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Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

STUDENTS of O'Connell's life are aware that he was a deeply religious man and that throughout his public career, while discharging the responsible duties of a great political leader he always found time to faithfully and fervently practise the sacred duties of holy religion. During the last two or three years of his life the religious tendencies predominated and he more than once expressed a desire to enter some religious Order. The following transcript of O'Connell's rule of life was made by his daughter. The original was found among the papers of the great emancipator after his decease in 1847:—(1) To avoid any wilful occasion of temptation. (2) To appeal to God, and to invoke the Blessed Virgin and the saints in all real temptations. (3) To recite the acts of Faith, Hope and Charity every day. (4) To repeat as often as may be, a shorter form. (5) To recite daily at least, and as often as may be, a fervent Act of Contrition. (6) To begin every day with an unlimited offering of myself to my crucified Redeemer, and to conjure Him by all His infinite merits and divine charity, to take me under His direction and control in all things. (7) To meditate for at least half an hour every day if possible—longer if God pleases. (8) "We fly to thy patronage" and St. Bernard's prayer to the Virgin as often as may be convenient—daily. (9) To pray daily to God and the saints for a happy death. (10) To avoid carefully small faults and venial sins—even the smallest. (11) To aim at pleasing God in all my daily actions, and to be influenced by the love of God in all, rather than by hope or fear. What a change would come over New Zealand politics if our legislators, actual and prospective, were to take the high standard that O'Connell took to regulate their lives. And what an increase of true piety would there be in our churches if every Catholic young man were to adopt the rule of life laid down by O'Connell.

A Protestant correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* having *apropos* of the Catholic procession through the streets of London, written in praise of Protestant toleration and denouncing Catholics for intolerance. "A lover of liberty and truth" writes

in reply:—I may be permitted to refer your correspondent to the Salvation Army for information born of experience as to the relative proportions of Catholic and Protestant intolerance. I would suggest that the Army authorities be asked in which country freedom of worship has been more ungrudgingly accorded to them, in Catholic Belgium or Protestant Switzerland, particularly Calvinistic Geneva? Many have read of the imprisonment and fines of which the Swiss Salvationists have been the victims, but few appear to be aware of the freedom enjoyed by the Belgian contingent. With regard to Spain, the methods employed by the Protestant missionaries probably account for a great deal of the "intolerance" of which they complain. Mr. Labouchere was at some pains last year to expose in his paper the attempt of one of these "missions" to enlist English sympathy by the circulation of a slander against the Catholics of Barcelona, which, to the knowledge of the missionaries, had been absolutely disproved years before. Mr. Mallock, in the following extract from "Is life worth living?" no doubt voices the conclusion to which many Englishmen have arrived, and which accounts for the remarkable sympathy lately accorded to Catholic street processions:—"There is probably no point about which the general world is so misinformed and ignorant as the sober but boundless charity of what it calls the anathematising church. It is the simple statement of a fact. Never was there a religious body, except the Roman, that laid the intense stress she does on all her dogmatic teachings, and yet had the justice that comes of sympathy for those that cannot receive them. She condemns no goodness, she condemns even no earnest worship, though it be outside her pale. The holy and humble men of heart, who do not know her, or who in good faith reject her,

she commits with confidence to God's uncovenanted mercies, and these she knows are infinite."

A ROYAL Commission has just reported that the A HARD FACT. spoliation of Ireland by the English Government has been going on at the rate of two millions and three quarters per annum for at least fifty years, and this report was adopted by a ten to three majority. This is what Mr. Stead has to say on this humiliating discovery.—We are rich, Ireland is poor; we are strong, Ireland is weak; we have imposed upon her our system of taxation, with the result that we have compelled her to pay, not one-twentieth of the Imperial revenue, which is all that could fairly be claimed from her, having regard to her wealth and taxable resources, but one-seventh, the difference between these two fractions amounting to no less than two and three-quarter millions per annum. If this has been persisted in for half a century, it would mean that we have extorted from our poorer Irish fellow-subjects a sum of 100 millions sterling more than they in justice ought to have been asked to pay. There is no getting over that. It is as hideous as a nightmare to us now that we have discovered it; but in face of this who can marvel that the Irish should feel that England was more of a vampire draining their life-blood than an elder brother upon whose strength and wealth they could confidently rely to supplement their weakness and poverty.

THE ill-success which has for so long attended the THE POPE AND love-making efforts of the Prince of Naples was THE PRINCE of itself sufficient to cause a certain amount of OF NAPLES. interest in the announcement that he had been at last successful in obtaining the hand of the Princess Helen of Montenegro. It is well known that he had sought over all Europe for a bride and had wooed nearly half-a-dozen Catholic princesses, but loyalty to the Holy Father in every case prevented them from taking up the invidious position which the Queen of Italy would necessarily occupy while the present strained relations between Church and State in Italy continue to exist. The Prince of Naples is, of course, a Catholic and will be called to rule over a Catholic people so that it was eminently desirable that the future Queen of Italy should profess the same faith. Thus the firmness of the Catholic princesses referred to, left the Prince in an awkward predicament and it certainly seemed as if he had done the best possible under these discouraging circumstances in securing the hand of the Princess Helen. At present the Princess belongs to the Greek Church, but she is quite willing to make the necessary change and will seek admission to the Catholic Church. Even now, however, the Prince's troubles are not at an end. The marriage was fixed to take place in November, but his Holiness the Pope has declined to give permission for the celebration of the marriage in any of the Roman basilicas, nor will he permit any cardinals, bishops or priests to assist at the ceremony. The Prince is, according to the very best authority, a Freemason, and he has been educated in and thoroughly imbued with principles that are altogether at variance with those of our holy faith. Under these circumstances it could hardly be expected that the Church would give her benediction to the marriage and the decision of the Holy Father marks his strong disapproval of the whole affair. On the whole the royal lover has had rather a bad time, but it should prove a salutary discipline for him and by the time he has passed through all his reverses he will probably find himself entertaining a feeling of respect for the power of the Papacy to which he has long been a stranger.

THE Pope in a letter to the Bishop of Padua on the occasion of the assembling of the congress on social studies says: "Such are the disasters with which civil society is assailed everywhere nowadays that to apply a remedy it is fitting to work not only by action but also by learning and teaching. In fact, it by denial of divine and human laws not a few men pervert every principle, that blind perturbation of their minds is really to be attributed to their intellectual errors and unbridled liberty of thought and speech.

COMPARE SIZE AND WEIGHT OF STICKS.

Smoke T. R. Williams' JUNO. Smoke.

Precisely for this reason we on the one hand have always favoured with our approval those Catholic societies which by preference promote action and on the other with every good will and favour we have likewise encouraged associations devoted to the study of social doctrines."

A Liberal Catholic.—The late William Fox, formerly of Oakleigh, Victoria, gentleman, who died on June 23 last, left a number of bequests to the Church and to charitable institutions. Testator by his will bequeathed £50 to the parish priest in charge of the Catholic Church, Oakleigh, for Masses for the repose of his soul and the soul of his late wife. He directed his trustees to expend a sum not exceeding £200 on the erection of a suitable monument over his grave, and to pay £100 to several Catholic institutions and orders. He directed his trustees to sell his real estate, retain £20 for the burial of his sister, and after the pecuniary legacies had been paid, to apply the residue to the erection in Dublin of a statue of "any Irish patriot, either living or dead," at their discretion. By his first codicil, however, he revoked this provision as to the erection of a statue, and in lieu thereof made the following additional bequest:—The liquidation of the debt in the Roman Catholic Church, Caulfield, £100; to the liquidation of the debt on the Loretto Convent, Albert Park, £300. The bequest to be applied to the liquidation of the debt on the Catholic Church, Caulfield, is increased by a further codicil to £200, and a bequest of £200 is to be applied to the liquidation of the debt on the Catholic Church, Oakleigh. After other pecuniary legacies have been paid the residue is to be devoted to St. Vincent de Paul's Orphanage for Boys, South Melbourne. The value of the real estate is estimated at £3,550, and the personalty at £3,205.

The death of poor Crouch, the almost forgotten composer of "Kathleen Mavourneen," at Baltimore, in the eighty-ninth year of his age, brings to mind a pathetic incident which occurred at one of Mlle. Titiens' concerts in the Opera House, at New York in 1876. The famous singer, as an encore, sang "Kathleen Mavourneen"—the only time she did so while in the States. The song excited a *furore* of applause, and on Mlle. Titiens leaving the stage she was informed that a man, supposed to be a lunatic, was fighting his way over the barriers from the pit to the stage, determined, so he said, to speak to the singer. The prima donna told the authorities to let him come to her. On entering, the man burst into tears, sobbing out "Oh, Mlle. Titiens, I never before heard my song as you have just sung it." "Your song," was the astonished reply, "why, you are not Crouch, surely?" "I am," rejoined the composer, even then an old man, "and I felt I must thank you myself for singing it." It was indeed the unlucky Crouch, who had scraped together the price of a pit seat, little dreaming that his own now world-famous song would be the most rapturously applauded item of the night.

The Catholic World.

(From contemporaries.)

AMERICA.—Victims of the Heat Wave.—Among the victims of the recent protracted heat in America was Patrick C. Keely, the venerable Catholic architect, who designed over 600 Catholic churches, including nearly all the cathedral churches of New England and the State of New York. His life was worthy of his noble occupation, and the University of Notre Dame gave well-deserved honour to the man and architect when she made him the second recipient of the Latane medal. Two other eminent Catholics died in New York within the same fatal week—their deaths doubtless hastened by the same cause. One was Sister Mary Irene, founder and for many years past Superior of the great New York Foundling Hospital. She had collected and expended for God's poor nearly £20,000, besides giving to their service her long life from its girlhood up. The other was Madam Ernestine Nardin, founder and for over forty years past Superior of the principal house of the Ladies of Immaculate Heart of Mary, Buffalo, N.Y., and for nearly a score of years past General Superior of this Society in America. Madam Nardin founded many convents and schools in the East and West. The community in the United States, bereaved of its head by the death of Madam Nardin, now numbers 500 professed religious.

AUSTRIA.—Anti-Masonic movements.—The Emperor of Austria has shown some interest in this movement since its inception, and has taken every opportunity of manifesting his pleasure at the success of the promoters. He has lately written to the French section of the forthcoming congress to be held at Trent to notify them that he intends to be represented at the same by a delegate. This is not the only quarter from which hostility to the Masonic element has come throughout the continent. It is announced that Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia, who, by the way, is protector of three old grand lodges of Berlin, has written to the Austrian Emperor, complaining of the attacks made on his favourite craft, and of the repeated assaults on its stronghold by the Catholic Press. The Emperor has replied by calling the Prince to order and reminding him of his duty and his official position. On all hands the Prince is condemned for his championship of an order that has wrought such destruction to the morals of every community where it has got a foothold. The Prussian Catholics have come out nobly in defence of the part the Church has taken in opposing the craft,

and for once the people and their rulers have joined issue on this important question of Catholic principle.

CHINA.—Catholic Missions Destroyed.—Reports have reached Tokyo of the outbreak of anti-Christian riots at Shantung, in China. It is stated that one thousand members of a secret society have destroyed thirty Catholic missions, and that four thousand troops have been despatched to suppress the disturbances. It is not known whether any lives have been lost.

ENGLAND.—Honouring Catholic Miners.—Recently the Northumberland miners did themselves credit by electing Mr. Hugh Boyle, a Catholic, as president of their association. The miners of the adjoining County of Durham are to have an opportunity of showing their appreciation of the services of another Catholic. For the vacant secretaryship of the Durham Miners' Association, Mr. Patrick Carling has been re-nominated by a large number of collieries. Mr. Carling holds the responsible post of secretary to the Durham and Northumberland Miners' Permanent Relief Fund, an office that brings him into touch with all the sorrows of miners' homes at the time of the disaster. The fund which he officially represents cares for those left behind when calamity snatches away the breadwinner, and to this work Mr. Carling has added a keen personal sympathy. There are other nominations for the post.

FRANCE.—Discovery of an Unpublished Work of Bossuet.—An important discovery of exceptional interest to the Catholic world has just been made by Father Lévesque at the College of St. Sulpice, where an unpublished work of Bossuet, the existence of which has hitherto been unknown, has been brought to light. Father Lévesque having occasion to inspect the original manuscript of the great theologian's famous treatise "On Prayer" (undertaken during his theological controversies with Fénelon), and which was known to exist amongst the autographs of Bossuet in the library of the seminary, came upon what he had at first conceived to be the object of his search, but which on closer examination proved to be the second part of that great work. The publication of this valuable acquisition to theological literature is to be undertaken immediately.

GERMANY.—Catholic Congress at Dortmund.—The forty-third German Catholic Congress was opened recently in the ancient Imperial city of Dortmund, one of the industrial centres of Westphalia, which was a place of great importance at the epoch of the independence of the Hanseatic cities. The deliberations lasted a week. It is a kind of general review of the Catholic forces. The Society of Catholic Lawyers, Conferences of St. Vincent de Paul, Society of Catholic Merchants, Educational Society, Pius-Verein, and Volksverein took part in it. Of the 115,000 inhabitants of Dortmund 50,000 are Catholics, although a few dozen years ago there were only a thousand. The Congress was a great success. More than six thousand notabilities were present. Six thousand members of workingmen's societies took part in a magnificent torchlight procession. More than ten thousand men were present at the opening meeting. Herr Graeber, who represents Wurtemberg in the Reichstag, was president of the Congress, which was addressed by twelve speakers.

HUNGARY.—Catholic Congress at Budapest.—Telegrams have just been received by the Holy Father announcing the opening of the Catholic Congress at Budapest. Cardinal Vaszary presided at the religious functions, and Count Nicholas Esterhazy delivered the inauguration speech. Telegrams were despatched to his Holiness the Pope and to the Emperor Francis Joseph, and replies of encouragement and congratulation were promptly returned.

ROME.—Indian seminary in Ceylon.—Among the projects recently brought before the Holy Father by Cardinal Ledochowski, Prefect of the Sacred Congregation Propaganda Fide, was one to erect a seminary in Colombo. This seminary would be intended for young natives of India and Ceylon who might desire to enter the ecclesiastical state. His Holiness at once signified his hearty approval of the project, and the Prefect of the Propaganda was greatly rejoiced. To give the idea a practical start he immediately put himself down for a thousand francs as a personal contribution, and he set about negotiating for the first and most necessary part of the large funds needed. Another Cardinal who takes a lively interest in the project is Cardinal Vincenzo Vanutelli. He, too, has given a subscription of a thousand francs.

Papal arbitration between Haiti and San Domingo.—The demarcation dispute between Haiti and San Domingo having been referred to the arbitration of the Sovereign Pontiff, his Holiness has named Mgr. Gessi as his special delegate to study the question in common with the Commissioners named by the two Republics.

The Index.—By a decree of the Sacred Congregation of the Index, dated August 21, and signed by Cardinal Serafino Vanutelli, Prefect, and Father M. Ceognani, secretary, the following books have been condemned and proscribed—J. Michelet, *Le Prêtre*; "Les Jésuites"; édition définitive, revue et corrigée; Paris, Ernest Flammarion, éditeur. Jules Bois—"Le Satanisme et la Magie"; Paris, Léon Charley, éditeur, 1896. "Mythes, Cultes et Religion," par A. Lang, traduit par Léon Marillier, maître de conférences à l'École des Hautes-Études, avec la collaboration de A. Durr, élève de l'École des Hautes-Études, précédé d'une introduction par Léon Marillier; Paris, Ancienne Librairie Germer Baillière et Cie, Felix Alcan, éditeur, 108, Boulevard Saint Germain, 1896; vol. in 8e, g., pag. 683. Emile Zola—"Rome"; édition complète en un volume; Paris, 1896. G. Charpentier et E. Fasquelle, éditeurs. "Auctor operis.—Los Jesuitas de puertas adentro; o un barrida bacía afuera en la Compañía de Jesús." Prohib. Decr. 17, Aprilis, 1896,—laudabiliter se subiecit et opus reprobat.

LOURDES.—"A Colossal Procession."—This term has just been applied by a religious organ to the line of trains bearing the national pilgrims to Lourdes. To continue the figurative

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language, the steam engines were thrififers, and the procession in its passage passed over the bodies of about two hundred mayors who had put their veto on religious processions in their respective towns and communes. Strains of the "Magnificat" and of the "Ave Maris Stella" floated through the carriage windows over town and plain, while at certain points in the journey bishops met the pilgrims and gave them their blessing. In short, this procession, from one end of France to the other, and passing through celebrated cities on its way, was in itself a religious triumph. If M. Thiers were alive now he would not say "Les processions ne sont plus dans les mœurs." The scene in Paris at the Gare d'Orleans at the time of the departure of the pilgrims deserves to take its place among the grand dramatic effects preserved by the National Pilgrimage of Notre Dame du Salut. The railway station wore the aspect of a great moving hospital, where the utmost order prevailed amid apparent disorder. The great army of sufferers who were about to take the kingdom of heaven by violence, and by their sufferings and supplications bring from it answers to their prayers in the shape of miracles, numbered about a thousand. They represented almost every kind and stage of human infirmity. Little Sisters of the Assumption were to be seen moving about in their midst, arranging, consoling and strengthening. There were about sixty of these devoted nurses. There was, as usual, tear-shedding on the part of those who were staying, but, above the transient feelings of the moment, this motley and indescribable crowd was animated by a degree of faith and hope worthy the primitive ages of the Church. There were ten trains waiting to bear the whole body of pilgrims southward, and these were to be joined on the way by others. After the usual time spent at Lourdes, second, in supernatural results, to none of the national pilgrimages that have taken place during the last twenty-five years, we have the remnant of the sick pilgrims back in Paris. The pilgrimage was brought to a close at the Church of Notre Dame des Victoires. On this subject a religious writer says: "Although our *bonlevardiers* have not the sense to perceive it, it is the Lourdes miracles that govern the situation of Europe."

SPAIN.—Open-air Mass at San Sebastian.—An open-air Mass was celebrated on the promenade at San Sebastian, Spain, in the presence of the soldiers departing for Cuba and the Philippine Islands. The Mass was attended by the royal family, the King, wearing the uniform of a cadet of the Infantry School. The Bishop of Vittoria preached to the troops, saying the Spanish flag, surmounted by the cross could not be conquered. Premier Canovas declared that the troubles in the Philippine Islands and Porto Rico were the results of the effort of Cuban filibustering agents to harass the Spanish Government. Spain, the Premier said, would deal inexorably with the conspirators should disturbances occur in Porto Rico. In addition to the 2,000 soldiers who will start immediately for Manilla, the Government will send a force of 450 artillerymen and a battalion of marines. After the Mass the Bishop imparted the Papal benediction, the army kneeling to receive it.

Diocese of Christchurch.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THE BISHOP AT CHEVIOT.

ON Thursday morning week the Right Rev. Dr. Grimes, accompanied by the Rev. Father Galerne, left this city for Cheviot. They arrived first at Waipara, whence they went in a buggy to Stonehurst, where they were the guests for a short time of Sir George Clifford, whose handsome and recently-erected stone house the Bishop blessed while on the estate. On Sunday week they came to Cheviot and said Mass twice in the local Government schoolroom. The Bishop preached on the occasion and large congregations were present. There are about two hundred Catholics in the settlement, and during the afternoon a well-attended meeting, at which the Bishop presided, was held. The object of the meeting was to arrange for the erection of a church in the district. All present took the greatest interest in the movement, and the sum of one hundred pounds was subscribed before the gathering dispersed. On Monday evening week the Bishop gave in the schoolroom a lecture on "The South Sea Islands," and the Rev. Father Galerne illustrated it with beautiful lime light views. The audience, which was very numerous, and included two non-Catholic clergymen, were delighted with the lecture and the display of views, and the entertainment realised ten pounds which amount will be devoted towards a fund for the erection of the proposed and much-needed church. The Bishop has already secured ten acres of land in the district for church purposes. This section is situated in a convenient and picturesque spot on a little eminence overlooking the whole township. The Bishop is much impressed with Cheviot, and is of opinion that in the near future the place will become a very fruitful and charming locality. On Tuesday morning week the Bishop and the Rev. Father Galerne started on the return journey. After a drive of forty-nine miles they arrived at Hawarden and were subsequently most hospitably entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Lance at their estate at the Horsely Downs. On the following day they drove from Mr. Lance's station to Hawarden, where the Bishop administered the sacrament of Confirmation to thirty candidates. On Thursday week they went to Amberley. The Bishop preached a very impressive and eloquent sermon, and confirmed thirty persons in this township in the very pretty church, which was erected thirty-three years ago by the late Sir Frederick Weld. On the evening of the same day they returned to Christchurch after an absence of exactly one week.

MUSICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The following pupils of the Monastery of the Sacred Heart, Barbadoes street, Christchurch, passed at the musical examinations held at Trinity College, London, in June last—Senior pass—Rose

Richardson, 61; Annie Doyle, 61; Katie Young, 60. Intermediate pass—Edith Jamerson, 80; Lizzie Quill, 78; Freda Lieska, 73; Maria Lieska, 67; Mary Smithson, 66; May Perkins, 64. Junior pass—Mabel Morkane, 88; Evelyn Little, 85; Ada Mussen, 81.

THE CONCERT.

A concert and dramatic performance was given in the Oddfellows Hall, Lichfield street, on Friday evening last, by the pupils and ex-pupils of the Monastery of the Sacred Heart, Barbadoes street, in aid of the prize fund. The concert was under the patronage of the Right Rev. Dr. Grimes, who, as well as the Vicar-General, the Rev. Father Marnane and other clergymen, was present on the occasion. The hall was crowded to overflowing. This is the first time on which the pupils have appeared in such a marked manner before the public, and those persons who have had the training of them must have been gratified at the large attendance and at the success of the performers. There numbered eighty, including the choruses, and their creature comforts were provided for by the ladies of the congregation. The younger children were very happy in their action songs, choruses and dances, and received warm applause. Misses Burke, Sheath, Young, Hardie, Fowler, Quill, Poff, Lieska, O'Connell, Perkin took part with much credit in instrumental selections. Misses Mussen, Loader, Edvey and Lonargan rendered well vocal selections, and the entertainment concluded with the amusing drama, entitled "The Reverse of the Medal," in which the characters were satisfactorily sustained by Misses Lonargan, Arenas, O'Donnell, Mussen, Morkane, Fowler and Young. The pianos and organs were supplied by Messrs. Milner and Thompson, and the stage was furnished by Mr. A. J. White. It is pleasing to note that the proceeds of the concert will be such as will enable the Sisters of Our Lady of Missions to get for their pupils a large number of handsome prizes.

Sports and Pastimes.

THE RELAY BICYCLE RIDE.—The following is a contemporary's description of the finish of the relay bicycle ride from Sydney to Melbourne, which lately excited great interest in the two Australian capitals.—Immense crowds thronged Elizabeth street in Melbourne as the time when the last section rider might be expected drew near, and his appearance at the head of an accompanying army of wheelmen who had ridden out to escort him to Government House was greeted with great enthusiasm. As it was impossible for him to ride through the crowds, he and his machine were lifted into a drag, in which he was driven part of the way to Government House. He then got down, and finished the rest of his journey on his bicycle, ending by handing Lord Hampden's message to Lord Brassey, who was waiting at the gates to receive it. Hundreds of cyclists were by this time on the scene, and added their numbers to the crowd round the Government House gates. In the presence of the public Lord Brassey broke the seals of the precious packet and read the contents aloud. The message, after referring to the means by which it was conveyed from one city to the other, remarking on the value of cycling as an exercise and recreation, concluded as follows:—"This ride is an intercolonial one, and for this reason I am pleased to support it, as I am anxious to do all in my power to further the union of sentiment between the colonies. I trust that the time will soon arrive when our riders will be able to steer their machines through the border into Victoria without fear of collision with Customs barriers, when passengers by rail will be able to rest at peace while passing the frontier at Albury, and when in all other respects Sydney and Melbourne shall be partners in the destiny and glory of a united Australia." These allusions to colonial federation were received with prolonged cheering. Lord Brassey then made a short speech in which he said:—"There is nothing I like to see more than the interest which has been shown in all manly exercises in this great colony. Whether it be in football, cricket, wheeling or in any other manly sport and pastime, I always seem to see some of the best in the world here in Australia." It is perhaps needless to add that this sentiment was highly applauded. All the riders experienced strong head winds, and on the Victorian side of the Murray the roads were very bad. Under the circumstances, the average speed—a trifle over fourteen miles an hour—was good.

Those who believe in the heredity principle in athletics will find their theory unsubstantiated in regard to the two younger brothers of Prince Ranjitsinhji. These youngsters, who are at present in England completing their education, have no pretensions to being cricketers. So little do they resemble their elder brother that it is only with great difficulty they can be persuaded to engage in any outdoor game at all. Their chief amusement in the summer is boating, but even at this they are by no means adepts. Though they inherit none of their elder brother's athletic qualities they are nevertheless extremely keen about his success, and take a lively interest in all the matches in which he is engaged.

An Improved Cricket Bat.—Four months ago Mr. E. Sefton, of New Brighton, applied for a patent for an improved cricket bat. He has since received a cheque of 100,000dols. (£20,000) for the American rights from a large manufacturing firm who have made and tested the specimens.

Dr. Irwin, Li Hung Chang's physician, is a genial and talented Irishman. Just as he left Netley eighteen years ago he heard of a good opening for a doctor at Tien-Tsin, so he went there. In 1879 he was called in to attend a serious case in the Imperial Yamen. His patient recovered, and he was appointed chief physician to the Viceroy and the Viceroy's family, and ever since his lot has been a prosperous one. The doctor's home at Tien-Tsin, we may add, is called Shamrock Lodge.

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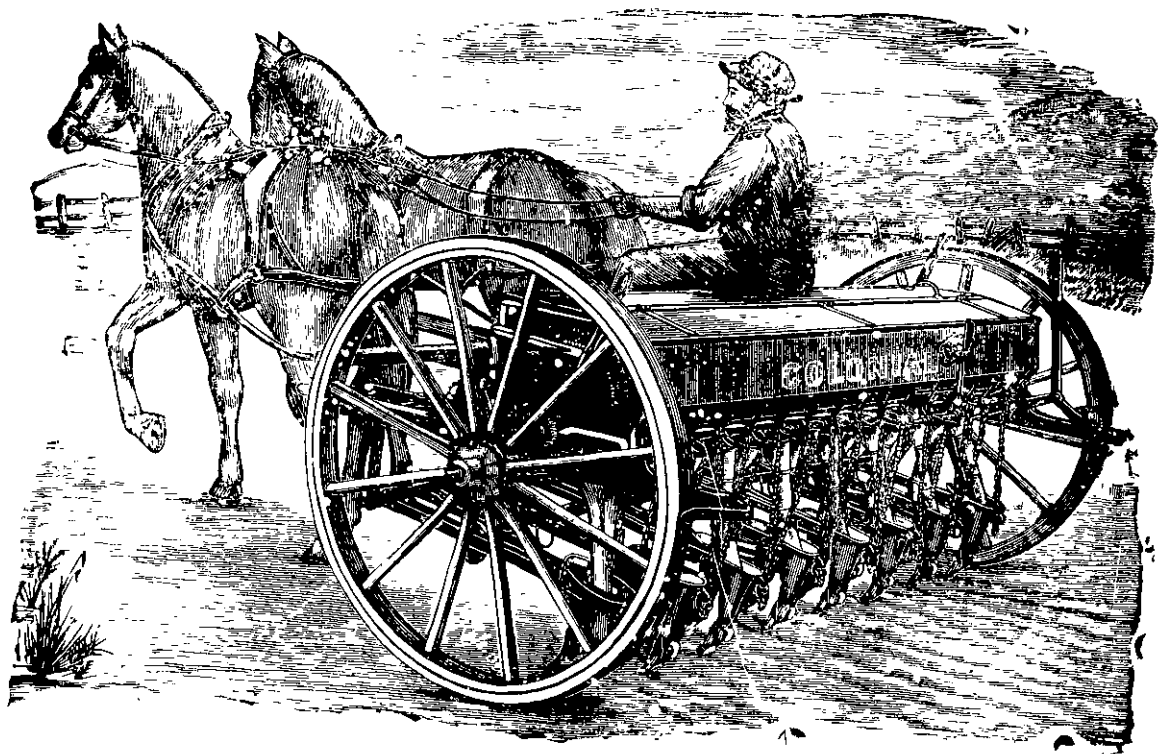
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Irish News.

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ARMAGH.—Colonel Sanderson in his True Colours.—Armagh farmers have in no uncertain or equivocating voice denounced their heretofore supposed friend, Colonel Sanderson. The gallant Colonel cannot now throw dust in the eyes of the northern farmers. They are fast, and almost at too late a period, finding out who their real friends are—the blatant Orangeman, inciter to riots and disunion, or the steady, patriot land reformer of the South and West. The following resolution was adopted at Portadown a few days ago:—"Resolved, that we, the committee of the Loughgall and Diamond Tenant-Farmers' Association, condemn in the strongest possible manner the action of Colonel Sanderson, and also of the House of Lords, in attempting to destroy the only very moderate Bill now before Parliament, and we call upon the Government and the Irish Members to do everything possible to erase the objectionable and damaging clauses introduced; otherwise we will refuse to accept the bill, which is of no value whatever to us. Signed, Ephraim Allen, chairman: Henry Lamb, Henry Williamson, William Strothers, Johnston Redmond, Robert Weir, James Strothers, Robert Castles, Robert Winter, John McKeever, Robert Orr, Jacob Marshall, J. Redmond, secretary."

CORK.—Fire at Kinsale.—A fire in the market place, Kinsale, recently destroyed the premises in the possession of Mr John O'Sullivan, J. J. O'Sullivan, Mrs. Coveney, Dr. Sullivan and Ellen O'Sullivan. The principal portion of the market place is in ruins.

DOWN.—Death of the Very Rev. Hugh O'Neill, President of St. Colman's College, Newry.—It is with deep regret we announce the death of the Very Rev. Hugh O'Neill, president of St. Colman's College, Newry, which took place in Dublin on August 26th. Born at Dromore, County Dublin, on the 5th of March, 1846, Father O'Neill received his early education in a classical academy in that town, and at the age of sixteen went to St. Colman's Diocesan College, of which he was afterwards to be president. In September, 1863, he entered the Grand Seminaire, Cambrai, France, where he made his higher ecclesiastical studies. When his course was finished he, though only in deacon's orders, was appointed Professor of English and French in St. Colman's College by the Most Rev. Dr. Leahy. He was ordained priest on the eve of Pentecost, 1869. After his ordination he remained as Professor at St. Colman's, and the success of the college in the various examinations for which the students competed is due in no small measure to his untiring industry and zeal. The seal of approbation was set in the fullest manner on his work by his appointment as president by the late revered Bishop of the diocese in 1888. That position he held to the end, and the news of his early death will come as a severe shock upon the pupils among whom he was labouring two short months ago. But it is not the present pupils alone who will feel the loss. There is not a pupil who has passed through St. Colman's during the last quarter of a century who will not feel to-day that he has lost a friend, and that his Alma Mater can never be quite the same to him again without the presence of "Father Hugh," as he was affectionately termed, and the kindly greeting which every student was sure to receive.

DUBLIN.—Two Serious Strikes Settled.—His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, and the Right Rev. Dr. McSherry, have succeeded in terminating two strikes in the building trade, one in Dublin and the other in Dundalk. The Dublin strike, which was a prolonged one did great injury to business and inflicted much suffering, especially on the families of labourers. Building was completely suspended in the city and suburbs during the summer and numbers of tradesmen went elsewhere in search of employment. Several attempts were made to terminate this unhappy state of things, but without avail. At last, however, at a meeting of representatives of the masters' and the men's associations, held under the presidency of His Grace the Archbishop an amicable arrangement was arrived at. It is much to be regretted that the parties concerned did not adopt this method of settling the matter in dispute previously.

FERMANAGH.—Another Exhibition of Orange Ruffianism.—One of the most serious party riots that has ever occurred in Fermanagh broke out in Tempo, a village situated about nine miles from Enniskillen. On September 4, which was Tempo fair day, there was a large number of country people in the village. About eight o'clock, two men, named Armstrong and Grey (a Protestant and a Catholic), commenced to fight when about a quarter of a mile outside the village, and it is said that a few others who were going along the road took part in the dispute. After some time this row ended and the two combatants, Grey and Armstrong, returned to the village and each informed his friends of the occurrence. This had the effect of exciting party feeling, and about half-past eight a large body of Orangemen, armed with stones, etc., collected down the street and commenced to cheer and hoot and use all sorts of party expressions, such as "No surrender," "To hell with the Pope," etc. They continued for a long time using foul and abusive epithets towards the Catholics, and seeing that they were not able to induce the Catholics to fight they began to call out that they were mad for a fight, and a fight they would have. Seeing the position of affairs, and knowing from past experience that the Orangemen would only be too glad to smash the Catholic houses if they got an opportunity, the Catholics collected in a small body in the Catholic quarter of the village in order to protect the property of the Catholic inhabitants. The Orangemen now commenced to fling stones and scraps of iron at the windows of the dwelling-houses and shops of the Catholics, and in a short time all the houses adjoining them were a complete wreck. There were only three available policemen in the village, and needless to say all their efforts to quell the dis-

turbance were futile. This state of affairs continued with increasing intensity up till the arrival of a small force of constabulary from Lisbellaw. As soon as the Orangemen found the police on the scene they became comparatively quiet for a time, but they were about to recommence their violent conduct when a large contingent of police arrived from Enniskillen on cars about 1.30 in the morning. When the Orangemen heard the noise of the cars several of them fled to the adjoining mountains, where they fired several shots. Some of the police pursued them, but in the darkness were unable to apprehend them. Seeing the state of affairs the police charged the Orangemen, and drove them off the streets, and the latter having taken refuge in some of the houses of their sympathisers, they succeeded in arresting a large number of the ringleaders and procuring their names. The amount of damage done to property is enormous, and the Catholic part of the town is a complete wreck. Glass is strewn about the streets in all directions, and at every step large paving stones are scattered about, some of them weighing six and seven pounds. During the attack on the Catholic houses the Orangemen fired several shots, and the police found a large number of bullets in the morning. The residence of the respected parish priest, the Rev. Thomas Gallagher, was stormed by a crowd of Orangemen. Every window in the front part of the house is smashed, the shutters of the windows are broken into matchwood, and altogether it is a complete wreck. The rioters also smashed the windows of the Catholic Church. The Rev. Father Gallagher exerted himself to keep the Catholic party in order, and they were perfectly willing to do anything he wished them, and the disturbance would have ended in half an hour if any responsible Protestant had used his influence to make the Orangemen desist. Several persons have been seriously injured.

KING'S COUNTY.—Visit of the Bishop of Meath.—The Most Rev. Dr. Nulty, Bishop of Meath, has been paying his triennial episcopal visitation to various parishes in King's County. Commencing at Tubber, His Lordship conferred the sacrament of Confirmation on over 100 children attending the parochial schools, and, in an address to the large congregation present at the ceremony, expressed his gratification at the high standard of religion and education in the parish. Clare was next visited, and there over 200 children were confirmed belonging to the schools of the Franciscan Brothers, Sisters of Mercy, and the National Schools at Horseleap and Screemstown. His Lordship highly complimented the teachers of the different educational establishments, as well as the respected pastor, the Right Rev. Monsignor Gaffney V.G., to whose zeal and energy is due the erection of the beautiful church dedicated to St. Bridget. Passing on to Rahan, the venerable prelate was highly pleased at the state of things in the parish, and there 149 children received the sacrament of Confirmation. Having visited the Presentation Convent and Jesuit College, Dr. Nulty proceeded to Frankford, where he felt called upon to repeat the congratulations to pastor and people he had expressed in the other parishes. Last on the tour came the ancient parish of Eglisli, which is situated at the extreme southern end of his diocese, adjoining the town of Birr, where he referred to the many improvements in the religious and educational institutions carried out by the present energetic pastor, Rev. Thomas Murray.

LIMERICK.—Purchase of Mount Shannon estate.—Mount Shannon, the seat of the earls of Clare, and of the first earl, John, Lord Chancellor of Ireland when the Act of Union was passed in the Irish House of Commons, has been in possession of mortgagees for years. It has been purchased by James F. Bannatyne, Limerick. There are six hundred acres of land with the house, which has not been in occupation for a few years. Mount Shannon is near Annacotty, three miles from Limerick. A portion of the demesne is beside the old mail coach road from Limerick to Dublin.

MAYO.—Cottiers' show organised by nuns.—The Countess Cadogan opened the Cottiers' Agricultural Show at Foxford, County Mayo, on August 29. The show is noteworthy for the fact that men of all classes and creeds have united for one common object—the recognition of the work which the Sisters of Charity have accomplished, with the help of the Congested Districts Board in what was but six years ago one of the most desolate and hopeless spots in the West of Ireland. It is now a busy hive of enterprise and industry. The natural resources of the district have now been utilized and the water power of the River Moy has been turned to good account; woollen mills have been erected on its banks and are kept in constant action by a powerful turbine. Tweeds of the finest patterns and quality are turned out daily, and are acquiring a reputation for durability and tastefulness in design. All this has been accomplished by a sisterhood of nuns, with the assistance of the Congested Districts Board. Providence House, Foxford, was opened in April, 1891, with a loan of £1,000. The first efforts of the Sisters of Charity were purely educational. Amazed at the small attendance at the schools, they scoured the whole country-side and met with but one excuse—the want of the necessary clothing. Friends were approached, help was forthcoming, and the numbers more than doubled in the space of a few weeks. They then realised that something more had to be done, if the rising generation were to enjoy better prospects than their parents. The Congested Districts Board was approached. They saw how much the work deserved recognition at their hands, lent the sisterhood £7,000 and gave them £1,500 more as a free gift. These mills are now worked by a staff of young men and young women, who live in a purer and healthier atmosphere than is enjoyed by the mill-hands of our crowded cities. Great, however, as has been the work done in supplying employment and wages to the people, social reforms effected have been still more extensive. Not only have the people been made acquainted with the benefits proceeding from the clean, thorough cultivation of the land, but they have been induced to add to the order and cleanliness of their houses and surroundings. The first object of the nuns was to persuade the cottiers to remove the

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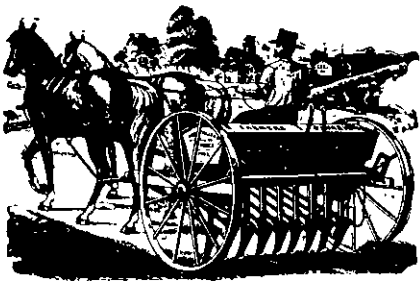
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manure heaps which disfigured the approach to their cottages. Their next was to render restoration impossible by the institution of fruit and vegetable gardens. No less than 250 insanitary areas have been swept away and replaced by fruit and vegetable gardens within a radius of five miles from Providence house, Foxford. It was Lady Cadogan's duty on show day to distribute the prizes offered for the best gardens and for the most effective substitution of manure pits by gardens and clean yards. None, however, of these prizes were awarded unless the cottier could show clean and sanitary interiors. Great as have been the changes already effected, the Sisters of Charity have still more ambitious schemes for the future. Their reforms have, however, been achieved at considerable expense. Though the woollen factory may be said to be now self-supporting and to show a turnover of some £8,000 a year, still £1,500 must be paid annually in wages, and the interest on the borrowed money must be met. The work of social regeneration is also of a costly character. Still the reward has been most substantial to all concerned.

TIPPERARY.—Dedication of a New Church at Nenagh

—The beautiful new church at Nenagh was dedicated on August 23 by the Bishop of Killaloe, his Grace the Archbishop of Cashel presiding. The consecration sermon was preached by the Bishop of Limerick. The church is one of the most beautiful of the many fine churches in Munster. Its erection is due in the first place to the zeal and energy of the zealous pastor of Nenagh, the Venerable Dean White, and in the second place to the generosity of a people openhanded and faithful. Dr. O'Dwyer, in his striking sermon, bore eloquent tribute to the good work of pastor and people. "His," said the most reverend preacher, "has been a notable achievement. In four short years he had raised and completed this splendid church, which, in its size, its dignity, and its richness, might take its place worthily in any cathedral city, and he had done it with so little noise." The church is in style after the manner of the English Gothic of the 13th century, with such legitimate introduction of foreign and modern elements as practical consideration dictated. Its massive proportions are singularly graceful; the arches are models of beauty of form and grace of tracery. The tower rises to just two hundred feet, and, seen from any portion of the town or surrounding localities, it forms the crowning glory of the country, and, in the words of the eloquent preacher of the day, in its size, its dignity, its richness, is worthy to take its place in any cathedral city.

GENERAL.

The Intermediate Examinations, 1896; Catholic Successes.—The pass lists of the Intermediate Education Board have just been published. The winners of the "blue ribbon" alike for boys and girls, were the Christian Brothers, North Richmond street, and the nuns of the Loretto Convent, North Great George's street. In the boys' lists the Northern schools have been unusually successful in the senior grade, and in the middle grade Clongowes Wood College, Rockwell College, Cashel, and some of the other leading Catholic colleges have secured the greater part of the awards, while in the junior and preparatory grades the Christian schools score the usual lengthy list of successes. Amongst the high schools and colleges, Clongowes Wood once more holds the premier position in the three higher grades, obtaining in them a total of nineteen exhibitions—one in senior, six in middle and twelve in junior. The success of Clongowes in the middle grade is exceptionally brilliant; out of thirty exhibitions awarded, the college obtains no less than six. In the junior grade also Clongowes maintains its pre-eminence, being first among the colleges, with a total of twelve exhibitions. Amongst other distinctions won by Clongowes are: the gold medal in the junior for modern languages, Master O'Brien, who wins this medal, secures also first place in German, with a splendid total of 668 out of a possible 700: 1st in drawing and second in Greek in the senior grade, 1st in Greek, 2nd in French, and 2nd in Celtic in the middle, while in the junior, Master A. Corbett loses the mathematical medal by only a few marks, having obtained full merit in both euclid and algebra. Five other boys obtained full merit in mathematical subjects in this grade. Rockwell College has secured not less than nineteen exhibitions. Five of these are in the middle grade, eight in the junior, and six in the preparatory. Blackrock has ten exhibitions. The first place in French, in senior, middle, and junior grades, is won by a Blackrock boy, Master Flaherty, who besides winning an exhibition in the senior grade and a gold medal for modern languages, stands first in French, first in commercial French, first in Italian, and first in commercial German. Master Kelly, in the middle grade, gets the first place in French and third in Italian, while in the junior grade Meyer holds first place in French and secures 592 marks in German. In Mathematics a Blackrock boy, Murphy, scores full marks in middle grade algebra, and his schoolfellow, J. Walsh, first place in both euclid and algebra in junior grade. Thomas Ryan, in preparatory grade, scores highest in the three mathematical subjects combined, getting 1,620 marks out of a possible total of 1,800. The medal for English in junior grade also goes to Blackrock, S. Potter scoring the fine net total of 940 marks. Not only has Miss Helena Walsh secured the first place in the senior grade, but two students from St. Mary's University College occupy second and third places respectively. In the middle grade nine exhibitions have been won by Catholic students, no less than three of these being students in the Loretto College, Stephens' green. Gold medals go, of course, to the fortunate "first" in all the grades. Medals also are bestowed for the highest marks in classics, English, mathematics, ... ern languages, etc. The very large number of 1,670 pupils educated in the metropolitan and provincial schools of the Christian Brothers have passed the Board examination. Of these there are—senior grade, 24; middle, 58; junior, 646; preparatory, 942. The Christian schools have obtained in the three grades the splendid total of thirty-five exhibitions.

Girls' Schools.—To turn to girls' lists, the success of the convents is very gratifying indeed. St. Louis' Convent, Monaghan,

as last year, heads the list with a gross total of thirteen distinctions; while the Ursuline High school, St. Angela's Cork, comes second with eleven. St. Mary's University College and the Dominican Convent, Eccles street, tie for third place, the former institution having secured two senior grade exhibitions, one middle grade exhibition, and one preparatory grade exhibition. This is a most creditable record, as no other Catholic girls' school, with one exception, secured a senior grade exhibition. The one exception is, however, a notable one. It is that of the Loretto Convent, North Great George's street, one of whose pupils, Miss Helena Walsh, gained the first place out of all Ireland in the senior grade. The two students from St. Mary's University College occupy respectively second and third places in the senior grade. The Loretto Convents, Stephens' green, secured seven distinctions, three middle grade exhibitions being amongst them. Pupils of the Loretto Convents held first place in the senior grade, fourth place in the middle grade and fifth place and sixth place in the junior grade. The Convent of Mercy, Queenstown, gained two middle grade exhibitions and four book prizes—a record on which it well deserves to be congratulated. The success of the Ursuline Convents was, as usual, remarkable, and worthy of the reputation of that distinguished teaching Order. Looked at generally, the intermediate results of 1896 emphasize once more the remarkable forward movement in Catholic secondary education which the last two decades have witnessed.

The Prosperity of Ireland.—A Parliamentary paper, published lately gives some interesting statistics relating to banking, railway and shipping in Ireland. The information deals with the half-year ended June 30 last, and in almost every important item an improvement is noted as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The deposits and cash balances in Joint Stock Banks in the middle of the year which, comparing June with June, had gradually increased from £29,223,000 in June, 1886, to £37,491,000 in the corresponding period of 1895, further rose to £38,758,000 in June of the present year, being the highest amount yet reached for June and showing an increase of £1,267,000, or 3.4 per cent., as compared with the amount in the middle of last year, and an increase of £9,535,000, or 32.6 per cent., as compared with the amount in June, 1886. At the end of June of this year, the estimated amount in the Post Office Savings Banks in Ireland stood at £7,919,000, as compared with £5,337,000 for the corresponding period of 1895, showing an increase of £582,000, following an increase of £650,000 in the twelve months ending with June, 1895, which increase is the largest in any year since the establishment of these institutions. The balance in the savings banks in Ireland in June last amounted to £8,047,000, or £676,000 in excess of the balance in June, 1895, being £68,000 under the large increase for the year ended June 30, 1895, but £60,000 over the increase for the twelve months ending with June, 1894, which was equal to double the highest annual increase in any of the twenty years preceding. A review of the weekly traffic returns shows that the total receipts for the twenty-six weeks are in excess of those for the first half of any previous year, and show an increase of £10,003 as compared with the first six months of last year, the receipts for which period were £31,263, or 20 per cent. above those for the first half of the year 1894. The shipping returns, both with regard to vessels entered in Irish ports and vessels cleared, also show fair increase.

Why suffer when you can be cured by P.P.P. To be had from all chemists.—ADVT.

One of the Swiss papers announces the arrival in the Engadine of "Sir Labouchere, member of the Chamber of Lords of Great Britain, and vice-president of the Honourable Company of the South African Indies."

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-shire 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 prejudice aside for a time and test the question with a bottle or two.—ADVT.

Twenty-five thousand pilgrims took part in the recent pilgrimage to the Sanctuary of our Lady of Graces at Udine, in Italy, on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the crowning of the celebrated image of the Blessed Virgin there. There were nine special trains, one containing seven hundred pilgrims from Goriziano. Pontifical High Mass was celebrated by Mgr. Antinori, titular Bishop of Endossiadis.

The most imposing solemnities attended the recent taking of the veil at New York, by Miss Clementia del Valasco, a young lady of great personal attractions, and one of the wealthiest heiresses of Peru, who has entered the Dominican Order at Hunts Point. Miss del Valasco, who was regarded as one of the leading belles of South American Society, is the sister of one of its most opulent merchants. A large and distinguished assembly was present at the ceremony.

P.P.P.—The great remedy for Sciatica, Sprains, Neuralgia. To be had from all chemists.—ADVT.

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

COMPARE SIZE AND WEIGHT OF STICKS.

Smoke T. C Williams' JUNO. Smoke.

WALTER ILES

TAILOR,
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN
(Next A.M.P. Buildings),

Intimates to the General Public that his stock is now replete with a choice selection of Tweeds, Serges, Venetians, Worsteds, Vienna's, etc., and has been specially selected with a view to the requirements of the climate and season.

CLERICAL SUITS A SPECIALITY,
SOUTANES FROM 50s.

W. Iles has the Highest Credentials as a Cutter, having been for Eight Years with the late Mr James Reid, of Wellington, tailor to five successive Governors, and more recently with Messrs Brown, Ewing, and Co. of this city.

CRITERION HOTEL

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN:

JAMES LISTON ... Proprietor
(Late of the Douglas Hotel).

Having purchased the lease and goodwill of the above popular and centrally-situated Hotel, J. L. hopes, by strict attention to the comfort of his boarders, travellers, and the public in general, and having made several necessary alterations, to meet with a fair share of the public patronage.

Suites of rooms for families. Terms strictly moderate.

A Special feature: 1s LUNCHEON from 12 to 2 o'clock.

Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.

The very best of Wines, Ales, and Spirits kept in stock.

Two of Alcock's best Billiard Tables.

A Night Porter in attendance.

JAMES LISTON.



THE GREATEST
WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

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

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

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

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

These Medicines may be obtained from all respectable Druggists and Store-keepers throughout the civilized world, with directions for use in almost every language.

They are prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Holloway, 533, Oxford Street, London.

Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the United States.

ART WICKER FURNITURE AND
BASKET MANUFACTURER.

HOFFMAN AND CO

145 TUAM STREET

(Three doors from A. J. White's).

All kinds of Basketware kept in Stock. Every description and Latest Designs of Art Wicker Furniture made to order by skilled labour.

Wholesale and Retail.

CHAIRS, ETC., RE-CANED.

V.  R.

JOHN HISLOP

Watchmaker, Jeweller, and Optician,
74 PRINCES STREET.

Note Address—74 Princes street, Dunedin.

D. THOMAS

(Late Matson, Cox and Co),

AUCTIONEER, LAND INSURANCE
AND ESTATE AGENT,
VALUATOR, WOOL AND GRAIN BROKER,
ASHBURTON.

LOANS NEGOTIATED.

WEEKLY SALES of Live Stock at Tinwald and Ashburton respectively.

FORTNIGHTLY Sales of Sheepskins, Fat, Hide, etc., on Fridays.

SALES OF WOOL, throughout the Season. GRAIN BOUGHT and SOLD on Commission. CLEARANCE SALES as per arrangement.

Agent for Matson and Co. Christchurch. Booth, Macdonald and Co. Christchurch. Massey, Harris Reaper and Binder. White's Sheep Dip, London and Lancashire Insurance Co.; Wright, Stephenson and Co. Dunedin. Colonial Investment Co, Dunedin; Graham's Foot Rot Composition, Planet Jar Garden and Field Tools.

D. THOMAS, Auctioneer.



MANCHESTER STREET SOUTH,
Near Railway Station,
CHRISTCHURCH.

WINDMILLS, SEED AND GRAIN
CLEANING MACHINERY.

JOHN MARSHALL

(Late of Springston)

Has removed to 204 St Asaph street, Christchurch, and is Manufacturing WINDMILLS of the Most Simple, Strong, and Durable Make. None but the very best iron and steel is used in their manufacture.

Derricks supplied of either Wood or Iron.

Windmills from £5 upwards; Derricks from £1 10s upwards.

I have had a large experience amongst Harvesting Machinery, and all work entrusted to me will have my most careful attention.

JOHN MARSHALL,
Agricultural Engineer,
204 ST ASAPH STREET, CHRISTCHURCH, N.Z.

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

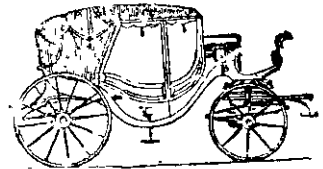
In representing the Quality of its Coal, but unfortunately for this class of business they cannot guide the Public as in the case of patent medicines, where it is said that nothing is genuine except such and such is on the cork, the seal, the label, or the bottle. Consumers, however, can depend on certain 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,
GREAT 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

Waggons, and Spring Carts. All kinds of Repairs at Lowest Prices. Largest Prize-taker in Carriages until Prizes were discontinued.

JAMES SAMSON AND CO

AUCTIONEERS, COMMISSION,
HOUSE & LAND AGENTS, VALUATORS,
DOWLING STREET, DUNEDIN.

SANITARY PIPE

AND STONEWARE FACTORY,
KENSINGTON.

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

J. H. LAMBERT,
NORTH-EAST VALLEY AND KENSINGTON.

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.

TO the Catholics of St. Mary's Parish,

Manchester street, Christchurch.—Kindly take notice that I am a selling Boots and Shoes of every description at PRICES TO MEET THE TIMES. Repairing a speciality.—CH RLES WELLS, Bootmaker, 278 Colombo street North, Christchurch (next Main's butcher's shop).

WOOL. WOOL.

N.Z. LOAN & MERCANTILE AGENCY CO., LD

ARE NOW MAKING

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES at LOWEST CURRENT RATES of Interest
On GROWING CLIPS OF WOOL.

GRASS SEEDS.—Choice and Carefully Selected Stock of all descriptions now on hand for Spring Sowing.

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 October 20, as follows:—

Wheat—Millers having sufficient on hands, sales, meantime, are insignificant. Quotations for prime milling velvet, 3s 8d to 3s 9d; medium, 3s 5d to 3s 7d; red wheat and Tuscan, prime, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; medium, 3s 3d to 3s 5d; inferior, 2s 6d to 3s 2d (ex store, sacks in, terms).

Oats—A very satisfactory demand exists at late quotations, say for prime milling, 1s 8½d to 1s 9d; best short feed oats, 1s 8½d to 1s 8d; medium, 1s 7d to 1s 7½d; inferior, 1s 1d to 1s 1½d; Danish, 1s 7d to 1s 7½d (ex store, sacks extra, net).

Barley—Market remains flat. Quotations nominal say for prime malting, 3s 3d to 3s 6d; medium, 2s 3d to 2s 9d; inferior, 1s 8d to 2s (net, ex store, sacks extra).

Grass Seeds—Business is confined to retail lots. Shippers are not operating. Quotations for best dressed ryegrass seed, 3s 3d to 3s 6d; medium, 2s 9d to 3s (ex store, sacks extra). Cocksfoot, best dressed, 5½d to 5¾d; medium, 4½d to 5¼d per lb (ex store, sacks extra).

Chaff—The supply being equal to requirements prices are unchanged, best fetching L2 7s 6d to L2 10s; medium, 37s 6d to 45s per ton (ex truck, sacks returned, net).

Potatoes—The market is over-supplied, prices have consequently receded. Best northern are fetching L3 10s to L3 17s 6d; others, L3 to L3 7s 6d per ton (ex store, sacks in, net).

Sheepskins—Have a good demand, but prices unchanged, which are for best green cross-breds, 4s 3d to 4s 7d; extra heavy picked, 4s 9d to 5s 3d; medium, 3s 3d to 4s; best dry cross-breds, 4½d to 5½d; medium, 3d to 4d; best do. merino, 3d to 4d; medium, 2d to 3d per lb.

Rabbitskins—A very fair demand continues to exist and prices say, for best winter does, 1s to 1s 1d; best do. mixed, 10d to 11d; medium, 4d to 9½d; summer, 4½d to 6½d; inferior 1d to 3½d per lb.

Hides—Prices unchanged, best fetch, 2d to 2½d; extra heavy, 3d to 3½d; light, 1½d to 1¾d; inferior, 1d to 3 d per lb.

Tallow and Fat—Business is confined to country odd lots; rendered, in broken packages fetches, 10s 6d to 15s, best mutton caul fat, 11s to 12s; medium, 8s 6d to 10s 6d; inferior, 8s 6d to 9d per cwt (ex store, net).

MESSRS DONALD REID AND Co. report as follows:—

Oats—The demand continues fairly steady, and all offered were disposed of at prices on a par with late quotations. We quote prime milling 1s 8½d to 1s 9d; good to best feed, 1s 8d to 1s 8½d; medium, 1s 7d to 1s 7½d per bushel (sacks extra).

Wheat—Quotations are unchanged, and there is little alteration to report in the demand, except that extra choice samples are in more request with millers. Fowl wheat is scarce, and readily saleable at quotations. Prime milling, 3s 7d to 3s 9d; medium, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; whole fowl feed, 3s 1d to 3s 3d; broken, 2s 9d to 3s per bushel (sacks in.)

Potatoes—The market is well supplied, and prices again subsided, best Derwents realising L3 10s to L3 17s 6d; medium, L3 to L3 5s; kidneys, L1 5s to L1 15s per ton (sacks in).

Chaff—Prime oaten sheaf commands most attention, and is readily saleable at quotations. Medium and inferior sorts are not in request. Best oaten sheaf, L2 10s; extra heavy, L2 12s 6d; medium to good, L2 to L2 7s 6d per ton (bags extra).

MESSRS. STRONACH BROS. AND MORRIS report for week ending 21st October as follows:—

Fat Cattle—Very heavy bullocks brought £8 15s to £9 10s; good bullocks, £7 15s to £8 10s; others, £4 17s 6d to £6 10s; and cows in proportion.

Fat Sheep—Extra heavy crossbred wethers brought up to 17s 6d; good crossbred wethers, 13s 6d to 15s 9d; medium wethers, 10s 6d to 12s 6d, heavy ewes to 13s 9d; medium, 8s 9d to 11s.

Fat Lambs—There were 81 forward but met with poor competition. Best brought 8s 6d to 10s; others, 5s to 7s 9d.

Pigs—Suckers brought 8s to 11s; slips, 12s 6d to 15s; stores, 16s to 18s; porkers, 22s to 26s; baconers, 30s to 35s, or heavy pigs to 43s

Sheepskins—Green cross-breds, 3s 3d to 5s 2d; do merinos, 2s 9d to 3s 8d; do lambs, 3d to 7d; dry do, 1s 6d to 3s 5d; do cross-breds, 2s 3d to 5s 6d.

Wheat—Quotations: Prime velvet, 3s 8d to 3s 9½d; medium milling, 3s 5d to 3s 7½d; fowls' feed, 3s to 3s 3d per bushel (sacks in).

Oats—Quotations: Prime milling, to 1s 9d; good to best feed, 1s 8d to 1s 8½d; medium feed, 1s 6d to 1s 7½d per bushel (sacks extra).

Barley—Quotations. Prime malting, 3s to 3s 6d; medium, 2s 6d to 2s 10d; feed, 1s 6d to 1s 9d per bushel (sacks extra).

Chaff—Prime chaff, on the other hand is scarce and in request. Quotations: Best heavy oaten chaff, L2 10s to L2 12s 6d; medium to good, L2 2s 6d to L2 5s (bags extra).

Potatoes—A very decided advance of, say, L1 per ton has taken place in good Derwents, which are now worth L4 12s 6d to L4 15s per ton, with other sorts in proportion.

MESSRS LAERY AND Co., LIMITED, Grain and Produce Merchants Wellington, report as follows:—

Wheat—Prime whole fowl wheat, 3s 8d; broken, 3s 1d to 3s 3d; prime milling, 3s 10d per bushel.

Oats—Prime short feed, 2s 2d; Danish, 2s 1d to 2s 2d; dumplings, 2s 5d; black oats, 2s 4d; Tartars (seed), 2s 5d; sparrow-bill (seed), 2s 3d.

Peas—Partridge, 4s 1d; Prussian blue, 4s 9d per bushel.

Barley—Prime feed, 2s 8d; malting, nominally, 3s 9d per bushel.

Potatoes—Prime Canterbury and Oamaru Derwents, 75s to 80s per ton.

Chaff—Prime bright heavy feed, 62s 6d to 65s; medium to good, 52s 6d to 57s 6d per ton.

Cocksfoot—Prime bright heavy farmers' dressed, 4½d to 1¼d; medium to good, 3d to 4d per lb.

Ryegrass—Prime bright machine-dressed, 1s to 1s 6d; farmers' parcels, 2s 9d to 3s per bushel.

Rabbitskins—Prime well-saved winter skins, 9d to 10d per lb.

Sheepskins—Best butchers' skins, 1s 6d to 5s 6d; medium to good, 3s to 4s; country crossbred skins, medium to fine quality, well-saved pelts, 5½d; extra choice lines, full-wooled, 5½d to 6d; half to three-quarter woolled, well-saved, 4½d to 5d; fair to medium, 3½d to 4½d; best country merinos, full-wooled, 4½d to 5½d; ordinary to good, 4d to 4½d per lb.

Hides—Extra heavy ox hides, well flayed, 18s to 20s; plump heavy, 16s to 17s 6d; medium, 10s to 11s; cow hides, extra heavy, 8s to 9s 6d; medium, 7s to 7s 6d. Badly flayed and shabby hides at proportionate rates.

Tallow—Best rendered mutton in casks, 15s to 16s; ordinary to good, 13s to 14s 6d; best rendered mutton in tins, 12s 6d to 13s; rough fat, 10s 6d to 11s per cwt.

MR F. MEENAN, King street, reports:—Whole-sale price only—Oats. Feed, 1s 7d to 1s 8d; milling, 1s 9d (easier); seed oats of all kinds quieter at various prices from 1s 9d to 2s. Wheat: Fowls' 2s 6d to 3s 2d, fair demand; milling, 3s 6d to 3s 10d. Chaff, L2 to L2 10s. Hay: Oaten, L2 17s. Ryegrass, L2 10s to L3. Straw: 27s to 28s, pressed and loose. Potatoes: Kidneys (seed), L2 to L2 10s; Derwents, L3 to L3 10s. Flour Sacks, L9 10s to L10; roller, stone, L8 to L8 10s. Oatmeal, in 25lbs, L10. Butter: Dairy, 6d to 8d; factory, 9d. Eggs, 7d. Omoms, 11s per cwt; Frisco, 18s. Bran, L2 10s. Pollard, 70s.

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

MESSRS. WRIGHT, STEPHENSON, AND Co. report as follows:—At Saturday's sale there was a rather poor attendance of buyers, and a small number of horses forward. The entries consisted chiefly of inferior spring-carters and hacks. There were a few nice useful draught horses offered, and for these the bidding was spirited. Young, sound animals of this class are much wanted, and whenever they are forthcoming they always meet with a good deal of attention and sell at good values. Horses of good quality, suitable for spring van and express work, are also much sought

W. GREGG AND CO
DUNEDIN.
Established 1861.
Proprietors of the Celebrated
CLUB BRAND COFFEE.

also
ARABIAN, EXHIBITION, ELEPHANT,
and other Brands, Unsurpassed for Value.

MANUFACTURERS of EAGLE BRAND
STARCH (equal to, and rapidly displacing,
the best imported), also ECRU PINK,
HELIOTROPE, and other COLOURED
STARCHES; SODA CRYSTALS, FLA-
VOURING ESSENCES, GENUINE MA-
DRASCURRY POWDER, PURE PEPPERS
AND SPICES GUARANTEED.

Ask your Grocer for above Brands, and you
will get Good Value for your money.

W. GREGG & CO., DUNEDIN.



J. C. FENTON,
UNDERTAKER,
HIGH STREET,
RANGIORA.

GLADSTONE HOTEL,
MACLAGGAN STREET, DUNEDIN.
MRS. LAVERTY (late of Commercial Hotel,
Hyde), Proprietress.

MRS LAVERTY desires to inform her many
friends and the public that she has taken the
above Spacious and Centrally Situated Hotel.
The building has undergone a thorough
renovating from cellar to roof and all the
Bedrooms, Sitting-rooms, and Parlours are
now in first-class order. The Dining and
Luncheon Rooms will be under Mrs. Laverty's
special supervision which is a guarantee that
everything provided will be first-class. Best
brands of liquors supplied. Hot, cold and
shower baths. First-class billiard table
Travellers called in time for early trains.
TERMS MODERATE.

DR ROBINSON, Surgeon Dentist, Arti-
ficial Teeth, full sets, £10

REMOVED to Corner of George and St
Andrew streets (over Irvine and
Stevenson's)

GEORGE STREET. The regulation of
Children's Teeth a speciality. All
fees moderate.

NOTE the Address: Dr Robinson, George
street (over Irvine and Stevenson's).

HOTELS FOR SALE

Country Hotel and 35 acres Land.
Country Hotel, rent £4, price £750.
Country Commercial Hotel, big business.
Hotel, Wanganni district.
Hotel in good bush district.
Suburban Hotel, low price.
Hotel, Palmerston North.
Hotel, Forty-mile Bush
Small Country Hotel and 120 acres Land.
Hotel in Taranaki District.
Hotel, Napier.
Hotel, Rangitikei District.
Hotel, Marlborough District.
Hotel in Wellington, doing a trade which
is worked at very little expense.
DWAN BROS.,
WILLIS STREET, WELLINGTON.

221 CASHEL STREET.
FISH! FRESH!! FISH!!!
Daily Supplies of every description can
now be obtained at prices the public have
hitherto desired in vain.
McWILLIAMS' Fish and Oyster Saloon
(just opened) is at 221 Cashel street, seven
doors West of Ballantyne and Co's, where all
carriage and other orders for household de-
livery will be promptly and accurately
attended to, and early delivery given by
McWilliams' own Express Carts. The Lun-
cheon and Supper rooms are laid out *en suite*
newly furnished and decorated. Private
Saloon for Ladies. Tourists on the River and
visitors to the Museum and others will find
McWilliams' Fish Luncheon Rooms has sup-
plied a long-felt want at most Moderate
Charges.

McWILLIAMS,
221 CASHEL STREET, CHRISTCHURCH.

COOKING RANGES

The Patent Prize Range
ZEALANDIA.
Requires no setting, and will burn any Coal.
VERANDAH CASTINGS OF all kinds.
Catalogues on Application.

BARNINGHAM & CO,
VICTORIA FOUNDRY, GEORGE ST., DUNEDIN
Opposite Knox Church).

"PRINCIPLE, NOT PARTY."
THE LIBERTY LEAGUE

"Every man may claim the fullest liberty
to do all that he wills, provided that he in-
fringes not the equal freedom of any other
man."—HERBERT SPENCER.

**CONSTITUTION AND OBJECTS OF THE
LEAGUE.**

1. The Liberty League is composed of men
and women who are prepared to use
every constitutional means to uphold
and protect the liberty of the subject.
2. The League is entirely free from politi-
cal party bias.
3. The League will not give its support to
any candidate for parliamentary honours
who is an extremist or faddist upon
any subject affecting injuriously the in-
dividual rights of the people.
4. The League considers that some of the
most serious menaces to personal liberty
are the attempts now being made to
force Prohibition and other restrictive
legislation upon the public of New Zea-
land, and that were such attempts
successful, it would only be the fore-
runner of continuous tyrannical en-
croachments upon individual freedom.
5. The League will advocate and support
every reform having for its object the
extension of personal liberty.

All persons in sympathy with the above
object are cordially invited to enrol their
names at the Office of the League, Mause and
High streets corner.

C. W. FOUNTAIN,
Secretary.

JOSEPH TAYLOR AND CO
(Successors to R G Warner,
**ELITE LUNCHEON AND SUPPER
ROOMS,**
176 CASHEL STREET, CHRISTCHURCH,
Give special attention to Country Orders for
FISH, OYSTERS, GAME OR POULTRY.

Our Fish Luncheon Rooms are the best
fitted and most commodious in New Zealand.
Fish Luncheon supplied from 10 a.m. to
12 p.m.

GAME AND POULTRY SUPPLIED IN
ANY QUANTITY AT WHOLESALE
PRICES.
English Salmon at a day's notice.

Established 1859.
**NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE
COMPANY**
(FIRE AND MARINE).
Capital £1,000,000. Paid-up Capital and
Reserves, £435,000.
OTAGO AND SOUTHLAND BRANCH SUB-
AGENCIES.

Abbotsford ..	D. Buchanan
Alexandra South ...	James Rivers
Blueskin ...	A. Kilpatrick
Balclutha ...	Blakwood and Cnapman
Broad Bay ...	Geo. Green
Clinton ...	Wm. Moffat
Caversham ...	George Allen
Cromwell ...	Henry Hotop
Duntroon ...	Wm. Sutherland
Greytown ...	J. Williams
Hampden ...	Edward Lefevre
Heriot ...	C. Todd, junr.
Henley ...	Donald Malcolm
INVERCARGILL ...	E. B. Pilcher, Mgr.
Kakanui ...	William Barr
Kaitangata ...	William Kelly
Kaikorai ...	Jno. Fraser
Kurov ...	John Orr
Lawrence ...	Herbert and Co.
Livingstone ...	M. Osterberg
Mosgiel ...	J. E. Jago
Maheno ...	John Bankin
Milton ...	Jas. Elder Brown
Moeraki ...	Edward Lefevre
Naseby ...	Robert Glenn
North-East Valley ...	Wm. Mitchell
Outram ...	H. Wilson and Co.
OAMARU ...	J. B. Grave, Mgr.
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Owake ...	Jno. Craig
Papakaio ...	Dunn and Cameron
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Every Description of Property Insured
against Loss or Damage at Lowest Current
Rates of Premium.

Special Facilities afforded to Shippers and
Importers. JAMES EDGAR,
Branch Manager.

Offices: Corner of

RATTRAY AND CRAWFORD STREETS
DUNEDIN.

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

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

Steamers will be despatched as under:
LYTTELTON and WELLINGTON—

Talune	Mon., Oct. 26	2 p.m. D'din
Wakatapu	Thurs., Oct. 29	2.30 p.m. tru
Te Anau	Thurs., Oct. 29	2.30 pm. tru

NAPIER, GISBORNE and AUCKLAND—
Te Anau Thurs., Oct. 29 2.30 p.m. train
Rotomahana Tues., Nov. 3 3 p.m. D'din

SYDNEY, via WELLINGTON—

Wakatapu	Thurs., Oct. 29	2.30 p.m. tru
Mararoa	Mon., Nov. 9	2.30 p.m. train

SYDNEY via AUCKLAND—

Rotomahana	Tues., Nov. 3	3 p.m. D'din
Waihora	Tues., Nov. 17	3 p.m. D'din

MELBOURNE via BLUFF and HOBART—
Hauteo Thurs., Oct. 29 2.30 p.m. tru
Talune Mon., Nov. 9 4 p.m. D'din

WESTPORT, via TIMARU, AKAROA,
LYTTELTON and WELLINGTON—

Omapiere †	Frid., Oct. 30	5 p.m. D'din
Brunner *	Frid., Nov. 6	5 p.m. D'din
† Calls Nelson	* Calls New Plymouth	

GREYMOULH, via OAMARU, TIMARU,
LYTTELTON and WELLINGTON—

Herald	Wed., Nov. 4	10 p.m. D'din
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TONGA, SAMOA, FIJI and SYDNEY—

Tavuni About Nov. 18 From Auckland
FIJI (SUVA and LEVUKA)—

Upolu about Nov. 6 From Auckland
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RICH AND DELICIOUS IN LIQUOR

after, nearly all those forward on Saturday were of inferior quality, and the demand for them is limited. Strong upstanding hacks and useful buggy horses are in fair demand and sell well, but light and weedy sorts are not much sought after, and are not easily disposed of. We quote: First-class heavy young draughts at from L28 to L33; medium, L20 to L25; aged, L15 to L19; good hacks and strong carriage horses, L15 to L20; spring cart sorts, L11 to L15; light hacks, L7 to L10; inferior, L2 to L5.

For Our Lady Readers.

HOUSEHOLD RECIPES.—Pineapple Omelet: Have ready a tablespoonful of fresh-grated pineapple. Mix together three eggs, a teaspoonful of lemon juice, and a teaspoonful of sugar. Put the omelet into a hot, buttered pan, and cook to the required degree; then put in the pineapple, fold the omelet together, and turn it out on a hot dish. Dust with powdered sugar and serve at once.—Cocoa Kisses: Sift together one cupful of powdered sugar and one rounded teaspoonful of cocoa. Beat the white of two eggs, and gradually beat in the sugar. Flavour with one-half teaspoonful of vanilla. When stiff, drop on buttered paper and bake like macaroons in a very moderate oven.

Li Hung Chang on English Women.—The feature of English life which most astonished Li Hung Chang and his companions was the evening dress of English women. A member of the envoy's suite thus recorded his impressions before sailing:—"I was much surprised at the reception given by an English nobleman to see ladies with uncovered shoulders, arms and neck. I was still more surprised to see gentlemen take ladies arms, because in China taking ladies' arms or even shaking hands is not known. The question has been asked me many times why the Chinese never wear gloves, whereas in England it is the custom to cover the hands with gloves in genteel society. But it seems to me so very strange to cover the hands and expose the arms, neck and breast. I feel that I would rather that Chinese ladies did not wear gloves than that they should show their bare arms and chests."

How to keep young.—"If you would keep young," says Sarah Bernhardt, "you must work." The great actress thinks that if she had done as her Parisian admirers wished, and had settled down to a quiet life, all her charms would very soon have faded away. Interesting work is undoubtedly helpful in preserving the elasticity of youth, but a little "spiritual gymnastics" is recommended also. "Look in the glass," says another mentor, and if the corners of your mouth are drooping and you look unhappy, alter your expression at once. Think of the pleasantest thing that has ever happened to you; the kindest thing ever done for you; the merriest time you ever had in your life. Then send out the most generous, sweetest, and most helpful thought you can think to your friends. If after this your face is not softened more charmingly than any amount of wrinkle massage could make it, you have not thought strongly, buoyantly, or generously enough. That woman remains youngest who has the widest possible range of sympathies and vivid appreciations. Such a beautifier as this has the merit of being inexpensive, and while it makes the face comely it cannot fail to have a good effect upon a woman's mental habit.

For Our Young Readers.

"BEST EVER WAS."—In a herdic the other day a manly little fellow got up from his seat by the door and moved down to the other end to make place for a one-legged old gentleman, whose crutch would have made havoc of the dainty dresses. "Thank you, my son," said the old fellow. You have a good mother. "Best ever was," was the smiling response of the little fellow as he raised his hat and then took the fare to put in the box. That was a boy in a thousand, and his stockings were darned at the knee, and the hem let out of his short knee pants, so that riches had nothing to do with it. One must think sometimes, when riding in public conveyances, that "good mothers" are a scarce article, or "better boys," boys with improved manners, would be more frequently met with.

Partner.—A sturdy little figure it was, trudging bravely by with a pail of water. So many times had it passed our gate that morning that curiosity prompted us to further acquaintance. "You are a busy little girl to-day?" "Yes'm." The round face under the broad hat was turned towards us. It was freckled, flushed and perspiring, but cheery withal. "Yes'm, it takes a heap of water to do a washing." "And do you bring it all from the brook down there?" "O, we have it in the cistern mostly, only it's been such a dry time lately." "And there is nobody else to carry the water?" "Nobody but mother an' she is washin'." "Well, you are a good girl to help her." It was not a well considered compliment, and the little water carrier did not consider it one at all, for there was a look of surprise in her grey eyes, and an almost indignant tone in her voice as she answered: "Why, of course I help her, I always help her all the time; she hasn't anybody else. Mother'n me's partners." Little girl, are you and mother partners? Do you help her all you can?

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V A R I A .

If anyone agrees with the Irishman of the story who said: "For a nice, clane, aisy job, I'd like to be a bishop," he would better not seek consecration to a frontier diocese. Bishop Forest, for instance, could tell him a thing or two. That prelate, accompanied by Father Juan Martin, recently made a visitation of the north-western portion of his diocese of San Antonio, and returned to his cathedral worn out with the hardships of the expedition. "During his trip," says an exchange, "the Bishop and his reverend companion travelled 1,075 miles by rail and upwards of 400 miles by ambulance, or altogether about 1,500 miles. Only four nights the Bishop and party were obliged to camp out, finding no ranche or other human abode along their route. On one of these nights, namely on June 2, when camping in the mountains between Fort Stockton and Haymond, it was so cold that a fire had to be kept up all night, although during the day the heat had been very great. A large portion of the Bishop's route by private conveyance lay over bleak hills and along sandy valleys, without a tree to offer shelter against a broiling sun and with but little water to quench one's thirst." Bishop Shaney, of North Dakota, and the prelates of the Pacific coast could relate similar stories of suffering.

An amusing experiment.—The *Atlanta Constitution* is responsible for the following story, the truth of which it vouches for:—A good-looking, well-to-do bachelor of Griffin, Georgia, was being teased by the young ladies of a club for not being married. He said: "I'll marry the one of you whom, on a secret vote, you elect to be my wife." There were nine members of the club. Each girl went into a corner and used great caution in preparing her ballot and disguising her handwriting. The result of the vote was that there were nine votes cast, each girl receiving one. The man remains a bachelor, the club is broken up and the girls are mortal enemies, united in the one determination that they will not speak to the man again.

CAN'T CHOIRS PRAY?

"Where are you going, my pretty maid?"

"I'm going to church, kind sir," she said.

"Will you pray for me when you're there, pretty maid?"

"I can't, for I sing in the choir," she said.

Advice to a young man.—Never whip your brain. All high pressure is dangerous. Study to think as quietly and as easily as you breathe. Never force yourself to learn what you have no talent for. Knowledge without love will remain a lifeless manufacture, not a living growth. Be content to be ignorant of many things that you may know one thing well, and that the thing which God especially endowed you to know. It requires fire to fuse the material of thinking, no less than to melt the iron in the foundry. But remember this—however strong you may be, physically, to strike a blow, and however sharp, intellectually, to recognise a fact and discern a difference, your success in the game of life depends on the serious culture which you give to the third formative force in human character, your moral nature; and of the rightful supremacy of this element a comprehensive expression is found in the right simple word "love." On this all prophets, poets and philosophers are agreed.—Professor Blackie.

Science Notes.

White poplar trees and lightning.—A careful examination of the trees that are struck by lightning shows that over half of them are white poplar. From this fact scientists conclude that the poplar has some value as a conductor of lightning. This being the case, agriculturists are advised to plant these trees in the vicinity of their farm-buildings. An additional suggestion is the attaching of lightning-rods to two or three of the tallest of the trees. This will, it is stated, almost absolutely insure neighbouring buildings against being struck and destroyed by electric storms.

The "Man with a Flying Machine."—The fact of so many predecessors, from Icarus to Lilienthal, does not seem to damp the ardour of those enthusiasts who aspire "to essay the airy void with wings not given to man." In the absence of M. Lachambre the eminent balloon-builder, on a business journey to Spitzbergen, the workpeople at his factory are busy upon a machine, whereby M. Nougues, an artisan from Agen, hopes to solve the baffling problem. He has had half-a-dozen aerostats constructed, cylindrical in shape, and each measuring some 30ft. by 5ft. These are arranged one above the other, and from the last is suspended a seat resembling a bicyclist's saddle, but provided with stout stirrups. Upon this the operator perches himself, a pair of silken wings on a strong but light framework being fastened to his arms and shoulders. M. Nougues expects soon to put his contrivance to the test. A parachute might come in handy.

The Catholics of Piedmont will celebrate in 1898 the fifteenth centenary of the establishment of the hierarchy in that region, the fourth centenary of the rebuilding of the Cathedral of Turin and the third centenary of the public veneration given in that city to the holy winding sheet, which, after the cross, is the most precious relic of the Passion.

A Sad Predicament.—One day a Dutchman in his shirt sleeves was shaving himself before the glass. His hand trembled so that he cut off the tip of his nose. The pain caused him to drop his razor, which fell on his foot and cut off a portion of his toe. He promptly picked up the two fragments, applied them still warm to the open wounds, and bound up the lot. A fortnight later, on removing the bandages, he discovered to his horror that he had made a mistake. He had put his toe in place of his nose and *vice versa*, and now when he wants to blow his nose he takes off his boot.

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how they worked their way.

Special Note.—Owing to our American shipment being delayed

at Vancouver, and not arriving till end of December, we did not

issue our new list, but will do so later in the year.

Special discounts to the Clergy, Religious, Schools and Libraries.

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.

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30th, 1896.

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Sunday Corner.

BEATI QUI LUGENT.

(By FRANCIS W. GREY in *Avi Maria*.)

"Blessed are they that mourn!" The bitter tears
Have dimmed our eyes, the joy of life hath fled;
Those whom we loved the most, dear Lord, are dead;
And day by day, throughout the lengthening years,
Beset by vain regrets, by doubts and fears,
Thy children mourn and are not comforted.
"Blessed!" we listen; for 'tis Thou hast said—
Thine the sweet promise which the mourner hears,—
"They shall be comforted." Thou knowest how,
Thou knowest when; for Thou wilt wipe away
The tears from ev'ry eye. Sweet Lord, we bow
Humbly beneath Thy chastening hand, and say:
"Master, Thy will be done in us!" For Thou
Wilt surely comfort us in that glad day.

It is desire which prays; for prayer is aspiration towards God. It would be delusion to fancy that we must feel a special attraction towards prayer. If we were ever thus borne on angels' wings, it would not be difficult to draw near the light, to grow in grace, to renounce ourselves. We must take courage, and when we cannot pray, we must excite the desire within us.

The crown of patience cannot be received where there has been no suffering. If thou refusest to suffer, thou refusest to be crowned; but if thou wishest to be crowned, thou must fight manfully and suffer patiently. Without contending there can be no conquest.—THOMAS A KEMPIS.

We all know that life is made up chiefly of little pleasures and little pains, and how many of the former are in the power of the mistress of a house to provide it is almost impossible to calculate. But let any clever woman simply take it to heart to make everybody

about her as happy as she can, and the result, I believe, will be always wonderful.

Be assured that we shall obtain more grace and merit in one day by suffering patiently the afflictions which come to us from God or from our neighbour than we could acquire in ten years by mortifications and other exercises which are of our own choice.—St. FRANCIS DE SALES.

DEATH.

COLLINS.—On the 14th October, at George Hotel, Port Chalmers, Cornelius Albert, son of John and Isabella Collins; aged 6½ years. Deeply regretted.

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1896.

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.

POLITICAL RETROSPECT.



It is not usually expected that much solid practical work will be done in the last session of any Parliament. In view of the prospective appeal to the electors members are strongly tempted to regulate their speeches, not so much by their own convictions as by what they conceive to be the wishes and opinions of their constituents, and during the last few weeks of the session they are naturally in a state of feverish anxiety to get back to their constituencies and commence their campaign. Thus it comes about that measures are either not debated on their merits, or they are hurried through with scarcely any discussion at all. In this respect the session just concluded forms no exception to the general rule, and so far as really useful practical legislation is concerned, it has proved almost entirely barren. The most that can be claimed for it is that opportunity has been given for the preliminary discussion of a number of proposals that are agitated in the country, and upon which the electors may be expected to pronounce a more or less definite judgment at the coming polls. It is only fair to mention that a very special hindrance to legislative activity existed this session in the shape of the Bank Inquiry Committee, whose sittings absorbed a very large share of the time and energy of the two most prominent ministers, besides tending generally to unsettle Parliament. It is much to be regretted that, owing to the action of the Legislative Council in throwing out the Banking Bill introduced by the Government, the inquiry should at the last moment have been rendered abortive. The Government were prepared to take full responsibility for their action and in view of the time, energy, and attention that have been given to the subject it would have been safe and right to have allowed them to do so. As it is, the inquiry has been rendered almost entirely nugatory, the only tangible results being the complete exoneration of Mr. WARD from the suspicion of having used his position as Minister of the Crown for his own personal ends, and the establishment of the fact that now at all events the Bank of New Zealand is a thoroughly sound and solvent institution. This is, of course, highly satisfactory, but the enormous cost at which it has been established is out of all proportion to the value of the results achieved. Although the session just ended has not been at all a fruitful one, the Parliament whose term has now expired has done good and useful work for the country during the three years in which it has been

SMOKE "ROYAL COLORS" TOBACCO.

in existence. In the first place by passing the first banking legislation Parliament certainly averted a grave financial crisis and New Zealand will probably never know how much it owes to the bold policy of the Government at that very serious juncture. Another great achievement of this Parliament in financial matters was the passing of the Advances to Settlers Act thus providing for our farmers the cheap money of which they were so much in need. Above all, we think this Parliament deserves especial credit for the very liberal land legislation it has passed. Looking at the matter from an entirely impartial point of view, we believe that the present Government have made a really earnest and honest attempt to settle the people on the land, and, in our opinion, the legislation represented by the Lands Improvement, Land for Settlements, and Native Land Acquisition Acts is deserving of the highest praise.

We publish in another column an interesting detailed account of the first days proceedings of the great Convention. We hope to complete the summary in future issues.

We have received a very large number of replies from our young readers who entered in the "Tax" competition recently opened in our columns. The result will be published in our issue of next week.

In our next issue will appear the first of a series of lectures by the Very Rev. Father Le Menant on "Anglicanism and Catholicism," being a reply to a work entitled "Some thoughts on Christian Reunion," by Right Rev. W. B. Carpenter, Anglican Bishop of Ripon. The first lecture will deal with the following points:—The desire for union, the evils of disunion, the gains of Reunion and approximation towards the basis of Reunion. We have had unmistakable evidence of the good work done by Father Le Menant's recently-published controversial lectures, and we are sure that the effect of a perusal of the present series will be to build Catholics up in their holy faith, and to furnish to sincere non-Catholics food for the most earnest thought.

It is with deep regret it will be learnt (says the *Nelson Colonist* of the 12th inst.) that Mrs. Gallagher, of the Suburban North Hotel, passed away last evening. The deceased lady had been indisposed for about a fortnight, but nothing serious was feared until near the end. Mrs. Gallagher has only been resident in this district for a few years, she having previously resided on the West Coast, where with her late husband, she enjoyed the esteem of all amongst whom she resided. Mr. Gallagher enjoyed the confidence of his fellows to such an extent that he was placed in responsible positions, and after his decease his widow strove bravely to maintain her young family. When she leased the Suburban North Hotel she had seven children to maintain at home, and in addition to these one daughter was engaged as a school teacher, and one son, a mere lad, was doing his best to earn a livelihood. For the maintenance of her other daughters and one young son, Mrs. Gallagher strove her utmost, and her kindness and attentiveness to all secured for her general goodwill. The unanimous opinion was that everyone received all the attention that could be looked for at the Suburban North Hotel, and bicyclists and others will not only acknowledge indebtedness to the genial hostess, but experience deep concern at her somewhat sudden death. In addition to personal and very sincere regrets, the greatest sympathy will be experienced for the young family of the deceased lady.—*R.I.P.*

THE Royal Society of New South Wales has just presented a money prize and medal to Father Curran for an essay on the gems and precious stones of New South Wales. The Royal Society requires that competitors for its prize essays should send in their papers under a motto, or an assumed name, while the author's name is enclosed in a sealed envelope, which is not opened until the prize is allotted. There is no restriction as to age or country, the prize being open to the world. It is, therefore, all the more creditable that Father Curran should carry off the coveted honour amidst such keen competition. Father Curran was awarded a medal some four years ago, under similar circumstances, for a paper on the microscopic structure of Australian rocks. In the present case the unsuccessful competitors included several members of the Government scientific staff and at least one from the University.—*Sydney Freeman.*

SPECIAL services, accompanied by renewal of the children's baptismal vows, were held at St. Francis' Church, Thames, on the feast day of St. Francis of Assisium. The *Thames Star* gives the following account of the proceedings:—At 11 a.m., the Rev. Father O'Reilly sang a Missa Cantata or High Mass. At this service, the choir, under the able organist (Mrs. Bruce) rendered Mass with

excellent effect. The vocalists and instrumentalists did full justice to this fine composition. The violin obligatos were rendered with much taste at this service and in the afternoon by Messrs Ernest Williams and W. Jones. In the afternoon at 3 p.m., the Rev. Father O'Reilly and the whole congregation recited the Rosary of the Blessed Virgin. The excellent singing by the children of English hymns was a pleasing feature of this service. This was followed by the chanting of the Magnificat in Latin, by the choir, accompanied by the organist (Mrs. Bruce). The Rev. Father O'Reilly then delivered an earnest and instructive address to the children, and a crowded congregation, on the nature and efficacy of the Sacrament of Baptism, and of the vows which were made for them by their god-fathers and godmothers, and which they were about to renew. The children were tastefully dressed in white, and had wreaths on their heads and beautiful bouquets of spring flowers. The act of renewal was read by Miss Murphy, of Mackay street, in a clear and distinct voice, with proper emphasis and good elocutionary effect. A procession of the Most Blessed Sacrament then took place, in which the children and the societies of "The Sacred Heart" and "Children of Mary" (in their robes and holding lighted tapers) and the altar boys took part, the Rev. Father O'Reilly carrying the Blessed Sacrament under the canopy. During the benediction service the Misses Palmer, as soloists, sang beautifully Murphy's "Tantum Ergo," while Mr. Moore rendered the "O Salutaris" with fine effect, the choir singing the Litany of the Blessed Virgin with musical finish. The Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament concluded the service.

THE following passes were obtained by the Convent pupils from Ashburton at the Trinity College examinations held in June last:—Junior examination.—Misses Annie Bullock, 100 marks, (maximum); Margaret Brick, 99; Annie O'Keeffe, 98, Agnes Sandbrook, 98; Lizzie Brick, 87. We are informed that only five pupils were presented from the convent and it will be seen from the above that they all passed, four of them virtually securing the maximum number of marks. The following is the list of successful candidates from the schools of the Sisters of Mercy, Lyttelton:—Senior honours section—Margaret McCormack. Senior pass section—Mary Hartnett and Florence Davies. Junior honours section—Mary Kate Naughton and Maggie Murray. Junior pass section—Catherine Walsh, Alice Schumacher and Julia Mahar. At the Convents of Mercy, Christchurch and Greymouth, the following pupils were successful:—Intermediate honours—Mary Kennedy, 93; Lizzie Farrant, 92. Intermediate pass—Annie McDonnell, 99; Mary Kennedy, 99; Lizzie Taylor, 93; Maggie O'Connor, 97; Katie Sheedy, 94; Agnes O'Meara, 91; Lena Jay, 90; Florrie Heard, 86; Maggie O'Brien, 84; Maggie O'Meara, 83; Jessie Hambleton, 83; Cecilia Kennedy, 79; Cissie O'Brien, 78; Dorothea Loughnan, 77; Nellie Slattery, 75; Irene Beresford, 71; Nellie Joyce, 65. Junior honours—Maud Bradshaw, 84; Katie Griffen, 66; Katie McLean, 63. Junior pass—Maud Bradshaw, 96; Katie McLean, 91; Nellie McDonnell, 90; Lizzie Kitchingham, 89; Katie Griffen, 85; Hilda Beresford, 80; Eva Butler, 79; May Gamble, 70; Katie Campbell, 64; Ruby Jackson, 63. These results speak for themselves and reflect the greatest credit on both pupils and teachers.

THE choir of St. Patrick's Church, Oamaru, gave a concert on Friday evening last when there was a good attendance. The *Oamaru Mail* gives the following account of the performance:—The concert announced by the members of St. Patrick's choir sufficed to draw a fair attendance at the Theatre Royal last night, and those who were present were rewarded by a capital entertainment. The programme presented was of a dual character. The first portion consisting of musical items, while the second was of a dramatic character. A feature of the musical selections was a number of glees sung by the choir, under the leadership of Father Mackay, and these were sung well in tune and with expression but the balance of parts was hardly as good as our Catholic friends generally treat us to. Mrs. Lynch, who was in splendid voice, sang "The Nightingale" and "Eileen Alannah" securing a well-merited encore in each instance. Miss Donovan scored a similar compliment for a happily-delivered recitation. Miss Fagan presided at the piano and the vocal items received strong support from her appreciative accompanying. The second part of the entertainment was a burletta entitled "Family Troubles." The parts in this were sustained by members of the choir, the histrionic ability of several members of the company being above the amateur average. Snarly and Grumpy (Miss N. Donovan and Mr. Haggie) lived up to their patronymic with an earnestness and completeness of conviction which was eminently creditable. Miss Annie Fagan played Mrs. Barnaby excellently and with an appreciative recognition of that lady's shrewdness which argued a suspicious readiness of adoption. Miss Shannon, as Mrs. Benjamin, also grasped the exigencies of the character to the utmost. Mr. Hanning played Mr. Barnaby as to the manner born, and the "taming of the shrew" scene was a bit of capital dramatisation. Mr. Ongley made a good Mr. Benjamin but was hampered by his beard. Miss Byrne and Mr. Byrne had

little to do as a couple of "love birds," but the little was satisfactorily done. The performance was brought to a close about ten o'clock, the audience retiring more than satisfied with their evening's entertainment.

THE mission which the Vincentian Fathers (Fathers Boyle, C.M., Hanley, C.M., and McCarthy, C.M.) have been conducting at St. Joseph's Cathedral during the past month will be brought to a close this week. In the highest and best sense of the word the mission has been a great success. Not only have there been large attendances at the early Masses and evening devotions but the earnestness and fervour of the preachers has communicated itself to their hearers and it is certain that the mission has been and will be the occasion of great spiritual blessing to the congregation. The missionaries have laid special stress on the great blessings to be derived from membership in the various pious associations, and as the result of their exhortations very large numbers have been enrolled in the Association of the Sacred Heart and in the League of the Cross. On Sunday afternoon at three o'clock Confirmation will be given by his Lordship the Bishop and in the evening at 6.30 the mission for the men will be brought to a close. A week's mission will be given in the Church of the Sacred Heart, North-East Valley, commencing at nine o'clock on Sunday next, and a week's mission will also be opened at Port Chalmers at eleven o'clock Mass on the same day.

AN error occurred in the account sent to us of the successes obtained by the pupils of St. Francis Xavier's Academy in the Trinity College examinations by which our Wellington correspondent unintentionally understated the number of passes obtained. Instead of seventeen as reported the number of passes was twenty-six, this being the largest class total obtained in Wellington. The academy is to be congratulated on the high success it has achieved.

THE members of the Dunedin Catholic Literary Society (assisted by Mrs. H. McCormack and the Misses Rose Blaney, A. Heley and E. Keating) intend to produce on Friday next, October 30, at the Princess Theatre, the sparkling Irish comedy, "For Norah's Sake; or on the Shannon's Shore." As this will be the first time the piece has been produced in Dunedin and the caste is made up of some of our best known amateurs, a highly enjoyable entertainment may with confidence be looked forward to. The whole of the net proceeds will be donated to the Shakespearian Carnival, which is to be held in aid of St. Patrick's Church Building Fund, South Dunedin, and it goes without saying that a crowded house will meet the performers on the occasion.

Correspondence.

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

THE COMING ELECTION.

TO THE EDITOR N.Z. TABLET.

SIR.—The general election is near at hand. It is our desire and wish that every adult male and female Catholic elector's name should be placed on the roll. You have already pointed out this fact. Will individual efforts accomplish this task? We can hardly expect it. Then I say our time is short, committees for such objects should be formed in the various centres.

I know for a fact that many interested persons are industriously circulating a rumour that Catholics are to drop the question of their educational claims at this election. There is no need for me to ask you to repudiate such a rumour. I am, etc.,

A CATHOLIC PARENT.

Wellington, 13th October, 1896.

[We are glad that our correspondent has drawn attention to this matter which is one of great importance. We have already pointed out the necessity for an organised effort of some kind to secure the enrolment of all Catholic electors. As to the rumour that Catholics are to drop the education question at this election we will only say that parliamentary candidates who rely on the truth of such a manifest *canard* will find that they have made a serious mistake.—Ed. N.Z. TABLET.]

COMPLIMENT TO A CORRESPONDENT.

TO THE EDITOR, N.Z. TABLET.

Sir.—With your permission, allow me to thank and compliment your "Ashburton occasional" on the very able, graphic and patriotic manner in which he described that recent marriage ceremony there. It certainly reflects credit on all parties concerned. May many such happy ceremonies be carried out in that genuine old Irish style in this new land, and may your "Ashburton occasional" be present to report them—I am, etc.,

A KERRYMAN.

THE SECRET OF CATHOLICISM.

IN an article on Zola's "Rome" in the *National Review* for August, Dr. Barry discusses the secret of the power wielded by the Church. We make the following extracts from this powerful contribution:—

"All that M. Zola can grasp is the outside of things; but he holds it firmly, renders it with power and will stir up others who can see beyond matter into spirit to ask themselves a question, as new as it is old, which has not lost its fascination, 'What is the secret of Catholicism?' This great volume attacks it on the first page—'What message has Rome, or has she any, for the world of science, criticism, culture, for democracy, for the disinherited, for the nations that will flourish in the new continents to-morrow? Is she dying in her purple shroud, or destined again to subdue the barbarians?' To all these demands M. Zola returns a peremptory answer; but the significance of his book, as of many that the years have brought forth and seem likely to multiply, is not the solution he proposes, so much as the fact of his deeming it necessary to offer one. There must be some real and potent spell in Catholicism, some deep source of life not yet exhausted. Nothing less will account for these pilgrimages of religious men and women, of artists, philosophers, politicians, of the modern no less than the Christian, to a city which, alone in Europe, where so many things have changed during the last hundred years, remains what it has been time out of mind, hieratic, supernatural. Rome is yet a temple and a shrine which no disbelief in the miraculous seems capable of overthrowing. What is its charm, then, and how shall we explain it?"

"First, let us hear M. Zola. It is, he tells us confidently, the charm of the visible, the past made present to our senses by a sort of perpetual incantation. M. Zola is not learned, or he might have distilled the essence of all he has seen into those famous words of the English philosopher, 'The Papacy is no other than the ghost of the deceased Roman Empire, sitting crowned upon the grave thereof.' . . .

A CHRISTIAN THEOCRACY.

"But the creed that overcame Augustan Rome was not a flaccid, verbal system, the invention of chamber philosophy, or religion diluted into literature. Had it been no more than a school like that of the Stoics or the Academics, it would have dissolved like them into private opinion, too timid and vaporous to aim at the government of mankind. The Roman Empire from Augustus onwards was a pagan theocracy; the Roman Church as we see it from the first, moves along the path of a Christian theocracy. It is the Empire taken up to a higher plane, with new principles informing it, and the power of the spirit coming upon it. Do we consider Israel, with its prophets and its Messianic golden age, as leading up to the ideals set forth in the New Testament? Then, in like manner, Rome, when it becomes the Imperial City and draws the nations as if they were tribes in one human family, leads up to Catholicism. The universal religion must have a definite centre, because it spreads out to so vast a circumference. None but the most intense unity, both visible and invisible, will enable the new Theocracy to triumph over the old. On every principle the heart of this world-wide contest, and its issue, must be at Rome. Conquer paganism there, and it is defeated everywhere, as the sequel under Constantine will prove.

"No religion can deny its past. This is the past of the Christian religion. So far as appears in history, it is a kingdom which embodies the principle of dogma, which acts by authority, and which assimilates all human good in the peoples, the philosophies, the laws, and the arts upon which it exercises an influence. It follows the method of reconciliation, not that of iconoclasm. We may trace one line of conduct along the centuries, from the catacombs to the reigning Pope; and it is only the more conspicuous inasmuch as another, parallel indeed, but opposed to it, has never ceased to pursue its own course—the idea of a Christian Church that should refuse at every price to discriminate between the light and the darkness in Pagan antiquity; of a Church that denounces matter as evil, philosophy as rationalism, art as idolatrous, and literature as vanity. . . .

CATHOLICS NOT SUBSERVIENT FROM FEAR.

"In the Roman Church, with its peremptory decisions and inflexible chair, the Bible, the liturgy, the sacraments, the creeds, remain unaffected by movements which elsewhere have told upon them to their irreparable injury. Nor should we fail to observe that loyal Catholics are by no means subservient from fear; neither do they chafe under this discipline: when the Pontiff speaks, he is uttering their voice and confirming their prepossessions; they hold emphatically the very doctrine which he defines; and they would rise up against any one who should lay a bold hand upon the Mass, or deny the tradition, in which they see their beliefs outside them, objective and real. Again M. Zola is scandalised at their passionate fervour, their exuberance in the Faith, their enthusiasm which appears to him so extravagant. Human nature will not change because of the sceptic's dislike to its manifestations in a region where he is petrified. But let him not utter the word tyranny while these repeated acclamations, and plebiscites of instinctive devotion, prove that nothing would be more welcome to Catholics than a Pope whom the kings and republics should accept for their supreme arbitrator. Behind the congregations at Rome with their silent machinery is a real and popular religion, spontaneous, free, not manufactured, an instinct deep as life in these innumerable hearts. And it is growing, not diminishing. The great Protestant experiment having been made, and ending, as we see, in disaster, what more natural than that the authority which it supplanted to so little purpose should gain by its defeat? Once more history is asserting its claims, and the ancient institutions of Christendom are emerging from the shade which was cast about them by a speculative system, itself incapable of bringing to a successful issue the enterprise it had snatched from them in an hour of revolt.

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"Rome, therefore, is theocratic, because the religion she expounds is something more than speculation. But theocracy, with all its pomp and splendour, is a means to an end: and the end is a supernatural life, or religion as a mystic union of man with the Divine. Those who enlarge, admiringly or otherwise, upon the vision of the Eternal City, forget too often that the picture is only the surface; they imagine æsthetic aims where quite another spirit has been brooding over the deep and drawing forth from it shapes of loveliness. The liturgy which satisfies the soul of worship in us may be dwelt upon as an achievement of art supreme in its kind; but the kind is spiritual, and its hidden meaning far beyond its expression. That, too, has grown by a long development, by taking to itself the precious things of the past: it goes back to the Apostolic age, indeed we may perceive in its elements a symbolism as ancient as man; but still it is new, and not a beautiful antique; and all the ways of religion centre in it, and the life of Catholicism goes out from it.

"Not preaching but sacrifice; not the meeting but the altar: not that which I can do for myself, but the power which flows out from an ordinance upon me; such is the charm, the grace of this undoubtedly historical faith. And preaching has grown wearisome, ineffective, or, at last, dangerous to belief, where the liturgy did not inspire and bear it up on heavenly wings. A presence that should have filled the house with glory was not there: men talked to one another of an absent God, and went away downcast. No casual or deliberate words of a preacher could work upon the spirit with a sweetness so penetrating as the ordered action, fraught with significance beyond speech, addressing itself to our whole nature, and impressing all alike, which had for its divinely-appointed purpose to bring heaven and earth together to evoke the Eternal—a marvellous thought, in the grandeur of which every modern religion pales and grows silent.

THE SECRET: CATHOLICISM SUPERNATURAL.

"This, at last, is the secret of Catholicism. It is supernatural in the world and rising beyond it, immanent that it may civilise, transcend that it may redeem. Every Church calling itself Christian which has done, or is doing, a work among men capable of resisting the fire, will be seen, on close view, to have kept from the wreck of Christendom some one or other principle, whereby a living authority applies to circumstances what else had been a phantom of the truth. Here it is the sacerdotal principle, there the sacramental: with certain bold spirits the Church's freedom from State interference: with their neighbours, perchance more spiritual, the tradition of the inward life: with another kind still—and the whole Eastern world is here included—the inflexibility of dogma and prescription. But historians candidly marking the various phenomena, will, if I may trust my own reading, allow that Rome has excelled in meeting the demands of so many-sided a mission. Elsewhere, either the Christian dogma is in peril, or it cannot defend itself against internal yet open heterodoxy, or it is stereotyped and gives no reply to modern questions. The Roman Church seems to be at once consistent and progressive. It is taking its own deliberate view of all that lies implicit in the sciences, the democracies, the socialisms of the age, even as sixteen hundred years ago it was judging and selecting from the Greek and Roman world, adapting to its service whatever appeared to be susceptible of regeneration and slow to cast away until trial had been made of it. On the other hand, no inducement will persuade the Holy See to forego its principles or be merged in a foreign system. It assimilates from without; it cannot surrender from within. It is rooted and founded in the idea of a theocracy whose credentials are held to be Divine and therefore unchangeable. It has an all-pervading spirit, a stern logic, a language peculiar to itself, a tradition immemorial, a power of adaptation to circumstances, an endless fertility of resources and institutions, a place which none other can attempt to occupy, an empire at once visible and spiritual, and a sovereign city into which all periods and civilisations have brought their treasures. There is no second Rome: and, when all is said, there can be but one Catholic Church. Moreover, the shrine of the supernatural is the meeting-place of history. Who knows that it may not prove once again the beginning of a new and less dolorous period in the progress of mankind?

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P. KEARNEY,

District Secretary, Auckland.

CHEVIOT.

(Contributed.)

His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Grimes, Bishop of Christchurch, and Rev. Father Galerne visited Cheviot on Saturday, October 10. He was met on his arrival at McKenzie by a few of the Catholics and heartily welcomed. His Lordship seemed to have enjoyed the long drive. The day was beautifully fine—quite a contrast to the prevailing weather for the previous six or seven weeks.

In the evening his Lordship went to see the sections he had purchased at the Cheviot land sale (10 acres) for a site for a church. He expressed himself as well pleased with the purchase—indeed he could hardly be otherwise than pleased with it, for it is really one of the finest building sites about McKenzie. A grand view of almost the entire district can be obtained from it. It is about five minutes' walk from the centre of the town, has a long frontage to the main road and is very easy of access. It contains a groundwork on which to make a picturesque place.

On the following day (Sunday) his Lordship said Mass at eight o'clock in the schoolroom. Father Galerne said Mass also at eleven o'clock, after which his Lordship preached a deeply touching and instructive sermon.

Before Mass, an address of welcome from the Catholics of the district was read to his Lordship by Mr. S. Haughey. His Lordship thanked the people for their kindly words of welcome and stated that he was very pleased to hear that an effort was about to be made to build a church in Cheviot; that he would help in the matter in any way in his power and that, in the near future, he hoped to see a priest residing at Cheviot.

On behalf of Father Treacy—who was unable to accompany the Bishop to Cheviot through having to make preparations for the Confirmation service at Hawarden, where his Lordship was going next—he thanked them for their expression of gratitude towards him. After Mass his Lordship presided at a meeting of the men of the parish. It was resolved to make a start to collect funds to build a little church. Some of the people were unavoidably absent. About £100, however, was promised by those in the room. It transpired that everyone present had helped to build churches in Canterbury and Otago, and it was suggested that an appeal should be made to the different parishes where Cheviot Catholics hailed from, for a little help towards a church here, if it should only amount to just a "brush full of paint." His Lordship consented to allow of this being done, if it was deemed worth trying. A committee, consisting of Messrs T. Coakely, C. Murphy, P. Dalton, T. King, S. Haughey, D. Scott, and P. Hughes, with power to add to their number, were chosen to carry on the work. Mr. Coakely was elected treasurer and Mr. Haughey chairman and secretary.

His Lordship and Father Galerne visited the Port after early Mass, on Monday morning. In the evening he gave a lecture in the school on the paradise of the Pacific. It had occurred to his Lordship just before leaving Christchurch to give this lecture, as he intended to stay the Monday in Cheviot, and he very thoughtfully brought the photographs of the different scenes and places to be touched upon with him. There was very little time to advertise, but the school was packed, nevertheless. More than half the number present were non-Catholics. His Lordship's graphic description of the places and people represented by the pictures which Father Galerne flashed upon the canvas with the aid of the lantern, caused a feeling, after a while, that one was beholding the reality; at least so felt your humble servant. The whole thing was a real treat, and all went home pleased. The lecture realised something like ten pounds and his Lordship donated it to the church fund. His Lordship bade good-bye to the people after Mass early on Tuesday morning and started for Hawarden. During his stay, his Lordship and Father Galerne stayed at Scott's Temperance Hotel.

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THE GREAT CONVENTION.

HISTORIC GATHERING IN DUBLIN.

THE IRISH RACE IN COUNCIL.—AN EFFORT FOR UNITY.

(From the *Edinburgh Catholic Herald*.)

THE great Irish Race Convention, so long heralded, has at length come and gone. No need here to dilate on its aim and object. The Irish Party torn by dissension and the Irish cause retarded as a result; unity being clearly the specific by common consent determined on as the remedy for the evil, the Convention was called in an effort to secure it. Politicians, especially in Ireland, differing strongly as to the merits of the sections of the Irish Party and of the men composing these; Ireland abroad, discouraged and disheartened by the differences at home.

THE IDEA WAS MOOTED BY THE ARCHBISHOP OF TORONTO that a Pan-Celtic Convention should assemble, impelled by the common desire for Ireland's weal, and that as a result unity might be attained. Arrangements were set on foot to realise the idea, but no sooner had these begun than they in themselves became new causes of argument and of fresh differences. It was

ESSENTIAL THAT SOME ARRANGEMENTS SHOULD BE MADE by somebody—the Convention could hardly assemble otherwise; but the preliminary plans were no sooner announced than some of the sections it was sought to invite cried anathema on the whole project, alleging that it was a mere partisan device to give greater sway to its promoters. This was

THE ATTITUDE OF THE HEALYITE PARTY.

while the Redmondites joined in abuse of the movement and in decrying its promoters and its aims.

BUT THE CONVENTION WENT ON.

The Irish Party was resolved that the world should have the opportunity of judging at whose door the dissension lay, and whatever result the Convention may produce this result is even now palpable, that all men who are not hopelessly attached, beyond reason, fact, or argument, to the disturbing sections can see whose effort has been most honest in the attempt to restore Irish unity; whether they are its friends who produce a plan and attempt to apply it, or whether the men most anxious for unity are those whose criticism has been merely destructive and for the most part captious and irrational.

THE EVE OF THE CONVENTION.

Tuesday, 1st September, was the date fixed for the opening of the Convention, and the Leinster Hall, Dublin, as its meeting place. Delegates from all parts of the world flocked to Dublin, and for a week previous to the opening day the Irish capital witnessed the arrival of many distinguished delegates from both hemispheres and from many a widely-underserved clime.

THE DELEGATES FROM ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND

crossed the Channel on Saturday and Monday for the greater part, and on Monday evening Dublin was astir with the hum of preparation. The principal streets, always busy at nightfall, were thronged with visitors.

THE IMPERIAL HOTEL.

O'Connell street, long the rendezvous of Irish Parliamentarians was the centre of interest. A number of Irish Members were staying here, including Mr. Davitt, Mr. Condon, Mr. Jordan, Mr. McGhee and others, while hosts of clergy thronged the entrance hall and reception rooms. Upstairs

A PRELIMINARY COUNCIL.

participated in by popular leaders of high ecclesiastical and political rank, was going forward, while conjecture and debate occupied the visitors below. The choice of a chairman for the morrow's Convention and the best plan of pursuing business were understood to be the themes of discussion. Among the select few the rumour became current that in all likelihood the Most Rev.

DR. O'DONNELL, LORD BISHOP OF RAPHOE, WOULD BE ASKED TO TAKE THE CHAIR.

The general conversation was also largely devoted to a proposal put forward by a Tipperary priest, that Mr. Dillon and Mr. Healy, with a few of their most active sympathisers respectively, should retire. "Get Dillon to retire and replace him by Blake, and Healy will also clear out," was a generally advocated Healyite formula unofficially urged. And so in expectant conjecture the evening closed in.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

On Tuesday morning the delegates were keen to see the morning papers for in them appeared

THE AGENDA PAPER

of the Convention. The order of business was:—(1) Election of chairman, (2) election of hon. secretaries, (3) correspondence, (4) chairman's address, (5) resolutions and motions. The method of proceeding arranged was that any delegate desirous of speaking on any motion should send his name to the chairman stating on what point he intended to speak.

THE RESOLUTIONS

on the agenda paper were numerous, and treated of a variety of subjects. The first series stood in the name of Mr. Alfred Webb. They related to reunion, unity, amnesty, taxation, labour, local government, education and the Gaelic language.

The first declared that division paralysed the power of the Irish Party to serve the country, and declared that the party should be re-united.

The second declared unity to be "an essential element of the existence of an Irish Party," and called on every Irish Member to sink personal differences and act as good comrades. It also urged the party to take such steps as would secure unity in its ranks.

The third resolution re-asserted

THE IMMEMORIAL CLAIM OF IRELAND A NATION,

and denounced alien government.

The fourth dealt with amnesty, and called for the release of the remaining prisoners.

The fifth resolution condemned landlordism as the cause of poverty and expatriation, and protested against the inadequate discussion allowed on the recent Land Act.

The sixth referred to the evidence of the Financial Commission, thanked Mr. Sexton for his labours thereon, and called for equitable taxation.

The seventh demanded the same privileges, social and political, for Irish labourers as those enjoyed by English labourers.

The eighth condemned the grand jury system, and demanded immediate application to Ireland of recent local government legislation for England and Scotland.

The ninth demanded for the Catholics of Ireland "perfect equality in law and administration in the matter of education"; and the tenth hailed with satisfaction the successful efforts being made to revive the Gaelic tongue, and called for further encouragement in that direction.

THE CONVENTION BEGINS.

From early morning on Tuesday delegates were to be seen hovering around the precincts of Leinster Hall, and before noon the doors were thrown open and the delegates admitted. The arrangements were in charge of a committee of stewards recruited from all ranks of the movement. Mr. Davitt, busy looking to the comfort of everybody and the smooth working of matters, had scant time for the greetings which met him as he moved about. The platform and the hall quickly filled, the most noticeable aspect of the gathering being the

EXTRAORDINARY NUMBER OF PRIESTS,

hundreds of the reverend clergy taking their places in every part of the building, and dissipating the discomfiting fiction that the clergy of Ireland were adverse to the Convention, or in sympathy with those who attempted to decry it.

The delegates, numbering fully 2000, occupied the body of the hall and the platform, while the tiers of galleries were set apart for lady visitors and the accompanying friends, whose part in the Convention was merely that of spectators.

The hall was decorated with plants, shrubs, and flowers, and prominent across the gallery front ran the text:

"GOD SAVE IRELAND."

At noon, when the delegates had all taken their places, Mr. Davitt appeared leading to the front of the platform the Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell, Lord Bishop of Raphoe. The appearance of his Lordship created the utmost enthusiasm, the whole meeting rising *en masse* and cheering vociferously. Following the Bishop came Mr. Dillon, and again the building rang with cheers. Mr. Blake followed and the applause went on. Mr. Justin McCarthy came, too, and as the old veteran moved to the front the cheering knew no pause. Mr. William O'Brien, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, and the others who followed were received with affectionate heartiness.

MR. DAVITT OPENED THE BUSINESS.

Touching the bell, he called the meeting to order, while Mr. McCarthy proposed that the chair be taken by the Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell. This was seconded by Canon Skinkwin, Bantry, and on being put to the meeting by Mr. Davitt, was carried with enthusiastic applause.

Among those present on the platform or in prominent positions in the hall were—Messrs John Dillon, M.P., Michael Davitt, M.P., Justin McCarthy, H.P., Hon. Edward Blake, M.P., T. P. O'Connor, M.P., David Sheehy, M.P., Alderman Eugene Crean, M.P., W. Abraham, M.P., M. J. Flynn, J. P. X. O'Brien, M.P., T. Curran, M.P., Jeremiah Jordan, M.P., J. Pinkerton, M.P., T. J. Condon, M.P., J. C. Flynn, M.P., D. Kilbride, M.P., J. G. Swift, MacNeill, M.P., M. Austin, M.P., Dr. Ambrose, M.P., J. F. Hogan, M.P., Dr. Tanner, M.P., James G. Hooley, M.P., B. Colliery, M.P., J. Finucane, M.P., J. J. Shee, M.P., Captain Donelan, M.P., John Roche, M.P., P. McDermott, M.P., W. O'Malley, M.P., Richard J. McGhee, M.P., Mrs. Daly, M.P., Very Rev. Dean Birmingham, P.P., V.G., Carrickmacross, William O'Brien, E. P. O'Kelly, ex-M.P., Alfred Webb, John Ferguson, Glasgow; Thomas Crosbie, J.P., T. O'Regan, John G. O'Donnell, Cork; the Mayor of Limerick, M. M. D. Bodkin, Very Rev. Father Ryan, D.D., Toronto; Rev. Father Lynch, Toronto; Rev. Father Conroy, Killarney; Very Rev. Canon McCartan, M.P., Donaghmore.

Secretaries selected for Convention were Father O'Callaghan, Father Maguire, Messrs Davitt and Sheehy, and Captain Donelan, M.P.'s

There were sixty representatives of the Press present on behalf of the Irish, English, American and Australian newspapers.

As the Bishop took the chair the fervent and ringing plaudits of the delegates, as upstanding they cheered again and again, set a-tingling the emotion astir in the vast assemblage. His Lordship, having taken his place as chairman, proceeded to announce

A MESSAGE FROM THE HOLY FATHER

praying for the end of dissension. The intimation of the Bishop and the reading of the text of the Pope's message roused to the utmost the feelings of the whole assembly. With one impulse it sprang to its feet and cheered with an emotion which none sought to hide. Bishop O'Donnell said.—Gentlemen, a glad-gone message has reached me for this Convention which I feel I should not keep back from you another moment. Centuries ago, when the two Hughs struggled for Irish freedom and the freedom of conscience against unequal odds, and in the days of the Confederation of Kilkenny and of Owen Roe, Ireland had no better friends than Paul

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Mr POWER wishes to inform his friends and the public that he has taken the above hotel, and hopes to receive a fair share of support. This well-known hotel is within a few minutes walk of railway station and wharf, thereby offering great facility to the travelling public of being able to leave by early trains. The bedrooms are all well and comfortably furnished, and the fittings are all that could be desired.

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Parcels, Packages, etc., delivered at any address in the world at THROUGH and FIXED RATES.

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Christ'ch	9d	1s 3d	2s 3d	4s 0d	5s 0d	6s 0d
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Oamaru	6d	9d	1s 0d	1s 6d	2s 0d	3s 6d
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TRAMS EVERY HOUR.

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Balls and Banquets supplied with Pot Plants and Decorations.

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A TERRIBLE CASE OF ECZEMA

CURED BY

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Mrs. E. Wyatt, of Port Road, West Hindmarsh, So. Australia, writes of the sad condition of her little daughter, whose portrait she also sends:



"My daughter was afflicted with Eczema of the most aggravated type. The disease first appeared in eruptions on her head, then her hair began to fall out, and in spite of the best medical advice and treatment she grew steadily worse. The sores were full of matter and were extremely offensive. Her eyes became affected, and she was, in truth, in a terrible state. My neighbors were very sympathetic and took great interest in the case. They persuaded me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and I am most thankful to be able to say that this wonderful medicine completely restored my daughter's health. She has now as good a head of hair as anyone could wish, her eyes are perfectly well, and she is a fine girl of eight years with every prospect of growing up to be a strong and healthy woman."

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V., and Urban VII., and Innocent X. Well, gentlemen, once again there is "Wine from the Royal 'ope upon the ocean deep" (cheers). I have here a short message sent to me through the illustrious rector of the Irish College, Rome, conveying the prayer of the Holy Father for the attainment of the end for which this great Convention has been brought together (cheers). I will read for you the message of his Holiness, first in Latin and then in English, and I will leave it to the spontaneous act of this Convention to give what response you think fit to that message:—"The Holy Father, yearning for the spiritual and temporal welfare of the Irish people, prays for the end of dissension" (loud cheers and cries of "Down with dissension" and "Long live the Pope"). Gentlemen, the favour of such a prince should not long remain without acknowledgment, and I wish to be empowered, if it be the will of the Convention, to send back the following message in the name of the Convention. The translation of the message is as follows:—"The Irish Race Convention begs to express its profound gratitude to the Holy Father for his most kind and flattering message, which all the delegates receive as a signal favour and as the happiest augury of peace" (prolonged cheers).

When his Lordship asked that the meeting should not leave long unwarmed such a message, and begged the permission of the meeting to reply to it at once, the permission was enthusiastically accorded.

On the invitation of the chairman a prayer in the Mother tongue was said by Father McFadden, of Gweedore, and as the Donegal soggarth came modestly to the front to

OPEN, IN GODS NAME,

the proceedings initiated to bring peace to Ireland, the strongest feelings of the audience came uppermost, and it was with surging hearts that the delegates from many lands, of all creeds, of every condition of life, but moved by a common love for the green old land, stood

AND PRAYED GOD TO SEND HER UNITY.

At this juncture the Rev. Dr. Ryan, of Toronto, was called on to read a letter from Archbishop Walsh, of Toronto, in which the Archbishop deplored his absence, and expressly authorised Dr. Ryan to attend as his representative. This statement annulling the malicious rumour that Dr. Walsh's absence had sinister significance was vociferously received.

Then a letter was read from Dr. Addis Emmett, and the name stretched to tension the emotion of men gathered to save from ruin the cause for which Emmett bled.

The Bishop-chairman began his address felicitously.

CAED MILLE FALLTHE.

was his opening note, and then began an address which deserves high place in the records of Irish oratory. Beginning with an analysis of why we feel for Ireland, glancing at her typical suffering, the Bishop passed from sentiment to fact: The taxation of Ireland, the draining of the country under the unjust laws, the hopelessness of struggle against such injustice unless Ireland were united.

THE SAD, SAD LESSON OF THE DIVISIONS OF THE PAST.

he went on to seek the remedy—national self-government for Ireland. Once that were thoroughly understood public opinion would compel unity in its favour. The difficulty of avoiding adverse criticism was next touched on, and then came the kernel of the address:—"It is the feeling, I think, of this Convention that no man nor set of men be put in competition with the interests of Ireland." This fairly summarised the situation and the necessity of the hour, and it was some time before the Bishop could proceed owing to the applause which signalled this declaration. As to method—"We select our representatives and send them to Westminster with a mandate to wrest Home Rule from either Whig or Tory, and to determine after careful and anxious deliberation among themselves how Ireland and the Irish cause requires the decision to be given in any emergency. Our Irish representatives have faults like other men, but do you think in our time we are likely to have a more able and devoted representation? ('No!') Only besides consulting their constituents often and keeping faithfully their covenants with their constituents let them act together in Parliament in the spirit of the pledge, stand together like one man and speak with one voice, bringing respect on our poor country from those who love not our cause. Without such discipline

THE MAGNIFICENT GENIUS OF PARNELL.

could have done little. With this there is nothing that a just, wise, active and bold policy cannot accomplish." And then came the peroration, delivered in tones of dignified sincerity.

At the close of the Bishop's address the enthusiasm of the gathering once again found vent in ringing cheers, repeated and renewed.

When quiet prevailed, his Lordship announced the order of the proceedings and called on Mr. Webb to move the resolution standing in his name. The

PICTURESQUE FIGURE OF THE QUAKER PATRIOT.

his earnest tones, his modest delivery, inspired at once the kindly respect of the meeting as he spoke to his resolutions.

Rev. Dr. Ryan seconded, declaring himself and fellow-delegates as duly accredited representatives, and recounting the method of their election in publicly-called meeting after full and free discussion. "We come to no man, nor to any party—We come to Ireland and to the Irish nation," said Dr. Ryan, and proceeding, he declared that there must be

STRONG INSISTENCE ON THE PRACTICAL PRINCIPLE OF MAJORITY RULE

and then a torrent of cheers broke his discourse and endorsed the sentiment to which he gave utterance. They came not to dictate, but to advise. The cause was greater than any individual, and let not their holy appeal for unity be disregarded, but let them go back

and tell Canada that her appeal to Ireland would result in a united Irish people at home and abroad, and therefore a united Irish Party

The resolutions were then taken *seriatim*, and Mr. Justin McCarthy rose to speak to the first resolution touching on re-union. "We meet to bury the past," said the veteran patriot, "and to take counsel for the future." Then he went on to explain why his colleagues and he had taken on themselves to call the Convention. They were the most numerous and strongest section of the Irish Party, and it became them to hold out to all Irishmen who hoped for Home Rule the olive branch, "Come in and join with us. We ask for no penitence. Only let the dead past bury its dead. Work once again in harmony for the cause of Ireland." Had any other section approached them in these terms they would have responded. He told the tale of the old time—the meeting of the party, free debate within its ranks, the decision of the majority, and then the party went to the lobby as one man. They believed that such a Convention would enforce that principle. They would welcome any fellow-Nationalist, but if that principle were not recognised, he would be indeed a sanguine man who would say he saw near success for the Irish cause. And with this Mr. McCarthy finished—gentle, logical, persuasive, convincing, his address was received with sympathy and general endorsement. Mr. Thomas Hunt, of Melbourne.

AUSTRALIA.

seconded, and appealed for unity. He had strong feelings as to the rights of minorities, but if there was to be party government, if the Irish party were to bring Home Rule, they could not get it by internecine struggle. Before concluding, Mr. Hunt made a statement as to how he was chosen: By public meeting openly called in every town and hamlet he was sent to represent his district at that Convention.

Father O'Callaghan, of Boston, a friend of John Boyle O'Reilly, was the next speaker. An orator with gifts of presence and of tongue, he spoke for Boston and for the

NEW ENGLAND STATES.

He came from Archbishop Williams, "than whom no truer Irish man trod American soil," and the meeting cheered its acknowledgment of the claim. "Go," said the Archbishop, "Go in God's name and if you can say a word for unity amongst Irishmen you have done your part as an Irish politician. Warming to his theme, the Father went on to speak of

JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.

and with one accord the meeting again, upstanding, paid its tribute to the memory of the dead exile. The discourse of Father O'Callaghan was a magnificent oration, conceived in a lofty spirit and delivered with all the grace and power of the gifted and practised orator. He spoke for unity, and the meeting with its feelings in ready response to his eloquent pleading, cheered him to the echo.

Mr. Moses Cornwall, of

KIMBERLEY, SOUTH AFRICA.

followed Father O'Callaghan. Mr. Cornwall spoke no less fluently than his predecessors at the rostrum. He recounted his election. He came neither as Dillonite or Healyite, nor yet as a Parnellite, and the audience cheered in sympathy. His speech was one of weight. Touching on the quarrels of the Irish Party he adverted to the adverse influence of these on the Irish cause abroad; how many men of all nationalities who were formerly Home Rulers were disheartened by the divisions of the party. Defining Home Rule, he touched on its advantages: the cultivation of Ireland's industrial resources the restoration of its social peace. The delay of Home Rule being gained was attributable to dissension, and when it ceased they would attain the consummation of their hopes.

Mr. Bromby, delegate for

NORTH TASMANIA.

supported the resolution. In Tasmania they largely resembled Ireland, said Mr. Bromby, with one significant exception—they got their Parliament first, and they indulged their differences then. And the audience, catching the point, expressed its sympathetic endorsement. In practical suggestion Mr. Bromby laid down a premier principle. "Of course it is the majority that should rule." But kindness should be extended to opponents who might one day be friends. Tasmania cared little for Redmond, Dillon or Healy; they cared for the man chosen by the majority. Appeal to the constituencies is the last resort, concluded Mr. Bromby, and at next election a different result will be shown.

Dean Harris, of

TORONTO.

came next. A statue-que figure, posed with a vigour and vivacity that told of mental as well as physical strenuousness. Dean Harris took the meeting at once. "We are not purchasable commodities," said the Dean. "If John Costigan is a nobody, where in the name of God will you find honest men?" Couched in vigorous language, illustrated by the aptest simile, delivered with an ardour, clearness and a strength which made it a pleasure to listen to, the Dean spoke stoutly for unity. The Dean can defend himself and others, and the newspapers which spoke of his colleagues and him as nobodies came in for a slashing reply which it was good to listen to, and which gave his decriers a most decidedly bad quarter of an hour. The peroration was picturesque, as was the man and the speech. He was talking of the folly of despair, notwithstanding the gravity of dissension. "Despair," cried the Dean? "Despair? I met a man the other day who said unless this Convention settled the Irish differences he would despair of Irish freedom." Then came the *de noue ment*

"SO HELP ME, GOD,

who made me," said the Dean, "as long as there are three Irishmen left alive I will never despair for Ireland." And the audience rose. Platform and galleries, delegates and chairman, one impulse moved every man and woman to leap to their feet and cheer in the heartiest unison, and the Dean sat down.

DRINK ONLY "SPRING BLOSSOM" TEA.

Packed in 4lb, 11lb, 51lb and 101lb air-tight (net weight) Tins. RICH AND DELICIOUS IN LIQUOR.

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Like the following, that can be easily verified, prove that WARNER'S SAFE CURE cures, even in cases where hope was deferred by numerous failures with doctors and medicines.

HIS PERSONAL EXPERIENCE.

KUMARA, NEW ZEALAND, Jan. 19, 1895.

I am much pleased to give my humble testimony to the curative effects of this most valuable medicine—Warner's Safe Cure—especially in Kidney and Liver Complaints. I had suffered for many years before taking Safe Cure, but since doing so I have enjoyed splendid health and therefore speak from personal experience. Among the diggers of the West Coast I have known numbers who have used this remedy with great benefit, and the general opinion is that it never fails when the directions are carried out.

SAMUEL HARVEY, Baker.

CURED PERMANENTLY.

ROCKHAMPTON, QUEENSLAND,
September 11, 1894.

I feel it to be both a duty and pleasure to thankfully acknowledge the benefit I have derived from the use of Warner's Safe Cure. For a long time I suffered greatly from Kidney and Liver Disease, which caused intense pains in the back and sides. Having heard that Warner's Safe Cure was unequalled for overcoming these troubles, I decided to make use of it. The first two bottles afforded considerable relief, and, after taking six, I was quite cured. I have not needed medicine since and have enjoyed first-class health.

J. TOOHEY, Coachpainter.

INDIGESTION QUICKLY CURED.

NARRABRI, N.S.W., July 18, 1894.

For many years I was seriously ailing from Chronic Indigestion and Disease of the Kidneys, causing loss of appetite and great physical weakness. I had heard about Warner's Safe Cure: I procured a few bottles, which I used, and was astounded at the great relief I experienced from it. This medicine, which I still often use when anything goes wrong with my indigestion, always gives immediate relief. I would strongly advise anyone suffering with that complaint to give it a trial.

M. J. MAHER, Hotel Proprietor.

HOW TWO BEAUTIFUL CHILDREN

Were Rescued from Disease, and Restored to Health and Happiness by Ayer's Sarsaparilla.



Throughout the world Ayer's Sarsaparilla is noted as a blood purifier and a tonic and invigorator. Testimonials to its worth are to be numbered by the thousands, and come from all the four quarters of the globe. One of the latest is from Miss Mary Maguire, a well-known Philadelphia business woman, who has two nephews, both aged five years, Elliott Maguire and Walter Kester. Out of gratitude for the cure of their diseases by Ayer's Sarsaparilla she sends us their portraits, which we reproduce above, and writes:

"I can safely say that Ayer's Sarsaparilla has saved those children much agony and perhaps their lives. Since they were born, not one dollar in doctor's fees has been spent upon them, and the only medicine they have taken has been the Sarsaparilla. They first began on it two years and a half ago. They hadn't been strong, but were never exactly sick till then. It was early in the spring and both children, who are cousins of almost the same age, fell ill at the same time. Elliott's trouble was chiefly in his stomach at first. He had violent indigestion, and at such an early age that was something alarming. Then eczema made its appearance. These unhealthy conditions were largely hereditary. The little boy's skin began to blotch up and eruptions made their appearance. With Walter it was different. His arms and the upper part of his legs were badly swollen and the veins seemed to stand out like purple cords. He also had stomach trouble, which was inherited, and it is pretty hard to get medicine to cure inherited diseases. However, I had seen Ayer's Sarsaparilla advertised to cure such cases and I got a bottle of it and gave it to both boys. The first bottle produced a really remarkable change. It was wonderful. Then I began a regular Ayer's Sarsaparilla treatment. I gave the medicine to them three times a day. The blood troubles disappeared and their skin cleared up splendidly. Then their stomachs got into condition again. Since that time I have given it to them regularly every spring. They have got so used to taking it in that season that when I miss a dose they say: 'Auntie, you forgot our Ayer's.' They have never had any other medicine whatever, and that alone has cured them and made them well, strong and hardy. I consider the Sarsaparilla a wonderful medicine."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Makes Rich, Red Blood, and Invigorates the Entire System.

POWLEY AND KEAST BOTTLERS OF SPEIGHT AND CO'S PRIZE ALES AND STOUT.

DECISION OF COMPETENT JUDGES AT
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(Including Eight English Competitors):—

Powley and Keast—First Award (Gold Medal) against the world for Bottled Stout.

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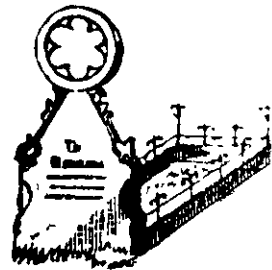
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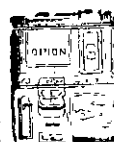
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a shipment of Red and Grey
Granite Crosses and Head-
stones direct from the best
Scottish quarries.
Inspection invited.

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KITCHEN RANGE

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SHACKLOCK'S "ORION."

It burns Lignite, Coal, or Wood.
REQUIRES NO SETTING.



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Repairs Effected.

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Father Lynch, M.R., of Manchester, followed. Speaking for LANCASHIRE,

he said he spoke as a Lancashire delegate, and the Lancashire delegates were there to speak for half a million Irish people. There were more Irishmen in the city of Manchester than in Cork and Limerick combined. For the past twenty years the Irishmen of Lancashire had made themselves political pariahs in fighting for Ireland. In the elections for the various local boards they supported men only who were friends of Ireland. America and Canada might send gold in abundance, and the Irish people at home might be united, but it was upon the Irish vote in England and Scotland that the ultimate result depended. He had been sent to deliver a message, and it was this: The Irishmen of Lancashire were becoming anxious at the continuance of the dissensions in Ireland. If the dissension merely existed amongst half a dozen or a dozen of the Parliamentary leaders they would not count it anything, but the dissension existed amongst the people themselves. That fact dismayed the Irishmen of Lancashire in the cause of Ireland. Their message to the Irish people was "Close your ranks, stand together like men, shoulder to shoulder, and we, the Irish in England and Scotland, will vote our last man and spend our last shilling and fight your battle to the end." And the cheers of the meeting rang readily as the promise was uttered.

Mr. Donlevy, of

PHILADELPHIA,

was the next speaker. To all whom it might concern he could make his title clear. He came from an organization through which all the money sent from Philadelphia had come. The dissension in Ireland had to some extent permeated the Irish ranks in America, but he came representing Parnellites, Healyites, and Dillonites, who bade him God-speed in the hope that some means would be found of restoring the unity of five years ago.

Rev. Dr. Foley, of Halifax,

NOVA SCOTIA,

followed Mr. Donlevy. Dr. Foley is a young priest, of very youthful appearance, but he spoke with ease and deliberation. They did not come to identify themselves with any party, but they came from a democratic country, and they therefore supported majority rule. This was the kernel of his discourse, and following on similar declarations from other speakers from abroad, it fell on ears to which it was very music since it bore as consequence that the majority of the Irish Party could at last count upon vindication abroad and the support it got of old.

Mr. Davitt then read a telegram from Bolton conveying greetings from Bolton Irishmen: "May the first thought of all be Ireland over all, and God save Ireland," were the concluding words of the message, and as Mr. Davitt read them the patriotic sentiment they aroused vibrated and found expression in hearty cheering.

Mr. Kennedy, of Wellington,

NEW ZEALAND,

spoke next. "If there be any way of conducting such a movement as the fight for Home Rule other than majority rule, we want to know what it is," said Mr. Kennedy. He asked the Irish people to insist on majority rule.

Father Marshall of Manchester,

NEW HAMPSHIRE,

followed. "Insist that the majority shall rule, that the leader shall have perfect control of the party," this was the keynote of his speech. Meanwhile Mr. Davitt read a telegram from

QUEBEC

conveying fraternal greeting from meeting of Irishmen there, and wishing God-speed to the Convention. Father Clancy, of

NEWFOUNDLAND,

came next. His message was the monotone of the day. "A demand must go forth from this Convention that the absent shall come in and once again unite the party." Father Phillips, of Scranton,

PENNSYLVANIA,

was called on next. He claimed to represent the most intensely patriotic organization of Irishmen in America—the Ancient Order of Hibernians—and his speech was a plea for unity among the people themselves. Mr. John Ferguson, of

GLASGOW,

was the concluding speaker of the day, and his reception was as flattering as his warmest admirer could desire. Recounting the old hostility of Scotland, he declared that now Scotland stood solid for Home Rule. Touching upon the great Convention of 1873 Mr. Ferguson, in proceeding, alluded to the Fenian movement and to the struggle since then. "Now is the time for a forward march," said Mr. Ferguson, and no point in his address was more heartily cheered.

Mr. Davitt then announced that the Convention would adjourn from then (1 p.m.) till 11 a.m. on Wednesday. He read, in conclusion, a telegram from

WOLVERHAMPTON

asking the meeting to press for release of the political prisoners.

The meeting then adjourned.

Footballers and Cricketers use nothing but P.P.P. To be had from all chemists.—ADVT.

The "Dream of Gerontius," Cardinal Newman informed Mr. Aubrey de Vere (who tells the story in the *Nineteenth Century* for September), owed its preservation to an accident. He had written it on a sudden impulse, put it aside, and forgotten it. The editor of a magazine wrote to him asking him for a contribution. He looked into all his "pigeon holes" and found nothing suitable, but in answering his correspondent, he added that he had come upon some verses which, if as editor he cared to have, were at his command. The wise editor did care, and they were published at once.

The Storyteller.

CHECKMATED EACH OTHER.

(By F. M. EDESLAS in *Catholic World*.)

CHAPTER I.

My experience, of that substantial sort not soon forgotten, has not impressed this truism, that "only through difficulties can we reach the stars," I very much fear nothing else ever will. 'Tis true I have not yet reached the nearest of those glittering gems, but I flatter myself, if courage and perseverance only hold out, that each day will bring me nearer to them.

My parents—God bless them—were the best in the world, but for one great mistake—that of too readily yielding to my foolish whims and fancies. Being the eldest of our little trio—there were Tina and baby-boy Fritz besides myself—no doubt had much to do with this error, but dearly did I pay for it.

After the first few days of my school life, in its most attractive form, that of a kindergarten, it became so wearisome that I decided education was not intended for me, and frankly told my parents something to that effect. Following wise tradition in such cases, threats and promises were forcibly tried to win me to more sensible views; but having come out victor in similar contests, in this too I carried the day. Being initiated into the simplest elements of knowledge, then said I, "Thus far, but no farther." There my education came to a standstill.

Now and then "a new leaf was turned over"; but alas! for father's plots and mother's plans, they soon proved abortive. Dislike to school life so grew with my growth that the mere idea of being shut up for six hours daily at a desk and in silence was too much for me. Indeed, I often looked at the other children, plodding on day after day at their lessons like so many clocks wound up in the morning to run down at night, and just as often wondered if I hadn't sprung from a different race of beings—perhaps with the blood of an Indian or an Arab in my veins—so terrible did school life appear.

Carl, the pony, and I were the best of friends, and many a race did we have over the plains just outside the great Western city where we lived. As for the rest, little cared I whether the Atlantic bordered the eastern or northern coast of America, or perchance washed across the equator, if it liked: whether John Smith or Washington discovered America. My shallow brain wouldn't be bothered with such trifles.

But music!—of that I never tired; not, however, in the hum-drum way of counting one, two, three, four, or pounding out the scales and chasing the little black figures on the ladder as they climbed up and down the staff. No, no; there was no music in that for me. But just let me listen to some grand melody while strolling through the park, catch the inspiration it was sure to give, then go home and make my Steinway repeat it for me—thus passing hours and hours forming variations and transcriptions of the theme, wild or weird, sad or gay, as the spirit moved—then was my happiness complete.

Alas! for the poor music-teacher, and his life, what a martyrdom. A quick, impulsive German, thrilling with music from the zenith to the nadir of his being, surely he would have been well-nigh ready for canonisation not to have lost all patience while listening to my frolics with the piano. He was, however, intensely mortal, and proved it more than once.

"It ces von schame, Mees Herrica. Wid sooch talents makes you more famous as Liszt, might be amunder Rubenstein, or even a Mozart, eet you only voice stooily de harmony und de brineibles of moosic. Ach! it bees so grand den already."

I heard, but heeded not.

"Haven't the patience, professor, and don't care either for all that grinding and hard work. My music suits me; people like it; then what need of anything more?"

"Ach! mème traulein, you makes von pig mee-stake." Then shaking his shaggy head, he would give vent to his emotions in some marvellous gymnastics on the piano thrilling every nerve in my body with wonder and delight.

A few years of this freedom; then I crossed the threshold leading into my teens. Papa, fairly desperate over my wilful ignorance, placed me as weekly boarder at a young ladies' academy. Yet my own sweet will here asserted its rights when possible. Lessons were skimmed over or utterly ignored, monthly bulletins proved a disgrace to myself, family and the institution that gave them birth. My teachers, long-suffering martyrs, used every device known in the manual of school discipline to bring about the desired reform; but vain the attempt.

Thus matters went on at the academy for two years, when a turn came in the long lane. Tired of the long litany of complaints, mamma looked sad and anxious, papa stern and desperate. Though little was said, I plainly saw heavy clouds gathering overhead. What could they portend? I dared not even guess.

Devotedly as I loved my father, I must confess that in some respects he is a queer sort of a man—peculiar, some call him. Let a tangible idea once strike his brain as feasible, no matter how absurd the outlook, it must become a fact: be at once converted into an act, though the heavens fall. Accustomed as we were to these sudden freaks, they seldom caused us much surprise; and to do my father justice, though at first his strange ventures promised anything but success, yet their general outcome paid tribute to that keen intuition which sees the end from the beginning—as, "hæc fabula docet."

At this period of my frivolous life I was strolling around the house one Thursday afternoon about the middle of February, having quarantined myself for a week with a light cold. My father guessed and more than once broadly hinted, that it was a mere excuse for freedom from school duties. Imagine, then,

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my surprise, when leaving the lunch-table, to hear him say very pleasantly:

"See here, Rica, how would you like to take a trip with me?"

"A trip, papa! Where, pray tell?"

"Out towards Bismarck, Dak. You know your Aunt Jennie lives near there."

Almost beside myself with joy, I danced and clapped my hands, exclaiming, "Oh! you're the dearest, best papa in the world: I could almost eat you up"—at the same time covering him with kisses.

"Well, just wait awhile before you make a meal of me."

"But how soon, papa—next week?"

"Next week, child! No, to-day; this very afternoon."

"But how can I! My things are not fixed; have to get ready, pack; then I'll need some new dresses, you know, and—"

"Nonsense! The only thing I know, Rica, is that my plans are all made, and go we must on the 5 o'clock flyer or not at all."

That "not at all" settled it; couldn't miss such a chance for forty dresses.

"Then I'll be ready. You'll help me, mamma, won't you?" And I flew round like a top, gathering together my little toilet and wardrobe articles, while with mamma's help the trunk was soon filled.

"Isn't it funny that papa should take such a sudden notion? Though just like him: hope he won't change, for if—"

"Don't think so, dear; you know his queer freaks; hope everything will turn out well for both of you"; and there was a tone of sadness as she said this, while I saw the tears coming as she bent over the trunk, smoothing and fixing the things with almost the very touch of tenderness she would have given her wayward daughter—Even felt it down in my heart. What could it all mean? Before this she always seemed so glad and cheery when on one of my trips with papa. I began to feel queer too, but tried to choke it down while giving a drop of comfort to the one I loved best.

"I'm not going to stay for ever, mamma; will write every day if you say so. Guess I'll be glad enough to come home in less than a month; nobody is half as nice as my own dear mamma. Other folks make a big fuss over you at first; but all their hugs and kisses can't begin to come up to one of yours, and don't last either; so I can't help feeling after awhile as if they were tired of me; but you never are, I know, if—"

"God forbid, my darling!" was the stifled answer, as she folded me in a loving embrace. "I'd be too glad to have you take a trip now and then, if you'd would only settle down to study; just see all the other girls so far in advance of you."

"I know all that, mamma; and indeed I promise for sure and certain to begin in earnest when I come home, for I really am ashamed to be so far behind the other girls."

Indeed I hope so, dear—at the same time helping on with my wraps. "Now, remember to be a lady on the cars and wherever you—"

Just then Fritz caught sight of the carriage coming up the drive, and shouted: "Here's John weddy for you, Rica; bring me tandy and a big dum, and lots more tings."

"Yes, darling, I'll try to—"

"All aboard" called out papa, rushing in for his grip and overcoat. Kisses and hurried good-byes to the loved ones, and we were soon rolling out of the gateway without even seeing my sister Tina, who had not come in from school. We had barely time to secure checks, tickets, and to board the train—then whirl at lightning speed away from home and its dearest treasures.

Having fairly caught breath and settled myself, I was more perplexed than ever. Really, I had never seen papa so uneasy; couldn't still a minute, was continually rushing in and out of the coach, looking so troubled and anxious, he bought paper after paper, seeming hardly to know what he was about, for with a hurried glance would throw them aside or pass the sheet to another passenger. In fact I became so troubled at this strange conduct that I feared he might soon go crazy.

I must find out what all this means, so get relief for better or worse, was the thought urging me to ask: "What in the world is the matter, papa?"

"Nothing much, I guess; why do you ask?"

"Just because I can't help it, you act so queer; don't answer half my questions, won't listen to anything I say; you must be thinking about something else."

"Very likely, Rica; have a good deal on my mind just now. Here, take this book—" Ben Hur"—it's grand; and "The Old-Fashioned Girl," with "Zoe's Daughter"—one of Mrs. Dorsey's best—fine, all of them."

"Thanks, papa"; and I tried to read with one eye while watching him with the other, ready for any outbreak that might occur, for there was still the same odd smile and quizzical look, making sure there was something in the wind. Had train-robbers appeared, or an earthquake shock thrown us all into a heap, wouldn't have been greatly astonished, ready as I felt for anything strange or terrible. The whispered *tit-a-tets* of papa and the conductor, with side glances at me, only kept me more on the rack.

As for the books, I could follow Zoe, and Polly with Tom, better than Ben Hur and the Three Kings, though all the characters seemed strangely jumbled together.

"How soon shall we be in Bismarck?" I ventured to ask about noon of the day after leaving home.

"Can't say exactly Rica; guess the trip won't run more than one hundred and fifty miles farther."

"I'll be very glad then, for it's so tiresome joggling on this way—no one to talk with, and all the time wondering what's up"; adding to myself, "if I could but find the thread to this puzzle; but the more I try the less I know, so will see what a nap can do to bring a little comfort," and settled myself accordingly. I know not how long it lasted, but was roused by papa saying:

"Come, Rica, pick up your traps; we get off here."

Half bewildered, I jumped up and followed my leader from the car to the ladies' room.

"Where are we now, papa! Is this Bismarck?"

"Not quiet, dear; it's—"

Between the noise of whistles and bells I couldn't make out the rest until he added: "Wait here while I call a hack; we'll have time to take a short drive through town."

While waiting the station-agent looked in, and, seeing only a solitary female off in a corner, asked if I was booked for any place in town.

"No, indeed," was my rather pettish answer; "I'm travelling with my father from Colorado to Dakota."

"To Dakota, hey! Don't say; that's queer; 'fraid you're off the line, but s'pose your father knows what he's about."

"Of course he does; travels nearly all the time; there he comes now."

"Carriage ready, daughter; better bring all your budgets; not always safe to leave them."

"All right, papa; I'm ready—for almost anything," I added under my breath—and with more than one misgiving took my seat in the open landau. Verily I was taking my first serious lesson in the primer of life, but, like many such lessons, not without its advantages.

The afternoon, bright, crisp and fresh, was a welcome change from the hot, stifling air of the cars.

Rolling at a brisk pace through the business portions of the new-fledged city, I would have been in the best of spirits had papa been himself once more; but the same anxious, restless look and manner gave me no peace, and, for lack of anything interesting to say, I returned to the old topic.

"When does the train leave, papa?"

"At 8.30 this evening."

"There'll be time, then, for a long drive?"

"Yes, Rica, and some to spare, I think."

"Shall we see Bismarck in the morning?"

"Hardly think so."

"It's farther than I thought."

"Yes, a good distance yet. Pretty fine town this; they're rustlers here, and no mistake; not been built twenty years they tell me; shows the grass don't grow under their feet."

Just then a word from my father to the driver, which I could not catch, caused us to turn from the more thickly settled part of the town out on a broad road, when, giving our horses free rein, we made full speed.

"O papa! this is glorious, but I don't believe you like it as well as I do. See; what's that large building way out here all by itself, looking so lonesome?"

"That building? Let me see—"

Growing nervous at his hesitation, I quickly added, "Yes, papa, that building?"

"Why, Rica, it's—it's just where I'm going to leave you at school—hem—hem—"

"What did you say—at school? Where's Aunt Jennie's house? Isn't this Dakota?"

With a forced laugh he confessed that we were hundreds of miles from Bismarck.

"What do you mean? have you been fooling me! O papa! papa! for shame; how could you?" And springing up I looked out of the carriage window, but could see only broad plains, with here and there a few scattered houses. Almost breathless with astonishment, anger, and even rage, my hot temper broke loose, and for the time held full sway, as I blurted out rude and unkind words, of which my father took little heed except to say:

"Don't forget yourself, my daughter; it's all arranged, and for your good, too. You will remain at this convent academy until—"

"Convent! convent! did you said! Worse and worse; to be shut up like a caged animal I am not—"

"Be careful, Henrica. I have tried everything else to induce you to do what your mother and I so much desire, therefore decided on this as the best course to take. After all, you'll not find convent life so terrible when you've had a taste of it. I know well what I am doing, loving you too dearly to be harsh and cruel as you now think I am; but here we are at the entrance door."

Ushered into the academy parlor, I had by no means rallied from my storm of passion, therefore barely noticed the kindly greeting of the mother-superior and directress, Sister Teresa, or listened to the arrangements for my admission—merely sitting by the window and preserving an obstinate silence. Then came the leave-taking; but between pride and anger I could not shed a tear, though my heart almost snapped in twain.

"Home-sick as death! Was ever pang like this!"

* * * * *

Too old to let my watery grief appear;

And what so bitter as a swallowed tear!"

Holmes could not have better expressed my utter desolation just then. Kind and fatherly words were not wanting, with the needed advice.

"I know it's pretty hard, Rica; but—"

"O papa! if you hadn't tricked me in this way; 'tis too bad—too bad—" and the flood of tears that I could no longer keep back choked my reproaches.

"Yes, dear; I can't blame you much for being so broken up over it, but some day you'll go down on your knees and thank me for what now seems so unkind."

A few more words—the parting was over—papa gone—and I alone among strangers. Oh! the terrible desolation of that moment. Verily, I felt like one washed off by a mighty wave from some grand old steamer, and left to the mercy of treacherous winds and currents.

(To be continued).

P.P.P.—Pacific Pain Palliative cures all Sprains, Neuralgia, Rheumatism and similar ills. To be had from all chemists.—ADVT.

Diocese of Dunedin.

PALMERSTON.

VISIT OF MOST REV. DR. VERDON.

THE *Palmerston and Waikouaiti Times* gives the following account of Dr. Verdon's first visit to the Palmerston district:—Dr. Verdon, the newly-appointed Catholic Bishop of Dunedin, on arriving from Dunedin by the 5.20 p.m. train was met at the railway station by the Rev. Father O'Donnell, the priest of the parish, and several prominent Catholics, and was driven to the Presbytery, where he was the guest of Father O'Donnell. At 7.30 p.m. the Bishop conducted divine service in St. Michael's Church—which has a very comfortable and pleasant interior, and which is quite a credit to the members of the Church—and delivered a very eloquent and impressive address, in which he pointed out man's duty to his God, the gratitude he owed to the Supreme Being for the many favours he received at His hands, and the blessings he enjoyed. These claimed his first consideration—the love and reverence of his Maker, through the Lord Jesus Christ—but it was also necessary as a good Catholic and Christian that he should “love his neighbour as himself,” and “do unto others as he would they should do unto him,” and in this respect conform to the Divine edict. He also referred to the great responsibility that devolved upon parents in their moral and religious obligations. At the close of his address

Father O'Donnell said the Catholics throughout the parish, of which Palmerston was the recognised centre, desired to tender his Lordship something more than mere words of welcome on that the occasion of his first visit. The district was so very large that many who would have liked to be present to take part in the presentation—that of an address of welcome to his Lordship—had been unable to do so. The leading members of the Church in the different localities had, however, attached their signatures to the address in token of their warm approval and desire to join in giving expression to the sentiments conveyed in it. He then called upon Mr. H. O'Neill, who read the address as follows:—

“To the Right Rev. M. Verdon D.D., Lord Bishop of Dunedin. —May it please your Lordship,—We, the Catholic people of this part of your diocese, approach you to-day in order to show our joy and gratitude at finding you amongst us, to give you a most cordial welcome on this occasion of your first visit to Palmerston, and to give expression to those sentiments of respect, veneration and love which we entertain for our Bishop. Owing to the very large district embracing our parish, the sparseness of the Catholic population, and the want of facility in travel, all of us could not meet in one place at the same time to offer you our greetings. But though scattered widely apart we are all united in mind and heart to do honour to him sent to us by the Holy See to be our spiritual ruler. The words of this address are only the expression of what is indelibly inscribed in the fleshy tables of the hearts of all your people in this parish. We are sure that in your Lordship we have one who is in every sense of the expression a worthy successor to Dr. Moran. Be assured that with the same cheerfulness with which we obeyed him we will always obey you. In avowing ourselves above all and before all obedient children of the Catholic Church, we know that among other things we are promising your Lordship to exert our ourselves might and main in the endeavour to impart to our children a sound knowledge of the Christian Doctrine. To make good this promise, we are resolved to do in the future as we have done in the past. We are resolved to second by every means in our power the efforts of our zealous and beloved pastor to give religious instruction to our little ones. With much pleasure already have we seen that you have determined to implant and cherish in the hearts of our people the spirit of patriotism. In this, too, we beg to assure you of our co-operation. While we yield to none in our love for the homes of our fathers, and while we shall always with jealous care cherish the traditions of the land of our ancestors, we will always stand ‘shoulder to shoulder’ with our fellow-citizens in the struggle to advance beautiful young New Zealand to the status of a great nation. It shall be one of our constant aims to imbue the minds of the rising generation—our sons and daughters—with an ever-increasing love of this land of their birth, until they come to believe with the poet, ‘Their first best country ever is at home.’ In conclusion, we beg your Lordship's blessing, and we pray our Heavenly Father to give you every grace and blessing necessary for your responsible, laborious and exalted state. Signed on behalf of the parishioners Hugh O'Neill, Patrick Collins, Martin Power, Palmerston; Michael Joyce, Neal Culling, Thomas G. Dainty Hampden; Francis Phelan, Daniel O'Hanlon, James Hartstonge, Macraes; Edward O'Connell, P. Kenney, J.P., P. Ryan, Hyde; William Moynahan, Michael O'Brien, Middlemarch.”

The address was printed on white satin in the shape of a heart, encircled by a floral border, beautifully hand-painted, the stand and frame being highly polished New Zealand wood. The address was artistically designed and elaborately got up, and reflected very great credit on Father O'Donnell and the Misses Horan who took a prominent part in connection with it.

His Lordship said he thanked them warmly for the beautiful address presented to him, and for the hearty and kind welcome extended to him on his first visit to Palmerston, which was extremely gratifying and which he regarded as an assurance of the same respect and loyal obedience to him as had been shown to his late lamented and illustrious predecessor, Bishop Moran. It had afforded him very great pleasure to visit Palmerston, and he regretted that he had had on a previous occasion to disappoint them. His Lordship expressed his regret that the necessity had arisen to cause the removal of their pastor from amongst them, where he laboured so energetically and successfully, and had endeared himself to all of them; but it was a satisfaction to him to have been able to visit the district before their pastor departed. He reminded them that it was necessary that changes should be made, however

much congregations might regret them, and that priests were like soldiers and must obey the orders of their superiors. So with himself who, he explained, was on his way to Rome when the news was cabled to him that his Holiness the Pope had appointed him Bishop of the important diocese of Dunedin. He at once obeyed the command and turned back, and so it was with the priesthood, whose wish and desire was to advance the best interests of the Church, and to tender advice and instruction to prepare their people for their heavenly home. The sentiments in the address he had listened to with very great pleasure, and heard with great satisfaction the desire expressed to impart religious instruction to their children—a matter of the very greatest importance. He was also pleased to learn that some ladies connected with the Church were already engaged in this excellent work, and expressed the opinion that secular and religious education should go hand in hand. Any other system of education he was opposed to, and when the population was numerous enough, as in Dunedin, they had established Catholic schools, but where the number of children was small they of course, were unable to do so. While cherishing the traditions of their forefathers and loyalty to the land of their birth, he was pleased to learn they were prepared to work “shoulder to shoulder” with their fellow-citizens to make young New Zealand, the land of their adoption, a great, happy and prosperous country. His Lordship in conclusion again thanked them for their beautiful address, and the expressions of loyalty to the Catholic faith it contained, and hoped in a short time to be amongst them again.

INVERCARGILL.

(From our own correspondent.)

October 16, 1896.

The Very Rev. Dean Burke preached in St. Mary's on last Sunday. In the morning he preached on the devotion of the Rosary, and gave a vivid account of its institution, and of the manner in which, by its use, the Turks were overthrown at a time when they threatened to overrun Europe. It was the action of the Pope that saved Europe, though, as the Rev. preacher naively remarked, “the Popes get very little credit for it.” In the evening he preached on the spiritual effects of the Redemption, and showed how great was the contrast between the mere natural man when left to himself, as evidenced by the sensual civilisation of Rome, and man when brought under the influences of Christianity.

The weather lately with us has been all that could be desired. The farmers have got their crops in the ground, and we are tempted to cry out with the poet of the Georgics: “O fortunatos nimium agricolas!” A spell of warm weather would send the grass well ahead, and give promise of an early and abundant harvest.

Yet again has merciless death visited our community, and gathered in his withering grasp one more of the loved ones. On Sunday last Mrs. Hishon quietly breathed her last, after a painful illness borne with heroic patience, and consoled by the last Sacraments. The amiable qualities of the deceased lady had endeared her to a wide circle of friends, and no higher tribute can be spoken of her than this: That she was most highly appreciated by those who knew her most intimately. She had gathered round her in the early days of Invercargill a number of friends whose respect for her ever increased as years went by, and she died surrounded by her devoted family, and her friends whose constant and unwearied care contributed greatly to soothe the last awful journey. Now

“After life's fitful fever she sleeps well.”

and if deep and sincere sympathy can be of any comfort to the bereaved family in their sad loss, they certainly will not want for consolation. *Requiescat in pace.*

Diocese of Auckland.

(From our own correspondent.)

October 15, 1896.

AN instance of the indefatigableness of our Bishop was given to us on last Sunday week. He said Mass at 6.30 a.m. at the Convent of the Little Sisters of the Poor, returned and performed a similar function at St. Mary's Convent chapel, where he also preached, breakfasted at the palace, and attended to several diocesan matters; visited the Sacred Heart Church, Ponsonby and with his cello assisted the choir. In the afternoon the children of the cathedral parish renewed their baptismal vows, and his Lordship addressed them at length in a most interesting and instructive manner; assisted at the Benediction, and in the evening presided at Vespers, after which he preached to the crowded congregation upon the power and efficacy of the Holy Rosary; took part in the procession and Benediction, and before going home to Ponsonby inspected and passed the monthly expenditure of the cathedral. Not at all a bad day's labour, and surely a good index of what our new ruler will accomplish, with God's help, when he assumes full charge.

Dr. Egan, who has had a rather bad turn, is now slowly mending under the care of Dr. Darby. Last Sunday Dr. Egan was able to say Mass at St. Benedict's.

Father Gillan, of Ponsonby, to whom the greater part of the consecration ceremonies and arrangements are entrusted is working like a Trojan. Between the four parishes of the city he is continually fitting, and if matters do not run smoothly on the 15th November, it will not be the fault of Father Gillan.

The Bishop contemplates improving the means of ingress to St. Patrick's. One important result will follow, and that will be to put a stop to the crowds who now stand during service gapping from the street through the main entrance. This has always been a most reprehensible practice since the enlargement of the cathedral.

The coat-of-arms, crest, and motto adopted by our new Bishop leave no doubt as to his nationality, for, like his name, they clearly

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WHOLESALE FROM

show that through his veins flows the grand old Celtic blood possessed. I would affirm, by nine-tenths of the devoted flock over whom the young prelate is about to reign. The coat-of-arms is red on a white mount, a buck trippant, attired in gold, holding in his mouth a shamrock; in the second a castle, having on each tower an obtuse spire surmounted by a weathercock, and on an arch over the curtain wall a cross of glory. The crest, a buck trippant attired in gold, holding in his mouth a shamrock clipped, on white; resting his forefoot on an escutcheon of the Burk arms, a cross and a lion rampant. The motto "*Patruæ Infidelis Fidei*" (Faithful to an unhappy country). The above is taken from the ancient family of Lenihans of Limerick and Waterford, and combines faith and fatherland.

Three young ladies, all of whom hailed from Ireland, took the black veils last week in the convent chapel, Pongonby. His Lordship the Bishop performed the ceremony, and subsequently celebrated Mass, assisted by Fathers Allen, Order of St. Joseph, and Purton, O.S.B. The names of the new Sisters were Miss Kathleen Kenny, Coolkenna, Wicklow (in religion, Sister Mary Josephine Teresa of Jesus); Miss Mary J. Fortune, Wexford (in religion, Sister Mary Berchmans Joseph); Miss Kate Marnell, Templemore, Tipperary (in religion, Sister Mary Liguori Patrick). In addition to the above, two young ladies received the white veil—Miss Marion Stock, Invercargill, N.Z. (in religion, Sister Mary Rose); Miss Frances Wallace, Greta, N.S.W. (in religion, Sister Mary Mercedes). The foregoing examples are surely evidence that our holy Faith is militant and triumphant.

Father Allen, whom I mentioned in my last notes, belongs to Rosendale, and was Superior of the college there. His object in visiting Auckland was to inspect the noble work now being accomplished by the good Fathers of St. Joseph among the Maories. He was eleven years on the Madras mission, and is now one of the consultants of the Order. For the work performed under the most trying difficulties by his colleagues in the out settlements of the province, Father Allen expressed himself in terms of the greatest admiration. Father Lightheart, the Superior of the Mission, journeyed from Hokianga to Auckland with Father Allen. The former returned north shortly afterwards to minister to the spiritual needs of his flock, Maori and European. When you witness the continued and zealous work of these pious Fathers of St. Joseph, you at once conclude that the spirit of the Apostles has not, even in this far back, mercenary nineteenth century, altogether died out. "How lovely are the messengers who preach the gospel of peace."

A most successful social, promoted by the Guard of Honour of St. Patrick's and in aid of the Sisters of Mercy's parochial schools, Hobson street, was held in the Catholic Institute on Tuesday evening last. Great credit is due to the society, because they could not be employed in better work than assisting the good Sisters.

The design of the tickets for admission to the consecration ceremony is in the shape of a memorial of the great event. In the centre at the top there will be a likeness of Dr. Lenihan, and in the corners will be shown the Bishop's palace, St. Patrick's Cathedral and presbytery, the names of the consecrating bishop and visiting bishops and the crest of the new bishop, already described. The card is to be light green with gold lettering. 1,250 tickets are to be issued.

The new banners of the male and female branches of the Sacred Heart Society are exceedingly handsome and are a credit to the members and to the Sisters of Mercy, who made them.

Mr. John Dillon, M.P., writing to a friend in Auckland, speaks in terms of the highest praise of the results, present and prospective, of the great Convention held in Dublin early in September last. Mr. Dillon says of the Convention. "In point of numbers, ability, character and unanimity it was all that could be desired." To this Convention all parties were invited with the object of solidifying the national forces, and those who chose to turn a deaf ear to the entreaty and stayed away, upon them rests the responsibility of perpetuating the disgraceful civil strife now unfortunately rampant in old Ireland, and posterity will most assuredly brand them as traitors.

The Prohibition controversy in the morning paper still waxes hot and furious. Two Anglican divines stoutly condemn Prohibition, while three followers of Wesley uphold it. The leaders of the trio were roused to white heat through one of the "churchmen" averring that "John Wesley was a shingle short." A remarkable feature of the conflict is the diversity of opinions regarding the teachings of the Bible. It reminds one of the report of Count Ito to the Mikado on his return from Europe, when he said "To almost everything English I can recommend you for application in Japan, excepting their religion, and that they do not themselves appear to understand, as they are very divided on the subject and are continually quarrelling over it." The sagacious Prime Minister from the East took in at a glance the handiwork of the so-called Reformation.

The political campaign has been started in the city, and one or two expectant M.H.R.'s have begun wooing the proletariat. The National Association has commenced its self-imposed task of "educating the masses," in other words, exposing the wrong doings of the "ins," and chanting the praises of the "outs." The *Herald* hammers away by suggesting, as a panacea for all our ills, that "men of leisure and means and education should be chosen as our representatives;" but we have educated, tho in a small way no doubt, our masters, and they now, and rightly so, claim a share in the Government, and believe you me King Demos has come to stay.

The St. Vincent de Paul Society gave a musical afternoon yesterday in St. Patrick's Hall, with the object of strengthening the funds of this most meritorious Society. His Lordship the Bishop and a number of the clergy were present. Musical items were given by Mrs. Boylan and Misses Rita Tole, Lorrigan, Dampier, Lonergan, Graham, Boylan and others, and Miss Peacocke gave a recitation. £5 were raised in the hall. The young ladies of the Society certainly deserve all the assistance possible. It is a cheering sight to see them assemble regularly, and with the aid of a sewing machine and hand-

work make new garments and mend old ones, and all for those in affliction.

The Christian Endeavour Society (an effort to unite the distracted reformers upon a common platform) held its annual meeting this week. The one subject singled out for attack was the over-ammusement of the people. The editor of the *Herald*, referring to it, says: "If a man, through innocent amusement, obtains for his frame relaxation and invigoration, he is serving his God far more than if he spent his whole time in spluttering the platitudes of an effete theology." This is rough on the goody-goodies of the Endeavour cult.

Several tradesmen close the whole day on Wednesday, instead of half a day, and the local Trades and Labour Council passed a resolution commending them for it. No greater mistake could have been made by the Council, for was this not a stock argument of those who opposed the half-holiday movement, viz., the workers would want more?

ONLY A LITTLE AT A TIME.

THERE are sound objections to one's knowing too much about his own body. I am going to tell you what they are: not to-day, but soon. To make sure of them you will have to watch these articles sharply in the newspapers. Yet we should know a little; and a fraction of that little I will serve up now. Please favour me with your attention. Right across the middle of the body is a large, thin, flat muscle, stretched like a canvas awning—the diaphragm. By it you are divided into two large storeys or compartments. The upper one contains the heart and lungs, the lower one contains (chiefly) the stomach, the intestines, and the liver. The most painful (internal) diseases occur downstairs, the least painful upstairs.

The entire right side of the lower compartment, from the top down to the short ribs, is filled by the liver, which is suspended to a mere point of the diaphragm and shakes about with every movement you make.

Now, from the location of the liver we have a word used for ages to express one of the most unhappy conditions a human being can fall into—the word *hypochondria* (often abbreviated to "*hpo*"), the word meaning *under the cartilages*.

"For seven years," writes a correspondent, "I suffered from complaint of the liver. I was very bilious, my skin was sallow and dry, and the whites of my eyes yellow. I had much pain and weight at my right side, and was constantly depressed and melancholy. It seemed to be out of my power to take a hopeful or cheerful view of anything. The effect of this complaint on the mind was one of the aspects of it hardest to bear.

"I had lost my natural appetite and ate to support life; but there was no more any genuine relish for food or drink. The bad taste in my mouth made all that I took taste bad. Sometimes I would be taken sick and throw up all I had eaten; and after a meal, no matter how slender and simple, I was troubled with fullness and pain at the chest. I used many kinds of medicines, and while some of them may have relieved me for the moment, none conferred any lasting benefit, and I was soon as bad as ever.

"In March, 1892, I read in a small book of what Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup had done in cases similar to mine, and was especially interested in the account given in the book of the nature and duties of the liver and its disorders. I got a bottle of the Syrup from Boots' Drug Stores, and after taking it a few days felt quite like a new man. It seemed to correct my stomach and liver and clear my system of all bile; and it left me in capital health. Since that time I have kept Mother Seigel's Syrup in the house as a family medicine and have commended it to all my friends as the best known cure for ailments, like the one from which I suffered so miserably and so long. You can use this statement as you like. (Signed) John Gent, 59 Coventry Road, Bulwell, Nottingham, March 21, 1895."

"In the spring of 1891," writes another, "I found myself in bad health. I had no appetite, and the little I did eat did me no good, gave me no strength. I had great pain and weight at the chest and right side, and my skin turned sallow and dry. My kidneys also acted badly, and from time to time I had attacks of gravel; and cold, clammy, weakening sweats broke out all over me. Being only seventeen years old when the trouble began I was greatly alarmed and anxious. No doctor was able to help me, and I continued thus for over three years. In June, 1894, I began to use Mother Seigel's Syrup and soon felt better, lighter and more cheerful. And by taking it a few weeks longer I recovered my health and strength. Since then, when I have any stomach, liver or kidney symptoms I resort to Mother Seigel's Syrup and it never fails to set me right. You can publish this letter. (Signed) C. Hanson, 6, New Inn Lane, Gloucester, May 31st, 1895."

The stomach, the liver, and the kidneys are all connected parts of the food and digestive system. When disordered (usually through toridity of the stomach) they cripple the body and throw a gloom as of night over the mind. On the earliest signs of anything wrong with them use Mother Seigel's Syrup at once.

Says the *Church Progress*: "All the rising poets in England seem to be Catholics. One of the latest additions to the list is Miss Probyn, who is attracting considerable attention in the London literary world."

An interesting figure in the recently-formed Cabinet of Canada is Mr. Charles Fitzpatrick, the Solicitor-General. He is a prominent advocate of Quebec, a well-known figure in politics, and one of the foremost representatives of the Irish Catholic population of Canada. He is of Irish parentage, his grandfather, James Fitzpatrick, having been a prominent supporter of Daniel O'Connell during the Repeal agitation.

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