point, the paragraph relating to purgatory speaks for itself:—Mrs—I am going to heaven, and I'm not going through purgatory. There is no purgatory, Mrs—. You go at once to heaven, and you have nothing to pay. Salvation is free, without money and without price. . . . Let your readers judge for themselves if it was brotherly love which prompted Mr Dickson to write these words. The pamphlet would have been just as complete without the paragraph. He did not attempt to dispose of my postscript. I give him another one. Mr Atheist to Mr Dickson: "Mr Dickson, I don't believe there is a hell." Mr Dickson, please reply to him. Mr Dickson to Roman Catholic: "Mr Papist, I don't believe there is a purgatory." Papist: "Mr Dickson, take your answer to Mr Atheist." Thanking you for your favour, Mr Editor,—I am, &c.,

IRISHWOMAN.

[In his letter last week our rev correspondent based his remonstrance on a statement that his pamphlet had been written for private circulation only. The pamphlet, nevertheless, which is now before us, commences with the following words:—"My Dear Christian Friends,—The following account . . . is given to the public," &c. The Italics are our own. "Irishwoman" in replying, therefore, was fully within her rights.—ED. N.Z. TABLET.]

REV MR DICKSON'S REPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ZEALAND TABLET.

SIR,—In your last issue I noticed Mr Dickson favoured your paper with a letter. In it he says: "No Presbyterian expects the Roman Catholic Church to teach Presbyterian doctrine," and *vice versa*. While speaking to Mr Dickson recently on that portion of the pamphlet relating to purgatory I asked him if he thought it feasible that a child of eleven or twelve years would express herself in the manner set forth in the pamphlet on such a subject. He said it was just the way he would expect her to express herself, as she was taught so in the Sunday school. I am prepared to kiss the Bible on what I say. Does this not look as if the children in the Presbyterian Sabbath schools were being taught Roman doctrine?—I am, etc.,

IRISH COCKATOO.



LYSAGHT'S ORB BRAND GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON.

Sold by all Ironmongers and Merchants.



PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—We, the Undersigned, beg to intimate to our friends and the public generally that we have agreed to ENTER into PARTNERSHIP as Public Accountants, Financial and Estate Agents, as from 1st JUNE, 1895, with the view especially of carrying on the Business conducted for many years by the late Mr R. H. Leary under the style of R. H. LEARY & CO. The title of the Firm will be BARR, LEARY, AND CO.
PETER BARR,
SIDNEY COOPER LEARY.

Dunedin, 20th May, 1895.

By Appointment



To their Excellencies

SIR WILLIAM JERVOISE AND EARL OF ONSLOW.

JAMES MOWAT,

TAILOR AND WOOLLEN DRAPER

(Next Union Bank),

LAMBTON QUAY, WELLINGTON.

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FRUIT TREES—Apples (on blight proof stocks), Pears, Plums, Peaches, Apricots, Cherries, etc, the very best of their kinds, all clean and well grown.
ROSES—Hybrid Perpetuals, Teas and Climbers, including all good varieties and many new introductions.
ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS—A large collection in splendid health and condition for transplanting.
CONIFERÆ—Cupressus Macrocarpa, Lawsoniana, Pinus Insignis and Ornamental Varieties.
HERBACEOUS AND ALPINE PERENNIALS See descriptive list.
SEED POTATOES—Our Stock includes all the most useful varieties.
VEGETABLE SEEDS—100 Varieties at 3d per packet, in pictorial pockets.
FLOWER SEEDS—Over 20 Varieties at 1d per packet, in pictorial pockets.
Spray Pumps, Insecticides and Tree Washes for eradicating all Insects and Fungi Pests.
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P. KEARNEY,

District Secretary, Auckland.

Established 1880.

THE CATHOLIC BOOK DEPOT CHRISTCHURCH,

Is opening up a Fresh Supply (per s. Ionic) of School Prizes, School Books, Religious and Theological Works. Also, Tucker's No. 1 Pure Wax Candles, Tapers, Floats, and Incense.

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E. O'CONNOR, Proprietor.

KLOSTER GESANG VEREIN.

A SINGING CLASS FOR LADIES has been opened by the DOMINICAN NUNS at St. JOSEPH'S SCHOOLROOM, Dunedin.

The Class will meet EVERY MONDAY EVENING at 7.30 p.m. The fee fixed is very moderate. Ladies wishing to join the Class are invited to attend.

THE LATE BISHOP MORAN.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ANY ONE becoming a SUBSCRIBER TO THE NEW ZEALAND TABLET for 12 MONTHS will be presented with a copy of the BEAUTIFUL CHROMO LITHOGRAPH PICTURE of the late MOST REV. DR. MORAN recently presented to our SUBSCRIBERS

INFORMATION WANTED of PATRICK SHEA

formerly of Horsemont, County Cork, Ireland; last heard of nine years ago in Auckland. Anybody will confer a great favour by writing to his sister, and will be suitably rewarded.

Address—KATE SHEA, care of A. H. GRANT, 64 Castle St., Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

NOTICE.

THE OTAGO FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION OF NEW ZEALAND (LIMITED).

The Directors have instructed their Executive Committee to make the Necessary Arrangements TO START BUSINESS AT ONCE.

MESSRS KIRKCALDY AND CO.,

MANAGERS

THE LIVE STOCK GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND, DUNEDIN.

Dear Sirs,—I beg to acknowledge RECEIPT of your CHEQUE for £100 in SETTLEMENT of my CLAIM for my HORSE DON PEDRO, insured with your Company; and in doing so I may add that my business transactions with your Company have always been of the pleasantest nature, receiving civil attention from officers, and prompt payment for any claims I had. And I now thank you for the promptness of this, my last claim; and so long as the affairs of your Company are carried on as at present, I am sure you must prosper.—Yours sincerely,

J. B. MACKENZIE.

Glenkech Station,

Pomahaka, September 16, 1895.

NOTICE.

All communications connected with the Commercial Department of the N.Z. TABLET Newspaper are to be addressed to John Murray, Secretary, to whom also Post Office Orders and Cheques are in all instances to be made payable.

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

By Special Appointment



His Excellency Lord

R. R. TUCKER,

Shoering Smith, begs to inform his numerous Customers and the Public that he has removed from his late premises Montreal street, to more central premises in MANCHESTER STREET, CHRISTCHURCH opposite the Union Steamship Company's Office.

THE BISHOP MORAN MEMORIAL FUND

INVEBOARGILL.

£	s.	d.	John Sheehan	£	s.	d.
5	5	0	John Sheehan	0	10	0
5	5	0	James M'Intyre	0	10	0
5	5	0	Patrick Maloney	0	10	0
5	5	0	James Collins	0	10	0
2	2	0	Hugh M'Alister	0	10	0
1	1	0	Patrick Reid	0	10	0
1	1	0	Daniel Coakly	0	10	0
1	1	9	James Fogerty	0	10	0
1	1	0	Michael Garvey	0	10	0
1	0	0	John Canfield	0	10	0
1	0	0	Denis O'Keefe	0	10	0
1	0	0	James Murphy	0	10	0
1	0	0	John Ross	0	10	0
1	0	0	George Brown	0	10	0
1	0	0	Roger Leonard	0	10	0
1	0	0	Richard Barry	0	10	0
1	0	0	John Fitzgerald	0	10	0
0	10	6	Patrick M'Grath	0	10	0
0	10	6	John Flanagan	0	10	0
0	10	0	Patrick Joyce	0	10	0
0	10	0	Bernard Mullins	0	10	0
0	10	0	William Leonard	0	10	0
0	10	0	Michael Leonard	0	10	0
0	10	0	Denis Boyle	0	10	0
0	10	0	Patrick Boyle	0	10	0
0	10	0	Thomas Staunton	0	10	0
0	10	0	5 subs., each 7s 6d	1	17	6
0	10	0	69 subs., each 5s	17	5	0
0	10	0	Small subs.	10	1	0

GEBALDINE.

£	s.	d.	Kyran Brophy	£	s.	d.
2	2	0	Kyran Brophy	0	10	0
1	0	0	Patrick Brophy	0	10	0
1	0	0	Edmund Burke	0	10	0
0	10	6	Small subs.	2	15	6

£	s.	d.	Rev Father Mahoney,	£	s.	d.
3	3	0	Publi	1	0	0
1	1	0	Small subs., Publi	1	19	6
0	10	6	Small subs., Wangarei	1	18	0
0	10	0	D. W. Woods, Dunedin	2	10	0
0	10	0	(1st instalment)	1	0	0
0	10	0	James O'Connor,	0	15	0
0	10	0	Dunedin	0	10	0
0	12	6	Mrs J. S. Macdonald,	0	10	0
1	0	0	Dunedin			
0	4	6	Mrs Duncan, N.E.V.,			
			Dunedin			

J. A. HALLY, Hon Sec.

(To be continued.)

DEATH.

GRIFFEN.—On the 19th September, at his mother's residence, Manor place, Alfred Denis, son of the late John Griffen, in his twenty-third year.—R.I.P.

Sunday Corner.

CALENDAR.—SEPTEMBER 29—OCTOBER 5.

Sunday, 29—17th after Pentecost. St Michael.
 Monday, 30—St Jerome, doctor. St Honourous, bishop.
 Tuesday, 1—St Remigius, bishop
 Wednesday, 2—Holy Guardian Angels.
 Thursday, 3—St Thomas of Hereford, bishop.
 Friday, 4—St Francis of Assisi, confessor.
 Saturday, 5—SS Placid, etc, martyrs.

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1895.

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.

ORDER AND DISORDER—CRISPI AND TRAYNOR.



WHILE the powers of order in Italy, as, presumably we are to look upon those powers under the control of Signor CRISPI as being, are marshalled against the Papacy,—the powers of disorder in America maintain their similar stand.

Of the nature of the A.P.A. we had recent illustrations in the riot, for example, which occurred with loss of life at Boston, and the fatal attack made in Indiana on a party of German villagers. The President of the Society, nevertheless, who says great things in the number of the *North American Review* last to hand in New Zealand, has nothing at all to say of all this.

The current of this gentleman's argument flows in a very pretentious and imposing bed. To listen to it, he and the men he heads must be champions accoutred expressly by heaven for the deliverance of mankind. "To combat these pretensions," he writes,—that is, every pretension of a sinister kind that can find a place in the excited American imagination of a certain stamp, of which, for instance, sensational journalism and other utterances have given us a tolerably extensive notion—"to remove the hand of the Pope from the brain of the thinker and the writer, from the mouth of the speaker and the mind of the scholar, from the throat of the statesman and the will of the voter—the American Protective Association was organised. It will continue its work until popes have learned that, under the American Constitution as it now stands, they have no right that is not possessed by the most insignificant member of the non-papal clergy or laity."

The bathos of the protest unfortunately robs its eloquence of at least nine-tenths of its beauty. First, the writer draws a picture in which the Pope is represented as occupying a position, whence, before the sounding of the trump of doom, it would be impossible to dislodge him. With the next stroke of the pen Otello's occupation is exposed as gone, the *raison d'être* of the A.P.A. is shown to be non-existent. Surely the Pope—in the singular, and without awaiting those additions to the line that should put the noun in the plural—already knows that much.

The mischief of it is, meantime, both for Mr. W. J. H. TRAYNOR, President of the A.P.A., and SIGNOR CRISPI, Premier of United Italy, that, beyond the reach of Constitutions and Governments, there exists a power that is inalienably the Pope's.

Some degree of truth there actually is in the rhodomontade we have quoted from MR. TRAYNOR. The Pope has, indeed, his place in the "brain of the thinker," and the "mind of the scholar," and thence no Constitution or Government—not to speak of brute force unlawfully applied—can remove him.

But MR. TRAYNOR, among the innumerable cases quoted and distorted by him, has quoted one that even he, it might seem, could be taught by—the case, to wit, of Prince BISMARCK in his war against the Church. Where now is Prince Bismarck, and where now is the Pope? All the power of the man of blood and iron, all the power of the empire he controlled, was put forth against the Pope, and it did not succeed. There is an example. There are many others, but this alone, of itself, should suffice.

MR. TRAYNOR and his following, when placed in comparison with Prince BISMARCK, become pigmy irregulars indeed. Signor CRISPI, though also dwarfed by the comparison, may less derisively be brought into it. Where, nevertheless, ultimate success is concerned CRISPI and TRAYNOR stand on an equal footing. Unlawful violence or foolish and mischief-making plotting in America is not, in this instance, vainer or more contemptible than the methods announced by authority and supported by Government in Italy.

DOUBTFUL CHRONICLES.

The acknowledgement made—as for example by the *Quarterly Review*—that the English monasteries had been foully calumniated, and that no evidence at all, in most cases, and in others only very light or doubtful evidence, had ever existed for the charges brought against them, goes far to strengthen the contention that history had been for centuries in a very great measure false and unreliable.

School of Shorthand and Typewriting, Cathedral Square, Christchurch, conducted by Miss A. M. CARR and her sisters. Shorthand, Pitman's and Light Lines, Typewriting, Book-keeping, Correspondence, Business Letter-writing, etc., taught. Miss A. M. Carr's pupils have obtained from Sir Isaac Pitman the highest speed certificates ever granted in N.Z. Vacancies for Boarders, who will receive special training and instruction.

It is not, however, only in cases where there was a grave motive for misrepresentation, as, for instance, when it seemed desirable to a MOTLEY or a FROUDE to paint in lurid colours some event distinctly Catholic—that false views were published and accepted as the truth. As an illustration of how history is more lightly written we may take a book that a few years ago made some sensation. It related to matters that took place, or were alleged to have taken place, during the Second Empire. It was named "An Englishman in Paris," and for some time its authorship was doubtful. This, indeed, formed its most important feature. Some people said that it had been written by the late SIR RICHARD WALLACE, a man known to have had opportunities to know intimately everything about the course of events in the French capital, from that which happened in the inmost recesses of the Tuileries down. MR. ARCHIBALD FORBES, if we recollect aright, took this view. At least he wrote a review of the book in one of the leading periodicals, in which he accepted its statements as not to be questioned. It was pointed out, nevertheless, that in certain French phrases or sentences, a man who, like SIR RICHARD WALLACE, spoke the tongue as a native, could not have made the slips that were apparent. Finally a member of the household of the Empress EUGENIE, on behalf of his mistress, who had been traduced by the writer, wrote an indignant protest against the acceptance of the narrative as true—and at long last the publication of the author's identity, who proved to be nobody particular—assigned to the book its proper place and deprived it of its historical value. It was a rehash of gossip picked up here and there. Indeed some critics had already declared it to be such. The book, however, was pleasantly written and gave some information and a good deal of entertainment.

The writer, we perceive, is now publishing reminiscences of a similar kind—dealing also with the Second Empire—which is found a safer theme to meddle with as those who personally remember it become fewer in number and duller perhaps under the growing weight of years. As a view of Parisian life, at the time, as seen from the outside, from the walks of the Champs Elysées or the paths of the Bois, or other public places, the work reads very well. Tittle-tattle and gossip put together pleasantly, but perhaps not over-scrupulously, by an outsider is that of which its contents plainly consist.

We are not, however, particularly interested in this narrative. We have alluded to it only in illustration of our argument that there is nothing less to be depended on than history as it has, so far, been written, and more particularly for English readers. This writer on the Second Empire may be regarded as an example of the careless, hearsay scribe whose statements, as possibly he would himself agree, may be taken for what they are worth. The more serious, and, therefore, more mischievous writers are those who, like the detractors of the monks—not to speak of the original calumniators—have misrepresented to prove a point or bear out a prejudice.

ON Sunday, October 6th, Feast of the Most Holy Rosary, communions will be offered in St Joseph's Cathedral for the repose of the soul of the late Bishop Moran. The Rosary of the Blessed Virgin is a devotion to which the Bishop was much attached, and such a celebration of his memory as that proposed seems particularly appropriate.

THE Very Rev Father Lynch, Adm., who hastened his journey in order to be present at the entertainment in aid of the Dominican nuns' schools, returned to Dunedin from the north by the Christchurch express on Thursday evening. On Friday evening the very rev gentleman paid a visit to the Irish Gaelic class, which, we may add, is making fair progress, and for which a more vigorous career is expected from the adoption of a code of rules recently drawn up. To mark a meeting of extremes, the visitor was welcomed, not only in the ancient tongue of Erin, but also in the Maori. To-morrow (Thursday) Father Lynch will leave this city for Southland.

THE Very Rev D. Clancy, S.J., died (says the Sydney Freeman of September 14) in St Patrick's College, Melbourne, on Friday last. He had been for some time under treatment for cancer on the liver by Dr J. P. Ryan, of Collins street. The obsequies were celebrated at St Patrick's Cathedral on Saturday morning, when Solemn Requiem Mass *presente cadavere* was celebrated, the Most Rev Dr Carr, Archbishop of Melbourne, and sixty priests assisting on the occasion. At the close of the Requiem the funeral took place. The deceased was buried alongside four other Jesuits who died in Mel-

bourne—Fathers Krauswitter, Nolan, Joyce, and E. Murphy. It is a remarkable circumstance that of the five who now occupy the burial place of the Society of Jesus at Kew, three have died of the fell disease which was fatal to Father Clancy. Father Clancy was a native of Milltown Malbay, County Clare, where his mother still resides. He was fifty-nine years of age at the time of his death.—R.I.P.

WITH regret we record the death of Mr Alfred Griffen, which took place at his mother's residence in Manor place, Dunedin, on the 19th inst. Although the young man was confined to his room for a period only of eighteen days his illness was of a most painful character, more especially towards his closing hours. He died at 5 a.m. on the date mentioned, fortified by all the rites of the holy Church. A *post mortem* examination revealed the fact that death was due to an accident which befel Mr Griffen about six years ago.—R.I.P.

AT the conclusion of Mr Davitt's lecture, "Parliamentary Photographs," at Goulburn on Monday night, September 9, Mr Buse, M.P., moved a vote of thanks. In the course of his remarks he said he liked to look upon Mr Davitt in that cosmopolitan spirit that overlapped all national parties and that placed him side by side with the dock labourer as the associate of John Burns, as well as the stalwart Irishman fighting for constitutional liberty. He wished Mr Davitt God-speed in his endeavours, and as a little atom in our Australian nation he hoped that the consummation of his labours would not be very long postponed, and he would remind those who were at all downcast at the temporary defeat which had been sustained that the political aberrations which appeared in public opinion never could last long, that popular clamour would soon give way to a public opinion based on equity. Alderman Barrett seconded, and the vote was carried with enthusiasm, a number of the audience rising.

WE publish elsewhere, with illustrations, the architectural details of the Basilica of St Patrick, in course of erection at Oamaru. The illustrations represent the exterior and interior of the church, as it now exists, and is used for the purposes of divine worship. A great deal, however, still remains to be done before the building has assumed the complete shape that will make it one of the most beautiful churches in the colonies. We may add that, to provide funds to discharge the balance of debt now remaining due on the portion shown in our pictures, an art-union has been set on foot, in whose interests the friends of religion may very meritoriously exert themselves. Success in this matter also will bring nearer the completion of a work of architecture that will beautify the town in which it stands, and be a credit to the colony generally.

MR DAVITT, in speaking at Goulburn, said: "There were one or two special reasons why he was glad to have the privilege of addressing an audience in this fair city. They had in their midst one of the most widely-respected and venerated prelates of the Catholic Church (Dr Lanigan), who had always a warm corner in his heart for the national cause. He (Mr Davitt) would add that he was warranted in saying that they would find in the distinguished and learned divine, Dr Fiallagher, who was his coadjutor, a man who would follow in Bishop Lanigan's footsteps with respect to moral support and sympathy for the cause of Home Rule."

WE reproduce elsewhere the report of the Government Inspectors on the parochial schools conducted in Dunedin by the Dominican nuns. Our readers will find it of interest to them.

MR VILLIERS, the war correspondent, who lately visited us, has not been favourably impressed by his visit. He has expressed himself, in speaking at Sydney, as disappointed at what he had seen. We had not fulfilled the expectations he formed of us on a former visit paid by him here sixteen years ago. Mr Villiers instances as notes of retrogression the enfranchisement of women and the restrictions placed on liquor. "The country was lovely," he said, "the people were charming; and Nature had done everything for the place. Man alone was trying to ruin it."

A social in aid of the funds of the Roman Catholic schools (says the Wellington Post of the 20th inst) attracted about 500 people to the Skating Rink last night. A short programme of vocal and instrumental music formed the first part of the programme, to which Misses B. Diederich, M. Sullivan, A. Curtice and Mr E. Dunne contributed. A choir of 40 voices sang the "Angelus" chorus from "Maritana." The Fan Gavotte, danced by a number of prettily-dressed young children (which caused much interest at the late Carnival in the Drillshe'd), was a special feature of the proceedings. The accompaniments were played by Misses Kearsley and Oakes. A dance followed, to music supplied by an orchestra under Mr F. J. Oakes; Mr T. J. Davis acted as M.C. Refreshments were supplied by a committee of lady members. Another social will be held towards the end of October for the benefit of St Joseph's Orphanage.

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Molière again! How genius embraces all ages in its grasp, those to come no less than those gone by. We allude in particular to a speech made the other night by Dr Batchelor at the meeting of the Dunedin Parliamentary Union. No member of the Faculty under the Grand Monarque was capable of an utterance more delightful. The curious may consult especially the recommendation made by Dr Diafoirus of his son as a suitor. Why, in Dr Batchelor we find quite a time-honoured acquaintance. Thanks, we say again, to the clairvoyance of the eye of genius. The medical matchmaker still remains screamingly farcical. More or less farcical, indeed, was the Doctor throughout.

A MOTHER OF SORROWS.

(CAROLINE MASON in *Catholic News*.)

IT was the dawning of a new July day with no dawn wind to stir the dead hot air or to move the dust, fine as an impalpable powder which lay thickly everywhere.

The trees of Portsea Square stood black and motionless, their dense foliage rising above and stretching over the trodden grass and littered asphalt walks.

There was a salt smell from the harbour, but no wind with it, for the tide was at its lowest ebb. It was ebb tide, too, in the faint pulses of sick men and women and little children, and in the sinking hearts of those who had watched with them for the morning, but to whom the morning had brought no hope.

From the windows of a chamber in the brick row on the east side of the little park the faint light of a night lamp still shone through the clustering vine leaves. Glasses of medicine, a bowl of ice, a tall white pitcher stood upon the window sill, placed there for coolness.

Within the room bore marks of haste and confusion, which showed it to have been a battlefield between life and death through the night; and a tall woman in a white dress was walking to and fro, carrying a child in her arms. The little face was wan and pitifully sunken about the eyes. The mother's face was fair and beautiful, but it wore the stamp which only mortal anguish gives.

A wicker cradle stood beside the unused bed, draped daintily with lace and silk. As the mother walked some unseen dread turned her face grey and ashy, and, breaking from her steady pace up and down the room, she crossed to the cradle and laid the baby down. It moaned and moved its head restlessly upon the pillow, but the mother left the room and passed with swift feet to another door, where she knocked and spoke. Returning, she took the child again in her arms and walked as before.

Presently a woman appeared in the doorway, an older woman, with heavy eyes and a grievous droop of the mouth. She took the baby from the mother's arms.

"Now go and rest, Mary," she said, drowsily; "you have not slept all night. There are three hours yet before anyone will be stirring in the house."

The mother, who had been called Mary, bent and kissed her baby and without speaking left the room. She stood for a moment at a window in the hall outside, looking down into the park.

"Yes, it is there again," she said, softly. "Poor mother! Poor little baby!" she spoke in a soothing tone, half dreamily.

What she saw was the pale coloured canopy of a baby carriage, moving slowly to and fro under the dusty trees. She had seen it there at midnight. As she looked she panted for breath and strove against a dull faintness which crept over her. An impulse was upon her to escape from the house, even from her sick child, but chiefly from that terror of hopeless malice which had overtaken her just now, and which she knew was coming back.

"By and by it will come to stay," she said to herself, as she passed down the staircase, resting her feverish hand upon the cool rail, "when the baby dies. Then I can never get away from it again."

She had reached the foot of the stairs now and stood in the dim light for a moment, her hands clasped and pressed against her forehead, her whole frame trembling.

"Then—O God pity me!"

The words were breathed rather than spoken and the look on her face was of despair.

Opening the house door, she crossed the street and entering the park between the iron posts she passed into the shadows of the trees, and walked on hardly knowing where she went. But the trees seemed to smother her and the oppression of the languorous air was as of a hand laid tangibly upon her heart. From a church tower a clock struck 4 and the birds began to wake up in the trees.

She had reached the central fountain now, and in the little open space she saw something which startled her for a moment, although she knew it well—the pale canopy of the baby carriage she had watched night after night from her window.

It was drawn up beside one of the wooden seats, and on this seat a young woman was sitting, in a clean cotton gown, with a white handkerchief tied upon her breast—a woman with a brown face and smooth black hair. One hand laid lightly upon the handle of the little carriage, and its touch, even upon the wooden frame, was infinitely caressing; the light pressure, which was scarcely more than a pulsation, served to give a soft, continuous motion. In her other hand the woman held a Rosary; her eyes were closed; her lips were moving in prayer.

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Mary, whose light foot made no sound upon the walk, had reached the little carriage now, and had bent, with a mother's instinct, to see the child which lay beneath the coarse canopy, covered with a bit of woollen blanket. An inward sob stirred her as she saw how like the little face upon the poor pillow was to her own baby's face, in its sharp, pinched outline and its pallor.

"But it is too pale," she thought, and with quick alarm she turned back the blanket and touched one tiny hand. It was icy cold and the pulse was still.

As Mary lifted herself with the awe of what she had discovered full upon her, the mother raised her eyes and, seeing the tall, fair figure in white in the half light before her, with the endless pity in her eyes, she clasped her hands and half rose to fall upon her knees, supposing it to be the Holy Virgin or one of the saints to whom she had been praying.

"Your baby—"

Mary tried to speak, but her voice faltered.

The woman knew then that her visitor was mortal, and murmured in broken words:—

"Ah, madam! yes, my baby. He sleeps. So, that is well;" and she touched the yellow blanket gently, as only a mother touches her baby's little limbs.

Mary looked at her, her eyes heavy with rushed tears, doubting how to speak the truth; but when she spoke it was not what she had thought of saying, only, very softly:

"My baby is dying. I do not think she will live through another night."

"Ah, what a sorrow," whispered the other.

"Yes," Mary answered, simply. "All my babies die. I have had three. God does not give me milk for them."

"Ah, Jesu! and so they die;" and the French woman shook her head mournfully.

"I come here all the nights," she said, looking up at Mary, whose face had grown fixed and strange; "that is good for so sick babies. I stay so late; but then that policeman, he send me home. Where I live is Foundry Street. But I come back—yes, I come back. Then it shall go better with this leetle baby."

"Yes, he is asleep now, and he will not be sick any more"; and Mary drew aside the blanket.

With sudden doubt the mother bent over her child, pressing her cheek against his, and clasping his hands. When she knew that he was dead she gathered the wasted little figure in her arms with a great maternal gesture and held it close against her heart, her own face as white as his, murmuring exclamations and words of love and pity in French.

For a time Mary stood in silence by her side, touching her shoulder with one hand as if to let her know that she was not alone. Then at last she said with soft authority:—

"Now you must take the baby home—the dear little baby. I want to go with you, and my baby needs me now."

The woman lifted her head, facing Mary with eyes which had a strange, childlike piteousness.

"Will Madame tell me what I shall do?" she faltered.

For answer Mary smoothed and straightened the pillows in the carriage and made the mother lay her child back in its place, then as their hands met Mary said, as if it were a prayer:—

"God comfort you, and comfort me, and save us from what is worse than death."

Then she stood aside to give the poor mother her right to place her own hands alone upon the sacred little ark and slowly wheel it on its sorrowful journey. Thus they passed in silence, back through the saltry paths toward the Foundry street tenement.

When they reached the walk before her own house Mary pointed upward to the open window and said:—

"My baby is there."

The woman stood still, looking up through the tears which had been streaming in patient grief down her cheeks.

"Alas," she cried, "madame is an angel, and yet, such sorrows! Madame must lose the leetle child, three that madame loved!"

(To be Continued)

DUNEDIN CATHOLIC LITERARY SOCIETY.

MR C. E. HAUGHTON presided at the ordinary meeting held on last Wednesday evening, the 18th inst, at St Joseph's Schoolroom. The evening was spent in transacting business which had fallen into arrears, and arrangements gone into for making the next session still more successful than the present one.

A vote of thanks to Mr Dobbin for his excellent lecture of the previous evening was passed, and to Mr J. Hally for so kindly taking a place at the last moment in the team which met the Moray Place Society, one of the gentlemen selected not being able to be present on that evening.

The usual compliment to the chair terminated the proceedings.

REV THEOPHILUS LE MENANT DES CHESNAIS, S.M.

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

Temuka, September 21, 1895.

I HAVE no doubt the many friends of the Rev Father Le Menant des Chesnais will be glad to hear a few words about him. Since the rev gentleman's arrival here he has won the goodwill, respect and esteem of all with whom he has come in contact, and no one could possibly be so universally beloved by the people in so short a time as this good and venerable priest. We all consider it a great honour to have such a man of learning in our midst, and there is one thing which casts a shadow over our joy, and that is the fear that in a few months he may be removed from us. Since Father Le Menant came he has done good beyond measure. Besides a large amount of parish work, he has done other good work. At St Mary's, Pleasant Point, he is drawing a good number of non-Catholics to hear his learned discourses, and he has already received five into the Church. Should he remain here for some time the prospects are bright in this respect. In Temuka he is the hero of the hour on account of his lectures on "The Reunion of Christendom." These are being attended by a large number of non-Catholics and sceptics, some of whom come from a distance of fully six miles. Those who can appreciate things above the ordinary (Protestants) pronounce these lectures the ablest they have ever heard, and some of them have said they could listen to them for four or five hours. On the whole, Father Le Menant has done much good to Catholicism, and I have no doubt that all will join me in expressing a wish that he may be long spared to do good work in the Church, in which he is a great ornament.

FIRST COMMUNION AT KERRYTOWN.

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

Temuka, September 21.

Last week was rather a memorable one for a large number of children at Kerrytown, when they made their first communion. They had been prepared for this great act by the Rev. Father Le Menant des Chesnais, by a retreat extending over three days. On Thursday was the grand day. Mass was celebrated at half-past eight, when an efficient choir rendered appropriate hymns. Miss D. Hoare presided in her usual efficient style at the organ. Father Le Menant preached a sermon on the "Blessed Eucharist," which was characteristic for its simplicity. The first communion spectacle was very impressive. The girls were dressed in white, with flowing veils, and wreaths of flowers, and lighted candles; and the boys wore sashes. After Mass the children were taken to a marquee (kindly lent for the occasion by Mr. M. Scannell, of the Wallingford Hotel, Temuka), which had been erected near the school, where a sumptuous breakfast had been prepared for them by the ladies of the congregation. Misses Hoare, Stevenson, Mr Sullivan, Coughlan, and Brosnahan were most indefatigable in their attention to the wants of the children. At half-past two o'clock a grand procession, with banners, etc., gracefully waving, was held round the convent grounds. The procession over in the school a renewal of baptismal vows was made. Father Le Menant again preached an impressive sermon on "Perseverance," and the Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament brought a happy day to a close.

All who do business with the Live Stock General Insurance Company of New Zealand will have their claims promptly and satisfactorily settled. The advantages offered by the Company are most deserving of attention.

Messrs A and T Inglis invite inspection of their spring and summer novelties, a shipment of which has just been landed by the firm.

It should be good news to agriculturists that the price of the Malden Island guano has been reduced. The valuable properties of the manure are universally acknowledged.

It is announced that by the instructions of the directors of the Otago Farmers' Co-operative Association, the executive committee will make arrangements to start the business at once.

It is whispered that the resignation of Bismarck's son-in-law of his post at the State Foreign Office, Berlin, is the opening scene of a determined campaign against the Emperor on the part of the ex-Chancellor. Some small writings of William II. are in Bismarck's possession, and their publication would be most disagreeable to the Kaiser.

The last vestige which bound Strasburg to France will soon disappear. The old picturesque bridge of boats which spanned the Rhine between Kehl and Strasburg is doomed. The word "France," which was on one of the centre planks and cut the river in two, marked the frontier. This was the only means of going from Strasburg to Kehl and vice versa for those who loved to go on foot across the poetic Rhine and have a glance at the blue Alsatian Mountains. July 22, 1870, just twenty-five years ago, the Badense, who from the 15th had been massed on the right bank and half the bridge which belonged to them, swept in by the railroad bridge from Strasburg to Baden. The Strasburgese who up to this felt he was a Frenchman, will not see the foot bridge disappear without keen emotion.

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Irish News.

(From the *Irish World*.)

Antrim.—Miss Alma Beaumont recently walked on the Lagan from Albert Bridge to Ormeau Park, Belfast. She wore large, broad cork boots. On reaching shore an ovation was given her. A walking stick was gracefully used by her on the water.

Carlow.—Continued drought in the district around Carlow has seriously injured the crops of every nature, particularly the turnip crop.

Cavan.—The magisterial investigation into the charge against Hugh Moore of Llanafana, who recently took an evicted farm in the district, for the alleged wilful murder of John Beilly, was commenced on Friday in the Virginia Court-house. The prisoner was conveyed in a brags from Bailieborough Bridewell by an escort of police under Mr Brott, D.I. The authorities took also the extra precaution of placing six patrols of police along the road in different places. An extra police force was drafted into Virginia, and the prisoner had an escort of twenty-five constables from the police barrack to the court-house and back again. It was 2 o'clock when the Crown Solicitor was ready to proceed. The magistrates on the bench were Messrs J. B. Irwin, B.M., and J. Tierney. Mr. Hugh P. Kennedy, instructed by Mr A. B. Smith, solicitor, appeared for the prisoner. Mr W. D. Halpin, solicitor, Cavan, appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of the executors of Lord Headfort. The clerk read the charge against the prisoner. Mr Bird applied for an adjournment as he had not time to get sufficient instructions. Mr Kennedy said he would not object. Mr Hamilton, D.I., made a short deposition, and the prisoner was remanded for a week. It was agreed that as the assizes would be proceeding on Friday next in Cavan, application would be made on behalf of the Crown for a further remand to Wednesday, July 10. The prisoner was again removed to Bailieborough Bridewell.

Clare.—The County Grand Jury lately investigated the manner in which the taxpayers were being fleeced for the support of the large force of police, and discovered that the county had paid since 1881 the enormous sum of £75,511. They made a vigorous protest against the continuance of this outrageous system. Even the big land owners are commencing to kick.

A meeting was held in Kilkee lately. Father D. O'Dea presiding, to consider the matter of having a summer steamer plyn between Kilrush and Foynes. It was decided to ask the Lower Shannon Company to put on a vessel, those at the meeting contracting to indemnify the company for loss.

Derry.—The annual show of cattle, horses, sheep, poultry, eggs, butter, and green flax, organised under the auspices of the North-west of Ireland Agricultural Society, was opened in the Victoria Market, Derry, last week. The entries this year exceed those of 1894. The cattle section is always considered one of particular importance, and turning to the shorthorn class it was found that the entries this year have filled admirably, and, taken all in all, the quality shown was superior to past exhibits.

Dublin.—The general election expenses of the Irish party on July 2 were £2,500.

The public examination of the pupils in the female branch of the Catholic Institution under the care of the Dominican Nuns at St Mary's Convent, Cabra, Dublin, took place in the Leinster Hall during the week. The display of the results of the training and education received by the children was very interesting. There was a very large attendance, and the various exercises were watched with much interest. In the absence of the Archbishop of Dublin, the chair was taken by the Very Rev Dean Tynan.

The elections in connection with the management of the Calced Carmelite Order took place in the Convent of Our Blessed Lady of Mount Carmel, Whitefriar street, Dublin, last week. After Mass and the prescribed devotions the voting took place, with the following result: Provincial of the Irish-American and Australian Provinces, the Very Rev Father Thomas Davis; prior pro-provincial, Very Rev Patrick Carr of the Carmelite Church, Whitefriar street; the Very Father Staples; sub-prior, Very Rev J. Bartley; prior, Moate, Very, Rev Father Dillon; prior, Kildare, Very Rev J. Cartley; prior at Kinsale; the Very Rev Father Brennan, prior in New York; Very Rev Father Southwell, prior, Australia; Very Rev Father Murphy and Very Rev Father Kelly, president at St Joseph's College, Teneure; Very Rev Michael O'Reilly, and master of novices, Very Rev Father Coifer.

Fermanagh.—Evictions which were to have been effected on Gola Island and Derrybeg Chapel were happily averted. A settlement had been effected just as 100 policemen reached Dungloe.

Kerry.—Last week a violent whirlwind sprang up in a narrow valley near Gortalea. Furze bushes were torn up by the roots,

and a substantially-built outhouse had portions of the walls torn down. The area in which the force was felt was not more than thirty yards.

King's County.—The Land Commission Court recently fixed the following appeals for fair rent in King's County: A. A. Stoney vs. Elizabeth Fox—Old rent, £130 14s 9d; judicial rent, £105; reduced to £97. William Toher vs. F. E. Biddulph—Old rent, £60; judicial rent, £50; confirmed. P. Kennedy vs. same—Old rent, £26; judicial rent, £22; confirmed. P. Dooley vs. same—Old rent, £10 15s; judicial rent, £8 15s; confirmed.

Leitrim.—Leitrim Summer Assizes opened last week at Carrick-on-Shannon, with only two cases for the Grand Jury.

Limerick.—Limerick Corporation will confer the freedom of their ancient and historic city on Most Rev Dr Croke as their mark of esteem for him, on the occasion of his jubilee.

Longford.—Rev Mr Poe, Protestant clergyman of Ballymahon parish, was the object of a roffianly assault by a tramp cornet player lately.

Nicholas Canning, near Granard, was recently evicted from his holding on the Edgeworth estate, and went into possession again, for which he was prosecuted and sent to gaol. He promised to pay all the rent due in a few days, but his offer was refused. Over £1,000 had been expended on the land by Canning.

Mayo.—The Island of Achill was recently visited by many persons from Castlebar and other stations. The Midland now runs a train to the island.

Meath.—Chief Baron Palles, at recent Meath Assizes, held in Trim, was presented with white gloves, as no criminal case was on the callendar. The condition of the County from an Assize stand is highly gratifying.

Monaghan.—Carrickmacross Town Commissioners, Mr James Daly presiding, passed a resolution congratulating the electors of Cork on the election of I. F. X. O'Brien.

Queen's County.—Edward Dunn, tenant on the Verchoyle property, has had his rent reduced by the Land Commission Court from £6 10s to £4 15 per annum.

Sligo.—James Kearney, Ballyrush, was drowned lately while bathing in Lough Arrow. His body was found standing upright in eight feet of water.

The fair on Monday at Elphin was small. However, springers reached prices varying from £10 to £18; bulls, from £12 to £18; two-year-old heifers from £9 to £11; yearling calves, £4 to £6; suckling calves, £1 5s to £2 10s; weanling lambs, £9 to £11; yearling calves, £4 to £6; suck-year-old hoggets, £2 to £2 5s.

Tipperary.—Templemore Town Commissioners, on behalf of the people of that town and those of Clonmore and Killea, presented an address to Archbishop Crooks on the occasion of his silver jubilee. Mr Daniel Meagher was then prime mover in the business.

Residents in Clonmel recently experienced great heat, the thermometer registering on two successive days 130 and 125. The prospect of green crops has vanished.

Tyrene.—A banquet was given in the Grand Jury room, Omagh, recently in honour of the Rev Father McGlade, and the representatives of the Archbishop Hughes Memorial Committee—Hon William Kelly, New York; Very Rev Dr Macready and Rev J. J. McCusker, New York. Dinner was served up in a superb manner by Mrs McGuinness, and the room was beautifully adorned.

Westmeath.—There were but three cases to be tried at recent summer assizes in Mullingar.

At Mullingar July fair there was a good demand for horses, principally for troopers and hunters. Business in sheep and cattle was also brisk.

Wexford.—Davidstown branch of the Irish National Federation have called upon the members of the Wexford Foxhounds Association not to permit Bowen and Boyd, or they would stop the hunt.

Seizures of cattle were effected on the Templemore estate last week. The animals were auctioned. From Richard Sheehan, Kilbride, twenty-three head were taken; from Mr Bryan Hennessy, Battletown, sixteen store cattle; from Mr William Byrne, Graange, four cows. Mr Peter Ffrench, M.P., arrived as the sales were proceeding. Rev John Browne, Duncannon, was in his place as usual. Prior to the sales a meeting of the tenants' committee was held, and arrangements were made for the purchase of the cattle on the tenants behalf.

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Dublin Notes.

(From contemporaries.)

THE executive committee of the Ulster Liberal-Unionist Association in Belfast issued an address congratulating the country on the result of the recent elections and recognising the splendid efforts put forth by both wings of the Unionist party in Ulster. In the opinion of the association it would be expedient to pass during the ensuing session a short Bill providing that judicial rents which might come up for revision on and after the 1st November should not be dealt with until the promised legislation on the land question passes into law.

It is understood that soon after the reassembling of Parliament changes will be made in the *personnel* of the law officers of the Crown. It is understood that although Mr Caron, Q.C., was apparently left out of the Administration, to the dissatisfaction of the Irish loyalists, the circumstance was due to impending changes upon the judicial bench. The rearrangement proposed will enable the Prime Minister to place an important position at the disposal of the distinguished Irish barrister.

During Mr Morley's stay in Dublin Castle as Chief Secretary for the past three years he spent many an hour going through the vast collection of State papers of the Union period in the Birmingham Tower, with the object, it is believed, of writing a book about that most fateful and interesting epoch of Irish history. These papers, which deal with affairs between 1795 and 1805, were for sixty years deposited in two very large cases in the tower, carefully fastened down with the Government seal, and with the inscription, "Secret and confidential. Not to be opened." But under the Records (Ireland) Act of 1867 the cases were opened and their contents classified and arranged in sixty-eight boxes by Sir Bernard Burke, the late Ulster King of Arms. Mr Lecky, who has had access to the papers, says they are of the highest historical interest.

Home Rule is said to be dead. There is a majority of 150 members of Parliament against it. But what preponderance of opinion does the majority actually represent? The *Westminster Gazette* gives an answer to this interesting question. Analysing the returns, and allowing for uncontested seats, it finds that the Home Rule vote for the whole United Kingdom is 2,369,917; and the Unionist vote 2,406,898. A majority of 36,891 voters, equal to about five constituencies, gives a majority of 150 members. This is what sweeping the country means. What is the use of gabbling about the over-representation of Ireland when under the present system of election the friends of Ireland are so scandalously under-represented? Meantime the conversion of 36,891 voters is not an overwhelming task. It has already begun.

The Rev Mother at Laurel Hill Convent, Limerick, died on Monday August, 15, owing to the shock she received at the time of the melancholy event by which three of the Sisters lost their lives. For years past the deceased lady was in delicate health, and this accounted for her not partaking of the dinner which contained the poison. Mother Mary Anne Collins had been an invalid for more than three years, suffering from the heart, and it was only by great care that her life was so long preserved.

Mr Knox, who formerly represented West Cavan, and is now M.P. for Derry city, is a Protestant, and the son of an Irish Protestant Bishop. Specially remarkable, therefore, is the testimony he bears to the more than tolerant spirit of the Irish Catholic clergy, who are so often and so falsely accused of bigotry. In bidding adieu to his West Cavan constituency Mr Knox says: "A young Protestant, knowing the record of his Catholic fellow-countrymen, might have expected tolerance, but I do not believe there is any country in the world where a politician would receive from the clergy of a Church to which he did not belong the same unquestioning support and constant warmth of welcome which I have received from the Catholic clergy and people of Cavan, from the Bishop downwards. I trust that many of the friends I have made there will remain my friends throughout life."

Irishmen will rejoice in the midst of all the defeats of the Liberal party in England that one true friend of Ireland has secured his triumph. The return of Mr C. P. Scott for the Leigh division of Lancashire is a thing to be sincerely glad of, for it is not too much to say that Ireland has had no stauncher or more intelligently sympathetic friend in all Great Britain than Mr Scott. He is the editor of the *Manchester Guardian*, the very first of the great provincial journals, and in his paper, in rough weather as in smooth, the cause

of Ireland has had an able, consistent, and fearless champion. Other papers, even of the friendliest, might vary in their friendship, misunderstand the exact bearing of events in Ireland, and, with the best intentions in the world, form and present to their readers inaccurate judgments of our cause and our people. But the *Manchester Guardian* has been as steady as a rock, always kindly with the kindness born of respect, and invariably sane and helpful. When its editor has had any criticisms to offer on the Irish movement they have been put forward without offence, and have always merited attention. Ireland, happily, has more than one, more than a score, of good friends among the journalists of Great Britain. Not one of them is more loyal or more valuable than Mr C. P. Scott, whose victory we warmly welcome, and whose Parliamentary career will be watched on this side of the Irish Sea with grateful interest.

For Archbishop Croke's Episcopal Silver Jubilee every house in Thurles was, on the 18th July, decorated. Over the streets and roads were suspended streamers bearing words suggestive of the sentiments of the people, from all parts of Ireland came hundreds of people anxious to testify by their presence their affection for the great Archbishop. The hierarchy was represented by its most distinguished prelates, headed by his Eminence Cardinal Logue. His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, and priests not alone from Tipperary and the immediate diocese but from every quarter of the land lent the influence of their presence to an occasion which was unique in the life of Catholic Ireland, and the importance and significance of which it were impossible to exaggerate. Archbishop Walsh was the celebrant of the High Mass in St Patrick's Cathedral, and Cardinal Logue was the preacher. Afterwards the Archbishop of Cashel, the Cardinal, the prelates who assisted at the ceremonies, and guests to the number of 300, were entertained at a banquet in St Patrick's College. The health of the Archbishop of Cashel and Emly was eloquently proposed by Mgr O'Riordan, Archbishop of San Francisco. His Grace of Cashel in his reply said: "For once in my life I cannot avoid being egotistical. My lords and gentlemen, I have never broken with a friend nor turned my back in fear upon an enemy. A pledged Independent of over forty years' standing, I have never courted the smiles of the great nor sought favours from the Government. In religious matters I have never questioned the conscientious convictions of any one nor the absolute right to uphold them. Brought up, though not bred, for the most part among free peoples, I have imbibed the love of liberty from my earliest years, and have ever been in heart and fact, I own, a rebel against every species of tyranny, and thoroughly in sympathy with the poor, the afflicted, and the oppressed. Such being my natural tendencies it was to be expected that when occasion offered I should take sides with the downtrodden tenants of Ireland and strive, as far as one man could do it, to loose the landlord's grip on their throats, and secure for them the right to live and thrive in their native land. I joined the National party at once, accordingly, in '79, having first convinced myself that the cause they advocated was a just and righteous one and that the men who headed the movement were made of the proper metal. This brought down on me the maledictions of not a few, but the blessings of many; and if I suffered, as I did, in consequence, and had to pay the penalty, in various ways, of my advanced views and determined action, as an Irish Nationalist, I have been at all times rewarded a hundredfold by the affectionate regard of the people and the steady support of the great majority of the Irish priests and bishops. In proof of this, if proof were needed, I have but to appeal to the celebration and high festivities of this day. My lords and gentlemen, there is a hypocrisy in patriotism, just as there may be a hypocrisy in religion. Were I a sham and a fraud, now that I have retired from the arena, and put up my shutter as an active politician, the world would take no heed of my retirement, and my past activities would be either absolutely forgotten or rated at their proper value. But because I have been "unchanged and unchangeable," because I preferred the smiles of the poor to the blandishments of the rich and powerful, because I was for emancipating the serf, and asserting the just rights of labour, for lifting up this old land generally and making it, as it might be, the fairest island in the sea, with her ports teeming with trade and her ships sailing on every ocean—because I was all this, and because my countrymen knew all this and believed it, my humble name has been honoured by my native land, and the crowning glory of my life is the great celebration of to-day. I have detained you longer than I should, although I am not usually given to a vain display of words. But how can I tell or rightly appraise what friendship has done for me on this memorable occasion? My brother bishops from the

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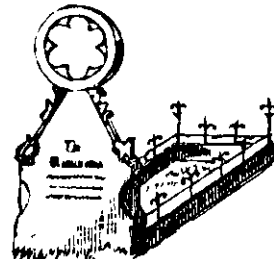
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REUNION OF CHRISTENDOM.

(A Series of Lectures delivered in St Joseph's Church, Temuka, by the Very Rev Father LE MENANT DES CHESNAIS, S. M.)

LECTURE III.—WAS JESUS CHRIST AN IMPOSTER, WHO DECEIVED THE WORLD BY THE PROMISE OF AN IMAGINARY FUTURE BLISS? WAS HE AN ENEMY OF SOCIETY—DEIFIED FALSEHOOD? WAS HE A REVOLUTIONIST, A GIGANTIC DEMOCRAT, THE FATHER OF SOCIALISM AND COMMUNISM? WAS HE ONLY A MAN OF GENIUS, A WISE MAN, A POPULAR MORALIST, A MAHATMA? WERE THE APOSTLES DECEIVED AND FASCINATED BY HIM? DID THEY DECEIVE US? "I BELIEVE THAT JESUS CHRIST IS THE SON OF GOD." (ACT. VII, 37.)

In our second lecture we have seen that God spoke through Moses, the Patriarchs and Prophets; therefore Divine revelation is not only possible but a certainty. We have now to study Jesus Christ and Christian Revelation.

The enemies of Christianity may be divided into four principal classes:—(1) Voltaire, John Le Rond d'Alembert, Diderot, and all the Encyclopedists of the last century. For them Jesus Christ was an impostor who deceived the world by the promise of an imaginary future bliss. He is the enemy of progress and civilisation—deified falsehood. He should be crushed like a viper, and no effort should be left untried to undeceive his blinded followers. II.—Strauss, Bauer, Cousin, Vacherot, Renan, and their disciples do not acknowledge the Divinity of Jesus Christ; however they look upon him as a man of genius, who blended together the traditions of the East and of the West with the Jewish doctrine, and from them formed a harmonious system. He was a wise man, a popular moralist, who taught men universal fraternity. He was a thorough revolutionist, a gigantic democrat, the greatest of all reformers, the advocate of the sovereignty of the people, the father of Socialism and Communism. He was a great medical doctor, a celebrated philosopher; His cures were purely natural; this is why He did not wish people to speak about them. Later on these cures were transformed into miracles by His enthusiastic admirers. The first disciples of Jesus Christ wrote nothing; then a few laudatory pages were written, which—by successive additions—became the Gospels of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John. The Gospels are to Jesus Christ what romance is to chivalry. Jesus Christ excited the hatred of Pharissical aristocracy and died a victim of the noble cause he had so ably defended. His image grew as time went on; He became the idol of His admirers, who made a God of Him. The rapid spread of Christianity was quite natural, and may be perfectly explained without any supernatural agency. III.—According to Theosophists—who pretend to reconcile all religions, and unite men in a universal brotherhood, Jesus Christ was a Mahatma, who had over nature a power beyond that of ordinary men, and a superior wisdom. IV. Some Rationalists pretend that the religion of Jesus Christ was a sentimental religion, defining nothing, excluding nothing. All dogmatical definitions are a ludicrous transformation of the doctrine of Jesus Christ. 1.—Is Voltaire right? Are we to believe the Encyclopedists of the last century? Is Jesus Christ an impostor, the enemy of civilisation a monster who should be crushed as a viper? Infamem Conterite." The life of Jesus Christ is soon told. He was born, nearly six centuries ago, in a grotto at Bethlehem. Holy angels revealed His nativity to some poor shepherds. Warned by a miraculous star, kings from the East came to adore Him and offer Him presents. At twelve years of age, in the Temple of Jerusalem, he astonished by his wisdom the most famous doctors of the world. When he was xxx years old, he was baptised by St John, the Holy Ghost came down upon him in the shape of a dove, and a voice was heard: "This is my Beloved Son, hear ye Him." He preached for over three years a doctrine unheard of before. He worked most astounding miracles. At his presence the whole universe was in commotion; the deaf had their ears opened, the dumb spoke, lepers were cleansed and the lame walked. The mere contact of His robe was sufficient to heal the sick; by a simple command, He changed water into wine; He fed several thousand people with a few loaves and fishes. He knew the secrets of hearts and what took place at a distance, the future was as clear to Him as the present; the wind and the sea obeyed Him—on Mount Thabor Moses and Elias paid Him homage; the very demons confessed His Divinity and fled away at

His sight, and death gave up His victim; here, it is the daughter of a prince; there, the son of a widow; in another place, Lazarus, who was fast falling into decay—and this He did as a proof of his Divine Mission, and to show that He was the promised Messiah—so that He could say to His enemies: "If you do not believe my words, believe, at least, my works" (John, x, 58). He announced His dolorous passion and death, and His resurrection on the third day. After His resurrection He appeared several times to His apostles and disciples. He promised to send down the Holy Ghost upon them, Who would teach them all truth, and give them the gift of miracles. He foretold the ruin of Jerusalem, etc. All these things have come to pass as He had said them, and, therefore, He is what He affirmed He was: the beloved Son of God, and the Saviour of mankind. This being so, His promise of a future bliss is not vain, but absolutely certain. The most civilised nations of the world profess Christianity. The followers of Jesus Christ are to be found in Europe, in America, in thousands of places of Asia, Africa, Oceania and the scattered islands of the Pacific and Atlantic oceans. Millions of churches, oratories, universities, colleges, are living proofs of the sincerity and zeal of those who believe in Him. Orators, historians, poets, artists of every kind have employed their genius to sing his praises. If they have all been deceived, the most enlightened part of mankind, for nearly six centuries, have gone astray: of what, then, can we be certain? Voltaire and the encyclopedists affirm that Jesus Christ is the enemy of progress and civilisation, how is it, then, that the most civilised and polished nations are precisely those which profess Christianity? How is it that all the great monastic schools, the universities of Paris (1250), Prague (1358), Oxford (895), Cambridge (1280), Louvain (1425), Vienna (1365), Basle, etc., were all founded by Christian scientists? The art of printing, clockmaking, aeronautism, electricity, steam navigation, telephony, photography, phonography, type-writing are all Christian inventions. Columbus, Magellan, Americo Vesputci, Hernando Cortez, Jacques Cartier, etc., and other great explorers were also Christians. How then can Voltaire and Deists say that Christianity is the enemy of progress and civilisation? (2) Strauss, Bauer, Cousin, Renan, etc., tell us that Jesus was only a man of genius, a learned philosopher, who harmoniously blended together the religious traditions of the East with those of the West and the Jewish faith. He had a great knowledge of medicine and performed cures, which, though perfectly natural, were transformed afterwards into miracles. Let Strauss, Renan, and their friends tell us where Jesus studied philosophy, theology, botany, materia medica, biology, pathology, etc? Who were the eminent professors who instructed Him? What scientific book did He peruse? Until they answer those questions in a clear, incontrovertible manner we may discard their objections as not proven. "Quod veritas asseritur, gratis negatur." A mere assumption needs no refutation. If the doctrine of Jesus is of a purely human character how is it that for its sublimity precision and completeness it surpasses anything heard of before? That it perfectly harmonises with the most noble aspirations of our nature, and is the only one which gives the key to all the great problems which have perplexed ancient and modern philosophers? How is it that for nearly nine centuries the most eminent scientists and philosophers have been able to add nothing to it except a few commentaries more or less imperfect? That whatever is beautiful, true and good, in any other philosophical or religious system is precisely what they have borrowed or preserved from the doctrine of Jesus Christ, as whatever is beautiful, true and good in the works of ancient philosophers or founders of religions is what they had preserved from the primitive revelation or borrowed from the Jews. Besides even if Jesus had surpassed in skill, learning and experience the most clever doctors, moralists or philosophers it would never satisfactorily explain many of His miracles, His prophecies and His transcendental and heavenly doctrine. Was Jesus a revolutionist, a gigantic democrat, the advocate of the sovereignty of the people, the father of socialism and communism, and the author of the religion of humanity? I boldly affirm He was not. He preached obedience to all legitimate superiors; He declared that every legitimate power was from God. Is this the teaching of democrats, socialists and communists? He commanded His followers to obey legitimate superiors as God, even those who were harsh and cruel. Do democrats, socialists and communists believe this? He told us to render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and unto God the things that are God's? What do democrats, communists and socialists want us to render unto Caesar? what respect do they prescribe towards civil rulers? what tribute of love, honour, and obedience do they render to God? what sacrifices are they willing to make to defend the rights of God and of the State? Did not Jesus Christ pay the tribute money to the Roman Emperor? How is this to be reconciled with communism and socialism? But if Jesus was not a socialist or a communist perhaps he was a Theosophist, a Mahatma? Theosophy is a new transformation of Buddhism, the religion most widely spread in the East. 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I have much pleasure in stating that I have known Mr Carl v
Ledebur for the period of three years. He is a first-class Masseur
and Medical electrician—he has also taken honours in anatomy and
physiology.

The cases he attended for me were very much benefited by his
treatment.

I have found him at all times conscientious and painstaking in
all the cases I have known him to have under treatment and shall
be pleased to know that my recommendation may be of service to
him.

JOHN MCGILL, F.R.C.S., Edin

Evandale, Oct. 6, 1893.

Dear Sir,—I am anxious that a lady patient of mine should
undergo your treatment. Your name has been mentioned to me by
Dr Pardy. Kindly apply treatment over both ovaries, stomach and
region of liver.

I hope to find as good results in this case as you have obtained
in many of your other cases.

(Above case chronic constipation and other derangements.
Cured in five weeks.—C. V. L.)

J. G. JOHNSON, M.D.

Launceston, Tasmania, 14th July, 1894.

This is to certify that I have known Mr Carl v. Ledebur for
about eighteen months. He is a Masseur and Medical Electrician
by profession, and is very successful in the practice of his art.

He bears a very high character and will succeed in his particular
business wherever he may go.

L. GRAY THOMSON, M.D.

St John Street, Launceston, July 14th, 1894

I have much pleasure in certifying that I have known Mr C.
Ledebur for the last two years, and that during that time he has
been practising as a Masseur and Medical Electrician, and has
attended several cases for me, and has given satisfaction; he also
applied his treatment to my own knee when I was suffering from
chronic Synovitis, and I found him careful, painstaking, and obliging,
and decidedly derived the greatest benefit from his treatment.

HERBERT C. HALLOWES.

F.R.C.S., Edin., and L.B.C.P., Lond. Surg. Med. School, London,
Consulting Surgeon Launceston General Hospital

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cepts from them. In refuting the assertion that Jesus was a theosophist, I shall, at the same time give a death blow to the vile misrepresentations of the panegyrist of oriental superstition and devilry. What is Theosophy? It is a newly fangled doctrine; it pretends to have discovered the truth that underlies the various creeds of the world and to be able to reconcile them all and unite men in a universal brotherhood. Its fundamental dogma is the Karma or re-incarnation. The souls of men are sparks of the Deity clothed with a human body. When the present life is over, after a period of repose, the soul passes into another body, and the second life depends upon the character of the first. If the soul during its re-incarnation, cultivates its higher powers, and leads what men call a holy life, in its new incarnation it rises higher still, until it becomes a Mahatma. Then it is no longer subject to the body, and has a wonderful power over nature, and is able to travel hither and thither at will. Moses, Confucius, Buddha, Jesus, his apostles and the saints of the Catholic Church were great Mahatmas. The number of superior Mahatmas is very limited. Some of them are permitted to remain on earth to help us; others are finally absorbed into the Divinity, where they will remain for all eternity, yet without losing their identity. Those who lead vicious lives after a certain number of re-incarnations and probation, are at last extinguished and annihilated. The paradise of the Theosophist is the re-absorption in the Deity; for the Christian dogma of hell, they substitute final annihilation. They distinguish between Jesus and Christ. Jesus was a real person, but Christ is an allegorical person who never existed; it is the celestial principle, which exists in every man, the divine spark, which it is the duty of every one to develop. Like Buddha, Confucius, Jesus is one of those Mahatmas who rose above their fellow-creatures and obtained great power over nature. Theosophism is un-scientific, it rests on gratuitous assumptions which have never been proved. When challenged, Theosophists have never been able to substantiate their incredible statements. They will not allow their disciples to controvert what they assert; they are implicitly to admit it as absolutely true and incontrovertible, and they shrink from controversy. The frauds of Mrs Blavatski have lately been unmasked. There is nothing reliable in the teaching of Theosophists; even the existence of the Mahatmas is shrouded in mystery; no one knows where they live or how they are to be approached. We have heard of Indian jugglers, who by trickery or devilry, can—from dust—produce the appearance of a tree or beautiful flowers, throw up a rope on high and apparently make it stand upright without any visible support, and make a little child climb up it, but a proof that this is a mere illusion is evident from the fact that no photographer has ever been able to take an image of it. The representation of the surrounding objects and of the jugglers himself may be taken but not the fantastic apparition, which leaves no impression whatsoever on the plate of the camera. To compare these illusions with the miracles of our Blessed Lord is insane and blasphemous. Jesus was not a Theosophist. Theosophists banish God from this world; Jesus represents God ruling over all things; they make man independent of God—according to Jesus Christ they depend totally upon him. "It is He Who giveth to all life, breath, and all things." (Act. XVII, 25.) "Behold the birds of the air, for your neither sow, nor do they reap, nor gather into barns: and your heavenly Father feedeth them. Are not you of much more value than they? Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow: they labour not, neither do they spin. And if the grass of the field, which is to-day and to-morrow is cast into the oven, God doth so clothe: how much more you, O ye of little faith. (Matth. VI, 26—28) Theosophists have need of no sacraments, no prayer, no grace to lift themselves up and become Mahatmas, with superior power over earthly things." Jesus Christ says that "By grace you are all saved through faith. (Ephes. II, 8.) We are not sufficient to think anything of ourselves; but our sufficiency is from God." (II. Cor.

III, 6.) He inculcates the necessity of prayer. "Ask and it shall be given you: seek and you shall find: knock and it shall be opened." (Matt, VII, 7.) He instituted the Sacraments to give grace to our souls, and gave power to his apostles and their successors to administer them. Theosophists reject all these. In the doctrine of Theosophists the wicked have nothing to fear in the next life. After a few re-incarnations and probation, no matter what evil they may have done, they will be ultimately annihilated. Jesus Christ threatens with everlasting torments those who will die in His enmity. "Fear ye," says He, "Him who can destroy both soul and body in hell." (Matt, X, 28) "They who obey not the Gospel," says St Paul in his Epistle to the Christians of Thessalonica, "shall suffer eternal punishment." (II, Thessal, 1—9.) Theosophists apprehend nothing of the kind; they may indulge in their passions, the worst that can happen to them is annihilation. Theosophy is the revival of the occult mysteries of paganism. It flatters curiosity, pride, the passions: this explains why many easily adhere to it. Theosophists are willing to accept the Holy Scriptures provided they explain them in their own way, yet though they may quote the words of Christ, have His image, and even that of His holy mother, yet they are not Christians, but disguised Pantheists and Agnostics. Their God is the great unknown, the great whole, the infinite absolute, not a personal and supreme Being, author and ruler of all things. Christianity rests on solid proofs: Theosophy is nothing but imposture, jugglery, and devilry. Jesus, as we have seen, was not an imposter, a juggler. He cast out devils, was not, therefore, as is pretended, a Theosophist. IV.—Was the religion of Jesus Christ a sentimental religion, defining nothing, excluding nothing? Are all positive dogmas a ludicrous transformation of his doctrine? Nothing is more precise and less sentimental than the doctrine of Jesus Christ. His Church, as we shall have an opportunity to see later on, is a well organised society; all the dogmatical definitions are only a more explicit explanation of his words. Nothing can be defined but what Jesus has said or the apostles have taught, and, therefore, dogmatical definitions are not ludicrous transformations of His doctrine. Far from being sentimental, the religion of Jesus Christ has self-denial as its fundamental principle. Hear ye Him:—"Blessed are they that suffer persecution for justice sake; for theirs is the kingdom of heaven. Blessed are you when you shall be reviled. Be glad and rejoice for your reward is very great in heaven (Matthew v, 10-12). Strange sentimental religion which speaks only of self-sacrifice, pains, and sufferings on earth, holds as a reward only a future bliss. Did the Apostles, fascinated by Jesus Christ, make a god of Him? Our reply to this objection will be brief and conclusive:—If the Messianic prophecies were not fulfilled in the person of Our Lord; if His miracles were not certain and public, how is it that in the space of a few years, Christianity had spread, as it were, by magic, and the Divinity of Jesus Christ was acknowledged? The apostles did not deify their beloved Master—but seeing he realised all that the prophets had foretold of the Messiah, they acknowledged Him as such. Having received the Holy Ghost and the gift of tongues and miracles, they preached His Divinity; people seeing their admirable lives, witnessing the miracles they wrought in proof of their divine mission, believed their words and embraced Christianity; so sincere were their converts that though many of them were very learned and rich, they gladly sacrificed all for Jesus' sake and became his most enthusiastic and zealous panegyrist. Let me quote a few illustrations. Among the early converts to Christianity, I notice:—Sergius Paulus, governor of Cyprus; St Denis, president of the Areopagus; St Justin, a famous Platonic philosopher; Athenagoras, a celebrated rhetor; Origen, the greatest genius of his age; Clement of Alexandria, a lover of science, who had travelled all over the world in quest of knowledge; the Consul Flavius Clement, who gave his beautiful

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quest that the inventor has come to take his
abode among us, and place his Valuable
PILLS for the use and benefit of the New
Zealand Public.Indigestion, heartburn, pains in the side
and back, sickness, sensation of fullness after
meals, or oppression on the chest, costiveness,
occasional relaxation of the bowels attended
with griping pains, bitter taste in the mouth,
and furred tongue, want of appetite and
irregular craving for food, with (frequently)
a dislike to it when procured, flatulence or
wind on stomach, hardness and distention of
the bowels, nervousness, headache, giddiness,
dizziness of the eyes, drowsiness during the
day, and troubled sleep at night, want of
energy to pursue the ordinary business of life,
attended frequently with extreme lowness of
spirits, etc.Any one or more of these symptoms indi-
cate some disarrangement of the most impor-
tant organ, the Liver, and disturbance of the
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palace to be changed into a Christian church. Among ladies of rank, I may mention Flavia Domitilla, who employed all her riches for the spread of Christianity; Pudenciana, who set all her slaves free out of love for Jesus; Paula, who bid farewell to the Eternal City with her daughter Eustochium, and went to Bethlehem where she built a convent; Marcella, whose palace was the meeting place of charitable ladies to relieve the poor; Aglae, who distributed all her immense riches to the poor, etc. If Jesus was an impostor, if the miracles of the apostles were not above suspicion, what interest had they in becoming Christians? If the promise of heavenly bliss, which Jesus held out to His followers, was not absolutely certain, why for an imaginary bliss did they abandon everything that was dear and near to them, and embrace a religion which was despised, hated, and persecuted by the most influential people of the time? The single testimony of one eminent convert to Christianity has more weight than the objections of a thousand Rationalists, because unbelief flatters pride, and does not put any serious check upon the passions; but, in order to believe and lead a Christian life, one must do violence to self, and make heroic sacrifices.

In our next lecture we shall examine:—1, If the Gospels are a romance. 2, If the spread of Christianity can be explained without miraculous agency.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF WELLINGTON AT BLENHEIM.

The Mission conducted by his Grace, the Archbishop of Wellington throughout the scattered portions of his diocese, in the Westland, Nelson and Marlborough districts, opened in Blenheim at St Mary's Church, Maxwell Road, on Sunday, September 8, at 11 o'clock Mass, and closed on Sunday, September 15th after Vespers. Throughout the week large numbers came from near and far, to take part in the mission, and the Very Rev Father Mahony arrived from Nelson on Tuesday, to assist his Grace the Archbishop.

A solemn *requiem* Mass was celebrated at nine o'clock on Friday morning, the Very Rev Father MacNamara being the celebrant. His Grace the Archbishop was also present in the sanctuary, and preached an eloquent sermon to a large congregation, taking his text from the Book of Macabees—"It is a holy and a wholesome thought to pray for the dead." The music for the *Requiem* Mass was taken from Webbe's *Missa de Profundis* (Gregorian), and chanted by the choir in a creditable manner.

The first Mass on Sunday morning was celebrated by his Grace the Archbishop, assisted by Father Docherty, when a large number approached Holy Communion. The Rev Father Mahony celebrated a second Mass immediately after the conclusion of the first. At eleven o'clock Solemn High Mass was celebrated, the Very Rev Father MacNamara being the celebrant, the Very Rev Father Mahony, deacon, and Father Docherty, sub-leacon. His Grace preached the sermon, which was an exhortation of devotion to the Sacred Heart, and was listened to with rapt attention by a large congregation. The choir under Mr Len Redwood (conductor), and Miss McCabe (leader) rendered Farmer's Mass in B Flat creditably, and were assisted by friends.

An offertory Mrs Cranston, Miss Redwood and Mr L. Redwood sang Mercadante's lovely trio "Ave Verum," and an orchestra, Messrs Graham (cornet), P. Burton, (Horn) P. Keating (Euphonium) and F. Hale, (cello). In the afternoon the sacred edifice was again crowded, this time to assist in the confirmation service, when 55 boys and 56 girls were confirmed. In the evening at Vespers, another large congregation assembled, in fact, the church was filled to the doors, numbers being unable to find sitting accommodation. His Grace the Archbishop again preached the sermon. He said the result of the mission was extremely pleasing to himself and to his co-adjutors. His Grace reminded his hearers of the opening text of the mission, "Behold now is the accepted time, behold now is the day of salvation," and then proceeded to summarise the whole mission. He referred to the universal Society of the Sacred Heart, and mentioned that the Society now numbered 20,000,000 souls, and was spreading throughout the whole world like wild fire. His Grace concluded a brilliant and touching sermon by exhorting his hearers to keep in the state of sanctifying grace, which, he said, seemed to him like a gallant ship, freighted with a precious cargo, steering its way amongst shoals, quicksands, and sunken rocks until at last it anchored in its sweet haven of rest for all eternity. The Papal benediction was then given, after which Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament was also given. Mrs Cranston sang with great expression an "Ave Maria," composed by Mr Sydney Hoben, of Napier. Its one great fault is that being written in English it makes hard work of the words for the singer, though the music is pretty. Steinforth's "O Salutaris," was nicely sung by Mrs Cranston, Messrs Redwood and Burton, and "Tantum Ergo" (Rossini's) by Miss Clare and Mr Redwood. The arduous duties of the organist, Miss McCabe, were carried out in a painstaking manner, and are deserving of special mention. On the whole, yesterday's services were a brilliant conclusion to a successful

mission, and will live in the memory of the Catholic community for many a long day.

SIZE AND STRENGTH NO DEFENCE.

HERE'S a point for you to think over: *Size and development have nothing to do with health.* A man may stand six feet two inches in his stockings and have the muscles of a prize fighter, and yet be an essentially unhealthy man. His frail-looking wife may be really the better of the couple; she may easily do more work, endure more exposure, bear more grief and worry, and outlive her big husband. There is a mystery in this that nobody can see into. It is a matter of vitality and organisation—not of dimensions.

Take, for example, the case of Mr T. B. Staples, of Oakwood, Ontario. He is a blacksmith; and I well remember how, when a boy, I used to regard a blacksmith with awe and wonder on account of his strength. It was fearsome to see him swing those mighty hammers and pick up a heavy cart-wheel as though it were a child's hoop. Yet I saw only in part and understood in part.

"Some twelve years ago," writes Mr Staples, "I became aware that the dreaded disease, dyspepsia, had chosen me for one of its many victims. It is hardly necessary for me to try to describe all the different feelings that came over me. I have talked with many people suffering with dyspepsia, and they have all had about the same experience. Among the symptoms on which we agreed are the following:—Bad taste in the mouth; fulness and deadness in the stomach after eating; getting no good from one's food; headache and palpitation of the heart; gas and sour fluids from the stomach; dizziness, especially when one rises up suddenly, or bends over his work; loss of appetite; pains in the chest and back, and the weakness that comes from not eating and digesting enough food to keep the body going. All these things I had; and you can imagine how bad they are for anyone, particularly for a man who has got to earn his living by daily hard work, as in my case.

"After I found out what was the matter with me I consulted a doctor at once, and began to take the medicine he gave me. I am sorry to say it did me little or no good. Although there is a common opinion that stomach troubles are not very serious and never dangerous, I must say that is not my opinion. No man who suffers from dyspepsia as long as I did (about six years) will ever talk foolishly or lightly about it. Even the doctors admit it is the hardest of all diseases to keep track of, and to cure. If it does not kill a man right out of hand, it spreads the shadow of death over him all the time he has it, and takes all the laughter out of his days.

"Well, after the doctor's medicine failed, I kept on taking anything and everything that was recommended to me in hopes of relief. Yet none of them went to the root of the trouble. Sometimes I would feel a little better and sometimes worse, and that's the way things went on with me year after year, a dreary and miserable time. There's no money could hire me live it over again.

"I was still in this condition when a friend, that I had been talking to about myself, advised me to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. I didn't know the merits of the Syrup then, but being anxious to try anything that might help me, I bought a bottle from Messrs Hogg Brothers, and commenced taking it. All I can say is, that I found relief immediately, and by continuing with it a short time, all my bad symptoms abated one by one, and I found myself completely rid of the dyspepsia. Since then I have never had a touch of the old complaint. If there is any other medicine in the world that is able to cure indigestion and dyspepsia as Mother Seigel's Syrup does it, why I have never heard of it. I have recommended the Syrup to other sufferers, and they have been more than pleased with it; and I write these hasty lines in hope the publication of them may come in the nick of time to be useful to others still. Yours very truly, (Signed) Thos. B. Staples, Oakwood, Ontario, February 25th, 1895."

We need add but few words to Mr Staples' intelligent and manly letter. The disease which afflicted him attacks both sexes, all ages, and all classes and conditions of humanity. Neither youth nor strength is proof against it. It imitates other complaints, and so leads to fatal mistakes in treatment. If you are wise you will acquaint yourself with its character, as described in Mother Seigel's a man's, and know what to do in time of need.

Frank M. Pixley, founder of the San Francisco *Argonaut*, and for many years its editor, died August 11. He was a bigot of the worst kind, and continually assailed everything Irish and Catholic. George Frederick Root, who wrote "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys are Marching," "The Battle Cry of Freedom," and other patriotic Union war songs, died in Bailey's Island, Me, August 6.

Wiggins, the Canadian weather prophet, says that the waters in the great North American lakes become lower every year, and the "day may not be distant when the falls of Niagara will disappear." If we are to compare this with his former predictions, then it will work opposite.

The sea serpent which was lately seen in Long Island Sound and at New London, Ct, was washed ashore dead at Blackwell's Island, New York city, a few days ago. There was a rope round its neck and many wounds on its body, as if struck by screws or paddles of steamers. It is twenty-five feet long and looks equal to a vast amount of mischief. The head is flat and the wide mouth is garnished with spike-like teeth. A narrow, scaly neck widens out to a round, heavily-ribbed body, which in turn tapers away to a tail like that of a rattlesnake. The monster's backbone rises like a ridge and bristles with sharp-edged scales of spotted gray.

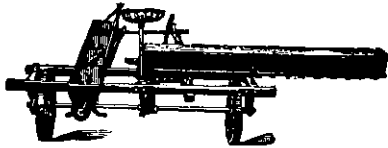
A race war is causing many deaths at the glass, iron, and steel company's workings near Birmingham, Ala., where on Tuesday a man named Baxter, who was assisting the Sheriff to arrest a coloured trespasser, was killed by the coloured men. White then attacked the others, and, it is alleged, killed some and fatally wounded others.

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TESTIMONIAL. Tapanui, January 11, 1895.

Dear Sirs—Your TURNIP and MANURE DRILL which I got this season has quite pleased me. I have sown all manures and guanos known to my district, with Fison's Local Superphosphate, Chesterfield and Malden Guanos. It will sow to a nicety with phosphates and blood manure from 60lb up to 400lb; and in guanos, from 60lb to 600lb, and no trouble—wet or dry all the same, the manure must go, and it goes properly in a regular stream as it should, though I did not riddle my manures—five classes (5). I consider your drill as supplied to me meets a long-felt want and it only requires to be known to those who wish a sure and certain crop of turnips.

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