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Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

OUR learned and brilliant contemporary the *Grey River Argus* has honoured us with some attention. PROFOUND. He has had also the privilege of being assisted by a correspondent who signs himself "Catholic,"

assuming the character of a man who has taken ever so many steps in advance of his people, who indeed has so far outstripped them that the wonder is the name they bear is any longer patronised by him. The *Argus*, however, notwithstanding his learning and brilliancy, should abide by the truth. It is not true, that the *Tablet*, as he says, devoted an article to the term "howling bigots," as reported to have been used by Mr. Guinness. The *Tablet* in an article on quite another passage in a speech made by Mr. Guinness, referred incidentally to the term "howling bigots," not having at the time received the contradiction published by the paper which had given the report. We do not know to what Christian denomination the *Argus* belongs, or whether indeed he belongs to any. His standing in religion, however, should be high, if we may judge from the way in which he lays down the law. It evidently requires an intimate insight into religious conditions to guarantee Catholic parents, as our contemporary does, that the moral and religious welfare of their children who attend State schools will not suffer. But the Catholics of his district, no doubt, will know how to appreciate our contemporary's assurance. Those of them who, as he tells us, send their children to a State school, although a Catholic school is within reach of them will, perhaps, place the highest appreciation on it. As such Catholic parents, if such indeed exist, have but little scruple about the moral and religious welfare of their children, it should be easy to reassure them. We beg to congratulate them on their having a congenial patron in the *Grey River Argus* Catholic parents worthy of the name, meantime, will continue to look upon Catholic schools as the only schools their children can with perfect safety attend. They will prefer the teaching of their Church and the experience of the Catholic world to the doctrine of even the most profound and religious of our secular newspapers, and religious as well as profound, no doubt, our contemporary the *Grey River Argus* is, particularly qualified, perhaps, also to act as a guide and leader of Catholics, and particularly deserving of their confidence. Still after all, you know, he must come a step or two behind the Pope. No offence to our good contemporary, however. All the world acknowledges Pope Leo XIII to be a man of very exceptional abilities. As to our superior friend "Catholicus," we have to acknowledge with gratitude a word or two of commendation he deigns to bestow on us in passing. Coming from a man of his distinction, if we only knew whom he is, it cannot fail to be flattering to us. The Catholic, however, if such there be, who sets aside the religious education of the young as a trifle compared to any other question, even the most important which can concern the State, is a Catholic who let his distinction be otherwise what it may has forfeited his right to the name. He is, besides, a very short-sighted and unwise politician, for, whatever in other respects may be the wisdom of the course pursued by it, no State that repudiates Christianity can, in the long run, prosper. And the State that excludes religion from its schools repudiates Christianity. But really the profundity of our contemporary the *Argus* is difficult to fathom. Listen to this for example. "It would seem to the great majority of mankind" says our contemporary "that the potential truths of Christianity, which underlie our social and religious welfare are not of so abstruse a character that they must necessarily be drilled into children along with the three R's six days a week, backed up and aided as they everywhere are by homily precept and example, and the weekly ministrations and devotions at places of public worship." An organ that is an authority as to the most mind towards Christianity of the "great majority of mankind" must necessarily be a formidable organ to differ from. For our own part, we possess no such universal insight or information. What we do know perfectly well is that the vast majority of Christians who should certainly be the highest authority on the matter, are fully agreed on the necessity for

a religious education. Especially is this the case with the members of the Catholic Church who form the majority of the majority in question. Our contemporary is equally profound in his explanation as to the loss of temporal power by the Christian Church. "It was not for the successes they achieved," he tells us, "that, by a consensus of the opinion of the leading civilised peoples, the power and influence once possessed by the ecclesiastical forces of the day have now largely, if not altogether, passed into the hands of the people." But was there such a consensus, and how did it come about, and when did it occur? Historians tell us, for example, that revolutions by which such changes have been brought about were, in fact, the work of agitators comparatively few in number. M. Taine, for instance, says, that such was certainly the case in France. We know, moreover, that to-day the great body of the people of Italy are still in favour of the ecclesiastical power that of more recent years has been destroyed among them, and during whose existence nothing of the misery now rife in the country was known there. Had not the ecclesiastical forces, besides, achieved success, the course of the world must have been very different, for they alone kept oppression and tyranny in check, and spread abroad education and enlightenment. In the degree, in fact, in which the people are capable to day of managing their own affairs they are debtors to the ecclesiastical forces. Their ingratitude is one of the worst and most menacing characteristics of the times. Finally, our contemporary asks. "Can it be maintained by anyone of experience that the pupils educated at denominational schools are in any respect morally better than those taught at State schools? Do they become better members of the community or make more respectable parents?" Our answer is most emphatically, (1) It can, (2) they do. The brilliancy of our contemporary then, and the superior enlightenment of his correspondent, are, as we see open to some doubt. Matters at least, we may legitimately conclude, are capable of being considered in a different light from that in which they regard them.

OUR contemporary the *Greymouth Argus* wants to PROOF POSITIVE know if people who have been educated in denominational schools are more moral, better members of the community, or more respected as parents than those brought up in godless schools, and we have answered him to the effect that they are so. Here, for example, is a case very much to the point in justifying our reply. We take it from M. Charles de Mazade, the political writer of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, the particular number of the periodical being that for September 15:—Since the first years of the century, says M. de Mazade, the years following the overthrow of those ecclesiastical forces of which our contemporary has spoken, and when godlessness in France had begun to run its course, the birth-rate has not ceased to follow a continuous uninterrupted movement of decrease, and by degrees has fallen from 32.9 for one thousand of the population to 23.9, and even, during the last years, to 23.4. This is a diminution of a quarter in the number of births. There were, in 1800-1810 3.93 children for each marriage; there are now only 2.96. M. de Mazade, moreover, makes it plain that the result in question is one attending on culture, and consequently on godless education which now more than ever prevails. It is, he says, the populations suffering the greatest hardship, the poorest, the most removed from progress and the enjoyment of well-being, the populations of Finistère and Lucerne—devout Catholic populations, we may add, who have the most children. M. de Mazade goes on to refute the argument, as a matter of course advanced, that religion lay at the bottom of the evil. The causes, he says, are surely not the philosophic fancies of the author who has advanced this argument, and who insists that if France is sterile, she is so because the democracy remains centralised and Catholic, because she has not yet succeeded in freeing herself from the influence of the past, of royalty, and clericalism. The fact is, on the contrary, says M. de Mazade, that the depopulation has commenced and kept pace with the emancipation spoken of, that it has not since ceased to develop itself without interruption, to attain, in these last few years, its most marked degree. The remedy, as proposed by M. de Mazade, he explains at the same time, as being out of harmony with the policy of the period, that namely, as we know, of secularising everything, especially the schools, with which New Zealand also has entered on a similar policy. The

most efficacious means, he says, although, undoubtedly, of a rather slow effect, would be that of an appeal to moral influences, of reviving the idea of duty superior to the calculations of a sterile egotism, of reaffirming family organisation and habits, of re-attaching the people to their homes, by fortifying them against mischievous seductions. But this, he adds, would be to run counter to the policy of the day, and, hitherto, nothing better has been found to cure this evil of sterility, of which we complain, than to flatter the instincts which have contributed to create it. It is evident, then, that generations educated in secular schools are morally inferior to those who have been educated religiously—and that, as parents especially, they are much less respectable. Could our contemporary's question, in fact, receive a more significant or a more conclusive answer.

THE false pretensions of the period are in nothing BETROGRESSION, made more manifest than they are in this matter of education. By nothing is it made plainer that the world has virtually returned to where it was in times that are now condemned as comparatively benighted. When all plausible arguments brought forward against denominational schools fail this becomes evident. They tell us our schools are less efficient, but we show them that they are undeniably more so. They say our system is more costly, but we prove it to be less so. Then they exclaim—Your schools produce criminals. And what is this in fact? An adaptation of the old accusation on which the penal laws were based. Your religion produces rebels, the Catholics were told; hence it is necessary to restrain you, and, in consequence, the priest and the school master were outlawed and all the other villany likewise ensued. The principle on which we are now plundered in support of a system of which we can make no use, is the same, in short, as that on which a former generation was openly deprived of its estates and its personal effects. Another argument is to the effect that it is desirable to do away with all religious disagreements among the people and to establish one uniform rule of harmony among them: to establish, in fact, a reign of indifference as regards religion. But here again, we have the penal days returned upon us. Queen Elizabeth, for example, was exactly of such a mind. She would brook no religious variance among her people. Consequently, attendance at the parish church was made obligatory under penalty of heavy fines—not to speak of other means of a more extreme kind. But this illustration seems to us particularly appropriate, considering the fine now levied on Catholics who desire to follow the dictates of conscience. Again, Louis XIV. was bent on uniformity of religious opinion among his people. As a consequence his Majesty organised the Dragonades and revoked the Edict of Nantes. The principle of religious persecution, therefore, has been re-introduced in these enlightened times of ours, and expediency only can determine the degree in which it is to be enforced, or the cases to which it is to be applied. There is still another plea unblushingly advanced for which we seem to look in vain for a precedent, even in the times of acknowledged persecution, that is, that the minority must in all things submit to the will of the majority. But what infamy is there, in fact, that can not thus be justified? The negroes of the slave States, for example, were a minority. Therefore, according to this argument, all the horrors described in Mrs. Stowe's famous book—matters most profitable to the majority—were justified. There is no scheme of confiscation, no act of oppression, no public crime that could not be justified were such an argument admitted. *Fiat justitia ruat cælum*, so ran a motto of the ancient world. But for our part,—"nous avons changé tout cela"—we have found a better axiom, or one, at least, more suited to the spirit, if not to the pretensions of the day. Let us do justice only to the big numbers—Providence favours the big battalions—and as for the small ones, let us make our profit of them. Let the sky keep in its place and justice take its chance. There, then, is our enlightened period before us, our *fin de siècle*, emulating the persecutions of Queen Bess or the Grand Monarque, and inventing a plea of policy that would have made the heathen world blush for shame. The augury certainly is not promising for a new country—a new country, moreover, apparently making a new departure.

It is an ill wind, they say, that blows nobody good. SIX OF ONE ETC. For our own part, if our attitude on the education question removes us from the ordinary sphere of politics and places us without the reach of party considerations, we have still our consolation. We do not, for example, feel any of the devouring anxiety that just now possesses the minds of the majority of our neighbours—whether they be on the one side or the other. We can, therefore, take a calm view of affairs and await developments without impatience. Not so, however, our old acquaintances of the Conservative camp, nor yet our future benefactors, as we may hope they may prove to be—who are newly come to the surface, and who, or at least some of whom, boast their proclivities to be socialistic. There is on the one side a longing to see Sir Harry Atkinson hold on, by at least the skin of his teeth—in the forlorn hope, no doubt, that something may happen before the new Parliament meets

to give him an advantage. After Sir Henry Atkinson the deluge! Though what Sir Harry has done during his long tenure of office to prevent the deluge, it would, perhaps, be difficult to say. Nay, might it not be argued that, having done nothing to prevent it, he had prepared the way for its flowing in? The potentate to whom the saying we have adapted is attributed certainly did so. Under Sir Harry's management of affairs, at any rate, the discontent arose and grew that has culminated so far in the return of the Socialist Members. On the other hand, Mr. Ballance is quite ready to accept office at once—indeed, it appears that he would prefer to do so. An opportunity would thus be given to him, he tells us in effect, to devise a policy which he might introduce on the meeting of Parliament, so that no unnecessary delay should take place in the bounding and leaping forward of the colony. And, naturally, there is a good deal of anxiety felt among Mr. Ballance's followers that he should be given his way in the matter. But a great deal is implied in the attainment of power by the new Members. We await from it, for instance, the clear demonstration that, after all, and contrary to the general opinion and experience of the world, only contradicted here and there, perhaps, by the inevitable exception that proves the rule—statesmanship is a quality easily acquired—more, that it is born with the ordinary individual and only needs that an opportunity should be given him to bring it triumphantly into play. We conclude, meantime, that such popular governments as have been hitherto established fall short in some particular or another. They, perhaps, hamper their members by insisting on something more than the sweet simplicity of complete inexperience and want of training. If, for example, the artisan, pure and simple, taken, all unprepared, from his last or his goose, takes any principal part in the French Legislature, it is to be feared that the precedent is unfortunate. The condition of the workingman, which forms the criterion of the period, at least leaves much to be desired in France. In France, moreover, under a popular form of Government the population regularly decreases, threatening the very existence of the nation. In Italy, again, a more popular form of Government has been attended by extreme destitution among the people and the depopulation of the country through emigration. Let us hope, therefore, that some element enters into the popular forms of government respectively prevailing in those countries, perhaps a wider knowledge of the world among the members and, consequently, a deeper infection with guile, that will not be found to prevail among our own Social democracy. However, as we have said, for our own part we look on with comparative indifference. For us there is not much to choose between Conservative and Socialist, and we shall watch their struggle with an equal mind, gaining, at least, all the benefit we can in an enlarged experience.

WHAT is the State? Everything we have been AN INDEFINITE told is to come to us from the State, and, being ARTICLE. desirous of knowing to whom we should be indebted for such great benefits, we have asked what is the State? and received for our answer—THE PEOPLE. We are dull enough, nevertheless, to find the answer indefinite. Is it the people forming each his own judgment for himself, forming it on sufficient grounds, and with due enlightenment, prudence, and moderation? And what guarantee can we have that this is possible? Is it the whole people, or only their majority? Are minorities, even large minorities only exceeded by a vote or two, hopelessly to be excluded, and to submit to the sentence passed on them by the equity of the period—namely that of obeying the will of the majority, let it be ever so unjust? Is it the people instructed and enlightened, and making independent use of their instruction and enlightenment? Or the people rather stupid—"mostly fools," says Carlyle—and somewhat idle, sent to school, perhaps, but not having given much attention to their books, or if bright and attentive not so instructed by what was placed before them, as to have profited much morally or intellectually, but especially morally? Is it the people in a calm and temperate frame of mind acting for themselves, or the people excited and misled by demagogues? Is it the people actuated by a noble public spirit, or the people respectively seeking their own ends? Is it the people, in fact, as they exist in theory and on paper in the study of some philosopher, or would-be philosopher, or the people as they exist in reality and in the flesh, and as we have, more or less, to do with them and to guard against them every day in the week, Sundays not excepted? Is it the people developed, as we are told they will be in the time of our grand-children of a fifth or sixth generation, or the old creatures we have known, guided by prejudice, swayed by passion, and now and then goaded and driven half mad by panic? If the former, let us consider ourselves blessed in being permitted to wait until the happy development has been fully worked out—when, for instance, the last drop of water left in the world, and dies a raving maniac—that we may enjoy their benefactions. But, if the latter, let us make the best of a bad bargain, deploring the plight into which a miserable fate has cast us, and expecting the worst—for bad will be our best, as

the saying is. We see, then, that the explanation that the State means the people is, as we have said, an indefinite one—but then, we admit, it would not seem one whit the more comfortable were it as clear and fixed as anything could possibly be. The people working their sweet will without restriction have ever proved themselves the most relentless of despots.

Roman Notes.

THE Holy Father, in an audience recently granted by him to Monsignor Abulian, Chaldean Patriarch of Babylon, gratefully acknowledged the impartial and just treatment given by the Sultan to his Majesty's Catholic subjects.

The Pope, in a letter addressed to the Abbé Brugidon, the President of the Society of the Adorazione Riparatrice, whose special undertaking is the erection by way of reparation of churches in the newly-built quarters of Rome, accepts with pleasure the proposal that the first church so built should be dedicated in honour of St. Joachim, his Holiness' patron saint. It is hoped that this church as well as the Irish national church of St. Patrick will be completed in time to commemorate the Pope's episcopal jubilee.

The uneasiness of the Italian Government has again been made manifest, this time in a prohibition issued by the Minister of War to military bands against the performance by them of "Garibaldi's Hymn" and the "Marseillaise." The Government, realising the uncertainty of its position, dreads anything that can excite the revolutionary spirit.

An amusing instance of the bitter bit has recently occurred in certain reports published to the effect that English Catholics were agitating for the election of a national Pope, to rule the English Church. Considering the repeated attempt to convince the Vatican of Irish disaffection, and the quarter whence it proceeded, the report in question cannot be looked upon as wholly undeserved.

The *Figaro* has published an interview between Signor Crispi and one of its representatives, which has caused some sensation at Rome. The Premier is represented as assuming the tone of an autocrat and laying down the law in a very independent and imperative manner. Nor did Signor Crispi confine his authoritative utterances to Italian affairs. He spoke, for example, with much assumption also concerning Germany, which, he said, if the occasion arose, he would prevent from going to war with France. He likewise guaranteed the good will and peaceable disposition of the German Emperor. The Premier, in short, threw off the veil and appeared, as he really is, the dictator of Italy. In assuming the character of arbiter of Europe, nevertheless, he possibly went too far. No potentate can successfully exceed the resources of his country.

The latest false report prevalent with regard to Ireland was to the effect that the four Irish archbishops with the senior suffragan of each province had been summoned to Rome. There was not, of course, a word of truth in the matter. How the report originated it is impossible to say, but its source may be gathered from the fact that it first appeared in the columns of the *London Tablet*. From this fact its design, as well as its source, may be easily conjectured.

A serious accident has occurred to the cathedral of Siena, arising from the carelessness of some plumbers in leaving a vessel of burning coals on the roof. The consequence has been the destruction of the zinc covering of the dome and balcony. Fortunately none of the marvels of art which the cathedral contains have been injured, owing chiefly to the personal exertions of Mgr. Zini, the Archbishop.

The state of misery which has of late years prevailed in the country is still increasing. Emigration to America seems the only hope of the unfortunate people. No wonder the phantom of revolution keeps well within the view of the Government, for it can hardly seem possible that the masses can much longer bear their suffering in patience.

In the person of Cardinal Hergenrother, whose death occurred early in October, the Church has lost one of her most learned members. As an ecclesiastical historian, the Cardinal has left works of great erudition and inestimable value. His chief service to religion, however, was probably that rendered by him in confuting the unhappy Dr. Dollinger, exposing the fallacy of his arguments, and checking the growth of the schism of which he was the author. A fact especially remarkable in this connection is that the Cardinal had himself been a favourite pupil of Dollinger's at the University of Munich. He was a native of Würzburg, where he was born in September, 1824.

The Holy Father has addressed an encyclical letter to the bishops, clergy, and people of Italy. His Holiness takes for his theme the loss of faith to be feared for the country, and which it is the determination of the secret societies to bring about. The Pope dwells especially on the particular means adopted by these societies to secure their nefarious ends—in the secularisation of the schools and colleges. "This," he says, "is putting the axe to the root; nor can there be imagined a means more universal and more effective to withdraw society, the family and individuals, from the influence of the Church and of the faith."—The encyclical is throughout of remarkable force and vigour.

ST. PATRICK'S COLLEGE, WELLINGTON.

(Evening Post, December 5.)

AN annual event to which particular interest is attached by a considerable section of the community—namely, the distribution of prizes to the pupils belonging to St. Patrick's College, took place last night. The ceremony was performed in the large schoolroom, which was more than comfortably filled at half past 7 o'clock, and late visitors had to be accommodated with chairs in the corridor. The room was beautifully decorated with ferns, flowers, works of art executed by the pupils, and numerous devices. Amongst those present were His Grace Archbishop Redwood, Hon. Dr. Grace, Very Rev. Father Leterrier, Very Rev. Father McNamara, Very Rev. T. McKenna (Masterton), Rev. Father Kerrigan, Brother Mark, of the Marist Brothers' School, and several well-known city gentlemen, as well, of course, as the Very Rev. Dr. Watters and the College staff.

The proceedings were commenced with a concert, at which the musical and elocutionary abilities of the pupils were very aptly displayed. The College Band, under Bandmaster Cimino, opened the first and second parts of the programme. The College choir, under Father Braxmeier, sang a number of choruses and part songs. The orchestra, under Mr. T. Trowell, rendered several capital instrumental pieces; Masters S. Cimino, J. Henley, C. Kimbell and E. Harper pianoforte duets, and Masters P. J. Garvey, W. Crombie, and G. H. Harper recitations. The concluding item of the concert was the New Zealand National Hymn, composed by Mr. C. S. Thomas, which was sung by the choir with good effect. Mr. W. Raymond presided at the piano.

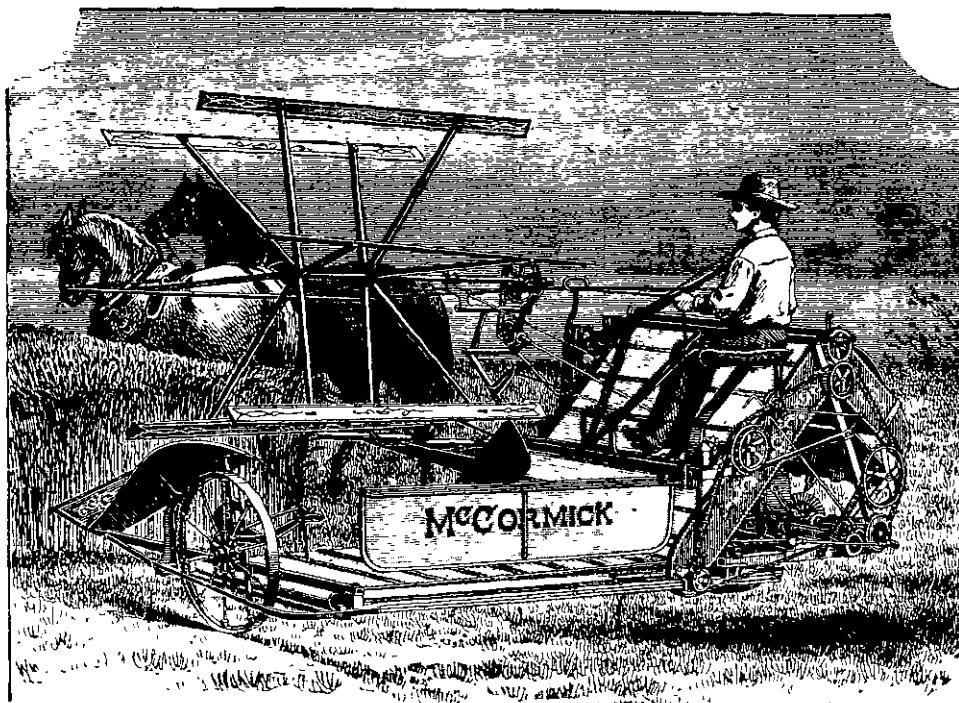
After the concert, Dr. Watters rose for the purpose of asking the Archbishop to present the prizes, but before doing so he addressed the assemblage. The rev. gentleman said:—My Lord Archbishop.—We have now come to the end of the academic year. It remains but to award the palms of honour. With your indulgence I would bridge over the interval that divides expectant students from the honourable awards and decorations that, at the end of a college year, signify excellence in accomplishments and general progress in matters of education. Our duty is to try to impart knowledge, and within the narrow limits of immature receptivity to train intellect, will and heart. For every scheme of education put forward by unprofessional experimentalists, who have no more right to their rise in matters of education than they have to write a prescription in medicine or give an opinion upon a point of common law—every scheme that starves the heart at the expense of intellect and will has written its name on the face of the world in the experience of recording ages; written its name down deep in the palaces of failure. In vain do we look along the avenues of time for results commensurate with glib promise, and we challenge the sight of latter-day sages to at tempt to remove landmarks of religion, that, clear and bright, stand out in the records of great countries attesting the convictions of our fathers. We turn to the great centres of ancient thought and culture; to the twin sisters, Athens and Alexandria, and we note the hideous development of the theory that the beautiful is the highest ideal to be realised. Look at the outcome. The forces of nature were transformed into immortal gods, and these gods were transcripts of the worst and basest passions of the human heart. So much so that there is no conceivable form of moral depravity that it does not find its counterpart in one or other of the gods of ancient Greece. Nor did Rome fare better. With the depravity of Greece Rome's master gift was a passion for law and order, organisation and conquest. While Greece held undisputed sway in the realm of mind, Rome eulogised in the sphere of action and ruled supreme in the difficult and the concrete. Though she ruled with iron will over a hundred million souls she failed to achieve a permanent pre-eminence in political and martial life. Rigid discipline and strength of arm and power of will gave way at last, overborne as they were by the flood of corruption which generated out of the heart and rushing through every artery at length swept over the Empire like a resistless sea, and prepared the way for decline and fall. Because one endowment of her nature was excluded, because these nations taught not and practised not the law of love in the divine sense of the term, the right hand lost its cunning, their methods resulted in gigantic failure, and their end is written in the book of shame. I would fain show you by contrast the vitality of other nations which recognised the human heart, and which, while leaving nothing to desire in the matter of progress, never overlooked the heart with its cravings. I will point to the Christian nations in the west of Europe, as long as they made religion their guide. That this lesson is not lost on the people of the colony, this college, so widely differentiating from the system of education now in vogue, is positive and emphatic proof. Our position is severely logical. We cannot avail ourselves of the systems of education in which we do not believe, nor can we allow our children to enter unequipped into the battle of life; and with a severity of logic which every right-minded man must admire, we put our hands down deep into our own pockets, and we build a laboratory of education equal to any in the land; but invested with the essential guaranty that the course of knowledge from dawn to dark shall be interwoven with the truths of Divine revelation and the solemn teachings of Divine and natural law. It is reassuring to know that the great minds of the day are with us on this head. I speak not of Ireland, which through sunshine and shade has never surrendered her ultimatum that religion shall form the corner stone of the arch and the pinnacle of the edifice of education. But I would ask is there in England a man of note, is there a family of repute, is there a parent with a sense of responsibility, that will voluntarily submit their children to the chill and chilling atmosphere of the secular schools? I will quote for you the words of the recognised leader of political thought in England; of the versatile Marquis of Salisbury, Prime Minister, of whom Justin McCarthy, in his "History of our own times," says "that he was the ablest scion of Tory nobility in the House of Commons." You will admit that his name will compare favourably with those logicians of second-rate order, and respectable nobodies who flaunt their theories against so called "isms" in the oblique columns

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of the public prints. Lord Salisbury, in his public utterances, advocates the principle of religion in education in the entirety of its supernatural range, in dogma as in morals. The heart of our people is sound, as they recognise the worthlessness of education without religion. Believe me from all we see, we are going with the rushing stream of public opinion. When men of a day and fads of an hour are relegated to the limbo of wholesome obscurity, the true system of education, working by faith and grace and Christianity shall beam in kindness upon a sadder, if wiser, upon an enlightened and progressive people. We are in the thick of a conflict in this matter, but truth shall prevail. Let us echo the hope in the words of a great soul that rose, even here below, from doubt to peace and ease:—

"Lead, kindly light,
Amid the encircling gloom,
Lead thou me on.
The night is dark
And I am far from home,
Lead thou me on."

Archbishop Redwood then presented the prizes, after which he addressed a short speech to the audience and to the boys. He reminded the latter that it was their duty not to forget that they owed the credit they had gained not alone to their teachers, but to the Great Giver of all things. There was also another sentiment he desired to express, and that was his deep sense of the gratitude owing to the supporters of the institution, amongst whom were to be found not only Catholics, but many non-Catholics. His Grace spoke encouragingly of the progress made by the institution since its inauguration, and predicted that it was bound to make its mark in the educational world. He concluded by expressing his thanks to the donors of the prizes, congratulating the students upon the excellent results in examination, and praising them for the musical treat they had given during the evening.

The Hon. Dr. Grace, in a happy speech, complimented the pupils and the College staff upon the results of the year's work, following which the College Band played "The National Anthem," and the proceedings terminated, the boys before separating giving three very hearty cheers for the Archbishop, and three more for their rector.

The prize list is as follows:—

Diligence: Intern students (prize medal presented by H. N. P. A. Buckley, MLC, for highest marks attained in class work)—M. Hanning; next in merit, B. McCarthy, G. H. Harper, J. Burke, M. J. Ryan, W. Organ, O. D'Ath, J. Ward; hon. mention, S. J. Ryan. Extern students—Prize, M. Crombie; next in merit, J. M. O'Connor, P. J. Garvey, R. Collins, W. Nidd; hon. mention, J. Casey. Preparatory school—Prize, M. H. Grace; next in merit, J. Butler, B. Devine, F. F. Kennedy, P. Saunders, M. Duffy, C. Saunders, T. O'Dea.

Good Conduct: Intern students, Senior division—(prize medal presented by the Archbishop of Wellington)—B. McCarthy; next in merit, J. J. Burke, H. Lichtscheindl, F. M'Lean, G. Vickers, O. D'Ath, L. O'Sullivan; hon. mention, G. H. Harper. Junior division—Prize, M. J. Ryan; next in merit, D. Hannan, M. J. Scanlon, W. Organ, E. Kimbell, J. Mahar, W. R. Grace. Extern students—Prize, A. M'Donald; next in merit, B. Gallagher, B. Collins, J. Casey, P. J. Garvey, J. O'Connor; hon. mention, W. Nidd. Preparatory school—Prize, B. Devine; next in merit, M. Grace, K. Skerrett, J. McCarthy, M. Duffy, P. Mulligan, L. Ryan, J. M'Archie.

Christian Doctrine: Matriculation class (prize medal presented by the Very Rev. Father J. Leterrier, S.M., Prov.)—M. Hanning; next in merit, G. H. Harper, J. M. Hickson. Second class—Prize, O. Holley; next in merit, J. Casey, B. McCarthy, J. Henley. Third class—First prize, R. Grace; second prize, L. O'Sullivan; next in merit, M. Crombie, T. Hunt, E. O'Brien, W. Organ. Fourth class—Prize, M. Ryan; next in merit, M. Scanlon, P. Keane, R. Collins. Fifth class—Prize, H. Hayward; next in merit, E. Harper, F. Grace, W. Crombie. Preparatory school—Senior division—First prize, M. Grace; second prize, F. Kennedy; next in merit, M. Duffy, J. Butler, F. M'Donald, J. M'Archie, T. O'Dea. Junior division—Prize, P. Saunders; next in merit, B. Devine, C. Saunders, P. Ryan.

Special Prize, Essay writing: Matriculation class (Special prize presented by Mr. John Curran, R.C.S.G.)—G. H. Harper; next in merit, M. Hanning, T. Cullinane, W. Butler.

Mathematics: Matriculation class (Prize for excellence in mathematics, gold medal, value five guineas, presented by Mr. John M'Quilkin, Ashburton)—J. Ward.

Irish History: Matriculation class (Prize medal presented by Thomas Cahill, M.D.)—G. H. Harper; next in merit, J. Hickson and W. E. Butler; hon. mention, M. Hanning.

Prize medal for progress in instrumental music—E. E. Kimbell.

Prize medal for excellence in drawing (presented by Very Rev. Father M'Namara, S.M., V.G.)—E. Smith.

College Band: Prize, M. Hanning; next in merit, J. Henley, C. Cimino, M. Lanigan, E. E. Kimbell, P. Garvey; hon. mention, J. E. Ainsworth, S. Cimino.

Special prize for steady progress in higher branches during the year: Stephen J. Ryan.

English: Matriculation Class—Essay writing—literature and authors—Prize, M. Hanning; next in merit, G. H. Harper, T. Cullinane. Grammar and analysis—Prize, M. Hanning; next in merit, G. H. Harper, J. M. Hickson, P. B. Skerrett.

Irish history, English history and geography—Prize, G. H. Harper; next in merit, M. Hanning, J. M. Hickson, C. E. Nolan; hon. mention, J. E. Ainsworth.

Second class: English composition—Prize, J. Prendergast; next in merit, J. Bourke, H. Lichtscheindl, C. Holley.

Literature and authors: Prize, H. Lichtscheindl; next in merit, B. McCarthy, J. Prendergast, J. Casey. Grammar and history—Prize (ex aequo)—J. Burke, J. Prendergast; next in merit, B. McCarthy, H. Lichtscheindl, J. Sheridan. Irish history—Prize, B. McCarthy; next in merit, J. Henley, J. Burke, H. Lichtscheindl. English history and geography—Prize, B. McCarthy; next in merit, J. Prendergast, P. Fay, P. Hackett. Third class English composition—First prize, W. Organ; second prize, O. D'Ath; next in merit, J. Molony, E.

Kimbell, O. Thornton, E. Smith. Literature and authors—First prize, R. Grace; second prize, M. Crombie; next in merit, W. Organ, O. D'Ath, J. Hunt, E. O'Brien. Grammar and parsing—First prize, O. D'Ath; second prize, W. Organ; next in merit, T. Hunt, J. Moloney, R. Grace, M. Crombie. History and geography—First prize, R. Grace; second prize, W. Organ; next in merit, E. O'Brien, O. D'Ath, M. Crombie, J. Molony.

Pennmanship: First prize, O. D'Ath; second prize, W. Miller, next in merit, E. Smith, G. Vickers, J. Mahar, E. Kimbell; hon. mention, J. Young, G. Vickers.

Fourth class: English composition—Prize, M. Ryan; next in merit, R. Collins, J. Rollet, P. Keane.

English authors: Prize, M. Ryan; next in merit, P. Keane, M. Scanlon, P. Garvey.

Grammar and parsing: Prize, F. Kerley; next in merit, M. Ryan, M. Scanlon, P. Keane.

Irish history: Prize, P. Keane; next in merit, M. Ryan, M. Scanlon, J. Rollet.

Outlines of history and geography: Prize, M. Scanlon; next in merit, M. Ryan, J. Cullen, R. Collins.

Pennmanship: Prize, J. Cullen; next in merit, M. Ryan, M. Lanigan, K. Barber.

Fifth class: Reproduction—Prize, F. Grace; next in merit, R. D'Ath, E. Harper, C. Killeen.

Reading and recitation: Prize, E. Harper; next in merit, R. D'Ath, W. Crombie, H. Hayward.

Grammar and parsing: Prize, W. Crombie; next in merit, R. D'Ath, C. Ryley, J. Price.

Irish history: Prize, E. Harper; next in merit, H. Hayward, F. Grace, C. Ryley.

Outlines of history and geography: Prize, R. D'Ath; next in merit, H. Hayward, C. Killeen, C. Ryley.

Pennmanship: Prize, R. D'Ath; next in merit, C. Killeen, F. Grace, T. M'Evedy.

Preparatory school—Senior division: Exercises—First prize, T. O'Dea; second prize, J. Butler; next in merit, M. Grace, F. Kennedy, A. Duffy, W. Pobar, M. Gaffaney.

Reading and spelling: First prize, F. M'Donald; second prize, J. Saunders; next in merit, J. Butler, M. Grace, W. Pobar, C. O'Galligan, F. Kennedy.

Recitation: First prize, J. Butler; second prize, W. Pobar; next in merit, M. Grace, F. Kennedy, J. Saunders, M. Duffy, E. Blundell.

Grammar: First prize, M. Grace; second prize, F. M'Donald; next in merit, J. Butler, F. Kennedy, T. O'Dea, M. Duffy, A. Duffy.

Geography: First prize, M. Grace, second prize, J. Butler; next in merit, F. Kennedy, T. O'Dea, W. Pobar, F. M'Donald, J. Saunders.

Pennmanship: First prize, K. Skerrett; second prize, E. Blundell; next in merit, W. Townsend, M. Grace, W. Pobar, E. Lavery, J. Jones.

Junior Division—First class: Exercises—Prize, F. Armstrong; next in merit, J. Hughes, B. Devine, J. McCarthy.

Reading and spelling: Prize, P. Saunders; next in merit, C. Saunders, J. Hughes, L. Taylor.

Recitation: Prize, P. Ryan; next in merit, P. Saunders, B. Devine, J. Hughes.

Pennmanship: Prize, J. Hughes; next in merit, F. Armstrong, B. Devine, J. McCarthy.

Second class: Class work—Prize, J. Nash; next in merit, J. Brady, B. Devine.

Latin Matriculation: Grammar and composition—Prize, G. Harper; next in merit, M. Hanning. Translation—Prize, M. Hanning; next in merit, G. Harper. Second class—Prize, J. Casey; next in merit, W. Butler, P. B. Skerrett. Third class—Grammar and composition—Prize, J. Burke; next in merit, J. Hickson, M. Crombie, P. Fay. Translation—Prize, J. Hickson; next in merit, J. Burke, J. O'Connor, R. Grace. Fourth class: Grammar and composition—Prize, B. McCarthy; next in merit, W. Organ, G. Vickers, R. Collins. Translation—Prize, W. Organ; next in merit, B. McCarthy, P. Garvey, G. Vickers. Fifth class: Senior division—Prize, D. Hannan; next in merit, J. Molony, M. Ryan. Junior division—Prize, E. Harper; next in merit, W. Crombie, F. Grace.

French—Matriculation class: Grammar and composition—Prize, M. Hanning; next in merit, G. H. Harper. Translation—Prize, G. H. Harper; next in merit, M. Hanning and P. B. Skerrett. Second class: Grammar and composition—Prize, F. Dunne; next in merit, J. Casey and J. Hickson. Translation—Prize, W. Butler; next in merit, F. Dunne and J. Hickson. Third class: Grammar and composition—Prize, J. O'Connor; next in merit, M. Crombie, J. Burke, C. Holley, and T. Cullinane. Translation—Prize, C. Holley; next in merit, M. Crombie, J. Burke, E. E. Kimbell, and J. O'Connor. Fourth class: Grammar and exercises—Prize, B. McCarthy; next in merit, W. Organ, R. Collins, O. D'Ath, J. Prendergast, and J. Hunt. Fifth class: Grammar and exercises: Senior division—Prize, M. Ryan; next in merit, D. Hannan, C. Cimino and J. Cullen. Junior division—Prize, R. D'Ath; next in merit, J. Price, W. Miller, and W. Price.

Mathematics: Gold medal for excellence in mathematics: Matriculation Arithmetic—Prize, M. Hanning; next in merit, J. Hickson, J. J. Burke, P. Fay. Algebra—Prize, J. Hickson; next in merit, J. J. Burke, M. Hanning, P. Fay. Geometry—Prize, H. Lichtscheindl; next in merit, J. J. Burke, M. Hanning, G. H. Harper; hon. mention, J. E. Ainsworth. Second class: Arithmetic—Prize, J. Prendergast; next in merit, C. Holley, J. Hunt. Algebra—Prize, D. Mahar; next in merit, D. Reid, C. Holley. Geometry—Prize, D. Mahar; next in merit, J. Casey, J. Hunt. Third class: Arithmetic—First prize, B. McCarthy; second prize, G. Vickers; next in merit, O. D'Ath, O. Thornton, M. Crombie, W. Organ. Algebra—First prize, O. D'Ath; second prize, B. McCarthy; next in merit, M. Crombie, O. Thornton, E. E. Kimbell, T. Hunt. Geometry—First prize, W. Crombie; second prize, O. Thornton; next in merit, B. McCarthy, E. E. Kimbell, J. Bourke, W. Organ. Fourth class: Arithmetic—First prize, M. Ryan; second prize, D. Hannan; next in merit, I. Nicholls, F. Walsley, J. Rollet, J. M'Adden, R. Collins. Geometry—First prize, M. Ryan; second

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prize, J. Rollet; next in merit, R. Collins, J. M'Padden, M. Scanlon, D. Hannan, J. Cullen. Fifth class—Prize, R. D'Ath; next in merit, J. Price, W. Crombie, F. Grace. Preparatory School.—Senior division—First prize, M. Grace; second prize, W. Townsen; next in merit, J. Butler, P. Mulligan, M. Reid, M. Duffy, J. Saunders. Junior division—Prize, B. Devine; next in merit, F. Armstrong, P. Saunders, A. Rains. Science: Senior division—Botany—First prize, H. Lichtscheindl; second prize, G. H. Harper; third prize, M. Hanning; next in merit, J. Burke, J. Hickson, B. M'Carthy, S. Cimino, F. M'Lean, W. Butler. Junior division: Geology—First prize, O. Thornton; second prize, E. Smith; third prize, W. Organ; next in merit, D. Hannan, M. Ryan, J. Mahar, T. Hunt, E. E. Kimbell, O. D'Ath.

Commercial course: Bookkeeping.—Senior division—Prize, D. Reid; next in merit, C. Holley, C. Nolan, O. Thornton. Junior division—Prize, I. Nicholls; next in merit, F. Houldsworth, W. Fallon, W. Miller. Commercial accounts: Second division—Prize, O. Thornton; next in merit, C. Nolan, C. Holley, O. D'Ath. Junior division—Prize, I. Nicholls; next in merit, W. Fallon, F. Houldsworth, W. Nidd. Commercial correspondence: Senior division—Prize, J. Prendergast; next in merit, C. Nolan, C. Holley, D. Reid. Junior division—Prize, J. Healy; next in merit, T. Cullinane, P. Hackett, J. Prendergast.

Fine Arts: Mechanical drawing—Hon. mention, W. Organ. Frechand drawing—First division—Prize, S. Cimino; next in merit, H. Lichtscheindl, J. Casey, D. Reid, E. E. Kimbell. Second division—Prize, C. Cimino; next in merit, P. J. Garvey, M. Langan, R. Grace, J. Mahar. Third division—Prize, M. Reid; next in merit, I. E. Nicholls, H. Hayward, J. Butler.

Music—Excellence in Instrumental music (piano)—Senior division—Prize, J. Henley; next in merit, S. Cimino, E. Harper, J. M'Brice, M. Ryan, E. Smith; hon. mention, E. E. Kimbell. Junior division—Prize, J. O'Connor; next in merit, F. Grace. Violin—First prize, M. Langan; second prize, P. J. Garvey; next in merit, C. Cimino, R. Grace, H. Lichtscheindl, L. Ryan, L. Taylor, W. D. Millar; hon. mention, J. E. Ainsworth, J. Ward. College Choir—Prize, P. Mulligan; next in merit, C. Cimino, E. E. Kimbell, E. Harper, T. O'Dea, F. Dunne, M. Hanning, C. Holley, J. Hickson, J. Henley; hon. mention, J. Ainsworth.

Gymnastics—Senior division—Prize—H. Lichtscheindl; next in merit, G. Harper, T. Hunt, F. M'Lean, G. Vickers, P. Hackett, P. B. Skerrett; hon. mention, J. Hunt. Junior division—Prize, M. Langan; next in merit, P. Mulligan, R. Blandell, J. Saunders, K. Skerrett, T. M'Evedy, E. Holmwood, R. Grace, P. Ryan; hon. mention, J. Cullen.

Prizes obtained by four next in merits—R. Collins, T. Cullinane, M. Duffy, P. Fay, T. Hunt, J. Malony, C. E. Nolan, J. Price.

Whilst the prizes were being given out, Dr. Watters made mention of the fact that two of the college students, Masters S. Cimino and J. E. Ainsworth, passed with honours and obtained certificates last Trinity College musical examination, whilst two other pupils, Masters E. E. Kimbell and G. Ward, obtained passes.

The college reopens on the 31st of January next.

CONFIRMATION AT ST. JOSEPH'S CATHEDRAL, DUNEDIN.

ON Sunday at 3 p.m., the sacrament of Confirmation was administered in St. Joseph's Cathedral by his Lordship the Bishop, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Lynch, Adm., Golden, O'Neill and Coffey, a large Congregation being also present. Before administering the sacrament the Bishop explained fully its meaning, the privileges it conferred, and the obligations it imposed. The candidates for confirmation numbered 200: 112 males, and 88 females. After the ceremony the Bishop again addressed the children. He briefly but earnestly exhorted them to be on their guard against the indifference of the age, and the many dangers by which faith is menaced. He said he had two requests to make of those whom he just confirmed. One of the greatest evils of the present day was the immoderate use of strong drink. He deplored the excesses consequent on its abuse. The young should shun the habit which blighted so many lives and brought ruin to so many homes. He thought that next to drink the use of tobacco by the young was a matter for great regret. He would ask all those confirmed that day to solemnly promise Almighty God to abstain from fermented liquor and the use of tobacco until they were 21 years of age. He thought that if they abstained from drinking and smoking until they were 21 there would not be much danger of their afterwards injuring their health by the immoderate use of tobacco or of their becoming drunkards. Of course exceptions would be found, but speaking of people generally he believed that total abstinence to 21 meant Christian temperance, if not total abstinence throughout life. At the desire of the Bishop all knelt down and pledged themselves in the manner recommended. The Bishop then addressed at some length the grown persons present. He said one thing noticed in the examination of the candidates was that those who attended Catholic schools knew the Christian doctrine very well, but many of those who through distance were unable to attend Catholic schools, were not so well instructed. These had, through special classes formed in view of confirmation, sufficient instruction to pass the examination, but not enough to satisfy him. He called on all Catholics who valued their faith to send their children to Catholic schools, where they would be brought up among Christian influences and in an atmosphere of faith. He denounced the present State system of education as anti-Christian, and expressed his belief that it aimed at the destruction of faith. Children were brought up without any proper idea of God, without any proper idea of Jesus Christ, and without the inculcation of Christian morality. He promised on another occasion to show where godless education had its origin, who were its promoters, and from their own expressions what was their object. If the purely secular system of education were allowed to go on unchallenged and unmet, he thought that in twenty-five years there would not be a vestige of revealed religion in the rising generation. Godless religion practically taught the young to ignore God and His Christ. It placed the things of this world pre-

minently before a child's mind to the exclusion of spiritual things, and induced a spirit of religious indifference which paved the way to infidelity. He concluded by urging his people to continue their self-sacrifice in maintaining schools where, together with an excellent secular education, their children would be taught to adore and love God, and to recognise and revere Jesus Christ.

OPENING OF A CHURCH IN PALMERSTON NORTH.

AFTER a week of boisterous and severe weather, Sunday, December 7, turned out a lovely day, a real holiday, for many who at considerable inconvenience travelled some 69 miles to be present and witness the opening of the most beautiful Catholic church in the Manawatu by his Grace Archbishop Redwood. Special trains were run from Wanganui and Foxton. His Grace blessed the church at an early hour on Sunday morning. There were five services before the Solemn High Mass, which was at 11 a.m. The Very Rev. Dr. Watters, celebrant, Very Rev. Father McNamara, V.G., deacon, and Father Broussard sub-deacon, Father Kirk, master of ceremonies. There were present, his Grace the Archbishop, Father Dawson, Father Patterson. The Archbishop preached two most eloquent sermons. There were many non-Catholics present, who were very much impressed with the discourses. The choir was well strengthened on the occasion, having a full orchestral band to assist the singers. Rev. Father Patterson conducted the choir. Mesdames Pascal, Lloyd, and Cordova, and Messrs. Roe (principal tenor of St. Mary's Cathedral, Wellington), Kendall and Henderson gave admirable assistance. Mr. Isherwood was leader of the band. The new church will seat 450, tower and spire ascend 120 feet, length of church, 82 feet; width, 34 feet; studs, 22 feet. There is a large gallery and organ loft, and a nice stained glass window, the rose shape. It is beautifully furnished with large statues, candelabras, chandeliers, and well lighted with 74 lights. All is finished inside and out. Mr. Larcombe is architect, Mr. Malcome builder, and Rev. Father Patterson priest in charge.

ANOTHER GREAT WIN.

AN INVALID FOR 12 YEARS.

MRS. FANNY DENT, wife of a gentleman employed in the Lambton Collieries, kindly allows us to publish the following facts of her interesting case and wonderful recovery, which we gather from her correspondence, and which we shall be glad to allow anyone to peruse who wishes to do so.

Mrs. Dent had been in a state of extreme debility for twelve years, frequently quite unable to do any work, the slightest kind causing great fatigue, with severe pains in the limbs, back and left side. So severe was the pain that she would have to sit or lie down frequently. Walking exercise was very trying and she could only walk very slowly. She had long seen Clements Tonic advertised, but like many more people her husband was prejudiced against "patent medicines," but (now we use her own words) "I knew some one who had tried Clements Tonic, and I decided to get a bottle on the quiet and say nothing about it if it did me no good. The effect I thought something wonderful. I felt better after the first dose, and by the time I had taken half a bottle I was a different woman. My husband, friends and neighbours soon noticed the change in me, and they could not make it out. I had to tell the truth that it was Clements Tonic that was making me strong, I could not keep the secret, I was only too glad to give the credit to Clements Tonic. After finishing the bottle, work was no trouble to me, but rather a pleasure, and after doing a heavy day's washing I could go for a walk instead of having to go to bed, as always happened before taking Clements Tonic. One of my neighbours said to me last week, 'Why, Mrs. Dent, you are doing wonders this week, how is it you are so strong now?' She knew I had done more that week than I had been able to do in 12 years before (she had known me this time for I am an old resident of this locality, having lived here for 15 years.) I replied, 'Yes I feel a wonder to myself, so I'll tell you the secret, I have been taking Clements Tonic, and I cannot tell you the benefit I have derived from it. You know what my sufferings have been and now I have a genuine taste of good health.'

Mrs. Dent wrote us those particulars of her remarkable cure in March. She wisely, however, decided to continue the medicine to "clinch the cure" as it were. Some time afterwards she wrote as follows—

Waratah Communique N.S.W.

Dear Sir,—It is with great pleasure that I pen these few lines. I have been as you know a great sufferer from weakness and debility for years. I was under several doctors but they never did any good. I DESPAIRED OF EVER BEING BETTER, but as I stated in my last letter I saw Clements Tonic advertised. I tried a bottle and its effect was something wonderful. I felt better almost immediately and was a new woman after finishing the first bottle. Before taking Clements Tonic it was a great trouble even to do a little house-work, but afterwards my work was a pleasure and my friends and neighbours were surprised at the change in me. I cannot say too much in praise of it, and can only gratefully describe my case and strongly advise all who suffer from weakness, backache, pain in the side, ringing noises in the ears and shortness of breath to take Clements Tonic. I feel sure it will do them as much good as it has done me.

Yours Gratefully,

FANNY DENT.

We have great pleasure in thanking this lady for allowing us to publish the case. We constantly hear of similar ones which people object to have published through a false delicacy. We only want to publish them in the interests of suffering humanity. Surely it is not wrong for people to acknowledge the genuineness and reliability of an article, when they have proved it to possess the properties we claim for it.



IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT. CITY BOOT PALACE

Corner George and St. Andrew Streets,
Dunedin.

J. M'KAY begs to notify his numerous Customers and the Public generally that he has PURCHASED from Messrs. Edward Smith and Co.

THE ENTIRE STOCK, FIXTURES,
AND GOODWILL,

Of the Leading Boot and Shoe Warehouse,
THE CITY BOOT PALACE.

He also desires to thank his many supporters for the large amount of support accorded him at COOKHAM HOUSE, Princes Street; and now that he has secured the CITY BOOT PALACE, respectfully solicits a continuance of their favours.

The liberal support given to him in the old days as manager of the C.B.P. was a great inducement to purchase the business when offered, and now that he has assumed the proprietorship, his Customers and the Public generally can rely that nothing shall be wanting on his part to make the establishment worthy of the name—CITY BOOT PALACE.

NEW STOCK row to hand, suitable for the coming season, imported direct, so that Goods may be offered at lowest prices. The greatest attention has been paid to quality, and, with a thorough knowledge of the requirements, he feels confident that the selection submitted to the public will be second to none in the Colony.

In Colonial Goods, the most suitable makes have been selected.

NOTE.—All Goods of Colonial Manufacture absolutely guaranteed, so that purchasers may be insured against inferior material and bad workmanship.

Do not forget that the
CITY BOOT PALACE
From this date is under the personal supervision of the Proprietor.

J. M'KAY,
COOKHAM HOUSE, Princes street,
And CITY BOOT PALACE, George street,
DUNEDIN.

J. COUSTON

155 PRINCES STREET SOUTH,
Large new Stock of Gas Fittings, Gas Boiling and Grilling Stoves, Gas Fires, from the best English makers—viz, Fletcher, Wilson, Wright, etc. English-made Patent Instantaneous Water Heaters (made of strong copper, tinned inside)—a hot bath, any time day or night, in from 5 to 15 minutes, by simply turning on the gas and water taps.

ANDERSON AND MORRISON,

DUNEDIN COPPER, PLUMBING,
AND BRASS WORKS,
MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN.

Engineers, Copper-smiths, Iron and Brass Founders, Tinsmiths, Plumbers, and Electro-Platers. Manufacturers and Importers of all kinds Engineers' Steam and Water Fittings, Steam-Boilers, Mountings, Injectors, and Ejectors. Mining Machinery a Specialty. We supply Fluming, Sluicing Giants and Nozzles, V Pieces, Sluice Valves and Silvered Copper Plates.

Baths and Lavatories fitted up with hot and cold water by Experienced Workmen.

All kinds of Sheet Metal Work executed with despatch.

General Suppliers to the Trade.
Copper Washing-Boilers and Furnace Cases.
PRICE, 12 gallon Boiler and Furnace Case 33s
14 gallon " " 36s

At our Works,
On receipt of P.O. Order they will be put
FREE on Railway or Steamer

Price and all particulars on application.

THE PRINCE OF SUMMER DRINKS.

THE WHITE CROSS BRAND

OF GINGER ALE

Now made by Thompson and Co., Dunedin,
carried off the "Gilbert Smith" International Competition Medal
against seventy-nine
competitors in
London

Consumers are requested to compare with
other brands, and judge for themselves.
CAUTION.—Ask for White Cross brand. Without label not genuine.

THOMSON AND CO.,
Crawford and Bond streets, Dunedin.

DOUGLAS HOTEL.

OCTAGON, DUNEDIN,
(Next Town Hall).

J. LISTON PROPRIETOR.

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

The Hotel is centrally situated, close to the Shipping and Railway station.

Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.

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

J. LISTON, Proprietor.

G. J. MCKINLAY

PLUMBER, GASFITTER, TINSMITH,
&c.,

Upper Palmerston Street,

WESTPORT.

A good stock of Gas Fittings, Tinware, and
Household Requisites, always
on hand.

ENGRAVING.

JOHN SWAN AND CO.

DIE-SINKERS, LETTER-CUTTERS,
AND ENGRAVERS.

BATH STREET (Off Stuart Street).

Brass Plates, Stencils, Seals, Dies, Stamps,
Brands, Jewellers' Punches, Monograms,
Cyphers, etc., executed in the
neatest style.

We have on hand the best Stock of Embossing Presses and Self Inking Endorsing Machines.

JOHN SWAN AND CO.,

BATH STREET,
DUNEDIN.

HUGH GOURLEY

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

Funerals attended in Town or Country with promptness and economy.

D. MAHONEY,

SHAMROCK HOTEL,

MAIN NORTH ROAD, TIMARU

Is prepared to offer

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION
To all those who may favour him with their patronage.

SUITES OF ROOMS FOR PRIVATE
FAMILIES.

BATH ROOMS. BILLIARD ROOM.

Wines and Spirits of the Best Brands.—
Best XXXX Beer always on Tap.

D. MAHONEY,

Proprietor.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

ACCOMMODATION FOR 100 PERSONS.

IN thanking my many friends and the public generally for their liberal patronage during the past ten years, both at the Victorian and Southern Cross Hotels, I beg respectfully to inform them that I have taken a long lease of that conveniently situated and commodious Hotel, hitherto known as BARRETT'S, and situated at the corner of Manchester and High Streets, which it is my intention to thoroughly renovate. The spacious bedrooms afford accommodation for over 100 persons, whilst the private sitting-rooms are second to none in any hotel in the Colony. The lofty and well-lighted dining-room is unsurpassed, and as I have secured the services of a first-class Chef, the Cuisine will be both liberal and professionally perfect, and I confidently hope that the satisfaction given by my catering for the Canterbury Saleyards Company, the Agricultural and Pastoral Association, and the Canterbury Yeomanry Cavalry for the past three years will be a sufficient guarantee that nothing shall be wanting as regards this department.—Special arrangements can be made for the accommodation of Travelling Cricket or Football Teams, etc., and Rooms can be obtained at any time for the use of Clubs, Associations, and others wishing to hold meetings.

P. BURKE.

ZEALANDIA BOOTS!!

THESE celebrated Boots still maintain their reputation for Good Wear and Perfect Fit. Every pair Guaranteed by the Manufacturers. Before purchasing your Boots see that they are branded
None others are Genuine.

Zealandia

None others are Genuine.

School Boots, Registered Specialties. Paragon (Patent), Dependable (Registered).—These Boots are unequalled for hard wear, and every pair Warranted.

SKELTON, FROSTICK & CO., Christchurch.

SOUTHERN HOTEL,

PRINCES STREET SOUTH,
DUNEDIN

(Five minutes' walk from Railway Station and Steamboat Wharf).

First-class Accommodation for Country Visitors and Boarders. Hot, cold, and shower baths. Wines, Spirits, and Ales of the Best Brands.

Nearest Hotel to the Exhibition.

P. DWYER PROPRIETOR.

FRANK W. PETRE

ENGINEER AND ARCHITECT,
PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN
And 171 Hereford Street, Christchurch

Complete designs for Catholic Churches finished under special arrangements.

WE LIVE TO DIE AND DYE TO LIVE.

J. R. HODGES,

DUNEDIN DYEWORKS,
116 George Street, Dunedin.

The only Practical Dyeing and Cleaning Works in Otago. Every description of Dyeing and Cleaning done carefully and well.
TIMARU ENGINE & BOILER WORKS,
Adjoining T. Gorman's, Main North Road.

GROCERIES!

MULROONEY & SIMMONDS have much pleasure in informing their Customers and the public generally that they have started business in the well-known Grocery Establishment at the corner of MELVILLE and STAFFORD STREETS, and hope, by selling at the Lowest Prices and keeping nothing but the best articles, to merit the patronage which has hitherto been given them.

Families waited on for Orders

Irish News.

Antrim.—The agent of the Wallace estate, E. L. Capron, arrived in Lisburn recently. His visit, it is stated, is at the request of the tenants to have an interview with them relating to the purchase of their holdings.

An entertainment was recently given in Ballymaccarrick night school. The attendance was large. The programme consisted of songs, recitations, and readings. Miss Colclough, Miss Kelly, and Mr. Murphy were musicians. Father Macauley, the respected parish priest, addressed the audience, and directed his attention chiefly to the boys attending the evening classes, by urging on them the necessity of regularly attending, and the great benefit to be derived from continuous application to study in the winter period of the year.

Armagh.—For a few weeks previous to the passage of the Tariff Bill an extraordinary impetus was given to that part of the linen trade called "finishing" in Lurgan and other places in Ulster. The object of this sudden and vast augmentation of the business was to get the goods into the market before the Protective duties provided for by the McKinley Bill would come into operation. In Lurgan it is stated that the various "finishing" establishments though working late hours every night for some time past, yet found it almost impossible to execute the orders entrusted to them. It is stated that on a single day no less than sixty cases of finished goods were despatched. Each one represented 500 dozens of handkerchiefs. It follows that the consignments of this one day alone consisted of 30,000 handkerchiefs; certainly a huge total for a town like Lurgan to send forth. It is thought this branch of the linen trade will be eventually transferred to America.

Carlow.—The '98 Memorial Committee are pushing the business forward vigorously, but are seriously hampered for want of funds, and an appeal will be made for more to enable them to complete the memorial. T. Richards has been given the contract for the erection of the ornamental gate and railings.

There was a large representative meeting of persons opposed to Tallow Railway Tax held at Myshall last week, John Webster presiding, and it was unanimously resolved to continue the same determined resistance to this tax. A resolution to stop all objectionable persons from hunting, coursing, or fowling over the lands of the opposing rate-payers was put to the meeting and passed.

Cavan.—The manner in which Father Flood and the members of the Kingscourt branch of the League are being persistently shadowed is causing much annoyance to them.

Orangemen should join the "Plan," and the more reason for so doing lies in the fact that Orangemen evict Orangemen. Mr. Adams of Shinan, Shercock, recently evicted Brother Wallace of the same place.

Father B. Gaffney presided at last meeting of Castlerahan National League, at which the following resolutions were offered:—That we sympathise with Mrs. Conaty, an evicted tenant, whose daughter was sentenced to four months' imprisonment for intimidation. That we condemn the latest blunder of the Government in arresting our trusted leaders, William O'Brien, John Dillon, etc., and hope it will draw the attention of the civilised world to the way our country is governed—a cry of famine approaching, but no action taken to avert it, yet no expense is spared in carrying on evictions, imprisonment, and coercion.

Cork.—The people of Duballow held an indignation meeting recently as a protest against the arrest of Messrs. O'Brien and Dillon. J. Finn presided.

Ellen and Charles Sullivan, mother and son, were prosecuted by Robert Thomas Hurst, of Bantry, for taking forcible possession of a house from which they had been evicted. The mother was sent to gaol for one month and the son for fourteen days.

The people of the Timoleague district held a public meeting recently to organise a fund for the support of the widow Dobogus, whose son was killed twelve months ago by the police. A good sum was subscribed. The Government would give her compensation but she would not accept it.

A public meeting of the citizens of Cork was held last week, the Mayor presiding, to show the great respect for and sorrow felt at the departure of Brother Burke, of the Christian Brothers, from the city. The attendance was numerous. The good Brother will receive an address and a souvenir of a substantial kind by which to recall his connection with Rebel Cork.

Most Rev. Dr. Dunne, Archbishop of Brisbane, who is the guest of Dr. Fitzgerald, Bishop of Ross, visited the Skibbereen convent, and was much interested in the linen weaving industry which is carried on there. He also visited Baltimore Piscatorial School, and expressed his pleasure and admiration in terms highly complimentary to the "father of the institution," Father Davis.

Derry.—The trade organisations made a processional display last week with bands and banners, and a meeting at which speeches were made and a series of resolutions adopted was held. An instructive feature of the display was the extraordinary harmonising of the different political sections of the working classes. The place of rendezvous was at Walker's Pillar, and it was a pleasing sight to see apprentice boys and Nationalists marching together, united for a common purpose.

Down.—The Ballynabinch flax market was opened last week. Buyers from Belfast and neighbourhood attended, and seventy loads of flax, or 4,000 stones were offered for sale. Some of the samples were of fair average quality, and the prices obtained were good. At Newtownards the prices ranged from 5s 6d to 7s 6d per stone.

Dublin.—Amongst the incidents that marked the sojourn in Ireland of the Queen of Roumania was the presentation to her

Majesty of a handsome copy of Father O'Toole's "History of the Clan O'Toole and other Leinster Septs." The presentation was made at Bray by Alice May O'Toole, a member of the great clan whose rise and progress the learned Carmelite Father has so eloquently and conscientiously recorded.

Fermanagh.—The revision of the Parliamentary voters' lists to North Fermanagh was conducted in Ballyshannon recently. In Belleek the result was a pleasing surprise, when it was seen that not only had the Nationalists held their own, but added a substantial number to their already large majority. Congratulations were showered upon Rev. P. McGinty and Rev. H. McMeel. It would be impossible to give too much praise to these reverend gentlemen and the energetic committeemen who so ably assisted in producing such a splendid result.

Kerry.—The principal streets in Tralee were inundated last week in consequence of the neighbouring rivers having become swollen from heavy rainfalls. The damage caused by the flood is estimated at the lowest to be between two and three thousand pounds. In Nelson, Castle, and Denny streets, The Mall, the Rock, Bridge street, and Pembroke street it rushed into every house, and all business houses in those streets suffered damage to the extent of £300.

Brigid O'Neill, aged 100, formerly a servant of the Liberator, Daniel O'Connell, at Derrynane, is at present an inmate of the Home of the Poor Sisters of Nazareth, at Hammersmith, London. She was born at Ballinaskellig, on the Western coast of Derry, and lived in Ireland until she was 36 years of age. She is a most interesting old woman. Irish is the only language she speaks with facility, and in the old tongue she delights speaking of O'Connell and his battles for Emancipation. The good nuns look upon the old lady with affection.

Kilkenny.—The remains of the late Mr. Marum, M.P., Aharney House, were interred in the ancient burial-ground of St. Bridget's, Aharney. The cortege was an immense one, and consisted of all classes and creeds. Sincere sorrow was felt by all at the demise of one who had for forty years unceasingly worked for the good of the agricultural classes.

Limerick.—Mr. McNery, editor of the Limerick Leader, who is confined in Tullamore Gaol under the Coercion Act, has been subjected to the most brutal treatment by the prison warders. D. Moorhead, of Tullamore, has brought the matter to light. The treatment inflicted on Mr. McNery would not be given to a wild beast.

An immense flood recently swept down the Feale River, the like of which was not seen for thirty-two years. Numbers of cattle and sheep were carried away, also large quantities of oats, straw, and timber. A vast amount of damage was sustained by farmers whose lands adjoin the Upper Feale. The County Bridge in course of erection at Duagh was destroyed. A fifteen acre field belonging to the Knight of Kerry was completely submerged, destroying large quantities of corn and potatoes.

Queen's County.—The members of Maryborough League have determined to stamp on land-rabbling in the county, and have given intimation of their resolution to all whom it may concern. Some persons have already been mentioned in Castlejordan and Nenagh districts.

Tipperary.—Leonard Courtney, M.P., and Mrs. Courtney, who were staying in Tipperary for some days, have proceeded to the West of Ireland. They will spend some time in Connacht, inquiring into the condition of affairs arising from the potato famine.

An extraordinary meeting of the people and National League representatives was held last week in Tipperary. From the people of this County Balfour nor Smith-Barry may not expect peace until justice has been done the tenants.

Although the people's hands are quite full of work relating to National League matters, yet the men of gallant Tipperary gave a helping hand to assist in obtaining an amnesty for the men confined in the inhospitable English prison because of their love for native land. The meeting was a success, and every portion of Tipperary was well and faithfully represented.

Four boys have been served with summonses under the Coercion Act, charged with forming part of an illegal assembly, etc., calculated to strike terror into her Majesty's subjects. Their names are Michael Horgan, Terence Quigley, James O'Connor, and John Fitzgerald. They are between 16 and 20 years of age.

John E. O'Mahoney, the popular editor of *Non-Resistance*, who has been frequently imprisoned under the Coercion Act was recently arrested at the Limerick Junction charged with using intimidation towards the tenants of Mr. Smith-Barry in Tipperary. Mr. O'Mahoney is now so accustomed to arrest and imprisonment that he will be astonished when Balfour's kind attentions shall be discontinued.

Tyrone.—The mills and premises of Mr. Senior, at Drumreagh, were recently attacked, all the windmills were broken and other serious injury done. No arrests have been made.

The residents of Derry and Aughagallon as a rule live to a good round age. Two weeks ago a man aged 105 and a woman aged 95 were to be seen as sprightly as you please working in the harvest fields in the townlands.

A visitor quite unknown in the Cookstown locality recently passed through—i.e., a young cyclone. It tore up trees, raised water, and did a little general damage; but it was only an infant, 100 yards wide, and lived to run a mile. Those who saw it can estimate what a full-grown one could accomplish in the destruction line.

Rev. J. McElhatton, Strabane, has left for America to collect funds for the erection of a new Catholic church in Strabane, County Tyrone, Diocese of Derry. It is expected here that his countrymen, especially those from Tyrone or Derry, will render him substantial aid in his arduous work. Strabane has strong claims on the American people, as it is the birthplace of Andrew Dunlap, who first printed and published the Declaration of American Independence, and who was editor of the first daily newspaper published in America.

A N D R E W L E E S,

IMPORTER, 48 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

GLASS, PAPERHANGINGS, PAINTS, PICTURE-FRAME MOULDINGS, and ALL KINDS OF PAINTERS' REQUISITES
A large Stock of BRITISH PLATE AND SHEET GLASS always on hand; also Patent Lustre, Diapre, Muranese,
Venetian Rippled, Cathedral, and other kinds of Fancy Glass,
STANDARD GENUINE MIXED PAINTS, ready for use, made from the best materials, in patent self-opening tins.
STANDARD ENAMEL PAINTS, acknowledged to be equal to the best, and superior to many of the English brands.

Agent for WILLIAM HARLAND & SONS' VARNISHES AND JAPANS. Used in all parts of the world. Reliable, durable, brilliant
economical. The Best Varnish is the Cheapest in the end.

first-class Staff of Painters and Decorators constantly in our employ. All orders promptly attended to. Charges strictly moderate.

A N D R E W L E E S.

Established 1859.

THE BEST CEMENT EXHIBITED—MAORI BRAND

Vide Jurors' Report N.Z. Exhibition.

The above was given, with TWO FIRST-CLASS AWARDS, after most thorough tests by experts, proving our CEMENT to be equal to the best the world can produce.

Having recently erected extensive works, supplied with the most modern plant obtainable, which is supervised by a Skilled Cement Maker from England, with confidence we request Engineers, Architects, and others to TEST our CEMENT side by side with the best English obtainable.

Milburn LIME at Lowest Rates.

MILBURN LIME AND CEMENT COMPANY (LIMITED), Dunedin.

FRANK OAKDEN, Manager.

EXTRACT OF EUCALYPTUS

(Marshall's) is now established as the universal remedy for Influenza (La Grippe), and one of the most useful medicines in family use for Coughs, Colds, Sprains, Bruises, etc., and as a disinfectant it has no equal. Ask Marshall's of all Chemists.—Price, 1s per bottle.

TOOTHACHE.—Why suffer such agonising pain from decayed teeth when a remedy like Marshall's Odontalgicon can be purchased for 1s from all Chemists.

COD LIVER OIL EMULSION,

with Hypophosphites, is so thoroughly established and recommended by medical men as the best remedial agent in cases of Consumption, Bronchitis, and general Debility, that further comment is unnecessary, excepting to caution those who have to take it, that good results much depend on the quality of the Oil and palatability of the Emulsion. In Marshall's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion you have a guarantee of purity and freshness, as it is made only in such quantities to meet the demand. Sold by all Chemists.—Price, 2s and 3s 6d per bottle.

IN every town and village in New Zealand you can buy Marshall's renowned Corn Cure—Cura Clava. The only sure cure; gives no pain on application.—1s 6d everywhere.

Wholesale Agents:

THE COLONIAL DRUG AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD., DUNEDIN

JAMES JONES,
HIGH STREET, TIMARU.

Wholesale Importer of MARBLE and GRANITE MONUMENTS.

Tombstones in Marble or Granite from £4 upwards always in Stock.

RAILWAY HOTEL,

THORNDON QUAY, WELLINGTON.

D. DEALY ... Proprietor.

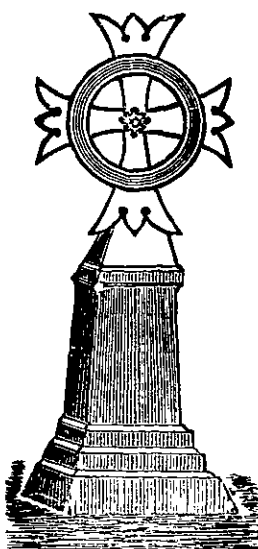
D.D., late licensee of the Cricketers' Arms, having purchased the Lease and Goodwill of the above Hotel, begs to inform his numerous friends, old customers, and the travelling public generally, that he has renovated and re-furnished it throughout, comfort, cleanliness and moderate charges being his motto.—A conveyance leaves every night to convey guests' luggage to and from both railway stations. No charge for conveyance of luggage to station. Passengers by early trains can have breakfast before leaving. Freestabling. Wines and Spirits of the best brands. Night Porter attendance.

W. STOCKS,

MONUMENTAL MASON,
CHRISTCHURCH.

[Established 1872.]

Monuments from £2 to £120, and a large stock of marble and other materials to select from.



Ornamental Work of all kinds executed in stone, iron and timber.

Designs and Estimates forwarded on application

MONUMENTAL WORKS.
MADDEAN STREET SOUTH.

A. MARTINELLI,
Wholesale and Retail



UMBRELLA MANUFACTURER
190 George Street (opposite Morris, Photographer), Dunedin.

NEW ZEALAND & SOUTH SEAS EXHIBITION.

First Awards Ladies' Umbrellas and Sunshades;
Second Award for Gents' Umbrellas.
We have a Large Assortment of Fashionable Handles with Silver and Gilt Ribs,
And all the Latest Shades of Plain and Shot Silk on Hand.

A.M. is now prepared to Make all kinds of Umbrellas and Parasols to Order.
We give a Twelve Months' Guarantee with all Umbrellas Manufactured by us.
Repairs, etc., at the Very Lowest Prices in the City.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

A. RANDELL

Butcher, MacLaggan Street,
Having taken more commodious Premises next door to Messrs. A. and J. McFarlane's, will OPEN there on FRIDAY, the 18th inst., and trusts to receive the same liberal support as he has hitherto done.

THE PERPETUAL TRUSTEES, ESTATE AND AGENCY COMPANY, OF NEW ZEALAND, LIMITED.

Capital ... £125,000.

DIRECTORS: The Hon. W. H. Reynolds M.L.C., W. Downie Stewart, Esq., M.H.R. Thomas Moodie, Esq., Walter Hislop, Esq.

MANAGER: Walter Hislop.

This Company acts as Executor or Trustee under wills and settlements; as Attorney for absentees or others; manages properties; negotiates loans; collects interest rent, and dividends, and conducts all general agency business.

[A CARD.]

M. ROBERT NEILL,
No. 2 A.M.P. Buildings,
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN,
MINING AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

Agent for PARKE AND LACY COMPANY (Limited), Mining, Machinery Merchants, San Francisco and Sydney.

Agent for R. COCKERELL Invercargill. Full particulars of his Patent Rotary Dredges on application.

Correspondence Invited.

THE REEFER'S CLUB HOTEL, NENTHORN.

MOLONEY AND BURMAN ... Proprietor

The above Hotel is now in full swing, the Proprietors having spared no expense to meet the wants and comforts of visits to the field. They have also built a large hall with stage anti-room, dressing-room, etc. The accommodation provided is equal to any found in old-established goldfields towns, and every effort will be made to maintain a leading position. Wines, Beer, and Spirits of Best Brands only kept in stock.

N. MOLONEY, Manager.

KAITANGATA COAL.

This favourite HOUSEHOLD COAL keeps of standard quality, and is consistently used by all parties who have given it a trial.

Consumers who have not yet had it will increase their winter comforts by asking their Coal Merchant to send them KAITANGATA COAL.

WATSON AND M'GILL,
TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS,
PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA.

The FINEST DARK TOBACCOS in the Market.
FLAT WORK and 12th NAVY TWIST.
This Season's Crop.

To be had at MAX MENDERSHAUSEN'S

SOUTH DUNEDIN HOTEL.

THOMAS HEFFERNAN ... Proprietor.

Good Accommodation for Boarders and Travellers.

The City Tram Cars pass the Hotel every few minutes from the City to the Ocean Beach.

Good Stabling and Loose Boxes.
THOMAS HEFFERNAN.

Waterford.—The Mayor is taking steps to organise a meeting to protest against the brutalities perpetrated on Irish prisoners in English gaols.

Wexford.—Amongst the papers communicated to the International Medical Congress held recently in Berlin was one on the rational classification of skin diseases by D. Greene, of Ferns. Dr. Greene also exhibited two new surgical appliances, his own invention, in the Medical-Scientific Exhibition.

A PASSING GLIMPSE AT INNISMURRAY.

(By A. CAUSAL VISITOR, in the *Nation*.)

Few of the holy islands for which Ireland is remarkable possess such interest or attraction as the little island of Innismurray, which lies about five miles off the coast of Sligo at the entrance to the Bay of Donegal. A brief holiday of late at the favourite watering place of Bundoran put it within our reach to visit that sacred spot, and there to witness one of the most perfect specimens extant of an early cenobitical retreat. In this material age no word-painting or description can bring before the mind with realistic effect the austere discipline and penitential lives led by our fathers in the Faith in the distant past. To walk, therefore—at least in spirit—with the saints and scholars of ancient Erin, and to contemplate the life of heroic virtue which they led midst some of the wildest and most desolate scenes in our country, one has but to visit such sacred retreats as Innismurray, where the very stones speak eloquently of the time when those "roofless, shrineless, monkless" cloisters resounded with the hymns and canticles of the Creator's praise.

To visit Innismurray, fair weather is indispensable. Fortunately for us, the day appointed for the little excursion was extremely calm, the only drawback being a clouded and hazy atmosphere. Leaving Bundoran at nine o'clock on a well-appointed waggonette, our party, in little over an hour's drive, reached Mount Temple, some distance beyond the village of Duffney, and here that genial guide and ferryman, Johnny McCann, already known to fame, kindly took us in charge, and without a moment's delay had us located in his trusty skiff, previously engaged. A crew of four experienced boatmen, supplemented at intervals by volunteers from our party, with McCann junior, at the helm, caused the little craft to speed swiftly over the placid waters. Soon we passed Derinish Island, and advanced towards the open sea in the direction of Carrig-na-Spagna, so called, according to local tradition, from the fact that a large warship of the Spanish Armada was here wrecked. At this stage of our voyage the monotony was relieved by a large flock of sea-fowl, chiefly cormorants and puffins, some poised on wing, others afloat on the waves, while others at our near approach dived to a considerable distance away. After straining our eyes eagerly for a glimpse of Innismurray, we at length descried it dimly through the surrounding haze; and, as we draw closer, it looks like an immense warship looming up majestically from the ocean's crest. The tide being then at ebb, the island stood out bold and precipitous to our view, its steep sides and cliffs, especially at the western extremity, clearly indicating the effects of the constant battling of wind and wave against its rock-bound coast. Our voyage from Mount Temple, a distance of nine miles, was made in less than two hours; and when it is borne in mind that we rowed most of the way against an adverse, though gentle breeze, as well as against the receding tide, the feat may not be wholly despised.

At our touching shore in the perilous creek called Clashmore Harbour, the islanders awaited our landing, and gave us very needful assistance in disembarking and in climbing up the steep crags, which rise tier after tier like huge steps from the water's edge. As this is the only landing stage on the island, we were astonished to think how the natives could by any means put to sea, except in the calmest of weather. It is clearly the duty of the Government to erect a suitable pier at Innismurray, besides aiding the fishermen with loans to provide boats and nets, and thus enabling them to reap the rich harvest of the deep.

Innismurray contains about two hundred acres, scarcely one-fourth of which can be termed, by any stretch of the imagination, as arable land. In shape it is elliptical, and measures about a mile in length from Kinavally to Rue Point, its western and eastern extremities respectively; whilst its greatest width from Portachurry on the south to Teannanane on its northern slope is considerably under half that distance. What strikes you at first sight is the bare aspect of the island—not a tree nor even a shrub being visible. Of the poorest and most barren quality is the soil, so that it did not surprise us to learn that the Land Commissioners reduced the rents upon it by about fifty per cent. The soil is of a light peat, with, unfortunately, but little of the peat remaining, as the islanders depend upon its turf for fuel, and thus, year after year, an additional portion of the surface is removed, laying bare an immense number of granite and sandstone boulders, which give a rugged and uninviting look to the western portion of the island in particular. The island possesses a colony of thirteen families, with a population of about one hundred in all. Their principal man—euphemistically styled "king"—rejoices in the name of Martin Heraghty. In proof of his royal lineage, Mr. Heraghty referred us to page 322 of O'Hart's "Pedigrees," and with no little pride presented to our view the extract itself, copied in very superior penmanship. He is regarded as the repository of the tradition of the place, and as the arbiter of whatever differences may arise within his dominion. To Mr. Heraghty's courtesy and kindness towards visitors, in which the other islanders also share, our meed of praise is given without reserve. And here we must express our deep regret at the sad intelligence, lately conveyed in the public press, of the death by a boat accident of one or two individuals of the above name, natives of Innismurray, and to request a prayer for their eternal repose. The principal industry of Innismurray is fishing, and with the primitive means of fishing at their disposal, an Innismurray man can earn about a shilling *per diem*—that is, when the settled state of the weather will permit their going to sea in their frail craft. They supplement fishing by catching lobsters in wicker

cages or boxes made for the purpose, a device resembling a large bird-cage; and also by kelp-making. Agriculture is only a secondary occupation, and, from the wretched patches of oats and potatoes, and the still more wretched sample of wheat, and even mangolds, which we saw, farming on Innismurray must be a highly unremunerative speculation. The fields for crop and pasture lie in the south-eastern corner of the island, in the portion cleared of stones for the building of the *cashel* and the religious houses. All the rest of the island is a rugged common with little of herbage, and that of the coarsest kind. The largest farm contains about ten acres, and belongs to "King" O'Heraghty, its former rent of £5 having been reduced by the Land Commission to £2 5s; the rents of the others being reduced in like proportion. A few cows and young cattle of the poorest quality, together with some sheep and donkeys, constitute their entire stock. They manure their crops with seaweed which can be had in abundance, yet, making allowance for all this, the poor patches of crop which we saw afford the clearest proof of the utter barrenness of the soil, and, consequently, of the desperate struggle those simple-minded and industrious people must have to procure the merest necessities of life. The potatoes, too, were quite soft and badly-tasted, and as this was at a time when potatoes were an excellent crop on the mainland, what must not be the condition of the poor islanders around our coast be at present when the potato crop is almost a total failure?

Innismurray is situated at the mouth of Donegal Bay, in line with Ben Bulbin in Sligo, and Slieve League in Donegal. About a mile to the north of it lies a range of reefs in great part visible at low water, the highest elevation of which is called Bowmore, and on its summit stands the remains of a building which in ages past may have been the residence of some recluse to whom the retirement of Innismurray was not sufficiently remote and solitary. This hidden island is about the same size as Innismurray, and, with the latter, contributes much to shelter the Bay of Donegal from the ocean storms. About five miles south of Innismurray is the lonely harbour of Streedagh, near the village of Grange; while northward, and about ten miles distant, Teelin Bay nestles under the overarching shadow of Slieve League, in Donegal.

Without its ecclesiastical remains Innismurray would present but very faint attraction, indeed. In 1830 the Board of Public Works undertook the renovation of those structures, and it is much to be regretted that certain changes altogether out of harmony with the original design of those buildings were introduced; yet, making all due allowance for such exceptions, the *tout ensemble* of this monastic establishment is, in its main features, unchanged, and presents us with the finest example now extant of an early monastic retreat. A colossal wall or *cashel* varying from ten to fifteen feet high, by from seven to eight feet in thickness, surrounds, in a somewhat circular fashion, the cluster of monastic buildings which it shelters and guards—the space enclosed by this *cashel* being only about one half acre in extent. By a low and narrow entrance, capable of admitting but one at a time, we made our way into the sacred precincts of St. Molaise's or St. Molaise's religious foundation; we subsequently found that there are two or three other entrances in the boundary wall, but so low and confined as to be practically passable. The chief structures within the *cashel* are three churches, two of which are roofless, while the smallest of the three—as it is the most ancient and interesting—is stone-roofed, and is called after the name of its founder and patron, St. Molaise's Church. This latter measures twelve feet long, eight wide, and ten high; and it contains besides the altar, under which the remains of "Bishop Molash" repose, an oak effigy of the saint—life-size—and, notwithstanding its ruthless mutilation and disfigurement, yet preserving in a remarkable degree the outline, features, and habit of an early recluse. The head is crowned with the coronal tonsure; the habit is high-collared, and hangs in close fitting and gracefully formed folds, and the hands are raised in an attitude of preaching or exhorting. Vandals, whose names yet live in the execration of the people of the locality, on visiting the island in the evil days happily now past, vented their fanatical spleen on this statue. They broke off its hands, cut off the head, disfigured the face, and hewed out the back of the statue in the form of a boat, so that it might float away on the waves, into which they cast it. But, marvellous to tell, it drifted back to shore again, where the islanders picked it up, and enshrined it once more with loving hands in its former position on the saint's tomb in *Teampul Molaise*. In this little oratory of St. Molaise the islanders assemble on Sundays and holy days to recite their prayers and tell their beads when stress of weather hinders them from bearing Mass in the chapel of Grange, on the mainland. The other churches are called *Teampul-na-Fear*, i.e., the Men's Church, also styled the Monastery. It measures seventeen by twelve feet. While the best preserved church of the three is named *Teampul-na-Tenid*, or church of fire, so called from a strange legend about a flag in the centre of its floor having the extraordinary property of rekindling fire in the event of the fires on the island being extinguished. In its dimensions it closely corresponds with *Teampul-na-Fear*. We may account for the existence of three churches within this religious enclosure by reason of the growing popularity of this island home of St. Molaise and his successors, and the increasing numbers that flocked thither to follow his rule and imitate his austerities. Beyond St. Molaise's Oratory stood the kitchen, and it is said that the bones of deer and of other animals have been discovered among the *debris* of that building. In the portion of the enclosure adjoining St. Molaise's Oratory and *Teampul-na-Tenid* three stone cells of beehive pattern deserve notice. The extra purpose of these *cloaghans* is not very apparent, but they seem to have been well adapted for the threefold object of prayer, meditation, and private penance. A vaulted passage connected the *cloaghans*, or cells, with the monastery, and it is said that an underground passage also led from the monastery to the sea, affording means of escape in case of an attack or foray. The Monastic School or "House of Learning," deserves close attention. It is a huge *cloaghann*, or beehive-shaped structure. The benches, upon which sat the pupils, and the recess in the wall where were carefully preserved the books and writing materials of this institution our attention

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failed not to point out to us. The apartment is lighted by a small window looking westward, and in its interior, underneath, four stone steps, like stairs, enable the light to descend to the very floor of this unique structure. A little to the south of the Monastery School will be seen a spacious stone bench, altar-shaped, on which are laid a number of oval stones of various sizes, regarding which the Innismurrayites relate many wonderful anecdotes. Within the abbey enclosure may also be observed, but in rather ruinous condition, the remains of an institution which seems to have been an adjunct of many of our early monastic houses, commonly called a "Sweat House," and closely resembling in its objects the Turkish bath of our day. Outside the abbey enclosure, and near the southern coastline, we observe what remains of *Teampul Muire*, or the Blessed Virgin Mary's Church, otherwise called *Teampul-na-bhan*, or the Women's Church. In its eastern gable will be noticed a very remarkable chancel window, long, narrow, and square-headed. Encircling this church is the cemetery for the women, which has been lately enclosed with a substantial wall by the local Poor Law Board—thus preserving it from the intrusion of cattle and pigs. The men's burying-place is within the Abbey enclosure. A remarkable story relative to the inviolability of that cemetery is told by the islanders with every circumstance to strengthen its credibility. They relate how, on a certain occasion, the remains of a female were interred within the abbey enclosure, when, lo! next morning the coffin containing her remains was found on the surface of the ground near the newly-made grave. Straightway they buried her in the women's cemetery, in obedience to what they regarded as a manifestation of the will of Providence; and from that time to the present no female interment has taken place within the abbey enclosure. To those who take an interest in antiquarian studies Innismurray presents a wide field for research. There are several quaintly carved crosses of various patterns and designs which are well worthy of attention. Some of the stones are decorated with a device known as the "Rose of St. Patrick." Two or three of these stones are hollowed at the top, with stoppers inserted, and their use or purpose forms matter for speculation. The windows, too, will supply room for study and comparison. That in St. Molaise's Oratory shows an arch, or angle, at the top, which is suggestive of the Gothic arch in its incipient stage.

All the way round the island, a distance of about three miles, are arranged at regular intervals, saints' beds or stations, at which several pilgrims from the mainland, as well as the islanders, make their devotions on the 15th of August each year. In August, 1889, about two hundred pilgrims joined in the station devotions. The devotions resemble very closely those performed at St. Finbarr's retreat in Gougane Barra, and also the station exercises of St. Patrick's Purgatory, Lough Derg. The station exercises in Innismurray are very difficult, and must be highly effective as a work of mortification. Round this *Via Dolorosa* we proceeded for some distance, and saw several of the stations, which are dedicated to various saints. On the northern slope of the island *Tober-na-Coragh*—i.e., the well of fair weather—was pointed out to us. The tradition of the islanders goes to show that by clearing away all the *dríris* from the outlet of this well, and by praying to God and to the tutelary saint of the well, the blessing of fair weather may be obtained. Our guide told us a story in point regarding a fisherman from Teelin, who was detained for weeks on the island by stress of weather. At *Tober-na-Coragh* he made his devotions, put to sea, and was almost within reach of shore at Teelin Bay, when, having the temerity to make light of its tutelary saint, he was driven back to Innismurray by a fresh gale that suddenly arose. Here he was forced to abide for a longer period, during which he placated the saint, and at length reached his friends in safety, being no longer disposed to question the intercessory power of the patron of *Tober-na-Coragh*. About midway between *Tober-na-Coragh* and the monastery, a well, largely impregnated with iron spa, was shown to us. As it occupies the highest eminence on the island, it furnishes a supply of fresh water to the natives when St. Molaise's well and the other springs on the island are rendered unfit for use, as happens whenever the spray from the sea is drifted over the island during a storm. Lovers of the wild and picturesque will be charmed with the views which may be obtained from the western extremity of the isle of Muiredach. Precipitous and lofty cliffs, deep caverns, hollowed into the rock by the continuous action of the waves—the greatest of which is Poll-na-shantay, which extends for many yards into the recesses of those caves—a rich and varied assortment of flowers, and rare specimens of ferns, all tend to lend a peculiar and weird charm to this most interesting island.

To the student of ecclesiastical history, Innismurray must present an attractive field for study. For he abode the illustrious St. Columba, Apostle of the Piets, after the disastrous battle of Cool-dremny; and it was in the parish of which Innismurray is part that St. Molaise pronounced upon him at the Cross of Abamish the sentence of banishment from his native land in penance for the lives lost on that sanguinary battlefield, and of which bloodshed Columba was, perhaps unwittingly, the occasion. Here also resided another eminent ecclesiastic, St. Muiredach, first Bishop and patron of the See of Killala. And we may safely presume that one of the *slaghams*, or cells, to which we have already referred, was his place of abode. As the island must have been at that period part of the principality or territory over which he exercised spiritual sway, we may reasonably conjecture that this island, to which he has given name, was his episcopal residence. Having partaken of some refreshments at the "college" on Innismurray, our party, soon after five p.m., made for the port, where our boat was moored, and, after bidding a cordial adieu to the kindly natives of Innismurray, we made for the lonely harbour of Streeda, near the village of Grange, being favoured by a prosperous and lively breeze. Here our waggonette awaited us, and we reached our quarters at Bundoran at 8 o'clock in the evening, highly delighted with our charming and interesting excursion. Besides the many and peculiar attractions Bundoran possesses as a watering-place and health resort, I believe it can claim to occupy an unrivalled position as the centre of the most varied and attractive scenery in the United Kingdom. The

tourist can map out for himself, taking Bundoran as a starting-point, excursions for a week, fortnight, or a month, as circumstances may enable him, to some of the choicest and most beautiful places of interest in Ireland. An extended tour may be easily organised from Bundoran to the West of Ireland and Connemara. Sligo, Lough Gill, the lake and waterfall of Glenvar, Lough Melvin, Ballyshannon, Belleek, Lough Erin, and many other places of scenic attraction are within easy reach. The Donegal Highlanders can be easily visited from Bundoran, and even an extended tour of the North of Ireland, taking in Derry, the Giant's Causeway, and Belfast can be here organised. [A handbook of Bundoran describing that delightful resort, and sketching a series of tours through the neighbourhood, with maps and illustrations, would contribute to place Bundoran, I have not the least doubt, in the very forefront of Irish summer resorts. Should my brief description tend to bring into greater notice the isle of St. Muiredach and the many historic spots within easy reach of it, I shall consider my holiday spent there as not altogether mispent time.]

WAITAHUNA.

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

NINETY-NINE candidates were presented for confirmation on Sunday, 7th inst., at Lawrence, 23 of whom were from Waitahuna. The church was crowded, members of every denomination being present, many coming from long distances to witness the ceremony. The Bishop expressed himself well pleased with the evident advancement of the children, and deservedly complimented Father O'Leary on the result of his labours. The choir was also in strong force, the solos being beautifully rendered by Miss Maloney, a visitor from Danediu. In the evening the church was again crowded the Bishop's sermon being listened to with rapt attention. On Wednesday the school was examined by the Bishop, assisted by the Very Rev. Fathers O'Leary and Lynne, with most gratifying results. About 60 children were presented for examination, and the school was very tastefully decorated for the occasion with flowers, ferns, etc. Judging by the results as published in the local paper the children have made rapid progress during the year, but nothing less was expected from the careful tuition they have received from the present teachers, Mr. Byrne and Miss Moloney. The prizes were very valuable ones, and those who succeeded in carrying them off had the satisfaction of knowing they were honestly won.

A sad accident occurred at Waipori on Sunday, the 7th inst., whereby a little child eighteen months old lost its life by drowning; the mother, Mrs. Houlihan, being away at the time attending divine service in Lawrence.

The miners and other residents of Waipori telegraphed their sympathy to Mr. Pyke in his defeat for Mount Ida.

The foundation stone of the new church at Lawrence is to be laid on St. Patrick's Day. The addition to the Waitahuna Church will shortly be proceeded with, Mr. Yorke being the successful tenderer.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL'S SOCIETY.

A VERY successful entertainment, in aid of the St. Vincent de Paul's society, was given in St. Joseph's Hall, Dunedin, on Tuesday evening. An exceptionally pleasing programme had been prepared for the occasion, and the hall was well filled. Among the audience we noticed the Rev. Fathers Lynch, Adm., Golden, O'Neill, and Coffey, the Bishop, as was explained during an interval in the performance by Father Lynch, being prevented by fatigue from being present. His Lordship had visited Milton and examined the Catholic school there during the day, and, although anxious to attend the entertainment, as he takes a very lively interest in everything that concerns the welfare of the Society, he had been dissuaded from doing so. The programme opened with a very pretty duet for piano and violin, played with exceptional skill by Miss Martin and Mr. McIlroy—both proficient on their respective instruments. The lady vocalists who gave their assistance were Mrs. Angus, who sang in admirable style three or four songs, gaining, as a matter of course, loud applause and undeniable encores—and the Misses Mills, Drumm and Morrison, young ladies who are charming singers, and whose songs were appreciated by the audience. Mr. W. Woods gave "The Mountebank" very finely, repeating the last two verses in response to an encore, and Mr. Carolin sang "Tell me Mary how to woo thee," in a very pleasing manner, also deserving an encore. Mr. John Deaker gave a couple of comic songs with very effective drollery. Miss D. Horan ably filled the place of accompanist. Mr. Simmonds recited with admirable expression a couple of well chosen selections. Mr. C. E. Haughton delivered a five minutes' address on the subject of elections—in which he made it evident that he is behind the enlightenment of the period in regretting the fun and frolic—not to say the broken heads—for everything should have its limits—of by-gone contests. Mr. Haughton, however, in recommending the ladies to insist on having the franchise, proved himself quite up to the period by asserting that now-a-days everyone got what he liked. For our own part we had thought it was quite the contrary, but we are always willing to yield to superior wisdom—particularly when it charms us in an agreeable strain. A hornpipe and an Irish jig, danced in character by Mr. Bills, to the stirring music of the Scotch bag-pipes, merrily and skilfully played, and showing in the dancer a perfect mastery of the "light fantastic toe," completed the programme. The ladies of the Society who had been at great pains in exerting themselves to secure the amusement of the audience, and the success of their entertainment are to be congratulated on the happy results.

Messrs A. and T. Inglis, George St. Dunedin, invite an inspection of their Christmas and New Year display of goods. Their premises have recently been enlarged and improved and visitors will find their convenience amply provided for.

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BALLARAT HOTEL,
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M. NOLAN, Proprietor.

This well-known Hotel has undergone a thorough renovating, and the proprietor is now in a position to offer first-class accommodation to travellers and others.

All drinks in stock are of the very best descriptions.

Excellent Stabling, with loose box accommodation.

MODERATE CHARGES.

THE "OLYMPIC."

PROFESSOR OSCAR DAVID

Has much pleasure to announce that he has leased the Building in Moray Place, Dunedin, known as the PALACE SKATING RINK, and converted it into a PUBLIC GYMNASIUM AND ATHLETIC HALL, thereby supplying a long-felt want to the community. As there is splendid floor space for the purpose, Walking, Running, Cycling, etc., can be practised in all weathers, thus affording a grand opportunity of getting into form for public contests. Every convenience.

Gentlemen's Gymnastic Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 8 to 9.30 p.m.
Boys' Class—SATURDAY from 9.45 to 10.45 a.m.
Girls' Class—From 11 to 12 o'clock a.m.

W. R. BORDER,

Six years Foreman for Scott Bros., Christchurch.
ENGINEER, MILLWRIGHT, BOILER-SMITH, &c.

All kinds of Engines, Boilers, and Milling Machinery Made and Repaired.

Estimates given for Verandahs and all classes of Iron Work.

Bicycles repaired at Reasonable Rates.



BOOTS } FACTS STAND TESTING!
BOOTS }

SIMON

The Largest Direct Importers who supply the public direct

The Largest Local Boot Manufacturers who supply the Public direct.

BROTHERS

See LARGE SHIPMENTS just opened for New Season.

ADDRESS:

GEORGE STREET (Near Octagon)

Branches—PRINCES ST., Next Brown, Fwing (Continental Boot Depot).

KING ST., corner of Union St. (North Dunedin Boot Depot)

CONCENTRATION.

BURTON BROTHERS,
PHOTOGRAPHERS.

With a view to

Concentrate their Business at
NUMBER FORTY-ONE, PRINCES ST.

Have

ENTIRELY REMOVED FROM

EXCHANGE COURT,

So that they have now

ONE ESTABLISHMENT ONLY,

Namely, at Number Forty-one, Princes St.,

Where they have secured additional
Premises.

SMITH BROS.
GEORGE STREET.

FIRE. FIRE. FIRE.
FIRE. FIRE. FIRE.
FIRE. FIRE. FIRE.

THE GREAT SALE
THE GREAT SALE

OF

SALVAGE STOCK

SALVAGE STOCK

SALVAGE STOCK

Has Commenced,

Has Commenced,

AND

IS NOW ON

IS NOW ON.

SMITH BROS.

SMITH BROS.

SMITH BROS.

Tons of Goods are daily being brought forward Damaged by Fire and Water.

We may mention that the bulk of the Goods damaged by water has been stowed up-stairs on the roof, and we are getting them into the shop daily.

£8,000 WORTH £8,000
WET AND DAMAGED BY FIRE,
SMOKE, AND WATER.

SMITH BROS.,
GEORGE STREET.

GREAT SALE OF SALVAGE STOCK

From Recent Fire

NOW ON

1,000 LADIES' STRAW BONNETS,

New Shapes.

The Boxes of these were only singed.
These Bonnets were 5s 6d, 7s 6d, and 8s 6d
each—now sold at 3s and 4s each.

UNION STEAM SHIP
COMPANY OF NEW
ZEALAND, LIMITED

The above Company will despatch steamers as under:—

FOR LYTTLETON, WELLINGTON, — ROTORUA. s.s., on Monday, December 22. Passengers 3 p.m. from Dunedin wharf.

FOR LYTTLETON, WELLINGTON, and NELSON.—ROTORUA, s.s., on Monday, December 22. Passengers from Dunedin Wharf at 3 p.m.

FOR AUCKLAND, VIA LYTTLETON, WELLINGTON, NAPIER, and GISBORNE.—WAIRARAPA, s.s., on Wednesday, December 24. Passengers from Dunedin Wharf at 2 p.m.

FOR SYDNEY, VIA LYTTLETON, WELLINGTON, NAPIER, GISBORNE, and AUCKLAND.—WAIRARAPA, s.s., on Wednesday, December 24. Passengers from Dunedin Wharf at 2 p.m.

FOR SYDNEY, VIA LYTTLETON AND WELLINGTON.—WAKATIPU, s.s., on Saturday December 27.

FOR MELBOURNE, VIA BLUFF AND HOBART.—TARAWERA, s.s., on Friday, December 26. Passengers per 2.30 p.m. train.

FOR OAMARU, TIMARU, and LYTTLETON. BEAUTIFUL STAR, s.s., on MONDAY, December 22. Passengers from Dunedin Wharf at midnight.

FOR FIJI, from AUCKLAND.—TAUPO, s.s., about January 9.

FOR TONGA and SAMOA, from AUCKLAND.—WAINUI, s.s., about Wednesday, January 14.

OFFICES:

Corner Vogel, Water, and Cumberland streets

SOUTH END MONUMENTAL WORKS
Established 1865.

H. PALMER,
STONE MASON & SCULPTOR,
Princes Street South, Dunedin.

Monuments and Tombstones erected of New Zealand Granite, Scotch Granite, and Italian and American Marble.

Tomb Railings in great variety.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

Town and Country Orders promptly attended to.

MR. A. R. BARCLAY,

BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR,

Has REMOVED to No. 79 PRINCES STREET,
(Late Stoue, Son and Co.'s)

MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION BUILDINGS.

D. MCBRIDE,

TIMBER AND COAL MERCHANT,

Beach Street,

QUEENSTOWN.

Commercial.

MESSRS. DONALD STRONACH AND SON report for the week ending December 10, as follows:—

Fat Cattle.—250 head were yarded at Burnside for this day's sale, a considerable portion of which were good to prime, several pens being very heavy weights. The balance were only medium, comprising a number of aged cows. This number was somewhat in excess of requirements, and although there was a good attendance of the trade, competition lacked spirit, prices ruling being fully 20s per head lower than last week. Best bullocks brought £8 10s to £10 10s; medium, £5 10s to £7 2s 6d; light, £4 to £5 5s, cows in proportion.

Fat Sheep.—The entry to-day was considerably heavier, 3199 being penned, of which about 120 were merino wethers, all the rest crossbred, about equal proportions wethers and ewes, three-fourths of the whole being shorn, the balance in the wool. The trade being pretty bare of supplies the demand was fairly active; exporters were also in the market, which helped to sustain values to some extent, prices obtained being within 1s to 1s 6d per head of those ruling last week. Best crossbred wethers in the wool brought 18s 6d to 20s 6d; medium, 15s to 16s 6d; do do shorn, 13s 6d to 15s 9d; medium, 11s to 12s 9d; best crossbred ewes in the wool 16s 9d to 17s 9d; medium to 15s; do do shorn, 13s to 14s 3d; medium, 10s to 12s; merino wethers in the wool, 11s; shorn, 5s 9d.

Lambs.—617 were penned, representing all qualities. Considering the heavy supply forward, competition was fairly active. Best brought 9s to 11s 9d; others from 5s to 8s 6d.

Pigs.—285 were penned, comprising all sorts, but only half a dozen baconers—mostly stores and suckers. The latter brought 4s 6d to 18s; stores, 13s 6d to 17s 6d; porkers, 20s to 23s; baconers 27s to 30s.

Store Cattle.—These are not meeting with the active demand that might reasonably be expected, considering the favourable weather lately experienced. While a few lots are occasionally being placed, graziers are exercising a considerable amount of caution in purchasing. The supply being generally in excess of requirements, buyers but seldom find much difficulty in securing as many as they need to replace those they may have ready for disposal. Three to four and five-year-old steers in forward condition realise £3 10s to £5 10s. Low conditioned and indifferently bred sorts are difficult to place at prices satisfactory to sellers.

Store Sheep.—Business in this connection is again beginning to show signs of activity. Several sales of some importance are being effected, and a moderate amount of inquiry is almost daily being made, more particularly for crossbreds. Merinos of all sorts are also receiving some attention, and no doubt further on a very considerable amount of business will eventuate.

Wool.—We are pleased to notice the sales now in progress at Home are assuming a somewhat more satisfactory tone. Prices are firm and slightly hardening. Locally there is nothing of any importance doing in fleece wool. A few bags of pieces and locks are being weekly placed by auction, when most of the fellmongers are present and compete briskly for all offered, which realise very satisfactory prices, considering the tone of the market.

Hides.—We have no alteration to note in the position of the market. For inferior and sloppy, 1d to 1½d; light, 1½d to 1¾d; medium, 2d to 2½d; good to best dry, salted, 2½d to 2¾d; extra choice lots, 3d per lb. making the usual allowance in weight for offal, cheeks, and shanks.

Tallow and Fat.—A good demand for local consumption continues to be experienced, but owing to the absence of suitable lots for export being in the market there is little or nothing doing in this direction. For inferior and mixed, 19s 6d to 15s 6d; medium to good, 16s to 18s; prime rendered mutton, 19s to 20s. Rough fat finds a ready sale, no matter how small or large the parcel, at—(for best calf, from 13s to 14s; inferior to medium and good, 10s to 12s 9d per cwt).

Sheepskins.—Doubtless owing to the uncertainty prevailing with respect to the future of the wool market, buyers on Tuesday (the regular weekly sale day, at the Chamber of Commerce Hall, Crawford street) again operated with more caution. The attendance, however, was very good, and competition fairly satisfactory. Butchers' green crossbreds and halfbreds, best in the wool, fetched 6s, 5s 11d, 5s 10d, 5s 9d, 5s 7d, 5s 5d, 5s 3d, 5s 1d; selected, 6s 6d, 6s 4d, 6s 3d; good to medium and inferior, 5s, 4s 11d, 4s 9d, 4s 7d, 4s 5d, 4s 3d; green merinos, 5s, 4s 10d, 4s 6d, 4s 3d, 4s; green pelts, 9d, 10d, 11d, 1s; extra prime to 1s 4d; lambskins, 1s 1d, 1s 2d, 1s 3d; full-woolled crossbreds, 4s 3d to 6s; do do merino, 3s 9d to 5s 9d; dry pelts, 3d to 7s 3d.

Rabbitskins.—Cablegrams to hand reporting the position of the London market at the public sales which were held on Friday last, the 5th inst., are rather disappointing. On Monday small catalogues were offered to the usual attendance of buyers, when prices realised showed but little difference, 1s to 1s 3d being obtained for spring skins, others in proportion.

Grain.—Wheat: For best Tuscan, 3s 9d to 3s 10d; best white velvet, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; medium to good, 3s 5d to 3s 7d; best red straw, 3s 3d to 3s 4½d; medium, 3s 1d to 3s 2½d; inferior, 2s 9d to 3s (ex store). Oats:—These have continued in very fair demand during the past week. Stocks are rapidly decreasing. Quotations for stout, bright milling, 1s 3½d to 1s 4½d; best short feed, 1s 3½d to 1s 4d; medium, 1s 2½d to 1s 3½d; black, 1s 1d to 1s 3½d; Danish, 1s 2½d to 1s 3½d; inferior and musty, 1s to 1s 1d (ex store, sacks extra). Barley: Holders of this cereal are now more disposed to accept current rates; in consequence considerable clearances have been made during the past week or two, but owing to the most of the stock held up to the present being only second rate, prices realised are correspondingly low, medium malting being disposed of at 2s 3d to 2s 4d; feed and milling, 1s 6d to 1s 9d (ex store).

Grass Seeds.—The market is almost bare of both ryegrass and seed and cocksfoot, but at the moment the demand is not by any means extensive. The small lots disposed of, however, realise about equal to late rates, while moderate-sized parcels would be difficult to place at late quotations, which may be given as follows:—For best machine-dressed ryegrass, 4s 9d to 5s; farmers' best-dressed, 3s 6d to 4s; medium, 2s 9d to 3s 3d (ex store); cocksfoot, 4d to 4½d per lb. Potatoes.—Old derwents, if good, are saleable in small quantities at from 30s to 40s per ton. New kidney also have a moderate demand, but the consumption is limited. Quotations for both local grown and imported, £9 to £10 per ton.

Chaff has only a moderate demand, and no improvement in price. Best is worth 37s 6d to 42s 6d; medium, 30s to 35s per ton.

Dairy Produce.—The market is pretty well cleared out of factory made old cheese, but the new is now coming forward, and selling in small parcels at 4½d to 4¾d for medium size. Butter shows no improvement in demand, which is only for local requirements at for prime salted, in Pond's boxes, 7d to 8½d; in other packages, 6d to 7d per lb.

Flax.—There is a fair demand for thoroughly scutched bright fibre. Inferior and medium is also saleable, but at prices less favourable when compared with those obtaining for superior quality. We quote superior soft bright, £19 10s to £20 5s; medium to good, well-dressed, £16 10s to £18 5s; common, coarse, and strawy, £10 to £15 per ton.

MESSRS. DONALD REID AND CO., DUNEDIN, report for the week ending December 17, as follows:—

Only a small supply was catalogued for our usual weekly auction sale of grain and produce held at our stores on Monday last. There was a large attendance of buyers and others interested, and bidding was moderately brisk.

Grain: Wheat.—There has been unusually little inquiry during the week. We quote—Milling, 3s 2d to 3s 7d; fowl wheat, 2s to 3s 1d.

Oats.—Deliveries are now exceedingly limited, and the quantity arriving is not sufficient to supply the present demand, there being a want of good heavy bright oats suitable for shipment Home. There is brisk demand for all qualities, and in face of the very limited deliveries prices are rather firmer. We quote—milling, 1s 3½d to 1s 4½d; feed, 1s 1d to 1s 3d, sacks extra.

Barley.—A few lines have been cleared at for—malting, 2s 1d to 2s 4d; milling, 1s 10d to 2s; feed, 1s 6d to 1s 9d, sacks extra.

Chaff.—We quote—Prime, £2 to £2 5s; medium, £1 10s to £1 15s.

Mr. F. Meenan, King street, reports:—Wholesale prices:—Oats 1s 2d to 1s 5d (bags extra), good demand. Wheat: milling, 3s 3d to 3s 9d; fowl, 3s 3d—latter firm, sacks included. Chaff: Very dull—£1 10s to £2; hay, oats, £3; best ryegrass, £3. Bran, £10s. Pollard, £3 10s. Potatoes, old, £2 per ton; new, 13s per cwt. Flour: roller, £10 to £10 15s; stone, £9 5s to £9 15s. Fresh butter very plentiful, value from 4d to 8d; salt, nominal, for prime, 6d. Eggs, 8d. Oatmeal, in 25lb. bags, £8 10s.

Mr. James Muir, Princes st., Dunedin, has received a shipment of hats particularly adapted to the season and suited to a few excursions and outings. His general stock of hats and hosiery is also most deserving of patronage.

Mr. S. S. Bannister calls attention to the superior stock of goods always to be found at the "Grand" Pharmacy, High st., Dunedin. Whether in the promptness and accuracy shown in making up prescriptions or in the excellent quality of the articles supplied, the establishment takes a first-class place.

The Catholics of the Colony should see Mr. E. O'Connor's catalogue for 1891, in which they will find a well-selected list of books suitable to them in all respects. No Catholic household should be without an abundant supply of wholesome and instructive reading, and Mr. O'Connor's efforts have brought such within easy reach of all. No money spent during the holiday season will be better laid out than that expended in such an establishment as that referred to.

The late Professor Galbraith, a few days before he died, expressed to an old friend a wish that his funeral should be a private one, and unaccompanied by any political demonstration. "But," he added, "don't imagine that I say this because I have changed my views on my death-bed. On the contrary, I should be glad to die with 'God Save Ireland' for my last word." He was a good, true, patriotic Irishman.

Another instance of the injurious effects on the brain of cigarette smoking, says the *Memphis Catholic Journal*, was given by the testimony of Dr. Willford in the Criminal Court. The physician was giving evidence relative to the sanity of Reeves, who murdered Rev. Father Ashfield, and stated that there was no question of doubt but that excessive cigarette smoking would lead to insanity. Parents should bear this well in mind, and see that their young sons are not addicted to this dangerous habit.

The Irish aristocrat is the poorest type of the class to be found anywhere. He is very rarely educated; he is never patriotic, never public-spirited; his hand is never in his own pocket, and never out of the taxpayer's; he has never given a penny to schools or charities (unless proselytising charities) or public undertakings of any kind. He has been a cruel and mean landlord, a rascally and jobbing grand jurymen, and a partisan magistrate. Morals have never been his strong point, and even his manners are such as to have called forth the remark—exaggerated, no doubt, but still with a big grain of truth in it—that "the only people in Ireland who have not the manners of gentlemen are the gentry." For these reasons, I (*Truth*) would like to starve him out before Home Rule comes. Unless he is on his knees, fettered and bound, when Home Rule comes, I am afraid he will make a very good thing out of it. He will turn patriot, and pick up all the best plums from the tree which the Nationalists have shaken.

INVERCARGILL ART-UNION

(POSTPONED TO DECEMBER 13.)

(Concluded.)

The Lady Superior of the Dominican Convent, Invercargill desires gratefully to acknowledge the receipt of blocks of tickets and remittances in connection with Art Union, as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Mr Crowley, Waipori	...	0	6 0
" M McDann, Mairiway	...	0	8 0
Mrs Tipping, Bluff	...	2	0 0
" Maher, Invercargill	...	2	0 0
" Galloway, Riverton	...	0	10 0
" Donovan, Waikivi	...	0	12 0
Miss Bradley, Invercargill	...	0	18 0
Mrs Hickson, "	...	0	10 0
Mr J O'Brien, Round Hill	...	2	0 0
Mrs Keany, Orepuki	...	2	0 0
" Poffadine, Invercargill	...	2	0 0
Miss Hanning, Grove Bush (2nd instal.)	...	4	0 0
Mr Loftus, Roslin Bush	...	1	4 0
Mrs McDermott, Invercargill (3rd inst.)	...	1	8 0
" McGrath, Invercargill	...	0	14 0
Miss Weavers, "	...	0	18 0
Mrs Condon, Waimatuka	...	1	14 0
" Taine, Invercargill	...	0	10 0
" Beade, Orepuki	...	0	12 0
" Affleck, Invercargill	...	1	6 0
Mr McGillwray, Waibola	...	0	6 0
Mrs Murney, Tapanui	...	1	0 0
" Fulton, Lumaden	...	2	4 0
Mr G M Starkey, Winton	...	2	0 0
Miss McPhee, Awamoko	...	1	0 0
Mrs Egan, Wrey's Bush	...	1	6 0
" Kaveney, "	...	1	2 0
" Harrop, Lawrence	...	0	6 0
" E Columb, Mosgiel	...	0	8 0
" Wills, Invercargill (3rd inst.)	...	2	2 0
" Ross, Dipton	...	0	12 0
Mr P Ryan, "	...	0	10 0
Miss Graham, Invercargill	...	2	0 0
Mr Scandret, "	...	0	6 0
Miss M McTurney, "	...	0	10 0
" McFarlane, "	...	1	4 0
" Shepherd, "	...	0	6 0
Mrs Snodgrass, Te Anau	...	2	0 0
" Deegan, Winton	...	1	2 0
Mr J Brennan, Lumaden	...	1	4 0
Mrs Byrne, Invercargill	...	1	10 0
" Dickenson, Riverton	...	1	0 0
Mr P O'Brien, Winton	...	0	14 0
Mrs Dalton, Invercargill	...	1	12 0
" Mullis, Clifton	...	0	8 0
Mr Price, Invercargill	...	0	14 0
Miss Kavanagh, "	...	2	10 0
Mrs Taylor, Gasmore	...	0	12 0
Mr M'Keown, Invercargill	...	2	0 0
Miss Kate Wells, Waikivi	...	1	0 0
" Kirwin, Invercargill	...	2	0 0
Mrs Dunn, "	...	1	4 0
Miss Sutton, "	...	1	8 0
Rev. Father Keenan, Winton	...	2	0 0
Mrs Hill, Invercargill	...	2	0 0
" Culling, Moeraki	...	2	0 0
Odd tickets,	...	3	4 0

INVERCARGILL ART-UNION

In aid of Dominican Convent and Schools.

LIST OF WINNING NUMBERS.

Ticket	Prize	Ticket	Prize	Ticket	Prize	Ticket	Prize
5515	93	9291	24	9162	50	17349	104
16063	100	1156	81	2306	83	16102	106
15684	22	15136	86	4265	98	10813	70
13642	19	4863	10	14638	4	10175	99
3393	96	1937	66	8951	111	1607	15
422	14	10270	72	11614	11	5522	5
13884	15	2080	102	3655	75	1896	118
8554	92	285	73	13417	30	3618	123
1531	37	8377	55	9561	122	2710	105
16236	32	2879	43	9955	119	10006	64
3487	69	2468	74	13886	36	3551	49
1117	6	10338	77	15975	110	2278	85
17233	14	157	95	17020	68	4521	8
9433	3	11431	34	1554	63	8225	27
8294	26	479	17	3177	65	8236	115
5998	35	13	121	2505	108	2396	67
10655	39	17394	114	1101	52	175	53
11751	56	10241	11	8254	31	1138	51
338	46	8109	112	6190	79	11758	91
13638	18	5000	125	11794	78	11078	20
1813	62	9369	28	16500	57	11568	16
2155	7	1971	109	12162	107	1980	101
7325	116	5630	2	120	48	11914	99
16187	97	1559	87	3848	61	2857	94
735	25	17104	89	1290	78	17105	76
107	9	11786	88	12036	113	1105	38
4507	103	11941	124	2156	21	804	33
10188	59	1545	71	17087	30	1277	13
1459	80	1342	42	2009	120	10640	81
4836	51	111	82	3699	29	5085	117
8340	1	12294	17	2181	23	9221	60
5570	12						

LIST OF PRIZES WON IN NEW ZEALAND AT THE SS. PETER AND PAUL'S GRAND DRAWING HELD AT COBK, OCTOBER 11.

- 40th Prize, Firkin of Butter, C. O'Sullivan, Rose Bay, D 420 125.
 61st " Limerick Lace Shawl, G. Westman, Blenheim, D 26,884.
 62nd " Prie Dieu Chair in Velvet, C Dixon, Naseby, Otago, D 18,188.
 66th " Aneroid Barometer. Mr. S. J. J. C. Hamilton, Allahabad, H 144,358.
 67th " Silver Electro-plated Kettle Stand, T. D. Topham, Goday, Bombay, C 760,468.
 70th " Magic Lantern, 20 slides, A. Ladesma, H M S. Pagan, Shore Mandalay, B 769 069.
 88 h " Lives of Eminent Men, D. Kavanagh, Okato, 226,166.
 115th " Book, Poets in the Garden, J. H. Harrison, Auckland, A 342 841.
 174th " Book, Flower and Leaf, K. McCarthy, Napier, Taranaki, D 23,358.

ALL PRIZE.

- 24th Prize E.p. Tea Service, J. B. Millan, Auckland, 439.
 31st " Clock and Pair of Candelabra, Better Laverson, Whataw-hala, 42.
 37th " Picture, by Lalor, P. Quinlan, Otago, 840.
 42nd " Firkin of Butter, J. C. Casack, Christchurch, 433.

PALMERSTON SOUTH ART-UNION (In Aid of the Presbytery Building Fund.)

The Rev. Father Donnelly begs to acknowledge with many thanks the receipt of Books with Remittances in connection with the above Art-Union as follows:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Dr. Donnelly	2	0	0	Mr D O'Connell	1	0	0
anon Murphy	1	0	0	" F Meenan	1	0	0
Father Lewis	1	0	0	Miss Duncan	1	0	0
" Daley	1	0	0	" Goodger	1	0	0
Lady Wilson	1	0	0	Mr W Lyons	1	0	0
Mrs Baldwin	1	0	0	Miss M O'Connor	1	0	0
Miss Ferry	4	0	0	Mrs M'Cann	1	0	0
" Kineley	2	0	0	Miss M'Bride	1	15	0
Mr Kineley	2	10	0	Mr C O'Gorman	1	0	0
" Quinlan	2	0	0	Miss Mary Whealan	1	0	0
Mrs Beattie	1	0	0	Mr Hannagan	1	0	0
Miss Fitzgerald	1	0	0	Dr Lourangan	0	5	0
Mr Grant	1	0	0				

(To be continued.)

The Rev. Father Donnelly earnestly requests that the Holders of Books of Tickets will kindly return all Blocks with Remittances as soon as possible, as the time for the Drawing of Prizes is now drawing very near.

E. O'CONNOR

THE CATHOLIC BOOK DEPOT, CASHEL AND BARBADOES STREETS, CHRISTCHURCH.

Christian Bros., Maist Bros., and other School Books and Stationery always in stock. Landing New Books and Novelties. Catalogue for 1891 now ready, and forwarded on application. The Trade, Religious Bodies, and School Committees liberally dealt with. Pure Wax Candles, Charcoal, Wicks, Tapers, Incense, etc.

Faber, All for Jesus. 6s.
 " Foot of the Cross. 7s.
 " Precious Blood. 6s
 Milner's End of Religious Controversy. 3s 6d.
 The Virgin Mother of Good Counsel. 6s.
 History of Ireland, by various authors, at 2s 6d and 5s.
 Moore's Irish Melodies (to music), from 2s to 10s.
 Wiseman, Lectures on Science and Religion. 4s.
 " Lectures on the Catholic Church. 4s.
 " Fabiola or the Church of the Catacombs, enlarged, illustrated, and complete edition. 21s.
 Manning, Sin and its consequences. 5s.
 " Glories of the Sacred Heart. 5s.
 " The Eternal Priesthood. 3s.
 " Internal Mission of the Holy Ghost. 5s.
 The Irish Race in the Past and Present. 10s 6d.
 Life and Times of Daniel O'Connell. 2s 6d.
 New Ireland, by A. M. Sullivan. 1s 3d.
 " The Story of Ireland. 1s 3d.
 Poems by Denis Florence McCarthy, T. D. Sullivan, Lover, Moore, Burns, etc., etc.
 Standard Etymological Dictionary of the English Language, with Appendix, 540 pp., strongly bound. 3s 6d.

N.B.—Numbers of Müller's complete works. Elements of Ecclesiastical Law, by S. B. Smith.

HIBERNIAN SPORTS' HIBERNIAN SPORTS!

Just received a shipment of our celebrated Picnic, Sporting, and Tennis Hats, perforated all round, very Light, Cool, and Comfortable, assorted colours, selling 2s each. All the Latest Novelties by Mail Steamers.

Look out for our shipment of Gents' Hard Hats, all colours and prices, now landing for our Christmas and New Year trade.

Note the address

JAMES MUIR,

Hatter, Hosiery, and Importer.

16 Prince's street (Opposite Begg's Music Saloon).

H I B E R N I A N S O C I E T Y ' S P I C - N I C A N D S P O R T S ,

TO BE HELD AT THE
FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' GARDENS, SAWYER'S BAY.

(Between Dunedin and Port Chalmers.)

ON BOXING DAY, DECEMBER 26, 1890.

The Society also intend to present to the holder of one of the adult admission tickets a splendid suite of furniture valued at £20, and now on view at Messrs. Scoullar and Ohlholm's furniture warehouse, Rattray Street.

"Sawyer's Bay is one of the most beautiful of the many pretty places between Dunedin and Port Chalmers, and the Society has shown its wisdom in the selection of this spot, where there are many exquisite walks in the neighbouring valley for those who desire to wander from the grounds, while for those who remain in the gardens ample amusement in the shape of band music, swings, sports, etc., will be provided."

The Kaikorai Brass Band has been engaged for the day.

A D M I S S I O N :

To Grounds, with Return Railway Fare from Dunedin,

TWO SHILLINGS. CHILDREN SIXPENCE.

Grounds Only, ONE SHILLING.

Tickets to be obtained from Mr. J. A. Macedo, 202 Princes Street, Mr. James Dunne, 141 George Street, Members of the Hibernian Society, Ladies of the Congregation, and at the Railway Station.

You are requested to provide yourself with tickets in order to avoid the delay at the Railway Station.

Boiling water provided gratis to every person on the ground.

C A L E D O N I A N S O C I E T Y O F O T A G O .

ANNUAL GATHERING,

1st, 2nd, 3rd JANUARY, 1891:

SOCIETY'S GROUNDS, KENSINGTON.

£420 given in Prizes.

Running and Walking	...	£160
Bagpipe Music and Dancing	...	108
Wrestling	...	65
Bicycling	...	35
Hammer, Caber, and Ball	...	20
Vaulting and Running High Leap	...	12

The following Special Prizes have been kindly promised in addition to those already advertised.—Messrs. Sargood, Son, and Ewing, a Trophy for the best dressed adult in Highland costume; 2nd prize, silver medal, by Mr. J. C. Short (Shades Hotel). Mrs. McMaster (Oban Hotel), gold medal value £2 2s, for general excellence in dancing, youths under 10 years of age; 2nd prize, Messrs. Bing, Harris and Co., album value 30s. Mr. J. D. S. Burt (Port Chalmers), £1 towards a special prize for dancing.

For details see handbills. Entries for Handicap Events CLOSE at the Society's Office, Maase Street, at 1 p.m. on SATURDAY, the 20th December. Competitors for the Running and Walking Matches must send in with their Entries their Colours and Performances in full for the last two years. Entry Money for the Caledonian and Dunedin Handicaps, 2s 6d for each Handicap, which includes Acceptance; all other Events, 2s 6d; Youth's Running and Walking, 1s each.

Programme may be had on application to any of the Directors, or at the Society's Office.

JOHN OLEGG, Secretary.

The Switchback Railway will run throughout the Gathering.

S I S T E R S O F M E R C Y ' S A R T - U N I O N , G O R E .

POSTPONED TO APRIL.

THE REV. F. NEWPORT begs to acknowledge with many thanks receipt of blocks and remittances.

Miss E Mulquin, Longridge	...	£	s.	d.
Mr J Carroll, Stoney Creek	...	0	12	0
" P Hegan, Waitaki North	...	1	6	0
" M Kirby, Waitahuna Gully	...	1	10	0
" J Hayes, Harnut	...	1	4	0
" A Francis, Wairuna	...	2	0	0
Mrs M Cosgrove, Orepuki	...	1	2	0
Mr Jos Deaker, Dunedin	...	2	0	0
Miss K Falkner, Dunedin	...	0	12	0
Mr M Carmody, Gore	...	2	0	0

(To be Continued)

W. J. NEWPORT.

S. S. B A N N I S T E R ,

CHEMIST,

(From Roberts and Co., Chemists to the British Embassy, Paris).

THE "GRAND" PHARMACY,

HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN.

N.B.—A competent Assistant sleeps on the Premises.
Telephone, 297.

IMPORTER OF—

Lundborg's Perfumes, Atkinson's Perfumes, Piesse and Lubin's Perfumes, Gosnell's Cherry Blossom, Gosnell's Cherry Blossom Soap, Cashmere Bouquet, Savon Veloutine, Savon Tilia, Rimmel's Scented Oatmeal, Rowland's Macassar Oil, Kalydor and Odonto, Godfrey's Extract of Elder Flowers.

D E A T H .

DOHERTY—At Reefton, on Saturday, 29th November, Catherine, the beloved wife of Bartholomew Doherty, age 45, native of County Limerick, Ireland.—R.I.P.

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1890.

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.

THE SITUATION IN IRELAND.



F telegrams are to be believed, Irish Home Rulers are to be pitied, not indeed through any fault of their own, as a body, but in consequence of the foolishness of their leader. We are not disposed to believe all the statements of the cablegrams which have been published in the New Zealand papers lately in reference to Mr. PARNELL, but one thing appears certain—that the Irish Parliamentary party, as represented by its majority, has withdrawn from his leadership and elected Mr. JUSTIN MCCARTHY leader in his stead. Bishop MORAN, of Dunedin, has received a cablegram from the new leader and the two newly-appointed whips to this effect; and of this fact, therefore, there can be no reasonable doubt. Under these circumstances we feel bound to range ourselves under the guidance of the newly-constituted Irish Parliamentary party and withdraw ourselves from Mr. PARNELL's leadership. We do this with great regret and great sorrow. In common with all Irishmen, we recognise the ability and power of Mr. PARNELL's leadership, for which we, as they, are most grateful, and shall ever be. But much as we appreciate his talents and sacrifices, we can follow him no longer, and we think almost all, if not all, Irishmen coincide with us in this determination. And, further, we think that the regret and sorrow we feel are fully shared in by all who love old Ireland. But great and glorious a virtue as patriotism is, there is still something higher, something still more valuable; and, with pain we say it, higher and more important considerations call upon us to transfer our allegiance from Mr. PARNELL to Mr. JUSTIN MCCARTHY. Irishmen never hitherto failed to prove to Mr. PARNELL the high value they placed on his great services to Ireland. This is notorious, and needs no proof, as the proof is evident to all, and it must be obvious to everyone that nothing but the most profound and overwhelming sense of duty would induce Irishmen all the world over to withdraw themselves from his leadership. We bitterly regret that Mr. PARNELL did not see it to be clearly his duty after the result of the O'SHEA trial became known to withdraw voluntarily from the leadership of the Irish people. Had he withdrawn himself, the

Irish people would have known how to value such an act, and by so doing he would have given them an additional reason for confidence in his judgment and political sagacity. Here we feel ourselves compelled to stop. The subject is too painful for further comment, and we venture to express the hope that Irishmen everywhere will also drop the question, and, whilst ranging themselves under the banner of Mr. JUSTIN MCCARTHY and Mr. GLADSTONE, make up their minds to discuss no more the sorrowful incidents of Mr. PARNELL's latest developments. Little said is easily mended, and as Irishmen cannot possibly, with honour to themselves or loyalty to the cause of Home Rule, now follow Mr. PARNELL as leader, they will wisely abstain from all discussion, which cannot result in any good to that cause, and can only do mischief to the best interests of Ireland, and their own good name. It is deplorable it should be so, but the fault lies with Mr. PARNELL himself, and not with the Irish people or any of the friends of Home Rule. We said in the beginning that we had little confidence in the cablegrams, and we think any attentive reader of these must coincide in this opinion. Not unfrequently these cablegrams are contradictory; sometimes they make statements which we know to be contrary to fact. For example, only on Tuesday last a cablegram told us that the Limerick Bank was to honour cheques on the Parliamentary Fund. Well, the fact is there is no Limerick Bank; and this is not a solitary instance. It will be wise, therefore, to wait till the newspapers belonging to all parties arrive before coming to a final decision on all the circumstances of Mr. PARNELL's case. Meantime we may consider ourselves safe in believing that the majority of the Parliamentary party has seceded from him and elected a chairman in his stead. And this is sufficient to show us on which side we should range ourselves. We shall never, however, cease to feel extremely grateful to Mr. PARNELL for his great services to Ireland and extremely sorry for the misfortune that has overtaken him.

THE following cablegram, dated London, December 9, was received last week by the Most Rev. Dr. Moran. Owing to his Lordship's absence from Dunedin it did not reach us in time for insertion in our last issue:—"Cause saved. Party relies on New Zealand, and stands firm. Justin McCarthy, chairman; Deasy, Esmonde, whips." Similar messages, we understand, have been received respectively by the Hon. Mr. Buckley, Wellington, and Mr. Sheehan, Auckland.

THE Christian Brothers desire us to return their sincere thanks to all who have contributed to the school prize fund. The names of contributors will be inserted in our next issue. The pupils' annual display will be held in St. Joseph's Hall, Dowling street, at 8 p.m. on Friday, the 19th inst.

MR. LARNACH has addressed a farewell letter to his late constituents of the Peninsula, in which he very legitimately recalls the benefits conferred by him personally or through his instrumentality on their district. But does not Mr. Larnach know that we have changed all that, or are about to change it, directly Parliament meets? It is not the part of the capitalist now to plead the useful manner in which he has spent his money. He should excuse himself for being the owner of money at all. And, what is more, money is not wanted. The people in Bellamy's book go shopping with a card and a pin, and that is what we also are going to attain to. Mr. Larnach has done very well according to his lights, but all that is relegated to the dark ages. A different course altogether lies before Mr. Larnach's successor.

THE Sisters of Mercy acknowledge through the advertisement columns of the Wellington *Post* of the 12th inst. the receipt of a donation of £723 towards St. Joseph's Orphanage Building Fund, as the joint contribution of Mrs. Grace, Mrs. Perceval, Mr. Sydney Johnson, and Mr. Charles Johnson.

I (*Truth*) think it was a mistake in Mr. Dillon to give an interview to Blowitz, of the *Times*, for he might be certain that he would be misrepresented. Of course, Mr. Dillon never said that he renounced dynamite. No one has ever suspected him of ever having had anything to do with such tactics. Blowitz must have been perfectly aware of this. The *Times*, in printing the letter of Blowitz, must have been aware that the alleged observation never had been made, and the indignant Tory newspapers who write articles denouncing Mr. Dillon for having admitted that he once was engaged in dynamite proceedings, must have been aware that the assertion was as impudently mendacious as were the Pigott letters.

WHEN Mr. Stead went on his famous journey to Rome (says the *Liverpool Catholic Times*), he assured the readers of the *Pall Mall Gazette* that "Rome does not care for the Press." The statement

was one of those hasty conclusions to which this undoubtedly able journalist has rushed from time to time. The truth is that there is no man in Europe who appreciates more thoroughly than Leo XIII. the value of a sound, vigorous, honest Press. Witness what he says in his latest Encyclical. He earnestly impresses upon the faithful that the Catholic Press is one of the best possible means for the defence of truth, and that it is their duty to support it both directly and indirectly. His Holiness is fully alive to the importance of placing in the hands of the people an antidote to the stream of misrepresentations of Catholic doctrines and practices poured forth by interested and bigoted journalists.

THERE was a very large attendance of parents and friends at St. Mary's Convent, Hill street, yesterday afternoon, (says the *Wellington Post* of the 10th inst.), when the prizes were distributed to the young ladies attending the High School in connection with this institution by his Grace Archbishop Redwood. Before the prizes were handed over to the successful pupils an entertainment was provided in a manner which spoke volumes for the excellent training to be had at this school. The programme was as follows:—Entree, "Don Juan" (duet arranged for two pianos), Misses L. McDonald, L. Wright, O. Walkley, and J. Murray; chorus and solo, "Sweet Wild Rose," the school and Misses Carkeek, and Brady; recitation, "The King and the Child," Miss A. Kennedy; song, "Home they brought her Warrior dead," Miss L. McDonald; "Gaieté de Cœur" (duet on two pianos), Misses Brady, Wright, L. McDonald, and Tracy; recitation, "The last night of Joan of Arc," Miss E. Carkeek; chorus and soli, "The Voices of the Night," the school and Misses McDonald, Carkeek, and Brady; duet on two pianos, "Echo of Lucerne," junior pupils, Misses F. Wright, L. Corrado, N. Falconer, and G. Gallagher; song, "Kathleen Mavourneen," Miss L. McDonald; recitation, "Scene in a tenement house," Miss Wright; chorus and soli, "The Music of the Birds," the school and Misses McDonald, Carkeek, and Brady; French recitation, "Les Animaux malades de la peste," Misses O'Connor, L. McDonald, Brady, J. Murray, Wright, J. Reid, and M. Gallagher; duet on two pianos, "Gačana mazurka," Misses Brady, Carkeek, Fairhall, and Tracy; recitation, "David's lament for Absalom," Miss Sullivan; "Orpheus," duet on two pianos, Misses Sullivan, Gallagher, Duignan, and Corrado; finale, "All Hail! Zealandia!" the school. During a short interval in the proceedings the friends present were enabled to inspect the needle-work of the scholars, also the drawings and paintings in oil and water colours, and some really beautiful works were to be seen. His Grace Archbishop Redwood having distributed the prizes thanked the young ladies and their teachers for the capital entertainment provided and complimented them on the highly gratifying results obtained at their recent examination. He trusted that still greater results would yet be achieved. It gave him much pleasure to hear their general conduct so highly eulogised, and he hoped that they would carry this into their home life. One thing he wished particularly to impress upon them and that was the necessity for regularity of attendance on the part of day pupils.—His Grace expressed his high appreciation of their musical and literary accomplishments, drawing, painting, etc., but trusted that while no chance was thrown away for improvement in these branches of their education they would not forget the very great importance of making themselves thoroughly acquainted with the ordinary duties of the housewife. In conclusion, his Grace wished one and all a very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, and a return to school with renewed vigour. The proceedings, which had been very enthusiastic throughout, terminated amidst hearty applause from the young people.

WE accidentally omitted to mention in our last issue the arrival in Dunedin of the Rev. Father Coffey, a priest lately ordained in Ireland for the diocese in question. The rev. gentleman, we may add, is a nephew of the Rev. Father Foley, S.M., the genial and popular parish priest of Pimaru. Father Coffey came to New Zealand by way of the Australian colonies, and was present at the celebration of the Bishop of Maitland's Jubilee, of which we recently published a report.

THE annual concert of Mr. Leech's violin school, which took place at the Choral Hall, Dunedin, during the week was again a pronounced success. The performance of the pupils showed unmistakable marks of painstaking and skilful instruction—and quite a wonderful degree of proficiency had in several instances been attained by them. Songs, which proved very acceptable to the audience, were sung by the Misses Leech and Morrison, and Mr. Manson.

OUR contemporary the *Napier Daily Telegraph*, devotes a leader to an expression of his joy that Messrs Dillon and O'Brien have been sentenced to six months imprisonment. Our contemporary also gives a definition of boycotting as evolved from the imagination of an Emergencyman with which a bountiful nature seems to have copiously endowed him. But our contemporary had already told us that a great part of his life had been spent as a cadet on a station. Should

he not, therefore, have acquired experience enough to know that in a case quoted by him Mr. Dillon was but protesting the public in forbidding the purchase of certain cattle. The stock, said Mr. Dillon, "had been fattened on the life blood of the people." Fancy any stock-breeder wanting to palm off as wholesome food, meat fattened in such a manner as that. People in the neighbourhood ought to make inquiries as to the station on which our contemporary served his time. He seems to have gained some strange experiences there, that deserve examination. In fact, our contemporary brings the "cad" whether on a station or in a newspaper office into very strong suspicion.

THE Hibernian pic-nic to Sawyer's Bay on Boxing day, promises to be very agreeable. The change from the fête held for so many years in a fixed locality in itself seems a desirable feature, as there is undoubtedly a charm to most people in variety. Sawyer's Bay besides is a picturesque and pretty neighbourhood, and affords many resources of pleasure and amusement. The success of the Society in providing for the comfort and entertainment of their guests is proverbial, and it will not fall short on the occasion alluded to. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the old saying "The more the merrier," will be put fully to the proof, and that there will be an overflowing attendance. We may add that arrangements have been made for an unlimited supply of boiling water on the grounds. So that the most inveterate tea-drinker will have nothing to complain of.

We publish in another place a prize list of an art-union recently drawn at Cork, Ireland, and also that of the Dominican Nuns' art-union at Invercargill, drawn during the week.

WHY, here is an insult offered to Mr. Goldie. The Auckland branch of the Educational Institute has invited Mr. "No-Popery" Allen to send them copies of his speech for distribution. Now we are sure that, making all due allowances for the backward condition of Auckland, three pundits, equal to those in Dunedin who composed Mr. Allen's speech, are still to be found there, and Mr. Goldie is certainly as eager as ever was Mr. Allen to become a mouthpiece of such pundits if he was able to do so. The Auckland branch of the Educational Institute, therefore, discredits Mr. Goldie's powers of learning by rote, in seeking without the limits of their own district for a speech repeater to suit their purposes. And surely it is light dealing to treat in this kind of a way a gentleman like Mr. Goldie, who has almost surpassed Jove himself by producing from his brains, all alive and kicking, 12,000 fine, bouncing school-children, not to speak of their parents, of fixed, and unalterable Catholic principles. We say it is a crying shame to put Mr. "N. P." Allen against Mr. Goldie in that sort of detractory style. Will Mr. "N. P." Allen, meantime, comply with the request? That depends. If, now that the contest is over and he has no more to lose, he remembers what his part is as a good Anglican synodman and leader of his sect, and recalls the words he must have learnt in the Church Catechism respecting the necessity of keeping his tongue from "evil-speaking, lying, and slandering," he cannot do so. He must conclude that, even as the mouthpiece of one at least who would scorn to learn the Church Catechism, or to obey its precepts, a breach of the prescribed duty is not lawful for him, and he would try to make reparation for the falsehood promulgated by him rather than give it further currency. "No-Popery," however, forms such queer alliances that there is no saying what a cat's-paw of the party may not be prevailed upon to do. And Mr. Allen may still consent to outrage his duty towards his neighbour, and to trench, in the offensive manner we have explained, on the privileges of Mr. Goldie. But, if so, God help Auckland, already ignorant and bigotted enough, but the sum of whose ignorance and bigotry is about to be increased.

WE have received a copy of Messrs Mills Dick and Co's Almanac and Directory for 1891. The publication is, as usual, up to the mark in every respect maintaining the high place among works of the kind long since attained by it.

THE Annual Prize List and Syllabus of Studies, issued for 1890 by the authorities of St. Patrick's College Wellington, deserves the especial attention of the Catholics of the colony. It speaks eloquently and undeniably of the privilege they enjoy in having such an institution for the education of their sons. All the information that can possibly be required on the subject is contained in the publication.

THE Caledonian Society of Otago advertises a liberal programme for their gathering on the first days of the new year. Their sports will be held as usual on their grounds at Kensington, and there can be no doubt that they will pass off with their accustomed éclat. Considering the successes of former years, it would be rash to predict more than this for them. Nor, indeed, is it necessary to do so.

THE Dunedin Shakespeare Club gave one of their very interesting and instructive entertainments on Thursday evening. Mr. A. Wilson, their president, delivered an address, well sustaining his reputation

as a scholar and accomplished man of letters, and the plays chosen for the occasion were the "Winter's Tale" and "Much ado about nothing," selections from which were read with brilliant effect by the Misses Alexander and Grant, and Messrs. Burton, Calvert, Joel, Pascoe, Adams, Borrowes, Wathen, Shaw, and Herby.

THE BISHOP OF DUNEDIN ON GODLESS EDUCATION.

THE following is a report of the address delivered at Lawrence on Sunday, the 7th inst, by the Most Rev. Dr. Moran.—

He (the Bishop) had been much pleased with the answering of the children in Christian Doctrine. It spoke well for their intelligence and industry and the zealous care of their devoted priest. A new and important work was about to be undertaken. The contract had the preceding day been signed by Mr. D. W. Woods, of Dunedin, for the building of a new church. The foundation stone would be laid and solemnly blessed on St. Patrick's Day. Judging from the plans the building when finished would be substantial, commodious and elegant, a credit to themselves and an ornament to their town. Half the money required was already in hand. He believed their spirit of union and generosity would enable them to open the church free from debt. In the course of his address to the children, the Bishop made reference to the system of education which obtains in the colonies. By Confirmation they would, he said, receive the Divine spirit, the Holy Ghost, who would confirm them in their faith, and strengthen them to resist all the assaults made upon it. The greatest danger which menaced their faith was to be found in the prevailing system of secular education. He distinguished between the advocates and friends of the system and the system itself. It was upheld by many men who in other respects were both good and sensible, but who in this matter were the dupes of crafty designing anti-Christians. He was willing to give the credit to the supporters of the State system of endeavouring to do their best. What he had to say regarded the system which they upheld, rather than the supporters of the system of State education. Secular and godless education was craftily designed by the Freemasons. He spoke not of Colonial or English Freemasons, but of the Freemasons of the continent of Europe, whose lodges he characterised as the church of the devil. The object of these last was to destroy the Christian religion and to take away even the idea of God's existence. Their aim and purpose was truly diabolical. History repeats itself. Every age in the last 1800 years has witnessed gigantic efforts made to destroy the work of Christ. Now property was confiscated, again civil liberty was taken away. Tortures of every conceivable kind were made use of to blot out from the earth the name of Christ. His followers and faithful disciples were scourged, burned, crucified, even like their Master, and tried in every way that the ingenuity of man could devise. But all in vain. The name of Christ was only the more exalted. Many, beholding the constancy of the martyrs and moved by grace, embraced Christianity and voluntarily endured the hatred and opprobrium of the world. After 1800 years of trial and sorrow the Christian Church exists and flourishes in every land. "Truly the blood of martyrs has ever been the seed of Christians." The experience of many centuries has shown that persecution but purifies Christianity and increases the vitality of Christ's Church. The Church still exists and spreads itself over the entire world. The world still hates the disciples of Christ, and endeavours, as the Redeemer prophesied, to mar His work. The means employed by the persecutor are changed, but the persecuting spirit yet remains. The modern idea of the enemies of Christianity seemed to be this:—"We have failed with the older people; let us change our tactics. With the young we shall have greater success. We shall establish secular schools in which religion will be ignored, in which the name of God will not be mentioned with respect or reverence, from which Jesus Christ will be banished. By practically inculcating the spirit of religious indifference, by a practical denial of the truth of Christianity we shall speedily effect our object." The enemies of Christianity wish to make the rising generation infidel by (1st) spreading broadcast the seeds of religious indifference, by (2ndly), inducing the young to regard only the things of life as of any consequence, and to set no value on spiritual things, and (3rdly), by discouraging the justice of Christian schools. He did not, in making these assertions, give way to feeling, or run the danger of misjudging men. Those of whom he spoke had revealed their intentions, and openly proclaimed their objects. Formerly secret societies were not tolerated by the State; now, emboldened by State recognition, they fearlessly set forth their object. Freemason lodges published their programme. They made no secret of their determination to weaken and ultimately to destroy Christianity by means of secular and godless education. The Church seeing that the faith of her children is menaced by purely secular education, will not expose them to danger, and, therefore, believing that faith is most necessary, she has unequivocally denounced it. Thus it is that Catholics, wishing to preserve their faith, make the greatest sacrifices in order to minimise the danger of perversion. They are compelled to pay taxes for the support of secular and godless education. They have to support their own schools, or allow the faith of their children to be jeopardised. The people whose ancestors preserved their faith at the cost of their lives, have now to save the faith of their children by paying an iniquitous double taxation. This, however, must be done as long as the system of injustice and plunder continues if in an age of indifference and open infidelity faith is to be saved. Catholics have made great sacrifices, and, with the spirit of those who lost property and life for Christ, they have at great expense and self-denial maintained religious schools, where Jesus Christ receives due recognition and honour. He had no hesitation in saying that, recognising the necessity of the work, yet greater efforts would be made to save the young from modern godlessness, and to give them, together with a good secular, a sound religious education.

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Henri Perreyne and his Counsels to the Sick, 5s 6d
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Bernard, From World to Cloister, or My Novitiate, 5s 6d
Richardson, Rev. Austin, What are the Catholic Claims? 3s 6d
Rivington, Rev. Luke, Plain Reason for Joining the Church of Rome, 4s
Mivart, St. George, On Truth—A Systematic Enquiry, 16s 6d
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The Origin of Human Reason, 11s 6d
Lilly, W. S., Ancient Religion and Modern Thought, 13s
Hendrick, Dom Lawrence, The London Charter-House—Its Monks and Its Martyrs, 15s 6d
Manning, Cardinal, Towards Evening—Extracts from Writings, 2s 3d
Life and Works of St. Bernard, edited by Dom Mabillon, 2 vols., 24s
Wirth, Rev. Augustine, The Pulpit Orator, containing seven elaborate sermons for each Sunday, translated from the German, 6 vols., 70s
Imitation of Christ, bound in roan, 1s 3d
Catechism of Perseverance, new and cheap edition, 1s 9d
Cardinal Newman's Apologia, 4s; Miscellanies, 4s; Callista, 4s.—
Note—Orders booked for cheap editions of Cardinal Newman's works.
Duffy, Sir Charles Gavan, Thomas Davis; Memories of an Irish Patriot, 13s 6d
Manzoni, The Betrothed Lover, richly bound, 2s 6d
Moore's Irish Melodies, with the accompaniments of Sir John Stevenson and Sir Henry Bishop, handsomely bound, 8s 6d
Ave Maria, latest volume, 11s 6d
Knocknagow, or the Homes of Tipperary, 4s
Stead, W. T., The Pope and the New Era, 6s 6d
Ferguson, Lady, The Story of the Irish before the Conquest, 6s 6d
Upton, W. C., Cuchulain, the Story of His Combats et the Ford, a dramatic poem, 4s
Ireland in the Days of Dean Swift, 6s

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Surgeon Dentist of Dunedin,

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MR. T. J. COLLINS

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ST. BATHAN'S—Nov. 21st and 22nd (Friday and Saturday), at Vulcan Hotel.

TINKER'S—Nov. 24th and 25th (Monday and Tuesday), at Newtown Hotel.

OPHIR	MILTON	} Dates will be announced later.
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We are sorry that, owing to pressure of business, we were unable to keep dates previously announced.

WE beg to notify to our numerous Friends and Customers that we have this day Disposed of our Business and Goodwill to MR. F. B. MUIR (late of Morris and Burton Bros.), who will continue to carry on the business of a PORTRAIT AND LANDSCAPE PHOTOGRAPHER in the old premises opposite Bank of New Zealand.

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Dublin Notes.

(From the National papers.)

It is very curious to find the thick-witted Removables hammering away at the old coercion routine, like the idiot who persisted in working the old pump-handle after it had been removed to the lumber-room in the fond belief that water would come at last if he worked long enough. We find Removable Newton Brady, for example (as bad a boy as there is to be found even amongst the Removables), holding a Star Chamber inquiry at Longford, and sending men to prison for contempt of court, for refusing to be sworn, just as if the Star Chamber section had not proved as worthless as the worm-eaten pump-handle and been carted away to the lumber-room of the Castle.

Let there be no more talk or anxiety about the famine, for Judge Curran has found out everything that will turn the black potatoes into white flowery balls. Let boycotting cease and the country will in the twinkling of an eye be flooded with prosperity. We shall want neither light railways to give employment, nor reduced rents nor food for the labourers of the West or South. Sitting on a Kerry bench, surrounded by grand jurors, country gentry, policemen, and prosecutors, County Court Judge Curran inhaled a long breath of prophetic inspiration. What did he say? Well, first he congratulated the gentlemen on the great improvement in the Kerry district. There were only fourteen offences reported; and he had to add the gratifying fact that boycotting had disappeared. Then said he:—"I trust you will find that I am no false prophet in saying that prosperous times are sure to follow this satisfactory state of facts." Nothing like this delightful news has been heard since the after-dinner prophecies of Lord Carlisle. What a pity that boycotting had not ceased in Kerry before the rain began to fall in July. Of course it was boycotting that opened the flood-gates of heaven and let loose the icy winds and caused the potato blight. So Judge Curran is almost amongst the prophets.

Cattle from the prairie lands of Lord Cloncurry and the Hon. Mr. Ponsonby have, week ending October 11, been offered for sale under the kindly hammer of Creamer and Roberts, Crewe—so, at all events, a vigilant correspondent informs us. Twenty-seven of the beasts had been fed and fattened on the Ponsonby wilds; and when we tot up the cost of herding—enormous in all cases of emergency farming—and add to the expense of shipment, fodder, commission, and roundabout methods of transmission, we must join our correspondent in laughing at the profit and loss account which harrows the soul of the syndicate to look at. Think of fat beeves going for ten to fifteen guineas a head! Why, they were worth that six months ago, when they were stores—if they were then sold as honest and unobjectionable bullocks.

The noble Lord Cloncurry did not fair better with his live stock in England than did the Hon. Noodle Ponsonby. His lordship is a long time dabbling in the emergency business, and the balance-sheet of his transactions with beasts, *vice* men, would be an instructive picture for the battering-ram speculators. Our informant gives us a pen-and-ink sketch of the way in which the Clongorey beef is knocked about in the Lancashire markets. The knowing ones over there can smell a bargain when they "twig" the Irish peeler, in the innocent get-up of a cowboy, keeping one lynx eye upon the cattle and fixing the other upon doubtful dealers. The 'cute ones set their quarry and wait until the market is over to pounce upon it at their own price. The cattle must be sold or slaughtered, in either case at a great loss. The Clongorey beas, given to one Lambert, of Salford, were knocked down at a sum which must bring tears from the eyes of the cattle-trading evictors. Let the exterminators take all the rope they desire. The end will be financial strangulation.

Earl Spencer addressed a public meeting at Otley, in Yorkshire, on Friday, October 3, and devoted a considerable portion of his speech to a criticism of the so-called trial at Tipperary. It has again and again been charged against Lord Spencer, whenever the extraordinary doings of the Resident Magistrates (as they are very inappropriately named) are called in question, that he himself is responsible for the appointment of many of them. This charge he dealt with on Friday, very honestly and very clearly. He admitted that it was true, but pointed out that they were appointed for very different duties from those they are now called upon by Mr. Balfour to fill—to deal merely with ordinary petty session cases wherein what is chiefly required is common-sense, not legal knowledge; whereas now these gentlemen are called upon to decide most delicate and difficult problems of law such as in England are always tried by judges and juries. Earl Spencer might have forcibly illustrated this anomaly of Mr. Balfour's creation by recalling the fact that a distinguished Irish judge resigned his appointment, because of the unconstitutional character of the Coercion Act, and that a very able Crown Solicitor in the South also threw up his appointment as he could not conscientiously prosecute in the sort of cases which the Coercion Act transformed into crimes. The general election, Earl Spencer believes, will put an end to that Act and the iniquitous Government which framed it.

The formation of an influential non-political committee in the United States for the relief of Irish distress has aroused great ire amongst certain sections of the Press. These organs sneer at the idea, and make very little of the threatened famine—indeed some of them go so far as to deny that there is any danger of scarcity at all. Others see in the American movement a decided slap in the face to her Majesty's Government—a fact which shows that the rebuke is deserved. The callous way in which the impending distress is spoken of by some of those Tory papers is simply sickening, and suggests the idea that the writers would be heartily glad if by some means, starvation or pestilence, the whole Celtic population of Ireland were swept out of existence. Meanwhile the appeal of the American philanthropists is being well responded to. Money is beginning to flow in freely, and a large sum will doubtless be collected. It is to be

hoped that effective steps may be taken to prevent this fund from being grabbed, as previous ones have been, by the greedy landlords.

Americans find it difficult to believe that such brutal callousness as the Tory journals of England and Ireland, led by the *Times*, could exist. The utterances of these shameless organs have been read with amazement. How any perverted ingenuity could torture a purely philanthropic movement into a political trick passes the comprehension of most people in the States. The gentlemen who have initiated the Relief Fund are of different political views, but are distinguished more for acts of benevolence than for prominence in political affairs. A formal reply to the editorial of the *Times* on the subject has been drawn up and published by Mr. Vinton, the secretary of the committee, declaring that the *Times* exhibits astounding ignorance of the facts when it assumes that the movement for the aid of the people threatened with starvation in Ireland has anything political about it.

The people of Limerick celebrated on Sunday, October 5, the bi-centenary of the defence of the city of General Sarsfield and his army against the forces of Dutch William. The celebration took the form of a procession around the line of the old city ramparts, so far as it is possible to trace them, winding up with a public meeting. A very large number of people came in from the surrounding rural district to join in the procession, which, with the trades' banners and a couple of the local bands, presented a picture at once stirring and picturesque. The houses along the route were gay with bunting and evergreens, and in the evening several of them were illuminated. Three members of the Parliamentary Party took part in the meeting—Messrs. O'Keeffe, Finucane, and P. O'Brien—and many prominent local men were present. An ode to Sarsfield, written by "the Bard of Thomond," having been read, Mr. Finucane proposed the only resolution of the day, expressing the admiration and gratitude of the people for the brave men and women who kept the walls of the city against the enemy two hundred years ago in so gallant a fashion, and the determination of Irishmen to carry on the struggle for national independence. Several eloquent speeches in support of this resolution followed, Mr. P. O'Brien expressing the belief that Balfourism, in the proceedings at Tipperary, was in its last ditch.

The Star-Chamber farce continues in Longford. Mr. Newton Brady, one of the most corrupt of the Removables, exhausts his suasive eloquence in the vain attempt to induce the members of the League to betray their fellows. The prattle, "childlike and bland," about the crops and the weather with which he invariably opens his inquiry are received in grim silence by the Nationalist under examination. His delicate flattery is completely thrown away. "I am astonished," he said to one Nationalist, "to see such a fine, respectable man as yourself—a man of refinement and education—associating with such a low lot of ruffianly Home Rulers." "I never in my life," was the quick retort, "was in such disreputable company as at the present moment, and I would not be in it if I could help it." Thereupon the inquiry closed abruptly.

The majority of the nonjuring witnesses at Longford are set at large to give the notion, if possible, that they have consented to be sworn. A few amongst them—John Hoey, John Ward, and Pat Ward—are specially honoured by being sent to prison. They are of course, regarded as popular heroes, and are greeted with enthusiastic cheers as they leave or arrive at the railway station in transit to and from the gaol. The police have strained every nerve to stifle this cheering as zealously as if the integrity of the empire was at stake, but all in vain. Fifty constables are constantly engaged (at the public expense) in this meritorious and important undertaking.

But the proceeding is not all a farce. The police take good care of that. When the order is once given to draw batons they always manage to use them with effect on somebody, it does not much matter whom. We take the following facts from the graphic account of the incident in the *Roscommon Herald*. The police were returning from the railway station after a vain attempt to suppress a cheer for "the criminals" who had been guilty of the universal crime of contempt of a Star-Chamber Court. They overtook a few small boys booing for Balfour, whom they manfully charged with drawn batons and dispersed. Then they came upon Mr. Daniel Egan, whose sole crime was that his brother is president of a branch of the League. Him the police incontinently batoned with the pleasing promptitude which is begotten of constant practice. He was stunned and struck to the ground by a violent blow on the head and then dragged, bleeding and wounded, to the police station. The charge, we take it, will be for obstructing the police batons in discharge of their duty by having his head in their way. We trust the last has not been heard of this incident. The time is opportune for the exposure of the barbarity of the police.

THE ROMAN QUESTION IN AMERICA.

At the Fourth German Catholic Congress, recently held with great success in Pittsburgh, Pa., the Rev. Wm. Tappert, of Covington, Ky., delivered a notable address on "The Roman Question." We (*Pilot*) quote representative passages:—

To appear in defence of a sacred right which is attacked, of a consecrated possession which is assailed, is indeed a noble duty, and especially in the presence of free citizens of the United States, whose sense of right and justice is known to all the world. With the whole Catholic world we call, and shall never weary of calling, for help for our Holy Father the Pope, for the "Roman Question is a question of international, or universal importance. The "Roman Question" has, indeed, lost none of its importance in the course of twenty years, for in the reign of our Holy Father Leo XIII., the difficulties which were not overcome in the lifetime of the immortal Pius IX. have become more entangled and more oppressive.

After the revolt against the law of nature and of nations had, by violence, robbed the Pope, in the years 1859 and 1860, of five-sixths of his dominion, it dared, in September, 1879, without any pretext whatsoever, to take the Holy City itself, and to confine the Pope as a prisoner in the Vatican. In the face of these facts, we demand, in common with all the Catholics of the world, the restoration of the

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Auction Sales held as follows:—Every Tuesday, weekly Grain sale at 11 o'clock, Every Tuesday, weekly sale Sheepskins, Hides Tallow, Rabbitskins. Wednesday, Fat and Store Stock at Burnside which is arranged for sale and drafted under the supervision of our Manager. Country and Clearing Sales arranged to suit clients.

FLAX Sales made to suit arrivals.

We have on sale at lowest current rates—Corn Sacks, Seamin Twine, Binding Twine (three qualities), Wool Packs, Fencing Wire Standards made to any gauge.

During the present Grain Season we will be prepared to make special terms for storage of Grain, and Auction Sales will be held every Tuesday, oftener if necessary.

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Manager and Auctioneer

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We desire to announce the Completion of our Shipments of Seasonable Drapery selected in the Centres of Fashion by our NW BUYER, who, after a lengthened experience of our business both in Dunedin and Invercargill, has taken up the important duties of Home Buyer. His recent practical experience of our requirements is manifest in the goods to hand, and being bought on the BEST TERMS THAT CASH CAN COMMAND, we have every confidence in requesting you to inspect our Stock before making your Season's Purchases.

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Ladies requiring a Stylish Dress at a Moderate Cost will study their best interest by making their selection from our Stock, which is the LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST ASSORTED in New Zealand. The following are some of the novelties:—

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Dressmaking by First-class Dressmakers at the Lowest Charges consistent with Excellence in Style and Work.

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The Millinery for this Season is of a Charming Character. The Transparent and Floral Effects baffle description. The following are some of the new shapes in Straws:—Christine, Ragged Robin, Adele, Last Century, Dart, Fleurette.

MANTLE DEPARTMENT.

We are showing better goods in Jackets, Mantles, Mantillas, Capes, Russian Mantles, Rain Cloaks, Dining Gowns, etc.

The Beauty of the New Materials and the Grace and Elegance of the Styles are commanding marked attention.

While retaining our Reputation for High-class goods, it is our special study to meet the requirements of all classes of the community. We keep nothing we cannot recommend, and by purchasing a lower class of goods you do not obtain the

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territorial sovereignty of the Holy See, which is an absolute necessity for the autonomy, for complete freedom and independence in the government of the Church. We have before, at three conventions, made this free and open declaration, and we shall not stop to declare it our *ceterum censeo* as long as the oppressions of the Holy See continue.

We declare that the Head of the Church has a divine right to independence in the exercise of his spiritual functions, and that this independence is impossible without temporal sovereignty. Divine Providence has ordained that Rome should be the centre of the Church upon earth.

With Leo XIII. we declare:—

"The claims which the Roman Bishop has upon Rome are so sacred and so imprescriptible that no earthly power, no political purpose, no lapse of time can destroy, or lessen or weaken them."

Not only the Popes, but all the bishops of Christendom demand the territorial sovereignty of the Holy See. Of these, almost 300 in number, who had assembled in Rome around the Pope, on the Feast of Pentecost, in 1862, declare:—

"We acknowledge, in fact, that the temporal dominion of the Holy See is a necessity, and was instituted by the evident will of Divine Providence; we declare, without hesitation, that in the present circumstances of worldly affairs this temporal sovereignty is absolutely necessary for the welfare of the Church and for the free guidance of souls. The Roman Pontiff, the head of the whole Church, should not be the subject nor the guest of a prince, but sitting upon his throne and the Lord of his dominion, he can acknowledge no law but his own, and thus, in the enjoyment of a noble, peaceable, and sweet freedom, can protect the Catholic Faith, and defend, guide, and govern the whole Catholic Commonwealth."

Even a Protestant writer, Guizot, says, with the greatest fairness—"The union of the temporal and the spiritual power in the Papacy did not arise from the systematic development either of an abstract principle or an ambitious object. Theory and ambitious motives may have been incidentally connected with it. But what, in spite of all opposition, really and truly brought forth and preserved the temporal power of the Popes, was necessity, a substantial, perpetual necessity. These worldly possessions and temporal power fell to the Papacy as a necessary support of his magnificent spiritual condition. The donations of Pepin and of Charlemagne were but landmarks in this development, which began, spiritual and secular altogether, at an early time, and was materially furthered by the willingness of the nations and the favour of kings. As temporal Lord the Pope has never made much ado, but he had in his temporal dominion an effective guarantee of his freedom of action, and of his moral power." (Thus Guizot).

Rome, with its splendid churches and edifices, belongs to the Pope; it belongs to the Catholics of the whole world, who, by their endeavours, endowments, gifts, and alms, have created that magnificence; there they flock as around a centre; there they have embodied their love and veneration for the representative of Christ on earth. There every stone, every edifice, reminds us of religion, of the blood of martyrs, of the eminent wisdom of the Popes, of the virtues of so many saints. The present condition of Rome, which places the Church, whose members spread over the whole earth, number nearly 250,000,000 souls, in a most unfavourable condition, can evidently not be lasting, and must be abated.

But they refer us to the law of guaranty, which in Title I., Article I., provides that "the person of the Pope is sacred and inviolable," and Article II. provides: "An attack upon the person of the Pope, and the inciting to such an attack, shall be punished in the same manner as an attack upon the person of the King, and the inciting to the same." Such, indeed, are the provisions of the law of guaranty, and yet the Holy Father is exposed to a thousand insults, all of which go unpunished. I but call to mind the terrible outrage committed in Rome last year upon the Feast of Pentecost. A monument is erected to an apostate monk, whose only merit consisted in his revolt against divine authority, who denied his faith, broke his vows, and filled the world with immoral and infidel writings. The law of guaranty is an absurdity. It solemnly guarantees something that does not exist; that is, the independence of the Pope, who is a prisoner in his own house, because he is prevented by well-grounded apprehensions of insult to appear in public.

We Catholics have confidence in God; the noblest attribute of confidence in constancy, and even after years of hope and expectation we still continue to hope, until by divine interposition our hopes shall be realised. Thus did the Church hope for 300 years in the first ages of Christianity, and her hopes were not in vain.

As Attila overran the West with his irresistible Huns, he was met at the gate of Rome by Leo the Great, and Attila turned back. What was there so terrible in the man in priestly raiment seated on a white palfrey? As history relates, Attila saw over St. Leo a higher power and a mysterious force oppressed the mighty man, in whose power it was to crush the kingdoms of the earth. The strength of Leo the Great has again manifested itself in Leo XIII. The Holy See has a mysterious power which impresses itself upon those who can have no idea of its origin. Is it not wonderful that the waves of revolution, after twenty years of storm, break at the gate of the Vatican? Is it not wonderful that the Holy Father, under so many adversities, troubles and sorrows, should still lead the Church of God with a firm hand? Is it not wonderful that the Holy Father, robbed of all his income, can still give free scope to his benevolent love, and although poor himself and living upon alms, he can yet with open hands bestow upon other poor the contributions of love from his children? Who does not perceive here the interposition of Divine Providence in favour of His representative upon earth.

Were it in the domain of possibility for the Church, and with her the Holy See, to perish, then she would have already perished a hundred times. Nothing can come to pass, either from man or from events, that she has not already withstood. The past is a guarantee for the future, that the Papal Chair will again become the seat of judgment to confound the Titans of human wisdom and earthly power.

Et portae inferi non praevalerunt!—and the gates of hell shall not prevail against her—is everlastingly true.

While the enemies of the Church and of human society are everywhere engaged in perfidious plans, Leo XIII. relies upon the one, true, and living God, who leads and directs the world according to His unfathomable designs. In reliance upon Divine Providence we await, with our Holy Father, coming events, and let us ever have our eyes upon the past, in order that the past may be our consolation for the present, and the harbinger of victory in the future.

In the meantime, let us raise our hearts and hands to Heaven and pray, *Ut inimicos sanctae ecclesiae humiliare digneris*—May you confound the enemies of the Church!

THE BANSHEE'S WARNING: A STORY OF THE IRISH REBELLION OF 1641.

(By JAMES MURPHY, Author of "The Forge of Clohogue," "The Cross of Glencarrig, etc., etc.")

CHAPTER XXVII.—(Continued.)

"Mother, I suppose you know—for you know everything—that Maurice O'Connor is in prison again?"

"Ay, an' I hope he'll remain there till he goes out ov id the one way."

"You're very unkind, mother. He never did anything to you. He never harmed you or me."

"Didn't he? Didn't they all—"

"Hush, mother. I wonder at you! Listen to me, mother, 'an I'll tell you something you don't know. Maurice O'Connor is in prison on board a ship in the river, and there's one that you know'll break her heart if anything happens him—"

"Lady Helen," said the old woman, with a gleam of vindictiveness.

"No, not her—Miss Carrie Mordaunt. Now, mother, you're nice enough at times, an'—"

"Carrie Mordaunt!" cried the little woman, not a little put about apparently by this news. "That's just as bad. It's bad blood to bad blood joined. The black drop is in her veins, and the false one in his."

"Mother," said the weaver, angrily, "I can't understand this. Since I've come back I've never heard you say a good word ov anyone. You spoke as if you hated the whole world and all that's in it. Why would you? The world is going very well wid you now."

"Ay, now. But I don't forget when they set their dogs after me, an' hunted me, as if I wor a wolf, through the woods and marshes. They called me witch, an' ud have burnt me at the crossroads. Why? Because I could 'em what I knew, an' couldn't help tellin' if me life depended upon it, as it did, that their rebellion would end in death and disgrace to them. I knew it. How did I know it? I couldn't tell any more than I can tell why I kem into the world or am stayin' in id, why I live, or walk, or think. I said it, and knew id—not knowin' why. But I saw straight, as I see you now, Roger Maguire and McMahon, an' the ould stock wan and all, hangin' on the gallows tree, or dead on the battle-field, or flyin' for their lives out ov the land, not knowin' where to lay their heads. An' I saw strange faces an' strange men comin' to live in their high towers an' to rule over their broad lands. All that I saw, an' more. Could I help tellin' it? No; I could 'em an' I warned 'em. What was my thanks? To be hunted for a witch; to be searched for wid bloodhounds high an' low, through forest an' swamp, tired, ragged, hungry, and weary—with no kind word from anyone—up in a tree one day, in a cave another, every day, every hour makin' me a dozen years oulder—for av they caught me, it's in the blazin' fire piled up at the crossroads my last breath 'ud go out in screams!"

The old woman, out of breath from her hurried way of speaking, stopped.

"I never heard this afore," said the weaver—"I never heard any of this afore. You never told me."

"Because I couldn't bear to tell you. I kem to Dublin, sleepin' all day and crouching along the hedges at night. That was the way I travelled. An' there wasn't a wink I slept but I could see afore my eyes the red fire blazin' on the crossroads and a roasting form in it—me! and scarames risin' to the heavens such as never cross roads heard afore—mine! An' all because I could 'em what I knew an' what I saw. I didn't want the knowledge, ask for it, or seek for it; but id kem as my life kem, as my sight kem, an' I couldn't keep from tellin' 'em. That was my thanks. They're in for id, now, an'—"

"They'll win, mother; they'll win. Don't tell me else," said Maigue, not a little thunderstruck at what he heard.

"They'll lose. They'll die, all ov 'em, in the battle-field, on the gallows, or over the say—God knows how or where, if it makes any matter," said she, firmly.

"Well, mother, God spoke afore you!" said her son, reprovingly, "but all that's far ahead. What I'd be glad ov now, if you'd tell me what to do about Maurice O'Connor. I always guessed you knew things that other people didn't—an' dear knows," added he, with a sigh, "it's not a gift to be wished for, but if you can, mother, for the love of God tell me what I ought to do. Can you help me?"

But the old woman, if she knew how, did not answer; but, apparently, full of her own wrongs, gathered up her bent form and hobbled in a wrathful manner out of the room.

"Arrah!" muttered her son, shaking his head dolefully, "it's hard to get the going way on the ould. The troubles have turned her head. What's to be done, now? I must go down to the water and see the ship. Who knows what plan might kum into my head. Maurice O'Connor! Maurice O'Connor! 'twor better for you you never kem. An' taix 'twas the bad night, I'm afear, for you both that the thunder drove you into the presence of Miss Mordaunt."

With which reflection, he extinguished the candle, climbed up the stairs, gained the street, let down the shutters again, padlocked them, and went his way.

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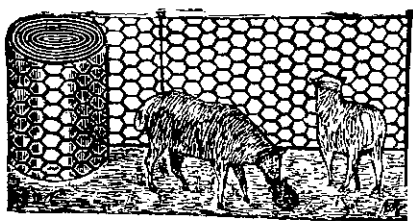
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Rome, 17th August, 1889.

My Dear Lord,—I have just returned from the Vatican, where I had the happiness to present His Holiness the beautiful manual sent to me [ST. JOSEPH'S PRAYER BOOK], which he graciously accepted. I explained to him its import and contents—prayers, hymns, and devout canticles; adding that there was one also for the Pope. He gave most graciously his Apostolic blessing to the religious community that compiled it, to the editors and publishers, and to all who will devoutly use it.—My dear Lord, yours always affectionately,

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Meantime, Carrie Mordaunt, her heart beating so violently in her breast that it sometimes produced an attack of suffocation and stopped her breathing, hurried homewards, her heavy woollen cloak effectually disguising her and preventing recognition.

Arrived there, she had time to change her dress and proceed towards the drawing-room; but, coming near to the opened door, she heard voices inside, and a name—the name was that uppermost in her thoughts—falling on her ear, she paused to listen.

"The question is this," said one, whose voice she knew to be that of Sir Richard Borlase, one of the two lord's deputies then paramount in the government of Ireland—"Is it not better to hang him at once, and put forth the necessary statement required in England? There will then be no chance of contradiction."

"I differ in opinion, Sir Richard," said Sir Charles Coote. "I should extract the information from him on the rack. Torture is the thing needful. What say you, Raymond?"

"I will not venture an opinion, or, if I did, it would be that he should be regularly tried for rebellion for having been found with arms in his hands. It would be a warning to all others, and would save appearances. The rigid carrying out of the law would have a better effect in England than more summary and drastic measures. Irish lords would see—"

"Irish lords will see, by the heaven above me, that there is no mercy for those who fall into our hands!" interrupted Coote, in a burst of passion. "If I had my will I should stretch them on the rack until their joints burst and their bones came asunder—or, if not, I should break their limbs with the headsman's hammer!"

The listener shuddered as she heard these words. "Better not say that elsewhere," said Borlase. "Much has been said already of expressions that dropped at the council table. Words are sometimes more dangerous than acts. Kill and lay waste, but always deplore outwardly the hard necessity that makes it imperative. That is the policy now-a-days—the wisest policy. It does not mean to spare—"

"Spare!" cried Coote. "Spare! There shall not be a hound of Irish birth left in the land, nor Papist dog to pollute the soil—not one!"

"They are a prolific race, and grow again rapidly," said Borlase, smiling. "If you mow the heads off the shoulders of their lords and secure their broad estates I fancy you will have done enough for the present. Extermination, if possible, were the wisest plan, but—is it possible?"

"Possible?" iterated the ferocious Coote, "perfectly possible. I should, if I were allowed free will—"

The listener put her hands to her ears. A coarse and savage expression, indicative of how he would prevent further growth or existence of the Irish race, came on her hearing, and she turned aside in disgust and fright. It was a statement long to be remembered in Irish history, and nothing more demoniacal, perhaps, ever passed from human lips.

Carrie Mordaunt was inexpressibly shocked, and sought to close her ears to the expression, but the issues of the conversation were too tremendous for even maidenly modesty to bar the way to hearing it.

"Well, gentlemen, said her brother, "to what conclusion do you come? Further discussion is waste of time, and there is much business to be done."

"I vote for the confession," said one who had not spoken yet: "the rack will bring it forth. It can be had before witnesses. With that, the king's power, if not his head, will surely fall."

"I vote similarly," said Coote. "I do not forget that the scoundrel's hand placed this mark here," pointing to his forehead, which still bore the marks of the escaping prisoner's blow.

"You are not forgiving enough—you will not adopt the Scriptural plan of dealing with an enemy," said Borlase, in ironical rebuke, which set all a-laughing—"If thine enemy smite thee on one cheek—"

"How do you propose it shall be done?" asked the secretary of the council, who appeared to be noting down their resolutions.

"Send a guard of soldiers to bring him hither, let him be heavily ironed, and placed in dungeons until to-morrow. To prevent traitorous hand from setting him free, as before, see that trusty soldiers are placed in the cell with him—they will keep him agreeable company," replied Sir Richard Borlase, with a cynical smile, which meant a great deal. "Who shall see that he is brought safely hither—you, Coote?"

"No, I have other work to perform. But it must be done by careful hand. There must be no mistake this time," said Coote. "He is of more importance to our purposes than a dozen other of their chiefs. I think you had better go, Raymond. You have met him before."

"If you wish it," said the secretary with some reluctance. "Yes. You had better discharge the duty," said Borlase. "It is too important to be committed to other hands."

"And prithee, Raymond, do not let the soldiers—they love a Papist rebel, you know—show him too many marks of affection on the way," said Borlase, gaily.

"Nor let them press his march too fast with the points of their bayonets or the butt-ends of their muskets," added Coote significantly.

It was but with indifferent humour that it struck the ears of the listening girl, as they concluded their discussion on the subject, and addressed themselves to other matters.

The necessity of hearing what they said kept her strength up during the discussion; but now that it was over and a result arrived at, she felt her strength going and the sight leaving her eyes. To prevent herself falling she stretched out her hands against the wall, and bending her forehead to the cold stones sought to keep up the continuity of her thoughts.

Maurice O'Connor to be tortured!—Maurice O'Connor to be put on the rack!—these were the thoughts that kept running through her disordered brain. It seemed for some brief period as if demon voices, around and beside her, were whispering these words into her ears. But there were no forms there, nor voices in her ears

—it was only the excitement of her thoughts burning these words in letters of fire into her brain.

Maurice O'Connor to be tortured—at once she pictured the form stretched in agony on the rack, the tortured joints, the dew-drops of pain exuding from the forehead, the froth from the mouth, the eyes glassy and stony, the lips blue, the—

The picture set her brain, heart, and blood afire: called back all her strength and more; called up indeed such strength of frame and force of will as had never moved her slender form before; and almost unconscious of what she was doing, she sped across the hall, opened the door, closed it softly after her, and wholly inattentive to the surroundings, unconscious that house or street, or castle or battlement were around her, sentient only to the one loved figure, a prisoner on ship-board, and the terrible fate that awaited him, flew through the streets, passed the armed guards at the gates, and was away through the bye-paths and lanes that existed where now Merriem square and that portion of the city extends, and through the swamps that covered it, wholly unaware that her thin dress was insufficient against the cold air blowing over the swampy low reaches that formed the mouth of the river and, indeed, not caring. Only one thing was present to her mind—the anchored ship; only one form therein—her lover; only one scene surrounded all—the torture room and its concomitant horrors.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

Manus the weaver, when he had shut up his loom, walked about disconsolately enough. The burden of other people's troubles seemed to come and rest on his shoulders, but he did not complain nor even think of that. He was under many obligations to the gentle girl who now sought aid and assistance at his hands, and the generous heart in his dwarfed body was too large to permit him to give a thought to the trouble it put upon him. On the contrary his first intention was to go straight to the ship, where it was anchored—but then came the question, what should he do when he got there?

This was a question to which no proper answer presented itself, and he walked around and around the silent streets pondering the matter over. But for a long time his fertile brain could evolve no project at all feasible likely to be successful.

Suddenly he thought for a moment, stopped, scratched his ear, walked again, again stopped, paused, and pondered, and finally ended by flinging his cap high in the air, caught it again, danced a few steps, and, after this series of impulsive movements, hurried off on some further movement, carefully counting the few gold coins in the bottom of his pocket, as he did so, with the tips of his fingers.

His first visit was to a druggist's, where he purchased a considerable quantity of powders of a certain kind; his next to a vintner's, where he secured a small cask of brandy. This latter he corded so that whilst the bung could be easily opened, it was next to impossible that, whilst strapped on his back, it could come out by accident.

Making one excuse or another for his purchase he hurried on his way through the gates of the city. He had little difficulty in passing, for he was well known to the guards—there was scarcely one in the city who was not cognisant of the appearance of the little Flemish bunch-back weaver and his singular dwelling place.

"Well, Manus, where are you going this hour of the night, and what is that you are carrying?"

"Hush-sh-sh!" said Manus, with a manner which might be taken as half-joke and whole earnest. "Don't spake too loud. Its flax I'm takin' down to the marshes to steep."

"Flax! Is a queer hour to go to do that, Manus, isn't it?" asked the officer somewhat incredulously.

"Quare hour. Avoch man, what are you thinkin' ov? There is no other time to go to the marshes in the swamp, forby the strollers from the barley fields 'ud see me an' saiz: 'em for 'em-selves. It must be well steeped in the Bunialough, 'an good bempen rope med out iv id. An' there's no time to be lost. Not a minit."

"Why, Manus? What's all the haste for, and why do you want such good material?" asked the officer, gaily. "You're not going to hang yourself, I hope."

"Tut, tut, gossoon. Don't speak of these things, but listen to me—hearken to me! There's great news, and rope enough 'il be soon wantin'. Great news!"

"What—what news, Manus?" asked the officer with some interest.

"The siege of Tredath is raised!" said Manus, in solemn confidence, "an' Sir Phelim is dhraggin' his guns as fast as he can towards the North."

"What!—No!" cried the other, in great surprise.

"Thrus as the arch ov the gate is over your head—thrus as the marshes are afore you. An' the Leinster men 'il be comin' nigh this way afore mornin'. Oh! there'll be hangins all over the land, an' stout ropes 'il be wantin' for rebel necks!"

"More power to you, Manus! If that's true, it's the best news I heard for many a day. Away with you and steep the flax, the sooner the rope is ready the better. But stay a moment!"

"No, no, I can't," said Manus. "It's no time for talkin'. An' look here! May be 'twould be as well for you to keep the gates locked. There'll be quare parties marchin' by here in the dark afore mornin', an' foxes couldn't creep by as stealthy an' as soft; so there's no knowing what might happen; an' keep the iron bars atune you an' the could air outside."

With which injunction, falling on ears not too slow to believe or follow it, Manus hurried out with the night, passed down the scrubby commons, now known as Collexe Green, the only solitary occupants of which were two bulls chained to strong upright posts, to be worried and baited by three mastiffs on the morrow—a sport in which the citizens in less troublesome times hugely delighted, and which, even now, they could not wholly forego, the scene of operation being so free from danger and quite beside the city gates; thence afterwards along the marshes whereon Merriem square and its surroundings now stand to the mouth of the river, where the vessel was anchored.

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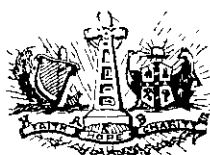
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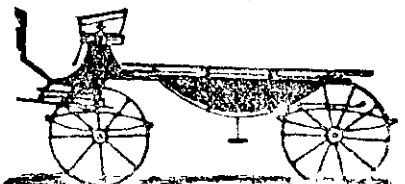
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"Hello! Who goes there?" was the query of the sentry patrolling deck, musket in hand, as Manus, laying hold of a little skiff resting among the bulrushes, paddled himself out with his hands.

"A friend!" said Manus boldly.

"A friend! What in the plague's name brings a friend here at this hour of the night?" asked the sentinel, with the nasal twang of a Scripture-quoter, sadly at variance with his profane talk. "What do you want?"

"To sell my goods," said Manus.

"We don't want your goods, you lubber. What should we want with goods at this hour of the night? Avast! Come no nearer, or I shall fire."

"Hold you peace, soldier?" cried the weaver. The stuffs I sell are fit for all hours. They warm the blood, stir the heart, and make the cowardly man brave."

"What stuffs are they?" asked the sentinel, pausing in his walk.

"Brandy!" said Manus, in a whisper. "Brandy! The best in the wine stores from Bordeaux."

"Come aboard!" cried the weary and cold soldier. "Come aboard. There is the ladder. Take care. Don't lose a rung, or miss your footstep. Brandy!—It was an angel sent you. Take care. Your own life isn't worth much, but that liquor is precious beyond all telling. Come aboard. There now."

Manus climbed on deck, with his precious cargo securely strapped to his back. The sentinel patted the cask affectionately, as though it was some human thing for which he had a more than ordinary regard, and diligently assisted to unstrap it and place it on the deck.

The noise of the boat and the consequent conversation attracted the attention of some of the men below, who, coming on deck, were delighted to find what the visitant brought. News soon went through the vessel; the cask was taken below, and was soon broached. No bargain was made with Manus; the idea of paying him anything for it was looked upon as good fun; and despite his protestations against its being opened until he was paid for it, the acceptable liquor was soon passing from hand to hand in profusion. The pleading for payment by Manus was the cause of uproarious laughter, it was so evidently absurd and hopeless, and joined with the high spirits produced by the drink, made the ship a scene of great festivity. After some time, however, it was noticeable that some of the more noisy and high-spirited began to grow quiet and drowsy; one after another fell back in their bunks against the sides of the ship in sudden sleep, until the only one remaining alert and watchful was the disappointed and cheated trader. Even he did not stir for a long time, but in his anger and impatience dashed every mug that was used in his despoilment on the floor, breaking them with as much imprecation and noise as possible—indeed with even more than a reasonable degree of anger would justify. But it did not make much matter, the sailors were insensible to his taunts and insults, and slept soundly on, their stertorous breathing bearing undoubted testimony to the strength of the liquors he vended.

Finding that there was but slight chance of their being roused from their repose by anything much short of a broadside, Manus started from his place, paced the upper deck, descended a short ladder to the next, and, opening the door of an inner cabin, presented himself before Maurice O'Connor!

The latter had been immersed in thought. In the midst of his reveries the door opened, dimly disclosing the face and form of the weaver. The dwarf bringing the light better before his face, some peculiarity therein caught the prisoner's remembrance.

"You? I think I know you. You're the weaver from Arras, are you not?"

"The same," said Manus.

"Who works in the nook in the castle wall?"

"Yes."

"I remember. What brings you here?"

"To free you, Maurice O'Connor."

A smile passed over the prisoner's face in spite of himself. There were many men on board, lusty and full of strength—he had heard the noise of their carousal and roys ering—ready to fight to the death to keep him prisoner, and the idea of the deformed and puny figure before him essaying to relieve him looked in the highest degree ridiculous and absurd.

"I fancy the days of fairy knight-errantry are over," he said rather sarcastically. "The days when good gent relieve imprisoned damsels and pining prisoners are not of our time."

"Maurice O'Connor," said the weaver, angrily, "I did not come here on my own motion to relieve you. I came because I was asked by wan that wouldn't like to see a hair of your head injured. If you wish to escape, the way is free for you; if you don't say the word, an' I won't trouble you, but—Miss Mordaunt will—"

"Who?" asked Maurice, perfectly assured from his visitor's earnest and angry manner that his words were true, and startled by the introduction of her name.

"Miss Mordaunt."

"She sent you?"

"Ay; there's ugly times in store for you an' she'd rather you were clear ov them. Sir Charles Coote has a hard hand when he likes—an' that's mostly always. The men are sound asleep above, an' they won't waken in time, I'm thinkin', to stop you."

Maurice saw the whole plot at the moment; there was no need for elaborate explanation, nor, indeed, now that he was certain of the weaver's mission, was there any inclination on his part for it.

"Haste is necessary if you would save your life," said the dwarf, sharply. "There'll be others here very soon that won't be glad to see you goin'. Let me loose these bonds."

"Thanks," said Maurice. "These irons are locked. See, the key is hanging yonder—there. Carefully cut these cords—there. Free again! Thanks, my friend; and Miss Mordaunt is—"

Whatever he was about to say remained unsaid, or was changed into a startled exclamation, for at the moment the door opened, and

outside the little circle of illumination cast by the feeble light a form appeared—a woman's form; a form wet with travelling through reedy paths and moist tall bulrushes, dragged with wandering in miry ways; and as Manus, in the start occasioned by the opening of the door, turned the light of the lamp on the pale and frightened features of the unceremonious intruder, it disclosed the face of—*Carrie Mordaunt*.

POPE LEO XIII. TO THE ITALIAN BISHOPS.

(Special Correspondent of the *Pilot*.)

In an Encyclical Letter of His Holiness Leo XIII. to the bishops clergy, and people of Italy, the Pope sadly depicts the present state of that country.

Beloved Brethren, Health and Apostolic Benediction:—From the height of this Apostolic See, where Divine Providence has placed Us to watch over the salvation of all nations, Our survey often rests upon Italy, in the bosom of which God, by a singular act of predilection, has placed the See of His Vicar, and from which, nevertheless, there come to Us at present multitudinous and deeply felt sorrows. It is not personal offences which sadden Us, nor the privations and the sacrifices which the actual condition of things imposes upon Us, nor is it the insults and the contempt which an insolent press has unbridled license to launch against Us every day. If it were only a question of Our own person, and not of the universal ruin, towards which We see Italy going forward, threatened in its faith, We would silently bear offences, glad even We to repeat daily what one of Our most illustrious predecessors said of himself: "If my captivity upon this earth did not aggravate the weight of daily burdens, I would willingly be silent regarding the contempt and mockery of which I am the object." (St. Gregory the Great: Letter to the Emperor Mauritius, Regist. 5.) But without speaking of the independence and dignity of the Holy See, it is a question of religion itself and of the salvation of a whole nation, and of such a nation that from the first days opened its heart to the Catholic faith, and preserves it ever since with a jealous care. That seems incredible, and yet it is true; We have come to this point in Italy for having to fear the loss of faith for this Italy of Ours. On several occasions We have given the alarm in order that note should be taken of the danger, and yet We do not believe that We have done enough.

In presence of the unceasing attacks, ever increasing in ferocity, We feel more powerfully the voice of duty which urges Us to speak again to you, Venerable Brothers, to your clergy and to the Italian people. As the enemy makes no truce, so it is not fitting that either We or you be silent and inactive, as by the Divine grace We were constituted guardians and defenders of the religion of the people confided to Our charge, the pastors and vigilant sentinels of the flock of Christ, for which We should be ready, if needed were, to sacrifice all, even Our life.

We will not say new things, for the facts, such as they have occurred, do not change; and of these We have had to speak on other occasions, according as the opportunities arose. But here We propose to recapitulate these facts, to group them as in one single picture, and to draw from them for the common instruction the consequences derived from them. These undisputed facts, which have happened in the full light of day; not isolated, but connected amongst themselves in such a way that, in their totality, they reveal with evidence a whole system of which they are but the application and the development. The system is not new, but what is new is the audacity, the fury, the rapidity with which it is now applied. It is the plan of the sects which is now unfolded in Italy, especially in that which touches the Church and the Catholic religion; with the final and notorious aim of reducing it, if it were possible, to nothingness. Now it is superfluous to draw up the indictment of the sects which declare themselves Masonic; judgment has been passed upon them already; their aims, means, doctrines, actions, all is known with indisputable certainty.

Animated by the spirit of Satan, whose instrument they are, they are consumed, like their inspirer with a mortal and implacable hatred against Jesus Christ and His work, and they do their utmost to overthrow or enchain it. This war at present is waged in Italy more than elsewhere,—in Italy where the Catholic religion has laid the deepest roots, and especially in Rome, where is the centre of Catholic unity and the See of the universal Pastor and Master of the Church.

It is advantageous to trace the various phases of this war from its origin. It began with the destruction, under a political guise, of the civil prepotency of the Popes; but the fall of this, in the secret intentions of the real chiefs,—afterwards openly declared,—should serve to destroy, or at least to hold in servitude, the supreme spiritual power of the Roman Pontiffs. And in order that no doubt should remain upon the real scope they aimed at, immediately came the suppression of the religious orders, which greatly reduced the number of evangelical labourers for the sacred ministry and for the assistance of the faithful, as likewise for the propagation of the faith amongst infidels. Later they desired likewise that to clerics should be extended the obligation of military service, with the necessary consequence of grave and multitudinous obstacles placed to the recruiting and to the suitable formation of the secular clergy. They put their hands upon the ecclesiastical patrimony, confiscating absolutely part of it, and burdening part of it with the most enormous charges, in order to impoverish the clergy and the Church, and to deprive the latter of the means of which it had need in this world to live and to promote institutions and works in aid of its divine Apostolate. The sectaries themselves have openly declared: "To diminish the influence of the clergy and of the clerical associations, one sole efficacious means is to be employed; to despoil them of all their possessions and to reduce them to complete poverty."

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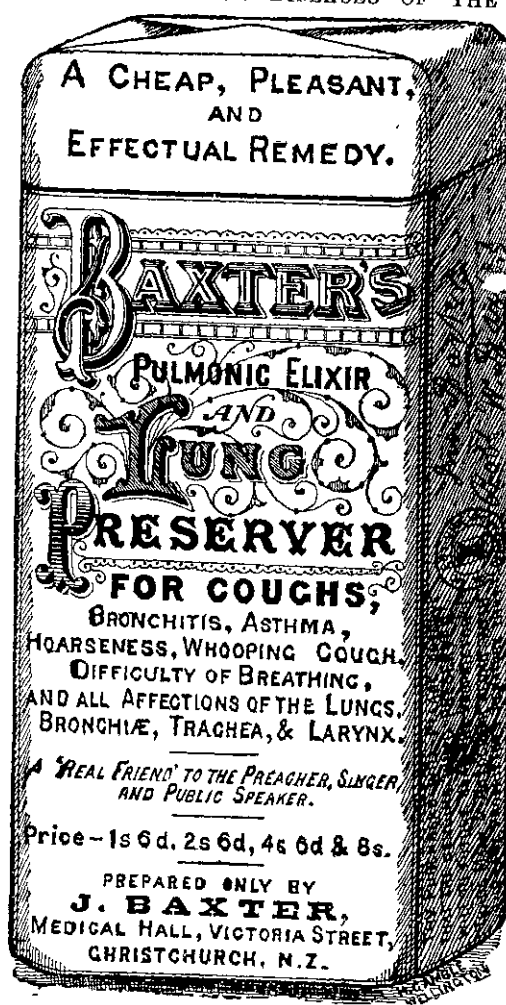
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nation; from the laws, and from all that is official life, every religious idea and inspiration is systematically banned, when it is not directly antagonised; the public manifestations of Catholic faith and piety are either prohibited, or under vain pretexts hampered in a thousand ways. The family is deprived of its foundation and its religious constitution by proclaiming what they call "civil matrimony," and by the instruction which they require shall be altogether secular, from the primary elements even to the higher instruction of the Universities; so that the new generations, so far as depends on the State, are, as it were, obliged to grow up without any idea of religion, wholly devoid of the first and essential notions of their duties towards God. This is putting the axe to the root, nor can there be imagined a means more universal and more effective to withdraw society, the family and individuals from the influence of the Church and of the faith. "By all manner of means sap clericalism (or Catholicity) in its foundations, and in the very sources of its life, that is, in the school and in the family," is the authentic declaration of Masonic writers.

It will be said that this happens not alone in Italy, but that it is a system of government to which States are generally conforming. We reply that this does not destroy, but rather confirms what we say of the intentions and of the actions of Masonry in Italy. Yes this system is adopted and put in practice wherever Freemasonry exercises its impious action, and as this sect is widely spread, hence it follows that the anti-Christian system also is very largely applied.

But its application is more rapid and more general, and is pushed more to extremes in those countries whose governments are more under the action of the sect and promote its interests more. And, by evil fortune, in the number of these countries is at present new Italy. It is not a thing of to-day that it is subject to the impious, maleficent influence of the sects; but for some time past these having become absolutely dominant and most powerful, tyrannise over it at will. Here the direction of public affairs, in that which concerns religion, is wholly conformable to the aspirations of the sects; which for their carrying-out, find in the depositories of the public powers declared abettors and docile instrument. The laws adverse to the Church and the measures offensive to it are first proposed, decreed, and resolved in the bosom of the assemblies of the sects; and it is sufficient that anything whatsoever may have a sort of appearance, though distant, of bringing scorn or evil to the Church, to see it forthwith favoured and promoted. Amongst the most recent facts we will recall to mind the approval of the new Penal Code; in which that which they desired with the greatest tenacity, notwithstanding all reasons to the contrary, was the adoption of the articles against the clergy, which constitute for that body as it were, an exceptional law, and they go so far as to consider as criminal some acts which are for it most sacred duties of the ministry. The law upon the *opere pie* (charitable institutions), by which the whole patrimony of charity, accumulated by the piety and by the religion of our ancestors in the shadow and under the tutelage of the Church, has been withdrawn from all its action and interference; that law had been already, during many years, promoted in the meetings of the sect, just because it should inflict a new injury on the Church, diminish her social influence, and suppress at one blow a great quantity of bequests for purposes of worship. To this is added the eminently sectarian work, that is, the erection of the monument to the notorious apostate of Noli, promoted, determined on and carried out by the assistance and the favour of the ruling authorities of Freemasonry, which by the very mouth of the most authoritative interpreters of the thought of the sect, did not blush to confess its aim and declare its significance. The scope was to scorn the Papacy the significance is that it is now desired to substitute for the Catholic faith the most absolute liberty of examination, of criticism, of thought and of conscience; and it is well known what such language means in the mouths of the sectaries. And the seal was put upon it by more explicit declarations publicly made by him who is the head of the Government; declarations which sound exactly thus: The real and true struggle, which the Government has the merit of having comprehended, is the struggle between faith and the Church on the one side, free examination and reason on the other. Let the Church seek to react, to enchain again reason and liberty of thought and to conquer. As to the Government, in the struggle, it declares openly in favour of reason against faith, and it attributes to itself the task of acting so that the Italian State may be the evident expression of this reason and liberty—a sad task, which in an analogous occasion we lately heard audaciously reasserted.

By the light of such facts and of such declarations, it is more than ever evident that the master idea which presides over the march of public affairs in Italy is, in what concerns religion, the putting into execution of the Masonic programme. We see what part of the programme has been already realised; it is known what still remains to be executed, and we may foresee with certainty that, as long as the destinies of Italy will be in the hands of sectarian rulers, or dependent on the sects, its execution will be pushed forward more or less rapidly, according to circumstances, even to its fullest development. Their action now is directed to reach the following aims, according to the vows and the resolutions taken in their most authoritative assemblies—vows and resolutions all inspired with hate to the death against the Church:—Abolition in the schools of any religious instruction whatsoever, and the founding of institutions in which also the female youth may be withdrawn from every clerical influence, of whatever sort it may be; since the State, which should be absolutely atheistic, has the inalienable right and duty of forming the heart and mind of the citizens, and no school should be withdrawn either from its inspiration or its vigilance. Rigorous application of all the laws in vigour directed to insure absolute independence of civil society from clerical influences. Rigorous observance of the laws which suppress the religious corporations and use of all means to render them effective. Systematisation of all the ecclesiastical patrimony, starting from the principle that the proprietorship of it belongs to the State and the administration of it to the civil powers. Exclusion of every Catholic or clerical element from all public administrations, from the *opere pie*, from hospitals, from schools, from councils in which they

might prepare the destinies of the country, from academies, circles, associations, committees, families; exclusion from all, everywhere, for always. Instead, the Masonic influence should make itself felt in all the circumstances of social life, and become mistress and arbitress of all. With this, the way will be smoothed for the abolition of the Papacy; thus Italy will be freed from her implacable and mortal enemy, and Rome, which was in the past the centre of universal secularisation, whence should be proclaimed in the face of the whole world the Magna Charta of human liberty."

These are so many authentic declarations, aspirations, and resolutions of Freemasons or of their assemblies.

Without at all exaggerating, this is the present and the future state which is being provided for religion in Italy. To dissimulate the gravity of it would be a fatal error. To recognise it such as it is, and to confront it with evangelical prudence and fortitude, to deduce the duties from it which it imposes on all Catholics, and on Us especially, who as pastors should watch over them and conduct them to salvation, is to enter into the designs of Providence, and to fulfil a work of pastoral wisdom and zeal. For what regards Us, the Apostolic Office imposes on Us, to protest again loudly against all that has been done to the prejudice of religion, is done, or is attempted to be done, in Italy; defenders and guardians as We are of the sacred rights of the Church and of the Pontificate, openly We repel, and to all the Catholic world We denounce, the offences which the Church and the Pontificate receive continuously, especially in Rome, and which render the Government of Catholicity more difficult to Us, and more heavy and unbecoming Our condition. For the rest We are firmly resolved to omit nothing on Our part which may avail to maintain the faith alive and vigorous in the midst of the Italian people, and to protect it against the assaults of enemies.

We therefore also make appeal, Venerable Brothers, to your zeal and your love for souls, in order that, comprehending the gravity of the danger they run, you may prepare the remedies, and put everything in operation to ward them off. No means in Our power is to be neglected; all the resources of speech, all the industries of action, all the immense treasure of assistance and of graces which the Church places in Our hands, are to be employed for the formation of a clergy instructed and filled with the spirit of Jesus Christ; for the Christian education of youth, for the extirpation of evil doctrines, for the defence of Catholic truths, for the preservation of the Christian character and spirit in families.

As to the Catholic people, it is necessary, before all, that they may be instructed in the true state of affairs in Italy in the matter of religion, of the tendency, essentially religious, which the struggle against the Pontiff has in Italy, and of the true scope it constantly aims at, in order that they may see with the evidence of facts in how many ways snares are held out in a religious point of view, and that they may be persuaded of the dangers they run of being despoiled of the inestimable treasure of faith. Being convinced of this truth, and sure, besides, that without faith it is impossible to please God and to save themselves, the faithful will understand that it is a question of the greatest, not to say of sole interest, that each has the duty of guaranteeing here below, and putting in security before all, at the price of any sacrifice, under pain of incurring eternal misery.

The remainder of the Encyclical deals chiefly with the moral duties of Italians under the circumstances referred to by Leo XIII.

P. L. CONNELLAN.

THE IRISH LANGUAGE.

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

THE Rev. Mr. Jordan delivered his first lecture on the Language and Ancient Literature of Erin, last Tuesday night, November 25, in the Exchange Hall, Wellington. Dr. Cahill occupied the chair. On the platform, to support the lecturer, were Messrs. J. J. Devine, Sheridan, O'Dea, and Colonel McDouall. Among the audience were his Grace the Archbishop, the Very Rev. Father MacNamara, V.G., S.M., the Rev. F. Kerrigan, S.M., P.P., Te Aro, also Fathers Goggin, S.M., Tupman, S.M., St. Patrick's College, Doherty S.M., and Rev. Mr. Coffey, St. Mark's Anglican clergyman. The attendance was good considering the many attractions elsewhere. The lecture throughout was listened to with marked attention, and received round upon round of applause, the lecturer having at the outset gained the ears and hearts of the audience. The applause was really deserved, for Mr. Jordan's treatment of his subjects was lucid and interesting, and, no doubt, went home to the hearts of many present. The Rev. Mr. Jordan is a capital speaker, and his mastery of the Irish tongue was itself a treat which Irishmen seldom or never before enjoyed. His lecture was illustrated with tales full of humour and wit so racy of his native country. Mr. Jordan began by stating he considered it an honour to have the present privilege of addressing the audience on subjects so important as the ancient language and literature of Erin, as these subjects referred to and included the history of a race the most remarkable in the history of Western Europe, whose traditions were lost in the mazes of antiquity, and there was no other race which left its marks on the history of the globe, that preserved its ancient traditions with so much care as the Celtic, that swarmed from the Japhetic hive which spread over Western Europe long before the period of authentic records. These old traditions and associations were highly guarded and treasured by the Irish at the present time as titles of nobility to a fallen family. The remembrances of those long past ages helped to strengthen them under trials and braced them with hope for the future. If he spoke in a sympathetic and favourable manner of what might be called a rude age, and times of savage manners in the history of his country, he hoped the audience would pardon him, for he knew quite well that his favourable estimation was more than counter-balanced by the ridicule, contempt, and apathy from which all matters relating to Irish tradition and history suffered at the hands of many, and he thought it best when giving the national history of any nation, to err on the favourable side than to pervert or suppress the truth. It had been stated in public that the Irish were never a nation,

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MAURICE CRONIN ... PROPRIETOR.

never had a nationality or a history. He trusted before finishing this evening to show them how false these random statements were for it required but a very slender knowledge of the ancient MSS, and records to learn that Ireland had alike a history and civilisation, and laws of her own, while other nations were in a rude and semi-savage state. The lecturer then showed the various colonies which arrived in Ireland,—where they came from and how each in turn obtained possession of the country. It would take up too much of your space to refer at length to the interesting and instructive topics, clearly unfolded by Mr. Jordan,—the wealth of ancient MSS, their contents, his description of the Book of Leinster, containing, amongst other subjects, the histories of the travels of "Marco Polo," the Siege of Troy, the fall of Jerusalem, the siege against Thules, etc., the discovery of the Book of Lismore in the early part of the present century in the castle of that name. When an old closed up doorway was being opened, in the centre of the masonry, was found a box enclosing a beautiful Crozier, and the MSS, on finest vellum, showing how precious those old books were in the estimation of their owners. Mr. Jordan also referred to the "Brehon Laws" which regulated the political and social histories of Ireland from prehistoric times to within two hundred years ago; these laws bear a close resemblance to the "Common Laws of England." Mr. Jordan delivered some excellent recitations in the Irish tongue which were well received, indeed with applause, for doubtless many present understood something of the language. The rev. lecturer made one particularly strong point in reference to the system of education in Ancient Erin. He said it was truly religious as drawing a comparison with the present system, he secured a round of applause. An instructive and pleasant evening, such as the good folks of Wellington rarely have the opportunity of enjoying, was brought to a close by Colonel McDonald moving a vote of thanks to the lecturer, seconded by Mr. O'Dea, and carried with acclamation. The lecturer moved a vote of thanks to Dr. Cahill who presided so ably.

AN INTERESTING NEW CHURCH.

(From an old Correspondent.)

ONWARD is the motto of the Catholic Church, truly, as can be testified wherever or however we look at it.

About five years ago the only means of getting along the West Coast of New Zealand from Paikakaui to Foxton was to keep on the beach. Now there is a splendid railway constructed by private enterprise, and a county road is being formed from Paikakaui to Palmerston close to the line to connect the several townships laid out by the Railway Company. The townships are yet in their infancy, and between two of them, Ohau and Manukau, the Rev. Father Melu, S.M., and his worthy curate Father Broussard have just had built one of the nicest country churches in the island. The following is a short description.

The building is of the Gothic style of architecture, and is 36 feet long by a width of 18 feet, the sanctuary being, as usual in country churches, the whole width of the building. The sacristy, at the back of the sanctuary, is 14 feet by 10 feet. The walls are 13 feet high and the roof is open Gothic, with dressed principals, purlines, diagonal sacking and laminated beams. There are three Gothic pointed windows on each side, while the window over the main entrance is triple Gothic, which will afford plenty of light for the future choir gallery. On the roof close to the front gable is erected a small tower with spire 20 feet from the ridge of roof and finishes with a cross. The church is tastefully painted throughout. The outside is painted a warm stone colour picked out in white. The inside is painted terra cotta four feet high from the floor, and a salmon pink the remainder of the walls, except a cornice at the intersection of wall and roof height which is varnished. The roof is painted a pale blue the principals being painted a dead white, and the chamfering picked out a turquoise (green pink). The church is complete with everything required, such as the altar, sittings, confessional, etc., and reflects the greatest credit on the native missionary, the Rev. Father Melu, S.M. This is the third or fourth church he has got built since he came to New Zealand, which is about five years ago.

I must say the building reflects the greatest credit on our co-religionist, Mr. J. O'Dea, architect, of Wellington, who designed it and superintended it from start to finish. In this church he was very fortunate in securing Messrs. Sims and O'Brien as contractors. Their work is done faithfully and well. The finish of the sacred structure is universally admired, and it is, I must not forget to mention, the first church erected in the Manawatu Railway Company's township. The Rev. Father's first intention was to build a small, unpretending edifice for the Native population, but he altered his mind, and though still having the Natives first in his mind, he has, as you can see, erected a building fit for the most aristocratic Pakeha. It is to be dedicated to St. Stephen, and the original intention was to open it on his feast, but his Grace Archbishop Redwood would be unable to come that day, and the 16th of February is now fixed on instead.

Almost all the Natives here, and there are a good many, are Catholics, and they are already making preparations for the opening. The time will be very appropriate for them, as then they will have plenty "taiawas."

It is most likely that a special train will run from Wellington on that day, as a great many are expected from the city. The cost is being defrayed by the Natives and Europeans alike—the latest subscription being a handsome donation of £5 by our worthy Vicar-General, Father McNamara. I hope to be able to send your readers an account of the opening by-and-bye.

Poor Mr. Jacob Primmer, of Dunfermline has received a severe snub from the Queen. He wrote to her Majesty calling upon her to use her influence against the "travelling to Rome" of members of the Church Society of the Church of Scotland. The letter having been laid before the Queen, she "was not pleased to signify any commands thereon." We fear that Mr. Primmer's loyalty is just now evaporating.

"THIS MAN WAS FRIGHTENED."

AND on reading the facts it will appear that he had reason to be. The man referred to was Edward Perrin, a guard on the Manchester Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway. In September, 1887, he met with an accident, which gave a temporary shock to his system. Not long afterwards he began to feel a pain in the chest and have difficulty in breathing, and threw up a great deal of mucus (phlegm). He at once concluded he had some serious ailment of the lungs, and sought medical advice. The doctor said it was so, and added that there was no cure for it, and that he could do no more than give him something to ease the pain and the cough. Then the doctor gave Mr. Perrin a certificate stating that he was suffering from "Catarrh Phthisis," which is the professional term for that dreadful malady, Consumption. Further symptoms soon appeared which seemed to confirm this alarming opinion. The poor fellow experienced great pain in eating and a tightness across the chest which felt, he said, "as if some strong man was gripping him round the body under the arms."

The rest of Mr. Perrin's narrative is best related in his own words. He says: "I soon commenced to have a brackish taste in the mouth as if I had been sucking copper. Then came cold chills and sweats in turn, the cough got hollow, and I raised more than I had done. These terrible symptoms so scared me that I went and consulted the late Dr. Dacre Fox, who was at that time Consulting Physician to the Railway Company and to the Infirmary. He examined me carefully, and certified as follows:—

"In the case of Guard Perrin. This man is evidently frightened. He is suffering from Phthisis and Dyspepsia. Cod Liver Oil and iron are indicated.

"This fully bore out what the other doctor had said, so I now looked upon myself as done for. I took everything I could hear tell of. I have drunk gallons of cod liver oil and sherry, and have had many quarts of camphorated oil rubbed on my chest, until my wife was sick of rubbing. I was also poulticed continually, but in spite of all this terrific dosing and medicating I got gradually worse. In half-a-dozen words my condition was this: I believed myself to be fast going to the grave with consumption; my friends said so, the doctors said so, and it looked like if anything ever did. It is understood that consumption is sure death, and I made up my mind for that awful end. I had been off my work from 1887 to 1888. I was ashamed to be away so much, as I was obliged to draw funds from the Club all the time to help to support my family.

"While I was thus doing nothing but waiting to die crawling about feebly like a man who has virtually done with this world, I happened one day to meet Inspector Rippon, of Ardwick Station, one of the Traffic Inspectors of our line. He was shocked at my looks, but said, 'Perrin, I don't know as anything will help you but, if anything will, it is Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup.' I remember that this idea amused me, miserably broken and ill as I was. Help me? Could it cure consumption? Not likely. Impossible! Still it couldn't make me worse, and so I got a bottle and began to take it. I could scarcely credit my own feelings, but as sure as truth is truth, before I had used up that bottle of medicine, I found relief. Now comes what you may find it hard to believe—I took but two more bottles and went back to work, and have been sound and healthy ever since. I told the doctor about it, and, although he saw I was well, he seemed displeased. 'You say Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup cured you?' he said. Nonsense. It is only a quack medicine; it is nothing but stuff and rubbish. Well, all right, I said to myself, it may be stuff and rubbish, but it has made a sound man of me after that very doctor had me booked for the graveyard, and said no earthly power could keep me out of it. That was enough for me, and will be enough for thousands of others in this country.

"I am exposed to all sorts of weather, but have never had a return of the bad breathing, chest pains, nor any of the other symptoms that nearly frightened me out of my senses. I eat and enjoy my food as well as any man in England. Now, what was the secret of this getting well? If I really had consumption, it was nothing short of a miracle; but I never had consumption at all. The doctors were all wrong in calling it that. What I actually suffered from was indigestion and dyspepsia, which causes the same symptoms that mark true consumption; hence lots of people who are supposed to have lung complaint might be as easily cured as I was if they would let cod liver oil alone and take Mother Seigel's Syrup."

Mr. Perrin's address is—No. 36, Gorton Brook Street, Gorton Brook, Manchester, England, and he will reply to any letters written to him, concerning his case.

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A remarkable instance of the fickleness of fortune which occurred in Butte, Montana, several weeks ago has just come to light. Dave Evans, a young miner, had been to see his best girl Sunday night. Returning home late, he fell into an abandoned prospect-hole and was compelled to remain until the following morning, when, in ascending by means of a rope, he scaled off a portion of the wall and discovered a rich lead of silver. He leased the mine and is now taking out ore that yields 3000 lbs a ton in silver and a considerable quantity of copper. He has been offered 50,000 dollars to cancel his lease, but he refuses to sell. He will become a millionaire, while the fellows who leased to him have already become hopeless lunatics.

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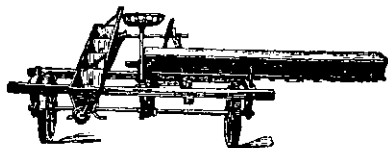
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