

# New Zealand Tablet

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## Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

WE do not know what may be the full meaning or important, the full mind of Mr. J. L. Gillies, Chairman of THOUGH RATHER the Union Street School Committee, Dunedin, but, HAZY, in presiding at the breaking-up ceremony of the school the other day, he spoke at least a word or

two that reads like common sense. Mr. Gillies, for example, condemned the Bible-in-schools folk, though not exactly in so many words, as a lot of humbugs, whose sincerity was doubtful, and who were doing more harm than good by the fuss they made. Mr. Gillies, however, holds very heretical notions as to the education of the period which, according to an authority quoted by him, is not only ineffectual in itself, but calculated also to produce deleterious effects. Its fruits are "Musicians who cannot play, and artists who cannot draw; linguists who are ignorant of their own language, and can read and write no other; a taste for the meretricious in art the chimerical in science, and the sensational in literature; a constant yearning after luxury and pleasure, and a cowardly shrinking from self-denial and pain; in short, an abandonment of the old paths trodden by the great and good for new ways that only lead into cloud-land and confusion."—Mr. Gillies, in fact, would have education made religious, although he does not adopt the present platform of the Bible-in-schools party. "The mere reading of the Bible in the schools," he says, "will not supply the religious education that is necessary to turn out good men and true, according to my estimation."—Mr. Gillies, nevertheless, though he shows some common sense in dealing with the defects of the system, does not seem to us very clear in his notions as to how they are to be amended. His ideas are certainly hazy as to Christian teachers to whom he would assign the task of maintaining for the children a healthy religious atmosphere where their hearts and souls would receive true Christian teaching, and to whom he would still forbid theological teaching. "The less of that," he says, "perhaps the better, especially the human or man-made side of it."—But to teach religion without the aid of theology might seem a requirement somewhat of the nature of that traditional one of making bricks without straw.—The Christian religion, it will be admitted by all who believe in it, is founded on Divine revelation, and what is theology unless the explanation of what that revelation contains? That the explanation is given by means of men, moreover, seems but consistent since, in fact, the revelation itself was so made. We really do not see how Mr. Gillies is to escape from theology of one kind or another, supposing Christian teaching or influence to be brought in any way to bear. It is, however, the especial penalty of private interpretation, on which Mr. Gillies seems in an extreme measure to rely, that, while it makes us boast of avoiding what Mr. Gillies calls the human or man-made side of theology, it depends upon that side to the full extent possible, bringing it into play in an unauthorised, incapable, and un instructed form—with the necessary results. So much, however, it is important to note, that Mr. Gillies, the chairman of a school committee, testifies to the inefficiency of the secular system, and pronounces strongly in favour of a religious education.

OUR heading is a strong one, but it is not stronger than the circumstances warrant. A correspondent has sent us a paragraph containing a story of sensational horror that has been going the rounds of the Press regarding a convent known as that of the Sepolte Vive, or Buried Alive, at Naples. It is alleged in the paragraph that, in consequence of complaints made by the parents of a young girl who had been placed by them in the convent alluded to, on account of a love affair which was objectionable to them, the Minister of Justice ordered the convent to be opened, and that when the order was obeyed sixteen nuns were found in a condition hardly human,—half-starved, more than half-insane, filthy, and, in some instances, having lost the use of their tongues. Now it is quite true

that the convent in question was eaten up by force—as was also another convent known as that of the Trente Cappucine, or Thirty-three Capuchin Nuns. It is, however, false that the motive was complaints made by the parents of a young girl who had been incarcerated there. The motive, as explained by a prominent Neapolitan clergyman, the Rev. P. Clemente M. Piscitelli, a Barnabite Father, and rector of the Church of Santa Maria di Caravaggio, at Naples, in a letter to the *Liverpool Catholic Times*, was that the promoters of irreligion in the city might "show once more their hatred against religion and politically reanimate their party in Naples for the next election." The nuns were subjected to insult and to violence, the veil being torn by the Prefect himself from the head of one of them. Two of them, also, ladies of advanced age, who were confined to bed by illness, were obliged to rise and come forward for examination. The motives and discoveries alleged are false then, but the outrage and violence are true. Nor is it true, as alleged, that the convent is known as that of the Sepolte Vive, or Buried Alive, because the nuns on entering it have the burial service read over them. It is so called because the nuns who enter there are said, in a phrase by no means uncommon, to be dead to the world. They are, besides, for the most part the members of families of high position, who could not be ill-treated with impunity. The Catholic papers have published a full and complete contradiction of the calumnies. But especially the *Liverpool Catholic Times*, in reply to the *London Daily Chronicle* has published the letter from Father Piscitelli to which we have referred, and the *Daily Chronicle* admits that the report was "highly exaggerated." The *Liverpool Times* further publishes the following letter received by it from another Neapolitan correspondent, Professor Ettore de Angelis:—"The report enclosed in your letter is true as to the violent visit to the nunnery of the Buried Alive; is false, thoroughly false, as to the 'shocking discoveries.' What are these discoveries? Every Italian man knew the statutes of that community. Where are these shocking discoveries? All that is said in the report of the sixteen nuns found within in a state bordering on insanity is a black, abominable calumny. So is what is added of their clothes, of their demeanour, and what is seriously said, and is yet so unlikely, of their having, many of them, forgotten how to speak. On the contrary, Father Mascia, Ecclesiastical Superior of that hermitage, is witness of the fact that all the authorities present wondered at seeing the robust health of the nuns."—We have, meantime, merely another instance of the virtual alliance existing between Continental atheists and English Protestants.—Hatred against all aspects of Christianity was the motive of the attack on the convent, and hatred of Catholicism obtained for it the support of the English non-Catholic Press. And yet it might have been thought that, of itself alone, the reputation of Cardinal San Felice, the Archbishop of Naples, under whose control the convents in question are, would have been sufficient to ensure more consideration on the part of English editors and journalists generally. A prelate who, when the call comes, as it came to Cardinal San Felice a few years ago during the time the cholera raged in the city, is found ready for deeds of self-sacrifice and devotion amounting to heroism, is not one in cold blood, to sanction such atrocious horrors as those lyingly reported of the Sepolte Vive. Cardinal San Felice, in fact, has publicly protested against the outrage that has been committed, and, in case justice is sought in vain by him from the earthly authorities, he solemnly makes his appeal to Almighty God. On the part of the nuns, however, the case will be brought into court and then the truth will be made undeniable. Is it too much to expect that colonial editors who have reproduced and identified themselves with the abominable lie will have the common honesty to reproduce its refutation?

THIS week, on the day we go to press, terminates A WORD OR TWO the 15th year during which the literary department FOR OURSELVES of the NEW ZEALAND TABLET has undergone no AND FOR SOME alteration in its personnel. We do not care to blow BOLDY ELSE our own trumpet too loudly, but still we may venture BESIDES, to speak a word or two by way of reminder to our readers. We do not by any means claim to have attained at any time to perfection. We are, in fact, conscious of

shortcomings. But some good we believe we have done. Our object has been all along to publish first of all, and above all, a thoroughly Catholic paper. So-called Catholic papers there have been, and still there doubtless are, whose more fitting epithet must be non-Catholic, or even anti-Catholic. To such a class of papers, for instance, reference was made by the late Catholic Congress in America, and where Free-thought publications, assuming the title of Catholic, and degrading and rendering it ridiculous by their assumption of it, were condemned. Such papers, however, are easily detected. Their tone is unbecoming, or even at times unseemly. Everything in their columns yields to levity, and to be what is expressively called "flash," seems to form all their ambition. It appears to us that the word Catholic might be written with as much propriety over the door of a music hall or a dancing-saloon as on their title page.

"Life is real; life is earnest,"

earnestly exclaims a non-Catholic poet. Surely the Catholic writer who has to do with life and to bring it under the serious consideration of Catholic readers does ill, and betrays the place he fills, by endeavouring to pander to or create a taste that, if it already existed, it should be his task to correct or eradicate. It is the duty of the Catholic journalist to maintain the self-respect of the Catholic body. But how shall he do that if he figures as a light-headed, loose-tongued mountebank in the face of the public? One thing of which we may be convinced is that such journalism is not that to which the Vicar of Christ has given his approval, and for whose extension throughout the world he has expressed himself anxious. Catholic journalism moreover, should be in tone Catholic. Not the false woman herself whom Pennyson denounces, as allowed to go abroad undiscovered, could do more to "poison half the young" than the insincere, dishonest journalist, presuming to counterfeit a faith he despises, or, it may be, that in his heart he detests. The Catholic journalist, again, should be single-minded. His ends must be Catholic. No private spite or grudge must embitter his dealings with the subjects chosen by him. More especially, such motives must not induce him to drag individuals forward for castigation. This is anti-Catholic in the extreme, and wholly out of keeping with the spirit of the Catholic Church. Still less should it be possible for the Catholic journalist to play a double part and act treacherously. If, while pretending to advocate some measure of great consequence to the Catholic community, and to support men giving their aid to such a measure, he adopts methods that he knows must injure those men, and consequently hinder the measure, what shall be said of him? He deserves, indeed, the name of double-dyed traitor. Such a part, besides, would be consistent with the character of an emissary of the secret societies—such, for example, as the professional atheist generally is. We can say for ourselves at least that we have avoided all this; we have not pandered or endeavoured to create low tastes by making our columns a shabby imitation of a comic paper. We have honestly believed the creed we preferred, and our first object was to be true to it, in thought and tone, as well as in word. We have been sincere in our advocacy and defence of the Irish cause, not giving it a half-hearted and shallow patronage, to obtain other ends, and cloak a sinister intention. We have been constant to the cause of Catholic education—consistently standing by the men who gave us their assistance in the matter, and honestly helping them, so far as in us lay. We have endeavoured to maintain the self-respect of the Catholic people, and we have done all in our power to make them respected by their non-Catholic fellow-colonists. We have not thought it incumbent on us, or necessary to gain their favour and support, to degrade them in the public eye by assuming the tone of what is, for instance, called Donnybrook fair—and which is by some supposed to characterise the Irish Catholic people. Nor failing a capability to play the part of Donnybrook fair, have we thought to recommend ourselves to them or others by taking up the air of "high jinks" in slums on the other side of the Channel. For Donnybrook, in sooth, is not the only place in the United Kingdom where fun and frolic of a certain kind have had their hey-day. We have dealt with the Irish Catholic people of the Colony as if they were, what in fact they are, a serious people, possessed of no less common sense than their neighbours, and only to be truly represented by a paper dealing earnestly, honestly, and sincerely, with important matters. A comic paper we did not, and do not, think that, as a Catholic people, they needed—much less a "flash" paper, much less a double dealing, dishonest, paper, demoralising in its tendency and infidel in its tone. Indeed the existence of such a paper could only be accounted for by a thorough contempt felt for the Catholic Press by its promoters—a contempt, perhaps, arising from jealousy as not unfrequently happens. It, therefore, we cannot take credit to ourselves for anything more than that, our negative virtues must at least shine by contrast. So much we have to say for ourselves, now, after fifteen years constant and unbroken work in the service of the Catholics, the Irish Catholics especially, of New Zealand. Let us hope that they and others may profit by what we say to them.

AMONG the more horrible productions of the times, we may reckon the juvenile suicides. The character of SECULARISM. in question seems to be the special creation of godlessness and "cram." The child of slow intellect, for instance, unable to keep pace with his class and having no fear of God, no knowledge perhaps of God, or of another life, seeks the shortest way that appears to offer itself to him of putting an end to his troubles, and consequently kills himself. Suicide, however, in the world of to-day has taken a different meaning from what it bore of old. Time was when no crime was considered more odious; the memory of the self-murderer was held in malediction, and the dishonour with which his lifeless body was treated testified to the feeling his deed inspired. To-day we are more lenient. In some instances, in fact, suicide has been glorified. Men of the atheistic school have seen in it the fruit of exalted heroism, and have painted in glowing colours the character of those who were guilty of it. Even many of those not sharing their opinions have still been indulgent and the stereotyped verdict of temporary insanity has been arrived at. It should, however, be a matter of congratulation to us that, as a rule, Catholic communities are comparatively free from the peculiar form of madness which has such results. Here, then, is a paragraph taken from a letter from Vienna published in a recent number of the *Matin*, a French revolutionary organ:—As in preceding years, the reopening of the schools has, this year also been marked by some attempts at suicide on the part of pupils who had not been able to pass the examinations necessary for promotion to a higher class. One attendant at a lyceum wounded himself seriously with a revolver, another shot himself dead.—Such therefore, is the regular course of things that marks the years, evidently proceeding from the educational system that, as some people would persuade us, is to work out the perfection of the world. Nevertheless we do not suppose that such a state of things will be generally pronounced desirable.

It is worthy of remark that in some respects the A CONTRAST FOR movement known by the pseudonym of the THE PERIOD. "Reformation," and that which we know as the

Revolution, have been very similar in their effects. Nor, in fact, is this a matter for surprise, both movements being closely connected, as parent and child or as cause and effect. Under the circumstances of the times, however, it seems especially opportune to recall one particular point in which the movements referred to coincided, that is, the manner in which they affected the position of the workingman by breaking up and forbidding his right of association. The movement in England under King Henry VIII., completed its plunder of the poor, which was, in truth, what the plunder of the monasteries meant, by its plunder of the guilds. And the Revolution, in turn, by a law passed on the 8th of June, 1791, and known as the *Loi Chapelier*, forbade association under penalty of death. How different, meantime, has been the action of Catholicism, the great object of the attack made by the Reformation first, and afterwards by its offspring, the Revolution. The Paris *Figaro*, of a recent date, a newspaper by no means Catholic in its proclivities, very effectively enables us to draw the contrast. Alluding to the late congress of workingmen's associations, the *Figaro* testifies as follows to the spirit that is at work:—Springing back to its origin, it says, modern Catholicism sought its inspiration from Christ Himself. It asked itself what He would be at the end of the nineteenth century Who had driven the money changers from the Temple. Generous philanthropists have already founded Catholic working men's circles. Count de Mun, in giving these very interesting bodies an energetic impulse, augmented, developed and reconstituted them. He daily strives, more and more, to protect the Christian masses against the insufficient organisation of labour. The Catholics have done better. Guided by the Count de Mun, they entered boldly twenty years ago on practical ground. They established between contractors and workmen, between the wealthy classes and the masses a fraternal association, destined to maintain harmony between them, and to make the latter partake legitimately of the advantages of the former. Wishing to reconstitute the old corporations, they began by creating workingmen's Catholic circles, whose number is now about five hundred. Each circle contains members who are capitalists, or who belong to the masses. All the masters and workmen belonging to the same callings will not delay about reconstituting the old corporations, those in which they stood shoulder to shoulder, where mutual aid was given, where all disputes were settled by committees of arbitration, composed of men notoriously devoted to the labouring classes. In how many degrees does not such a work wisely managed and charitably applied, exceed the vain attempts of revolutionary pretenders, who have talked a great deal but been able to organise nothing?—The *Figaro* decidedly enables us to contrast the fruits of the Reformation and the Revolution with those produced by the teaching of the Catholic Church. It also points out to us where the true solution of the labour question of the day is to be found—not in the fond imaginations of Socialists, but in Catholic institutions.

## American Notes.

ONE of the most notable in the events of the religious world which have recently occurred has been the delivery of a lecture in the chapel of Harvard University by Bishop Keane, Rector of the Catholic University at Washington. The course of lectures in question, and one of which Bishop Keane was invited to deliver, was founded by a certain Chief Justice Dudley, a man who, in his day, was surpassed by none in his rigid Calvinism and his hostility to everything connected with the Catholic church. The change therefore, that has already come over the spirit of things, and the promise for the future, are evident. A Catholic Bishop in the pulpit of a Protestant University in New England, and thence addressing a crowded congregation made up for the most part of non-Catholic students, and other members of the Protestant sects, was a remarkable sight. The Bishop's lecture, which was on revealed religion, was worthy of the occasion, and such as might well sustain the high reputation he bears as a member of the Catholic hierarchy. It must go far towards spreading throughout the United States an idea, more closely approaching the truth, of the nature of the Catholic church.

Great alarm and indignation have been caused in New Orleans by the cold blooded and deliberate murder of the Chief of Police in that city. The motive of the deed is attributed to the determination which had been shown by the murdered official to put down the Mafia, or secret society of assassination introduced into the country by Sicilian Garibaldians and Anarchists, and which had already been accountable for much crime. Apart from this element among their ranks, however, Italian immigrants in the United States are very favourably reported of. Inspector Byrne of New York, for example, one of the most able detectives and highest authorities on such matters in the country, gives the people alluded to a very good character. "The Italian population of this city," he says, "numbers about one hundred thousand persons, and, taken as a class, they make a very good showing as regards crime. As a rule Italians are sober, industrious and thrifty. They work hard after coming here, and after accumulating a little money they generally start in some business." The Mafia, a branch of the famous anti-Catholic Carbonari, was introduced into the country by a somewhat notorious patriot named Esposito—a native of Sicily and an energetic promoter there of the new state of things. Americans, even those of them who had most sympathy for Garibaldi, and were loudest in advocacy of Italian unity and so-called freedom, seem to have but little taste for Garibaldian methods when brought into closer contact with them. The Chief of Police who has been murdered was named Hennessy. He was an Irish-American, and was held in high esteem as a most useful and deserving officer.

In the cattle lassoing contest by cowboys at the International Fair, San Antonio, Texas, October 11, William Capps broke the previous record, 46 seconds, tying down a wild steer in 43½ seconds. Frank Craine received possibly fatal injuries in a fall from his horse, and a Mexican cowboy was seriously gored by a wild steer.

The conviction of forty women captured by the police in their raid on Chinatown (says a New York paper) is only a slight indication of the ravages being made upon American society by opiates in various forms. Women are chiefly susceptible to the delusive drug because of their sensitive organism, and because they are debarred the use of alcohol, which would be detected on their breath. Several of these women are said to be of high social standing.

Eighteen hundred and ninety (says the New York *Freeman's Journal* of November 8), will be memorable in the annals of three sections of the community, viz., in Vermont, where, beside Lake Champlain, the faithful remembered the consecrated years of Bishop De Goesbriand; in New York, where the echoes of the jubilee of Bishop Loughlin are still reverberating, and in the great and growing West, where the modest Archbishop of Chicago was last week made the recipient of a commemorative ovation like of which was never given to king or conqueror. Archbishop Feehan can well feel happy over this great manifestation of his people's devotion to him and the Church to which he has given his years. He has seen the Catholic population of Chicago grow in one decade from 130,000 to 460,000 and more, and it has been no easy matter to provide for that growth. The task was given to him, and he went at it with quiet but steady energy until it was accomplished. Ten years ago there were 170 churches there; to-day there are 218, with many outposts for new ones. Around them gather congregations as universal in their makeup as is the character of the Mother whom they revere as their guide and succour. All the different nationalities of Chicago Catholics live amicably and happily together, vying with each other in devotion to their religion and loyalty to the institutions of this marvellous land.

Father Mollinger, who has been sick for a long time, saw a few patients the week ending October 11, for the first time since St. Anthony's Day, June 13. The only ones he allowed to visit him were those who had come a great distance and who have been here some time awaiting his recovery. He gave notice that after those present were treated, he would not see another person until after November 1. He will spend the balance of this month in rest, preparatory to resuming his great labour of healing the thousands of afflicted who come from all parts of the country. This will be welcome news to those who intend to pay St. Anthony's shrine a visit.

Harvard (says the Brooklyn *Catholic Review*) did itself honour in inviting Bishop Keane to deliver the Dudenian Lecture this year. It is another step in the right direction. It is a breaking down of

old prejudices. It is welding in bonds of harmony and union citizens of this Republic as citizens and scholars irrespective of creed. It is a placing of the Republic of letters on its proper plane, where scholars meet and discuss issues without calling names or creating ill-will. It was considered a remarkable phenomenon when, four years ago, Brother Azarias was invited by the Concord School of Philosophy to present the Catholic aspects of the question under discussion. It proved that the most advanced thinkers were not content with their knowledge of a subject until they had possessed the Catholic aspect of it. Such a request would not have been made fifteen years ago. Catholicity is not only holding her own; she is also acquiring an intellectual prestige that is growing with every cycle of the seasons. Catholic books are being more read and commended by non-Catholics. The writings of Cardinal Newman, W. S. Lilly, Cardinal Gibbons and Brother Azarias are sure of a respectful reception by the non-Catholic Press. Archbishop Ryan receiving his degree of L.L.D. from the University of Pennsylvania; Archbishop Ireland reading a paper at the Teachers' Association of the West; Bishop Keane pleading the cause of Catholic education before another Teachers' Association; Brother Azarias reading a paper before the Farmington School of Philosophy this summer—these are all instances of the new era of good feeling that has set in, and which cannot be ignored. Incalculable good may be done by the acceptance of such invitations. When the right hand of fellowship is extended by our non-Catholic friends, and they ask us what we believe and teach on certain topics, it is becoming that we accept and explain as best we can.

## CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOLS, DUNEDIN.

THE annual entertainment and distribution of prizes in connection with these schools took place in St. Joseph's Hall on Friday evening. His Lordship the Bishop presided, and there was present a very large attendance of visitors, among whom we noticed the Rev. Fathers Lynch, Adm., Golden, Hunt and O'Neill, his Worship the Mayor and Mrs. Carroll, Mr. J. B. Callan, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Petre, Mr. and Mrs. F. Meenan, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Woods, Mr. H. Gourley, Mr. J. P. Armstrong, Mr. C. E. Haughton, and others too numerous to mention. The programme opened with the New Zealand National Anthem, followed by the "Village Chorister," in both of which choruses our old friends the "Young Cecilians" did ample justice to the music entrusted to them, and succeeded well in pleasing their audience. A recitation, "The Young Orator," was then given by Master John Callan, a very little fellow, who acquitted himself of his task in a manner almost beyond praise, speaking out his words clearly, distinctly, and with perfect intelligence and understanding of their meaning. Simultaneous readings, "The Sister of Charity" and "Home for the Holidays," came next, both being extremely creditable. The latter, however, as might perhaps be expected, seemed more in keeping with the taste of the boys, and was especially well given. "The Noble Boy" was then recited with good expression by Master John Creagh, after which the Cecilian quartette was heard to great advantage in the glee "Bells of Freedom," and the solo and chorus "Mabel White"—the little boy, Master Clarke, who took the solo, singing with remarkable sweetness. A gymnastic display—rod exercises, to music performed on the piano by Mr. Oscar David—followed, and was very deservedly admired, as was afterwards a series of evolutions with clubs gone through with in the same manner. An elocutionary contest was then carried out in three divisions—a musical performance occupying each interval. The boys competing, Masters R. Cotter, P. O'Neill, J. Fagan, A. Quelch, G. East, E. Wilkins, J. Fraser, D. Buckley, J. Mee, and A. Cameron, did their several parts remarkably well, the first prize being awarded, on the decision of Messrs. Callan and Haughton, the appointed judges, to Master Edward Wilkins, who had particularly distinguished himself in Oliver Wendell Holmes' poem, "The Boys"—answering, be it said, a smart examination by one of the Brothers as to the meaning of certain lines and phrases. There was a tie between Masters John Fraser and Alfred Quelch for second prize, and the third prize fell to Master Richard Cotter. The music filling up the intervals was a part song, "The Convent Bells," well given by the Young Cecilians, and "Ecce Homo," a solo by Piccolomini, sung by Master Nicholas Moloney—accompanied on the piano by Miss K. Moloney, his sister. The song, a very difficult one, was beautifully sung, and in response to an enthusiastic encore the singer gave a verse from a solo in the opera of "Maritana." The distribution of prizes, made by his Lordship the Bishop, was immediately preceded by an amusing scene entitled the "Student's Social," in which a number of young gentlemen, under the patronage of one of their Professors—chiefly distinguishable by his grey hair—had met to pass a sociable evening, and did pass it accordingly in a manner common to such occasions. The liveliness of the scene was much enhanced by the arrival of a visitor, accompanied by his child—a very prodigy of infantile genius.

On the conclusion of the distribution of prizes the Bishop made the following address:—

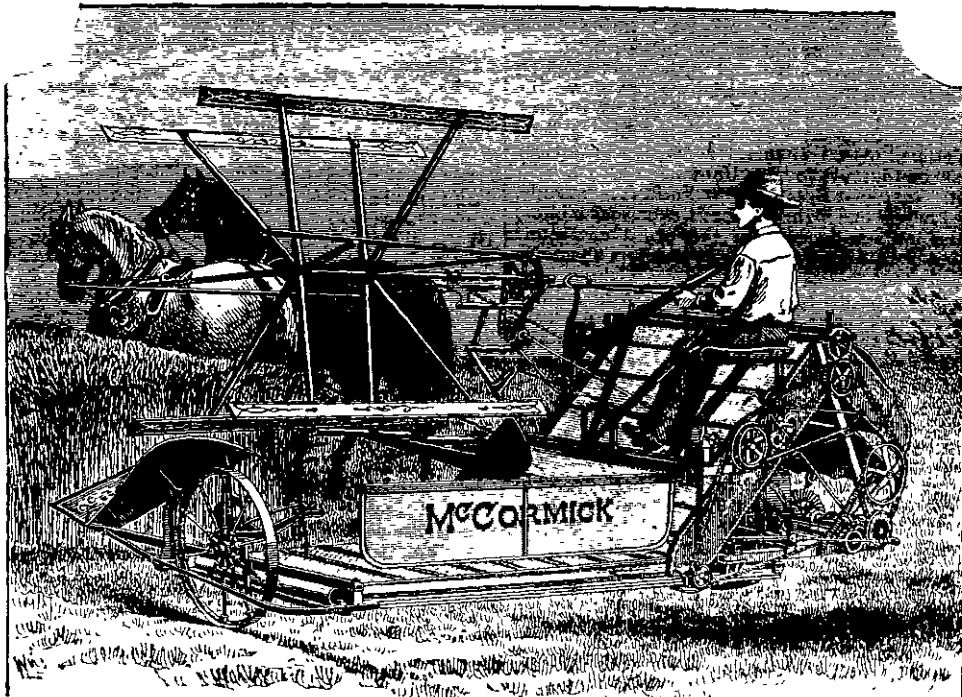
Mr. Mayor, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I came here this evening with the intention of making a speech, but I find that it is too late to trespass on your kind attention. However, as some people would say or, I believe, do say—if I did not make a speech on this occasion I should not sleep to-night, if you will permit me I shall speak for a while, but only for a little while, and although I am not going to stand for Parliament, if you will only be kind enough to ask me questions I will answer them. I have got so much to say that I hardly know where to begin, and it would be a great mercy to me if somebody would start a subject on which I could speak to you. I will try to keep my promise and not trespass on you at any great length. For 20 years on occasions like this I have had the same text, and I believe the secularists are determined that I shall never want a text as long as I live. You came here this evening to witness the entertainment of the boys and also the distribution of the prizes to them; and the great crowd I see here before me assures me that you feel an unabated

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A  
GOOD THING.

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TO  
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POVERTY AND PROFANITY  
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MACHINE.

THIS Machine costs more than any machine ever built. The cheap Machines that will be offered for sale during the coming season are manufactured for less than this modern one will cost. The rigid inspection of material, the care used upon each detail of the construction, the perfect fitting of the joints and the careful alignment of every shaft and bearing cost money. A dab of paint will fill a crack, a loose shaft will run in angular bearings, and the unbushed box of the cheap machine does well enough for a season. Perhaps for a year or two it may appear to do as well as the reliable one, but by the time it should be nearly in its prime, its bearings brightened, and its whole mechanism smooth, for easy operation, it is so worn that it has to be thrown away.

EXAMINE THIS MODERN MACHINE OF STEEL.

Can you buy cheap machines for less than we can afford to sell at? We do not doubt it, but do not forget that their life-time will be numbered by three years, while this Modern Machine will be good for ten. What is a few pounds to the loss of a crop while waiting for repairs caused by the defective construction of a slimy machine. Our Modern Machine of Steel is the construction of this age. It contains better material, is built with more care, its construction is more mechanical, its whole mechanism is light, yet exceedingly stiff and strong, and it will cut more acres of grain in its life-time, with less outlay of horse-power and with less expense for repairs than any other machine that has ever been offered for sale.

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DUNEDIN AND CHRISTCHURCH.

interest in St. Joseph's Boys' School. I am happy to be able to bear testimony that this school is an excellent one, that it maintains the character it earned long ago, and gives evidence that it will go on improving year after year, as in the past, until, after a time, it shall have attained the very height of perfection. I am sure I only give expression to your sentiments this evening when I say we are all very much obliged to the boys for the distinguished entertainment they have given us; and for fear I might forget them I may also say I give expression to your sentiment and feeling when I say we are under deep obligation to the good Brothers for all the labour and zeal that they have manifested in the care of our boys. To this care and zeal we are indebted in a great measure for the proficiency of the school, and for the admirable entertainment we have witnessed this evening. It is unnecessary for me to enlarge upon this subject, for you all understand how great and high are the services of the Brothers; and we are all, I am confident, most grateful to them for what they have done, for the many years they have laboured here for our children. For 20 years I have been arguing the same question annually at the distribution of prizes in this school. I have also argued the question on other occasions, and have written a good deal about it, so that really I think there is nothing that I can say that is new to offer for your consideration this evening. But if you will be so good as to bear with me for five or six minutes, I should like very much to put all that I have said and written hitherto, as it were, in a nutshell. I like to put on record on an occasion like this our position in reference to the education question, and to renew our demand for justice and fair play. The Government of this country, backed by the people of the country as a people, have established a system of education of which we cannot conscientiously avail ourselves. Therefore we have established schools for ourselves, and in the midst of great difficulties and after great sacrifices we have provided for our children an excellent education wherever any considerable number of Catholic children is to be found. Here in this town nearly 900 children are attending the Catholic schools, and as we support these schools ourselves, unaided by the Government, we are saving the Government no less a sum than \$3600 a year, and we have done this for 13 years. The sum is an easy one, if you take the trouble to tot it up. The result is that we have saved the Government in this town alone a very large sum of money in the past few years, and if, then, you consider what we Catholics have done throughout New Zealand, you will find we have saved the Government something between £30,000 and £40,000 a year during 13 years, so that I believe the public is actually indebted to us in the sum of very nearly half a million of money. We have been wronged to this extent, and I do not hesitate to use strong language, as I generally do use strong language when speaking upon this subject, because my sense of justice and fair play has been always outraged. We have been plundered. That is the term; that is the word. We have been plundered of the sum of nearly half a million of money because we have conscience and faith. I am surprised that our fellow-citizens are not ashamed to find themselves guilty of such enormous robbery, and of inflicting such a crying injustice on their fellow-citizens. It was said in the beginning that we would not hold out—that the burden would be so great that we should be obliged after a little while to accept the Government system of education. But we have not done so, nor are we likely to do so. On the contrary, as time has gone on we have been doing better and better for our own schools, and this is a matter so evident that many who in the beginning opposed our claims to justice and fair play, frankly acknowledge that there is no hope of inducing Catholic people to throw away their conscience, or to endanger or abandon their faith. In the beginning, also, we were met by some very comical arguments. When we complained of this injustice, we were told by some shallow people—and all our opponents at that time were very shallow—that we had no claim. That we might as well refuse or complain or remonstrate against paying taxes for the support of the police force of the country, and, lastly, that we might as well claim to be exempt from paying for the railways. Well, that argument has been exploded long ago. If we paid for police always to look after ourselves, and some people say that that would be very just and proper, then, indeed, we would have a claim. But as the police force that does for other people does very well for us, it is only fair, of course, that we should pay our share to its support. And it is the same way with the railways. If we had a railway system ourselves—and that might be very convenient for our poor children coming to school—it would not be fair to tax us for the railways; but as we use them like other people we cannot complain about paying our share, so that those arguments seriously brought forward in the beginning have on consideration been found to be so extremely absurd that everybody has given up throwing them at us. Then we are told there is no other system possible except the present godless system established by the Parliament of the country. Well, the people who say that must have a very low idea indeed of the intellectual powers of their fellow citizens. No other system possible! Is there not intellect enough in the country to devise any other system? Is there not genius enough in the country to do that which is fair and just and honourable? Is the intelligence of the country of such a character that our statesmen and fellow citizens can devise nothing but that which is mean? For is it not mean for people to take your money to give godless free education to their own children, while we are paying smartly for the education of our own children? Look at the kinds of argument brought forward against us. The arguments of men without intelligence and intellect, and arguments only calculated to insult the intelligence of the country—arguments which make those at a distance laugh at the statesmen of New Zealand. Thus, we are told, it is impossible to do anything else. Surely that which exists in other countries is possible here. In England and Scotland there is more justice than here. In England and Scotland we have not the state of things which exists here. Yet people came here to do better. Here they boast of their democracy, whereas, the fact is, they are less democratic and just—confessably more unjust—than in England and Scotland. In England and Scotland the Catholic schools receive aid. The State recognises the Catholics as tax-payers, and they have not yet descended to the low depth of meanness of taking money off Catholics, and employing it wholly

and entirely to their own purposes. But our great Democrats, who have come to this country to establish a model government, have for their principle not justice, not fair play, not common sense, but a majority. It is a majority must rule—counting heads, not counting intellects; counting numbers, not counting brains. It is the majority that must rule us, forsooth; not justice, nor fair play, nor common sense; and the example of other countries is lost on our great Liberal Democrats—men who take a delight in tyrannising over their fellow citizens, and in rifling their pockets for their own special purposes. Surely that which exists in Canada is possible here, and in Canada there is the most just system of education conceivable. No man's conscience there is interfered with. Stress is put upon no man's views there, but even justice is done to every man without exception. In Canada there are several provinces. There is the province, for example, of Quebec, where 99 out of every hundred people are Catholics, and the Provincial Government of Quebec does the most absolute justice to the minority though insignificant, and gives it equal rights. Then if you go to another province, Ontario, where the majority are Protestant, we find a similar state of things. There the Catholics are in a minority, but they are on a footing of perfect equality with their fellow citizens in the matter of education. Ontario is similar to New Zealand, though it is larger in population and has a wider territory to look after, and wherever in Ontario there are 30 children of school age, and the parents of these children wish to have a school for themselves, the law of the land is that the parents of these children can elect a school committee for themselves, and the moment that is done, all the taxes the parents of those children pay for schools are handed over to their own committee, and not only is that the fact, but other people, who think that the Catholics are entitled to extraordinary aid, are entitled to tell the tax collector to give their taxes to the Catholic committee, and very many Protestants do that. Then the central Government of the country makes an annual vote, and the school committee receives a *pro rata* share of that vote, so that there the schools of the Government have not a penny of advantage over the denominational schools. That is justice and fair play. Catholics are not obliged to find taxes to pay for the free and godless education of mean people, for I call them nothing less than mean people, while they have to pay for the entire cost of their own children. There justice and fair play are recognised and given to every man. No one has any advantage over another. There are no people baiting and fattening upon the plunder of the Catholics of the country as there are here. There is no special interest—no peculiar interest—established by doing injustice, as is the case here, but there all have fair play. The Catholics where they are in the ascendant, as in Quebec, give perfect justice to their non-Catholic fellow citizens, and the Protestant majority of Ontario give perfect fair play and justice to their non-Protestant fellow citizens (applause). Now if that be the state of things in Canada, why could not a similar state of things be here? There is nothing in the wide world to prevent it, but that while in Canada there is a sense of justice and fair play and the people there have brains and hearts and are in earnest in support of education, here, I do solemnly declare my conviction that it is not education so much they care for as trampling upon the Catholics of the country (loud applause). And now I will go one step further. Where has this system of godless education originated? Who have been the originators of it, and for what purpose have they originated it? There can be no doubt whatever about what I am going to say now, because I have official documents in my possession to establish the truth of every word I shall state. It is the Freemason lodges in Italy and France—mind you, I do not include the Freemasons of England, because they have separated themselves from those godless men, but it is the Freemason lodges of Italy and France who started this idea of godless education for the express purpose of destroying Christianity, and above all the Catholic religion. And who are the men who are foremost in maintaining this system of injustice, and of trampling upon us, and of keeping their heel upon our necks? They are the emissaries of the godless Freemason lodges of Italy and France (applause). Now, I am saying nothing about the lodges in Italy and France, but what they are saying of themselves. They have their newspapers, they have their periodicals; their leading men from time to time are making speeches before the public, and these are reported in the papers—all these, one and all, have declared and have made a boast of it, that it was they who originated this idea of godless education, and that the object of doing so was to destroy Christianity, and above all the Catholic Church and the Papacy. The system is godless; it is anti-Christian. Its principal object is to destroy the knowledge of Christianity, to wring the very idea of Christ out of the minds and hearts of the rising generation; and any Catholic who gives his aid towards the maintenance of this system of education is an apostate Catholic. He does not deserve the name of Catholic (applause); and I will go further and say this. We had an election here lately. I am convinced that the overwhelming majority of Catholics voted as they ought to vote; but I have been assured that a few Catholics did not vote as they ought to have voted, but voted for men who declared they would not give the Catholics justice. I say these Catholics have denied their religion (loud applause). They are unworthy men. They do not deserve to be in our body. They do not deserve to be permitted to consort with us. They have abandoned Christ. They have joined the men whose object it is to destroy Christianity and to destroy the Catholic religion. They have made themselves the abettors of those men. They have helped them into power in order that injustice might be persevered in, and that those men might have power to trample upon us, and to violate our consciences. Now if the people of this country wish to be just, there is nothing easier and nothing more simple than to do an act of justice to us. They can imitate the example of England and Scotland; they can imitate the example of Canada—Quebec, Ontario, and other provinces. They can do that if they wish to, but they do not wish to do it, and they continue using absurd arguments to throw dust into the eyes of the people, who either do not think or are incapable of thinking. We have fought, and in fighting the battle of Christianity we have been fighting the battle of social order and social peace. As the Catholics of the country we

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## JOHN GILLIES,

Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer, and Undertaker, 18 George Street, Dunedin (late Craig and Gillies), begs to notify that the Liquidation of the late firm is now closed.

The Business in future will be carried on by John Gillies, who now takes this opportunity to thank his numerous friends and the public generally for their patronage in the past, and respectfully solicits their future favors, when his long practical experience in the trade will be made use of for the benefit of his customers.

The present large stock on hand and to arrive will be offered at sweeping reductions. The public are heartily invited to call and inspect the stock of

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Wines and Spirits of the Best Quality  
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have been the best benefactors of the country; we are the only people who are labouring to plant the leaven of Christianity in schools and consequently of social order in the country (applause). Only allow the system of godless education to continue long enough—that is, for a generation or so—and you will have no Christianity in the country, except in the Catholic body; and consequently no foundation of social order, and can expect nothing but anarchy, and commotion, and distraction of society in this country. Now, I am opposed, and have always been opposed, to this system of education—not only as a Catholic, not only as a bishop here amongst you, but I have been opposed to it as a citizen of New Zealand. I am a citizen of New Zealand, and have been a colonist for four and thirty years; and for four and thirty years I have been fighting this battle, not so much for my religion, though, of course, that is the first consideration, but I have been fighting it as a citizen and a colonist because I love the Colony, and I am solicitous for its welfare and its order (loud applause). As a citizen, therefore, and as a man, as well as a Catholic and a bishop, I denounce the system of public education existing here as tyrannical, as unjust, as unfair, as unmanly, as mean, and as opposed to the social order and social well-being of this country (applause). We have been told lately that the undenominational cause wins everywhere, that the prevailing system is secular. No such thing. Out of France and Italy, where the lodges are at present supreme, there is hardly such a thing as pure secular education in any part of the world, and the men who speak of this know not what they are talking about. They do not understand the history of the question or its present status. Why, religion is at the foundation of education in almost every country except those two. In England people would not think of having education without religion. The school boards, by the force of public opinion, had been obliged to put religion into the schools. In Austria and Germany, countries quoted against us lately, this is the fact; and there are gentlemen in this town from those countries who will bear out what I say, that religion is at the foundation of education there, and the governors of those countries would not tolerate education that shut out religion. Germany was quoted for us. Why? In Germany the children are obliged to go to receive religious instruction. The men who talk here about education have no knowledge of the subject at all. They are ignorant as to the principle and of the facts relating to it. It is a terrible evil; a terrible state of things here. We are suffering indignity and injustice and tyranny; all of which are founded upon the most profound ignorance of the question. Now, I have to apologise for delaying you so long. I thank you very much, and I only regret that the hour is so late, because I had come here prepared to speak to you at length on the subject; but I have trespassed sufficiently long, and will reserve what more I have to say for another fitting occasion (cheers).

On the conclusion of the Bishop's speech, the Christmas hymn, "Adeste Fideles," was sung by the Young Cecilians, and the company dispersed. Mr. Harry Rossiter, we may add, acted throughout the evening as accompanist, playing, also, during the intervals, some brilliant selections, and among the rest, by special request, the pretty set of waltzes recently composed by him, and to which we have more than once referred.

We append the prize list—

#### SENIOR ROOM.

Grade VII: Mathematics and English—Arthur J Hall. Science and phonography—Eugene J O'Neil. Vocal music and honourable mention in algebra—Nicholas B Moloney. Christian doctrine and junior mathematics—Charles Wilkins. Penmanship, geography, and history—Thomas Hussey. Special prizes (1st and second) kindly presented by Rev. Father Lynch, Administrator, for Latin, (grammar, translation and composition)—Arthur J Hall, 1; Eugene J O'Neil, 2. Freehand drawing—M Courblan.

Grade VI: The following were highest in examination for pass in the subject's appended to their names: Alfred Quelch, Christian doctrine; Patrick O'Neill, Latin, geometry, and geography; Robert Todd, arithmetic and history; Richard Cotter, writing. For high scoring in examination—John Drumm, Edward Wilkins, and John Fraser. Special excellence in penmanship—John Fagan and Francis Woods. Most progress during year—James Mee. Regular attendance—Patrick O'Neill. Good conduct—William Brown. Gymnastics—John Fagan and Andrew Costelloe.

Grade V: Best all round in examination—J M'Quillan. English Grammar—S Bernech. Greatest improvement—A Cameron. Elocution—D Buckley. Regular attendance—G Hesford. Mapping and penmanship—W Cahil.

#### MIDDLE ROOM.

Upper division.—Grade IV: Grammar and drawing—George Nelson. Drawing—E Clark. Arithmetic and writing—M Meenan. Arithmetic—M Parton. Grammar—S Miscall. Writing—E Keating. Geography—C Stewart. Regular attendance—B Wilson. Most popular boy—J M'Kewen.

Lower division.—Arithmetic—James Liston, James Hussey, and Thomas M'Hugh. Grammar—William Rodgers. Reading—James Leonard and Edgar Bush. Home lessons—John Wilkins and S Columb. Exercise—E Blanchfield. Improvement—C Morkane. Geography—D Columb. Singing—W Clarke. Gymnastics—J Gawn.

Grade III: Christian Doctrine—Vincent Griffen 1, William Kennedy 2. Reading—Charles Hall 1, Thomas Mee 2, Edward Petre 3. Writing—Thomas M'Cawe. Arithmetic—Percy Mills. Grammar—Oswald Bush 1, Henry Rossotham 2. Geography—John Creagh 1, Christopher Fagan 2. Drawing—John O'Connell. Dictation—Leo Biordan. Singing—Frank Hanagan. Good conduct—John Hungerford.

#### JUNIOR ROOM.

Grade II—Division 1: Christian doctrine—R M'Quillan 1, E Casey. Reading—J Tarleton 1, F M'Cormack. Spelling—A Connor 1, E Power. Writing—Joe Bidmead 1, W Day. Arithmetic—J Montague 1, V Johnson. Drawing—K Kennedy 1, W Dwyer, J Bernech. Good conduct—J M'Lean 1, J Trower. Division 2: Christian doctrine—W Banks 1, P M'Cawe, J Fagan. Reading—J

Callan 1, N Ryan, W Black. Spelling—A. O'Connor 1, E Turner, T Keating. Writing—A Carr 1, W Murphy, E Hestford. Arithmetic—E Quelch 1, A Creagh, C Morkane. Grammar—D O'Neill 1, J Whitty, J Brennan. Geography—J Cleary 1, Joseph Beard. Drawing—J Mason 1, D Beard, P Treston. Good conduct—X Perrin 1, D Rogers, M Kennelly.

The following generously contributed to the prize fund:—Most Rev. Dr. Moran, Rev. Father Lynch, Adm., Rev. E Donnelly, Dunedin Catholic Literary Society, Mesdames Cotter, Liston, Haydon, Bush, Fagan, Mills, Miss Scollard, Messrs J. B. Callan, Gourley, M'Kay, Petre, Tynan, N. Smith, W. D. Woods, John Day, and Captain Bernech, W Gasquoine, and three other kind friends.

### ONE WOMAN'S NERVES.

LOOKING backward to a certain lonely and unhappy time, a lady says:—

"I dragged on on this miserable condition for years, until I got tired of doctoring and taking stuff that did me no good. One physician attended me for eighteen months, giving me but little relief.

"I slept only in a broken fashion, and arose in the morning very little the better for having gone to bed. There was often severe pain in my head and over my eyes, and an almost constant sense of sickness. The skin gradually got dry and yellow, the region of the stomach and bowels felt cold and dead, and the natural energy and warmth appeared to be ebbing out of me like the water out of a river at low tide.

"In June, 1889, whilst living at Moredown, Bournemouth, I had a worse attack than any I had before. I was taken with a feeling of cramp, as if pins and needles were running into me, all over my body. I could not move, and had to lie helpless in bed. The doctor was sent for, and attended me every day, but did not seem to know what to make of my case. In fact, he was puzzled, and finally said, 'I don't really know what your complaint is.'

"I trembled and shook and felt as if I should fall to pieces. I was first hot and then cold, and so dreadfully nervous I could not bear any one in the room with me, and yet I did not wish them far away in case I should call out for help. Every time one of these spasms came on I said to myself, I am sure I shall never get up again."

"I took nothing but liquid food, and yet could not retain even that on my stomach. By this time I was nothing but skin and bone. My legs went clammy, as if I had no blood left in me. My memory completely failed. I never expected to recover, and that was the opinion of my friends. After they had called to see me they would go away saying, 'She will never get better.' My head ached so dreadfully I thought I should lose my senses.

"I had given up all hope, when one day my friend Mrs. West, of Bournemouth, called and asked what I was taking. I said, 'Oh, I'm tired of taking things; it's no use; I shall die.' Then she told me she was once ill much as I was, and was cured by Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. 'Well,' I said, 'I'll try it if you will send for it.' She did so, and I seemed to feel better on taking the first dose, and after three days I was able to walk across the room, and by the end of the week I went down stairs. Now I am well as ever. All my nervousness has left me, and I can eat and digest my food without feeling any distress.

"I want to say finally, that I knew about Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and should have tried it years before if certain acquaintances hadn't said, 'Oh, don't take it, for it will do you no good.' They said that because it was advertised, not because they knew for themselves. It was bad advice for me, and cost me years of torture. From what I have said—which is but part of my story—the people may infer what I think of this remedy. I thank God that I did resort to it at last before it was too late." (Signed) Mrs. Jane Foster, Darraoott Road, Pokesdown, Bournemouth, Hants. March, 1890.

It is only necessary to add that the malady from which Mrs. Foster suffered was indigestion, dyspepsia, and nervous prostration. Brought on originally by grief and shock at her husband's sudden and violent death, her system did not rally until Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup removed the torpor of the digestive organs, and thus enriched the blood and fed the nerves. It always has this effect in like cases. We can only regret that she foolishly procrastinated in the matter of using it. Her statement of facts may be relied upon, as the case has been thoroughly and impartially investigated.

An oil well has been opened at Findlay, Ohio, which flowed over 1000 barrels the first hour, and in seven hours filled 6,340 barrels. This breaks the record of oil wells in Ohio, if not in the world.

The Comte de Paris was magnificently entertained in Montreal. He made a speech in which he said he saw signs ominous to France, but that Canada's future is bright and promising.

According to Cardinal Newman there are two kinds of fools, viz., "the born fool, and the self-made idiot." The self-made idiot's usual method of degradation is drink, or opium, or vice. But laziness, if it is enough, will do the trick as well as gin or laudanum and my own opinion about Mr. Balfour is that, though he was not by any means born a fool, he is very fast becoming one. We have had almost all sorts at the head of affairs, prigs and geniuses, and plain men of sense, strong men, and weak. But since the Revolution we have never had a mere loafer at the head of affairs, and it is hardly likely that we ever shall. My notion is that Mr. Balfour's most considerable achievement will be to add a new verb to the language. We all know what the phrase to "Boss a Business" means. Well, to "Balfour a Business" means just the opposite. It means not to attend to it, to leave everything to clerks, never to look in at the office except in the afternoon, and then only for a glass of sherry and a biscuit. Many a man "Balfours" his business. But usually not for long.—*Truth*.



### 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 now 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, lined 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, Coppersmiths, Iron and Brass Founders, Tinmiths, 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 Flaming, Blowing 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 a 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.

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**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 BARETT'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. RHODES,**  
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.  
TAMARU 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



# Dublin Notes.

(From the National Papers.)

MR. GLADSTONE has often astonished the world by phenomenal literary and oratorical feats, but what we behold him now doing is the most marvellous achievement of his life. He has started on his electoral campaign in Midlothian, where, in addition to the fatigue incidental to a very long journey, he will make a progress through the whole large constituency and speak at many public meetings. For a man in the prime of life such an undertaking as this would mean much arduous work; but to see a man of over eighty facing it lightly, and presenting all the marks and tokens of fitness for the task, is truly astonishing. The aged statesman, accompanied by his devoted wife and a couple of nephews, set out on his mission last Monday, making Liverpool his starting point. A great concourse of Liberal Englishmen and Irish Nationalists assembled at the station to see him depart and if possible to hear him speak, but Mr. Gladstone only spoke a few words of acknowledgment, explaining that he wanted to husband his physical powers for the great task before him. At the chief stations en route Mr. Gladstone was warmly welcomed by cheering crowds, but it was when the great old orator reached the city of Edinburgh that the real triumph of his reception was manifested. The preparations for his advent in the Scottish capital were truly splendid and imposing in their picturesqueness and magnitude.

The first great address of the Midlothian campaign was delivered by Mr. Gladstone on Tuesday, October 21, in the vast hall of the Corn Exchange in Edinburgh, which contained between four and five thousand of an audience, including a great number of ladies. The oration was a fine achievement even for Mr. Gladstone. It was an indictment on a grand scale of the whole policy of the Government, especially as regards their course in Ireland, which amounted to a philippic; yet its language was not in the style of that class of accusation. It was noble, high-toned, and solemn. He loftily denounced the perfidy which, getting into power on the promise of no coercion and a measure of Local Self-Government for Ireland, as well as the principle that no British credit should be pledged to buy out Irish landlords, abused that power to coerce more savagely than any previous rule had done, to pledge British credit very largely for the purpose so repudiated, and to relegate Local Self-Government to the Greek Kalends. Then taking up the atrocities of Coercion more in detail, he referred once more to the murders and illegalities of Mitchelstown, and went on to scurry the mockery of justice now going on in Tipperary, denouncing the appointment of Mr. Shannon as one of the judges in the case, taking into account his own personal connection with branches of it, as a great scandal. Mr. Gladstone also referred at considerable length to the shooting outrage by the police at Charleville, to the persecution of Father Kennedy, of Meelin, and other leading incidents in the history of Coercion, and dealt crushingly with some of Mr. Balfour's latest flippancies regarding the principles on which the government of Ireland should be conducted.

Two notable political champions also addressed large English audiences on the Irish question within the same week. Mr. Balfour spoke at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and revealed how much nature had done for him as a despot, and how much remained to art to do to complete the work. The Chief Secretary threw off all disguise, and showed how little difference there is between the type of Tory and the plantation slave-owner pure and simple. After attacking Mr. Morley's eye-witness history of the Tipperary outrage, he referred to him as an unscrupulous orator, and roundly went in for upholding the veracity of the incriminated police and Colonel Caddell as against the testimony of everyone else, including Mr. Morley. Then his usual form revealed itself in sneers at the broken heads, the handiwork of his brutal hirelings in Tipperary. His own reputation for consistent logic he gravely assails, in first charging the Irish Parliamentary Party that they had not brought forward any legislative proposals to assist the Government of late years, and then in terms declaring that their opinions should have no consideration from the Government because many of them were nominated by Mr. Parnell. The whole speech was that of a desperate and detected blackleg or welsker—full of foul Billingsgate, flippancy, untruths, insolence, and utter disregard for consistent reasoning even in support of the speaker's own arguments.

The task of pulverising this monstrous farrago was at once essayed, in the same city, by Mr. Morley. Out of his own favourite's mouth, Colonel Caddell never said—of his (Mr. Balfour's) ignorance of his own brief. Mr. Morley has already given the world the true story of the events in Tipperary as seen by himself and other impartial onlookers; but his reply to Mr. Balfour's flippant nonsense was more than an analytical examination of inaccuracies; it was a dignified but solemn impeachment of his action in a high and responsible official position. But Mr. Morley is not content with this. He is ready to testify the truth before a Parliamentary Commission or any other tribunal that his adversary may dare him to, and he has given practical effect to this challenge by telegraphing to Mr. T. M. Healy, M.P., his readiness to come over to Tipperary and give evidence at the hearing of the summonses brought by the police against Mr. Harrison, M.P., Mr. O'Brien Dalton, Mr. Gill, Mr. Keating, and others, as a corollary to their brutal attacks upon these gentlemen.

The effect of this announcement is funk on Mr. Balfour's part. He declines the challenge. The summonses by the police have been withdrawn. Notice to that effect was served on Wednesday morning on Mr. V. B. Dillon, solicitor for the defendants. To the rider intimating that "other proceedings" will be taken by the Crown against the defendants, Mr. Dillon retorts that he has taken care that "other proceedings" shall be instituted without delay on their behalf against the Executive, which opens up the prospect of a true version of the case being given at last upon oath and letting the world know who are the liars.

There is but one possible meaning to be found in the sudden withdrawal of the Coercion prosecutions which have been more than a fortnight pending on the suit of Removable Cad against Mr. Harrison, Mr. Keating, and others for riot and assault at Tipperary. They were withdrawn the moment it was ascertained that Mr. Morley was prepared to attend as a witness. Ingenuity cannot disguise the plain motive and meaning of the proceeding, nor audacity deny it. If Mr. Goufour walked publicly through the streets with a white sheet and candle proclaiming his model gentleman and officer, Removable Cad, a liar, and himself an accomplice after the act, the declaration would not be one whit more explicit, or the humiliation more complete.

The dilemma, it must be confessed, was a nasty one. The brace of Removables were, of course, ready to convict, evidence or no evidence, if so desired; but the mischief of it was that the Removables themselves were on their trial. They could not convict Mr. Harrison and Mr. Keating and the other defendants of riot or assault without also convicting Mr. John Morley of wilful and corrupt perjury. This was a big order for the credulity of the English public. Such a proceeding was not likely to restore the damaged reputation of coercion Courts. On the other hand, an acquittal would mean a conviction of Goufour and his subordinate, Cad, out of the mouth of his own creatures—the one of uttering, the other of retailing, deliberate falsehoods. So the brave Mr. Goufour considered discretion the better part of valour, and ran away helter-skelter from the prosecutions when he heard Mr. Morley was coming over. On the whole, we think his discretion was sound.

Mr. Morley was somewhat unreasonable to expect any answer from Mr. Goufour to the charge he founded on the proceeding of District-Commissioner Byrne at Mr. Dillon's meeting with his constituents at Swinford. Mr. Goufour is very wise to hold his tongue on the subject. Mr. Byrne there laconically informed Mr. Dillon that if anything illegal was said at the meeting (that is, if anything was said which he, Mr. Byrne, in his great wisdom and learning, regarded as illegal), he would forthwith forcibly disperse the people with the batons, bayonets, and rifles of the enormous force of police and soldiers at his command. Of such a proceeding no defence or palliation was possible even for the audacity of the Brave Mr. Goufour.—But, though the proceedings could not be defended, it was repeated. At a recent meeting of the Tenants' Defence Association, addressed by Mr. P. O'Brien, M.P., at Nenagh, exactly the same performance was gone through. On this occasion a common police sergeant was appointed irresponsible censor of free speech, with authority to baton a member of Parliament and his constituents if a word dropped from any one of them by which his nicely-discriminating legal ear was offended. No wonder Mr. Goufour thinks it prudent to sing dumb when this question is exposed. The least said on the subject the soonest mended.

The screw is being squeezed savagely on the Olphert estate to try and extort the money which the unfortunate tenants have brought back as the wages of their toil in the harvest fields of England before the pinch of hunger and the potato failure induce them to spend it "dishonestly" in buying Indian meal to keep their wives and families alive during the coming winter. Two hundred and fifty evictions are on hand. Soon the baton-tinged ram will be in full swing. The troops and police will be marched in hundreds on the desolate scene, and the public money will be lavished like water in the attempt to carry out this heinous plunder, compared with which highway robbery were honest and humane. Of course there is the customary rumour of the "collapse of the Plan of Campaign." The business would not be complete without that. The wish is father to the thought and to the report. Never, surely, did wish have a more numerous progeny. The boy who cried "Wo!" so incessantly in the fable is not in it with the gentleman who does the "Olphert collapse" for the *Daily Express*. This time the foundation of the rumour appears to be that Mr. Olphert has written a conciliatory letter to an anonymous and imaginary tenant, forgiving him a half year's rent in consideration of prompt payment of the rest. Before this deadly shot from the landlord's popgun the Plan of Campaign has collapsed.

The Removables by whom Ireland are governed are a truly charming class. They are forcible illustration of the rule that you must get dirty men to do dirty work. Here are some facts about another charming specimen whose valuable services are still retained in sending priests and members of Parliament to prison in the interest of law and order. Colonel Removable Forbes was sued by a servant girl for wages and by his wife for necessaries provided for her and his children and for herself. All these claims he manfully disputed. We take a sample specimen from the evidence of his wife, whom the gallant colonel has succeeded for some years in defrauding of her allowance.—"Mrs. Forbes said that if she had got her allowance from her husband she would have paid all these bills, and there would be none of this trouble. She had frequently shown these bills to her husband and spoken to him about them, but his reply was he would not give her money or credit. She had engaged the servant for her discharge because she had taken her (witness's) part on an occasion when Colonel Forbes' coachman was abusing and threatening her (witness). The majority of the goods from Price Jones were for the children, and whenever she went to her husband's study to speak to him about these bills, the lamp was always put out, and sometimes she was struck and knocked down."

The well-deserving pillar of law and order of course denied everything with the courageous swearing of a constabulary notetaker. But so palpable were the facts that courageous swearing was of no avail, and the staunch little Coercionist County Court Judge Darley felt constrained to grant decrees against him in all cases with costs. To-morrow or next day when Colonel Removable Forbes heads a baton-charge and breaks the people's heads, in sheer wanton devilment, we will have the brave Mr. Goufour declaring he is an officer and a gentleman, and his own statements must be taken as conclusive in his own justification. If he happens to contradict an eye-witness like Mr. John Morley, by the mere fact of the contradiction, without further inquiry, Mr. John Morley must be branded as a liar in the eyes of the English people.

# 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.

**I**N 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.

## RAILWAY HOTEL,

THORNDON QUAY, WELLINGTON.

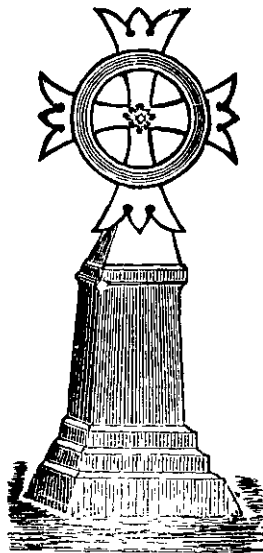
D. DEALY ... Proprietor.  
 D.D., late licensee of the Chicksters' Arms, having purchased the Lease and Goodwill of the above Hotel, begs to inform his numerous friends, old customers, and the travelling public generally, that he has renovated and re-furnished it throughout, comfort, cleanliness and 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. Free stabling. Wines and Spirits of the best brands. Night Porter attendance.

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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. Grave Railings

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MONUMENTAL WORKS.  
 MADRAS STREET SOUTH.

## A. MARTINELLI,

Wholesale and Retail



UMBRELLA MANUFACTURER  
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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. R A N D E L L  
 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.E., 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; manage properties; negotiates loans; collects interest rent, and dividends, and conducts all general agency business.

[A CARD.]

## MR. ROBERT NEILL,

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

Agent for PARKE AND LACY COMPANY (Limited), Mining, Macaoinary Merchants, San Francisco and Sydney.  
 Agent for B. COCKRELL 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 12<sup>th</sup> 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.

The most amusing comments on the departure of Messrs. John Dillon and William O'Brien are contained in the London correspondence of the *Daily Express* published the day after it was officially announced that they had safely reached the French coast: "The two fugitives are now certainly clear away, but for all that the police are untiring in their search." That is very good to begin with. There is a charming picture of the activity and intelligence (especially intelligence) of the Irish police, who are "untiring in their search" for men in this country whom the *Express* correspondent and all the world, except the police, know are certainly away in France. There is better to follow. We read: "The English and Irish detectives in France, it seems, are also on the alert, but, according to a Paris newspaper, when they asked for information as to the departure of steamers for America they were sharply repulsed. 'Find out,' was the curt answer of the Havre police. Of course, the French authorities regard Messrs. O'Brien and Dillon as mere political refugees. No doubt, however, it has been, or will be, immediately represented to the French authorities that the runaways are accused of offences under the criminal law, and that they acknowledged this fact by giving bail and by submitting to trial. Under these circumstances it is difficult to understand the action of the Paris and Cherbourg police." When we last heard from the *Express* office the whole literary and editorial staff were still vainly endeavouring "to understand the action of the Cherbourg and Paris police." Having concentrated their great intellects on the problem, let us hope they will solve it in time.

The attempts of the breeders of emergency cattle to get their beasts off their hands are becoming desperate. Large numbers of the stock are being shipped to England, but there they have mostly to be slaughtered and sold as dead meat. Hence the losses on this branch of the emergency game must be tremendous; and the thing is going on week after week. We have been informed that a number of the emergency beasts from the evicted lands of Luggacurran and Murroe arrived in Dublin for sale on the market there on Thursday morning, October 23, but we have reason to believe that Dublin is getting no better a place for their disposal than Saiford, Hanley, Wakefield, or any other. Two men have been arrested on board the Milford boat on a charge of following a lot of evicted cattle from the fairs of Hanley, the notorious Tipperary grabber; and they will probably be tried for conspiracy and sentenced as a matter of course. But this will not by any means enhance the value of emergency beef or mutton. Other men have gone to gaol before for this, and still the market is failing for this class of beast. We have some interesting information bearing on this subject, and the mode in which the derelict farmers are stocked, which we hope to publish next week, as we have no space to spare for it in the present issue.

The Government promptly made a magistrate of the disreputable, insolent Tener, whom, when all else failed, the Most Noble the Marquis of Clanricarde appointed to do the work of a bum-bailiff (not agent). Mr. Tener does not permit his magisterial authority "to fust unused," nor is he by any means fastidious in employing it to promote his own or his master's interests. When there is a Nationalist opponent of Clanricarde to be hurt or a Clanricarde emergency man to be saved, Clanricarde's agent is always on the bench ready "to do his duty," as the phrase runs. Two of his drunken emergency men were proved, on absolutely uncontradicted evidence of police and civilian, to have discharged their revolvers after two evicted tenants of Clanricarde who were passing along the road. Their own master, Mr. Tener, sat on the bench, and, with the concurrence of accommodating a removable Hickson, dismissed the accused emergency men to renew their interrupted whisky-drinking and revolver practice without a stain on their respective characters. Strange, with such ornaments on it, the Petty Sessions bench does not command the respect of the people of Ireland.

The "Forger" was at its old game when it misrepresented the tenour of the interview which Mr. John Dillon, stretching courtesy to its limits, accorded to its interviewer in Paris. The interviewer is reported to have addressed to Mr. Dillon the insolent question—"Have you renounced the dynamite policy?" and Mr. Dillon to have responded without repudiating the atrocious suggestion that he ever adopted it. The text of Mr. Dillon's reply, which is published in the "Forger," is the plainest proof that no such question was ever put or answered:—"Yes," he is reported to have answered to whatever question was asked, "ever since Mr. Gladstone's speeches, that has happily been renounced. We are well aware that it alienated the sympathy of the civilised world, and we always considered the dynamitard party our greatest enemy and obstacle." This, from a man who, if the reports were correct, would, by implication at least, have confessed in the same breath that he was himself a member of the dynamitard party which he always considered his greatest obstacle. Mr. Dillon has promptly repudiated the absurd misrepresentation, though repudiation was hardly needed. But the nonsensical question—nonsensical in itself and in conjunction with the context—needless to say, found a prominent place, not merely in the report, but in the leader of the "Forger." No weapon is too dirty or dull for that vile journal to use against Irish Nationalist leaders.

A portion of the Mount of Olives has been bought by Mr. Gray Hill, a lawyer of Liverpool, England.

The Census Bureau announces that the population of the United States is 62,180,540. The increase in the decade according to these figures is 12,324,757, and the percentage of increase since 1880 is 24.57. Between 1870 and 1880 the percentage of increase was 30.08.

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

## DEATH OF PROFESSOR GALBRAITH.

THE *Pilot* briefly noted, last week, the death of Professor Joseph Allen Galbraith, in Dublin, Ireland, on October 20. He was the leading Protestant Nationalist in Ireland, and the founder of an influential Home Rule party in that stronghold of Toryism, Trinity College, Dublin.

Joseph Allen Galbraith was born in November, 1818, in Dublin, and was educated under a celebrated schoolmaster, the Rev. John Sargent, who then kept a school in Donnybrook and afterwards in North George's street, which produced many men famous in their day. He entered Trinity College on November 3, 1834, as a pensioner student under the Rev. Sydney Smith, who was then a fellow of the College. He made a brilliant college career, in spite of grave difficulties consequent on his poverty. His strong point was mathematics.

After his degree, which he took at the spring commencement of 1840, Mr. Galbraith settled himself to the laborious life of a college grinder, in which occupation he gained a great reputation, and was the teacher of many well-known men. He stood for fellowship in the early summer of 1844, and gained it on the first trial, in conjunction with the late Rev. James McIvor, and the present Rev. Dr. Haughton, whose fame as a scientist is world-wide. At that period Mr. Galbraith partook of the usual strong Tory politics prevalent in Trinity College, but when there he loved to mix among the people and understand their feelings. He used to attend O'Connell's meetings in Conciliation Hall, and loved to recount his experiences of repeal life as lived in those times.

He became a clergyman of the Church of England, and showed to his Catholic countrymen a liberality none too common. He used to tell how he turned the tables on a fault-finding Provost who then ruled the college. It was then the law that certain political anniversaries, the death of King Charles I., the 5th of November, and similar anniversaries should be solemnly observed in all churches and college chapels. He omitted in his sermon, as junior dean, to notice the 5th of November and the Gunpowder Plot, and the Provost called him to account for his omission, so Mr. Galbraith determined to have his revenge. The next anniversary that came round was the 30th of January, the execution of King Charles I. This gave him his opportunity. The Provost was a notorious Whig and hanger-on of the Castle in the days when official Whigs like Lord Carlisle presided there. Such men were always Mr. Galbraith's abomination, so he selected a text which bore on the execution of Charles I., or at least which suffered itself to be twisted or turned in such a direction, and roundly denounced the Provost and all his Whig friends, and all their doings under the shadow of the King's execution. The provost never again reproved him for omitting a State Commemoration. The sermon was indeed the more pointed, and its reference the more clear, seeing that there were scarcely half-a-dozen persons present besides the Provost himself.

His life as a college professor and a scientific writer reflected honour on his race. Mr. Galbraith was eminent, too, as an actuary, and possessed a large collection of the best and most modern works and instruments needed for the intricate operations involved in actuarial calculations. He was the great authority on such questions in Trinity College, always examining on the subject of vital statistics at the Final Medical Examinations. This actuarial knowledge was open to every one, friends or opponents.

A couple of years ago the late Professor Maguire died in a sensational tragic manner, leaving his family in a destitute condition. Dr. Maguire had not hesitated in his lifetime to make attacks on Mr. Galbraith of a very extreme type on account of his politics. But the Christian charity of the man came then prominently to the front. When Dr. Maguire's quondam friends and allies hung back, and were conspicuous by their absence from the subscription lists, Mr. Galbraith contributed liberally to the fund then raised for Dr. Maguire's sisters, and undertook all the work of negotiating the purchase of an annuity for them upon the most favourable conditions.

Public interest centres, however, in his political life. We quote from an admirable sketch in the *Dublin Freeman* of the 21st ult:—

"The year 1869 brought other views and other aims as well as those that were ecclesiastical. The early annum of that year saw the opening of the Home Rule movement. Home Rule at its inception was purely a Conservative movement. The eyes of the Conservatives were then opened to the treachery of the English Parliament as regards the Act of Union, and for the time, men like the late Sir John Barrington, the present Sir E. H. Kinahan, and numbers of clergymen who now are prominent at Primrose League meetings were ready to declare for Repeal. Men were hot then, but their heat soon cooled. Professor Galbraith, however, never changed. He adopted Home Rule views with his friend, the late Dr. Henry Mansell, of the *Mail*, and neither of them ever altered their sentiments, though Mr. Galbraith had much to suffer for the faith that was in him in social, ecclesiastical, collegiate, and Masonic circles. We do not wish to open old controversies and old sores over his grave. It is no secret, however, that he lost valuable office in Trinity College through his politics—office which he valued the more because it enabled him to reform the old-fashioned and absurd system of keeping the college accounts previously in vogue. In Masonic circles, too, he was made to pay the penalty of his consistency. He was Grand Chaplain to the Grand Lodge. Masonry boasts that it knows nothing of politics, but its treatment of this eminent Irishman proves the contrary. Year after year his election was opposed. A loyal band of friends, prominent among whom was Lord Justice Fitzgibbon, gathered round and sustained him against a bitter and unscrupulous minority who strove to displace him. But he grew tired of the contest, and at last satisfied the malcontents by retiring from the contested position."

The same paper says of him: "His heart was in the Irish cause, which for twenty years he strenuously supported, and to which he gave the weight of his influence and the prestige of his name. He was not a politician from choice or from prejudice, but as the result of mature consideration, which in time ripened into strong conviction: When the Home Rule party was formed towards the end of

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A LARGE STOCK OF MINERS' AND SEA-BOOTS.

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FOR good Oils, Paints, Paperhangings, try J. Nisbet, Octagon.

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PAINTING of all kinds will be found at J. Nisbet's, Octagon, Dunedin. Give him a trial.

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CRYSTAL KEROSENE is guaranteed water white, and 30 per cent. above Government standard.

This high-test Oil is the best in the market, and each tin is fitted with latest and most improved Screw Nozzle. Waste in pouring out the Oil is thereby avoided. The tins and cases are extra strong.

CRYSTAL KEROSENE has taken first place wherever it has been offered, and is recommended to every householder for Safety, Brilliance, and Economy.

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WILLIAM ROBERTSON (from Southland)

Has opened that shop, 53 PRINCES ST., DUNEDIN, for the sale (Wholesale and Retail) of his CERTAIN CURES.

Robertson's CERTAIN CURES obtained First-Class Award at the late Exhibition for the best collection of Household Remedies.

COUGH NO MORE! Robertson's PECTORALINE No. 1 cures any ordinary cough or cold.—1s 6d; by post, 2s. Robertson's PECTORALINE No. 2 cures a cough of long standing.—2s; by post 2s 6d. Wonderful in its action.

Robertson's MAGNETISED OIL cures Rheumatics, Lumbago, and all pains of a like nature.—Price, 2s 6d; by post, 2s 10d.

Robertson's GARGAREON is a certain cure for Diphtheria, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all affections of the throat.—1s 6d; by post, 2s.

Robertson's ENTERA PULVIS is a certain cure for Dysentery in young or old.—1s 6d; by post, 1s 9d.

Robertson's UNGUENTUM is a certain cure for Wounds, Ulcers, and all skin diseases. It has lately cured an ulcered leg of 30 years' standing, and a case of skin disease of 35 years.—1s 6d and 2s 6d; by post, 1s 10d and 3s

Robertson's INDIGESTION MIXTURE acts like a charm.—2s.

These cures should be in every home in New Zealand. Ask your grocer or your druggist for them; and if you cannot get ROBERTSON'S take no other, but write to

WILLIAM ROBERTSON, 53 PRINCES ST., DUNEDIN.

NOTICE.

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

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

BY SPECIAL



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WANGANUI COACH FACTORY.

BUGGIES, PHAETONS, DOG-CARTS, AND VEHICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Painting, Trimming, and Repairs of all kinds done by Good Mechanics, and at Moderate Prices.

SUBSTANTIALLY-BUILT AND BEAUTIFULLY-DESIGNED SPRING TRAPS, FROM £17 AND UPWARDS.

HARNES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO FARMERS.

WE beg to intimate that we make liberal Cash Advances, free of Commission, on Wool, Hemp, Grain, Rabbitkins, Hides, Tallow, and all kinds of Farm Produce consigned to us for sale, or for shipment on Growers' account. Also on Fat or Store Stock placed in our hands for sale.

We hold Auction Sales of Fat and Store Stock every Wednesday at the Burnside Yards. Sales of Wool, Hemp, Sheepskins, Rabbit-skins, Hides, and Tallow every Tuesday; and of Grain and other Farm Produce every Monday.

Parties consigning Stock or Produce for Sale may rely on Sales being conducted to the very best advantage, and Account Sales rendered without delay.

Produce for shipment is consigned direct to our LONDON AGENTS Shippers have thus the full advantage of their Produce being sold under the direct supervision of trustworthy and experienced Brokers, and can depend on their interests being carefully protected.

FREIGHTS to England by first-class iron vessels at lowest current rates.

PROMPT Returns and Medium Charges may be relied on.

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D U T H I E B R O S.

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174—GEORGE STREET—176

CAUTION.

DUTHIE BROS. Tailors. We hear repeated complaints from our country friends when in town against Clothing ordered from travellers and others, made to Order from Chart Measurement, being misfits and wearing badly.

The price charged is as much and often more than for a Tailor-made Suit. The fact is these suits are all made at factories by Machines and Cheap Labour, often not cut to measure and most always fall to pieces in a short time. The cost of making Factory Suits is one-third of Tailor-made Suits, hence it is easy to account for the complaints. Hundreds of these Slop Suits are passed off as Tailor-made.

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DUTHIE BROS. Milliners. of this imposition, and place your orders with those who will give you First-class Tailor-made Garments at the price you are paying for Goods of half value.

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174—GEORGE STREET—176

1866, Professor Galbraith was amongst the first to take his place beneath the banner of nationality raised by Isaac Butt. Among those who stood beside him on the memorable day when in the old Bilton Hotel the Home Rule idea took definite shape were many who afterwards fell away from the principles then and there advocated. Some are to-day to be reckoned amongst the bitterest opponents of the Home Rule cause. The explanation is not far to seek. Many acted on the impulse of the moment, whilst smarting under a sense of the defeat and anger caused by the passage of the Church Disestablishment Bill. Others were temporarily inspired by the fascination which Irish nationality, with its memories of the past and its hopes for the future, has ever exercised upon all genuine Irishmen at some period of their lives. A few there were who simply surrendered themselves to the strong feeling to which the movement owed its origin. Professor Galbraith was one of another class—one of the men who believed that their duty required them, at the risk of incurring odium and of being misunderstood, to come forward and declare their principles when, as they rightly thought, a crisis had arisen in the affairs of Ireland. So, when others fell away, he remained true and steadfast to the last. His nationality was as broad, generous, and kindly as the genius of the Irish race. He loved his country, and was incapable of entertaining unkindly feelings for any section of his countrymen, however wrong-headed at the time he might deem them."

In character he was brave, generous, kind and loyal.

A firm Protestant, he fully and freely recognised the justice of the disestablishment of the English Church in Ireland. He was on intimate terms with Archbishop Walsh, and counted hosts of Catholic priests among his friends. There was not a more popular man in Dublin.

## Commercial.

**THE NEW ZEALAND LOAN AND MERCANTILE AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED,** report for the week ended December 22nd, as follows:—

The stock sales at Burnside this week were held on Tuesday, owing to the regular weekly sale day (Wednesday), coming too close to the Christmas holidays. The sale next week will be held on Monday, the 29th.

**Fat Cattle.**—An exceedingly light entry was brought under the hammer at Burnside for the week's requirements, only about 67 head yarded, quality ranging from medium to prime, principally bullocks average weight, with a few pens cows. The shortness of the supply, doubtless owing to the very heavy entry to hand last week, did not produce very keen competition, prices obtaining not being by any means satisfactory. Best bullocks brought £8 to £9 7s 6d; medium, £5 7s 6d to £7 7s 6d; light, £3 15s to £5; cows best, £5 15s to £7; light weights and medium quality, £2 10s to £4 10s.

**Fat Sheep.**—There were only about 800 penned to-day, all cross-breds, and with the exception of one or two pens were all shorn, comprising both wethers and ewes, the latter predominating medium to good useful mutton; the wethers forward were fair average quality with a few pens very prime. At the commencement of the sales competition was fairly active, prices ruling being about equal to those of last week, but down towards the close a considerable falling off in the demand was apparent, and to effect sales a drop of 1s to 1s 6d per head had to be submitted to. Best crossbred wethers brought 12s 9d to 17s 6d; one or two pens extra prime and heavy weights, 14s to 16s; medium, 10s to 12s 3d; best do ewes, 11s to 12s 3d; picked to 13s 3d; medium, 8s to 10s 9d. We sold on account of Messrs Ross Bros., (Bushy Park), and others mixed crossbreds to 11s.

**Fat Lambs.**—920 were penned, average quality. This number immediately following the heavy entry to hand last week was considerably in excess of requirements, and the result a drop of 1s to 1s 6d per head; best brought 8s to 11s; a few picked lots to 12s 6d; inferior to medium, 5s to 7s 9d. We sold on account of Messrs Ross Bros., (Bushy Park), and others, three pens at 9s to 9s 6d.

**Pigs.**—The entry to-day was rather a small one, only 68 being penned, principally suckers and porkers, all of which had a very good demand, especially the former, which brought 5s 6d to 13s; slips, 14s 6d to 18s; porkers, 2s to 3s.

**Store Cattle.**—There is no show of any very great activity in the market, at the same time quiet, large framed bullocks, in forward condition command some attention and can be placed whenever any such are offering at satisfactory prices, while cows for heifers of mixed breeds in low condition are difficult to place at prices suitable to sellers.

**Store Sheep.**—At the moment the number of these changing hands is limited, but there is a good deal of inquiry being made by buyers for almost all sorts, and when the shearing is pretty well over sellers and buyers will be in a better position to approach each other more closely as regards prices, which will, doubtless, result in a considerable amount of business being put through.

**Sheep Skins.**—The demand experienced for all classes of skins at our weekly auction sale at the Chamber of Commerce Hall, Crawford street, on Tuesday, when we submitted a full catalogue to the large attendance of buyers present, was very satisfactory. Competition was spirited, all sorts realising up to last week's rates. There are very few butcher's full-woolled green skins now presented, nearly all being shorn pelts, for which, if well saved, there is an increased demand, more especially the earlier shorn lots. Country dry cross-breds inferior to medium, brought 1s 6d to 3s 3d; do do merino, 1s 4d to 3s 2d; full-woolled crossbred, 4s 3d to 6d 3d; do do merino, 3s 9d to 6s 1d; dry pelts, 3d to 1s 3d; green do, 1s 4d, 1s 3d, 1s 2d, 1s 1d, 1s, 11d, 10d, 9d, 8d; green lambskins, 1s 5d, 1s 4d, 1s 3d, 1s 2d, 1s 1d, 1s.

**Rabbit Skins.**—Odd consignments of suckers, summer skins, and mixed inferior lots continue to arrive, which are sold at the regular weekly sales, but for this description, of course, low prices have to be accepted, though at the same time relatively higher than those paid

for best skins. The few lots of prime quality still offering find a good market, and for which prices are obtained in sympathy with those current for best in the London market.

**Hides.**—The market continues without any material alteration. A moderately fair demand exists, more particularly for well saved and properly flayed heavy sorts. Medium and light weights although saleable, commanded less attention. We quote—For good to best salted, 2½d to 2¾d; extra heavy, 3d; medium, 2d to 2½d; light, 1½d to 1¾d; inferior and slipper, 1d to 1½d per lb.

**Tallow and Fat.**—The market is quite bare of prime rendered mutton, renderers preferring to ship Home direct. We quote—Prime rendered mutton, 19s to 20s; medium to good, 16s to 18s; inferior and mixed, 12s 6d to 15s 6d; Bough fat continues in good demand and always placed without much difficulty at equal to late rates, which are for best, 13s to 14s; inferior to medium and good, 10s to 12s 9d per cwt.

**Grain.**—Wheat: Advice from Home appear to be more satisfactory. Press and private telegrams report the English market firm, while the American and Continental markets are advancing. Forward business in Australian cargoes is firm at an advance, and for New Zealand wheat, on the passage, sellers are asking 37s. Under these circumstances, we may reasonably expect to meet with a little more activity in the demand locally than has been met with lately. This market for several weeks back has been very sluggish, and only that the supply in agents' hands has been limited and sellers not over anxious to force sales, late rates could hardly have been maintained, but considering that stocks are small, it is fully expected that current rates will continue to be fully maintained. We quote—best Tuccan, 3s 9d to 3s 10d; best white velvet, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; medium to good, 3s 5d to 3s 7d; best red wheat, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; medium, 3s 3d to 3s 4d; broken and inferior, 2s 3d to 3s 2d, ex store.—Oats: The improvement reported in the demand lately still continues, and although buyers aver that prices are in advance of outside markets, having regard to the attendant transit, expenses, etc., it is undeniable that they exhibit no inclination to buy at current rates. Milling sorts have a slightly better demand than previously, though enquiries are somewhat fitful. All bad sorts have a very satisfactory demand, medium and inferior being quite as readily saleable. We quote—prime milling, 1s 5d to 1s 5½d; best bright short feed, 1s 4½d to 1s 5d; medium, 1s 3½d to 1s 4d; inferior and musty, 1s to 1s 2½d; good Danish, 1s 3d to 1s 4d, ex store, sacks extra.—Barley: The market now is pretty low of any description, and any medium to good malting offering could readily be placed at late current rates. There is an idea prevailing that this cereal will be good stock, and has caused a slight improvement in the demand. Feed and milling has also been having a little more attention. We quote—prime malting, 2s 6d to 2s 9d; medium, 2s 3d to 3s 4d; feed and milling, 1s 6d to 2s, ex store.

**Ryegrass Seed.**—The market for this seed continues quiet, and we don't expect to see very much improvement in the demand before the autumn is well in, any little lots being in the meantime disposed of command late rates, but it is somewhat doubtful if the new seed can be disposed of at present quotations. We quote best machine dressed 4s 9d to 5s; farmers' best dressed, 3s 6d to 4s; medium, 2s 9d to 3s 3d (ex store). Cocksfoot has only a very limited demand at from 4d to 4½d per lb.

**Potatoes.**—There is no demand of any consequence for old. New kidney, both imported and locally grown, have nearly all the attention, and with additional supplies prices are easier. Imported sold at auction at from £5 to £7 10s. Local grown are worth £6 10s to £7 per ton.

**Chaff.**—The demand for screened well cut oatens still continues fairly active, all such coming to hand being readily placed at 42s 6d to 45s; medium, 37s 6d to 40s; inferior, 25s to 35s per ton.

**Dairy Produce.**—There is no change in the position of the market with regard to prices. A quantity of both cheese and butter is in preparation for the home market, when it is to be hoped this outlet will help to revive prices locally, which continue low.

**Flax.**—The supply coming forward is only to a limited extent, and with a moderately fair demand for export, and also for local requirements, consignments are placed almost immediately on arrival. We quote for extra bright, properly scutched, £19 5s to £20 5s; medium to good, well dressed, £16 10s to £18 10s; coarse and strawy, £10 to £15 per ton.

**MESSRS. DONALD STRONACH AND SON** report for the week ending December 17, as follows:—

**Fat Sheep.**—2700 to hand, some four or five pens being merinos and the major portion of the remainder ewes of different grades. The sale opened with a sluggish tone, and for a considerable time a drop of from 1s 6d to 2s per head was noticeable on the day's transactions compared with last week, some of the aged classes of ewes suffering even more than this. We quote.—Prime trade or freezing wethers 13s to 13s 9d, medium weights 12s to 12s 6d, mixed sexes 10s 6d to 11s 6d, best ewes 10s 9d, 11s to 12s, medium 10s to 10s 6d, light 9s to 9s 6d, merino wethers 5s 6d to 6s 9d, best crossbred ewes in the wool 15s to 16s 6d, inferior to medium 13s to 14s 6d. We sold on account of Mr. John Nyhon (Sandymount), crossbred ewes at quotations.

**Fat Cattle.**—262 head yarded, representing all classes of quality there being yarded some very light and inferior sorts, as also a number of as prime and well-grazed cattle as could be found in any market in New Zealand. Best bullocks brought £9, £9 10s to £10, and in one instance £10 2s 6d; medium weights, £7 10s, £8 to £8 10s; light, £5 5s to £6 10s; a few pens of exceptional heavy cows and heifers (previously referred to), sold at £7 10s to £8; good well-grazed lots, £5 10s to £6 10s; light, £4 10s to £5. We sold a draft of bullocks on account of J. Wilson at quotations.

**Fat Lambs.**—774 penned, about one-fourth of which might be considered prime, the balance varying from inferior to medium and good. Prime lambs brought 11s to 12s; a few exceptional lots 13s to in one instance as high as 14s 9d; fairly good lines 9s 6d to 10s 6d; medium, 8s 6d to 9s; inferior, 7s 6d upwards, but there were very few sold under 8s 6d; the bulk at from 9s to 10s 6d. We sold a draft of 17 on account of Mr. John Nyhon (Sandymount) at 9s.

THE NEW ZEALAND  
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 DUNEDIN.

CAPITAL ... .. £4,500,000.

Advances Made on Private Agreements to Deliver

**W O O L, G R A I N, & C.**

Sales of **FAT STOCK** every Wednesday at Burnside Yards.  
 Sales of **SKINS** every Tuesday.  
 Sales of **WOOL and GRAIN** periodically during the Season.

Sole Agents for **MALDEN ISLAND GUANO**, a good Turnip Manure.

**ANDREW TODD**, Manager, Dunedin.

**BALLARAT HOTEL,**  
 ST. BATHANS.

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**

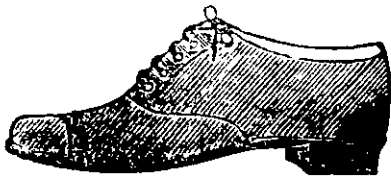
Has much pleasure to announce that he has leased the Building in Moray Place, Dunedin, known as the **PALACE SKATING RINK**, and converted it into a **PUBLIC GYMNASIUM AND ATHLETIC HALL**, thereby supplying a long-felt want to the community. As there is splendid floor space for the purpose, Walking, 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—**SAURDAY**, 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 Local Boot Manufacturers who supply the public direct.  
**BROTHERS**  
 The Largest Direct Importers who supply the public direct.

See **LARGE SHIPMENTS** just opened for New Season.

ADDRESS:

**GEORGE STREET** (Near Octagon)

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

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

**C O N C E N T R A T I O N.**

**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.

**S M I T H B R O S.**  
 GEORGE STREET.

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

**THE GREAT SALE**  
**THE GREAT SALE**

**SALVAGE STOCK**

**SALVAGE STOCK**

**SALVAGE STOCK**

Has Commenced,

Has Commenced,

AND

IS NOW ON

IS NOW ON.

IS NOW ON

IS NOW ON.

**S M I T H B R O S.**

**S M I T H B R O S.**

**S M I T H B R O S.**

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.**

**S M I T H B R O S.,**  
 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 3d and 4d each.



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

The above Company will despatch steamers as under:—

**FOR LYTTTELTON, WELLINGTON, — PENGUIN, s.s.**, on Monday, December 29. Passengers 3 p.m. from Dunedin wharf.

**FOR LYTTLETON, WELLINGTON, and NELSON. — PENGUIN, s.s.**, on Monday, December 29. Passengers from Dunedin Wharf at 8 p.m.

**FOR AUCKLAND, VIA LYTTTELTON WELLINGTON, NAPIER, and GISBORNE. — WAIHORA, s.s.**, on Wednesday, December 31. Passengers per 2.30 p.m. train.

**FOR SYDNEY, VIA LYTTTELTON, WELLINGTON, NAPIER, GISBORNE, and AUCKLAND. — WAIHORA, s.s.**, on Wednesday, December 31. Passengers per 2.30 p.m. train.

**FOR SYDNEY, via OAMARU, TIMARU. — ROTORUA, s.s.**, on Monday, December 29. **FOR MELBOURNE, VIA BLUFF. — MARARO, s.s.**, on Friday, January 2. Passengers per 2.30 p.m. train.

**FOR OAMARU, TIMARU, and LYTTTELTON. BEAUTIFUL STAR, s.s.**, on MONDAY, December 29. 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 Tuesday, January 13.

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.

**M. A. R. BARCLAY,**

BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR,

Has REMOVED to No. 79 PRINCES

STREET,

(Late Stone, Son and Co.'s).

**MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION BUILDINGS.**

**D. McBRIDE,**

TIMBER AND COAL MERCHANT,

Beach Street,

**QUEENSTOWN.**

**Figs.**—174 yarded, principally porkers, weaners, and a few pens of heavy weight bacon pigs and slips. Porkers brought 23s to 28s, medium weight bacon lines 31s to 35s, heavy to 43s, slips 16s to 20s, suckers 12s 6d to 14s.

**Store Sheep.**—An increasing demand is noticeable for merino sheep of all classes, the inquiry at the present moment being in excess of the supply. A large number of the different stations, however, have not yet sent in the returns of their surplus sheep, and pending the receipt of these business is restricted in consequence.

**Store Cattle.**—There is nothing of importance to note with respect to store cattle.

**Sheepskins.**—The best lines of crossbreds offered on Tuesday sold at 6s 3d to 6s 6d; medium, 5s to 5s 6d; inferior, 4s 6d to 4s 10d; green merinos, 3s 8d to 4s 9d; green pelts, 10d to 1s 6d; lamb skins, 1s to 1s 6d; country skins proportionate rates.

**Rabbitskins.**—Prime winter grays are worth 1s 5d to 1s 6d; spring and mixed lines, 1s to 1s 2d; blacks, 11d to 1s; suckers, 2½d to 4d; broken, 7d to 9d.

**Hides.**—Prime heavy ox, from 60lb to 70lb, 2½d to 3d per lb; good average dry salted ox, 2½d to 2¾d; medium quality mixed classes, 2 1/4 to 2 1/2d; light and inferior, 1½d to 1¾d, bulls and slippy, 1d to 1½d per lb.

**Tallow and Bought Fat.**—Prime rendered mutton may be quoted at 19s to 20s per cwt; medium to good, 16s to 18s; inferior, 13s to 15s; clean unrendered caul fat, 13s to 14s; best rough fat to 12s; inferior, 10s to 11s.

**Grain.**—Wheat: Local quotations are as follows—Best Tuscan, 3s 9d to 3s 10d; medium to good, 3s 5d to 3s 7d; best red straw, 3s 4d to 3s 5d, inferior to medium classes, 3s 2d to 3s 3d (ex store, sacks in). Oats: Prime milling Sutherland may be quoted at 1s 4d to 1s 4½d; good feed, 1s 3d to 1s 4 1/4; medium, 1s 3 1/4; inferior, 1s 2 1/4 per bushel. Grass Seed: Prime machine-dressed is worth 4s 9d to 5s; farmers' best dressed, 4s 3d to 4s 6d; medium, 3s 6d to 4s.

**Messrs. DONALD REID AND Co., Dunedin,** report for the week ending December 22, as follows:—

**Fat Cattle.**—The supply forward was a small one, only 67 head being yarded, of which about half were prime quality and heavy weights, the rest medium to inferior. Best bullocks sold at £8 to £9 7s 6d; medium, £6 5s to £7 10s; inferior, £4 5s to £5 7s 6d; cows and heifers, £3s 5d to £7.

**Fat Sheep.**—The small supply of 800 came to the sale to-day, all of them being crossbreds, and two-thirds of the whole were ewes, the balance being wethers. Best crossbred wethers sold at 13s 6d to 16s; medium, 11s to 12s 6d; best crossbred ewes, 11s 9d to 13s 3d; ordinary, 9s to 10s 9d.

**Fat Lambs.**—Best pens sold at 11s to 15s 6d; medium, 8s 6d to 10s 3d; inferior 5s 9d to 6s 9d.

**Figs.**—Suckers sold at 5s 6d to 13s; slips, 14s 6d to 19s; porkers 22s to 31s.

**Sheepskins.**—Dry crossbreds sold at 2s 1d to 5s 9d; do merinos, 1s 10d to 4s 1d; do pelts and lambs, 10d to 2s; green pelts, 10d to 1s 2d; do lambs, 1s to 1s 4d.

**Hides.**—There has been no alteration in values since we last reported. We quote—Prime heavy, 2½d to 3d; medium, 2½d to 2¾d; light, 1½d to 2d; bulls, slippy and cut, 1½d to 1¾d per lb.

**Tallow.**—A good demand exists for local consumption, and all that is arriving meets a ready sale. We quote—Medium rendered, 16s 6d to 18s; inferior, 12s to 14s 6d; rough fat, 9s to 13s per cwt.

**Grain.**—Wheat: Milling (prime), 3s 6d to 3s 8d; milling (medium), 3s 3d to 3s 5d; Fowl wheat, 2s 10d to 3s 2d. Oats: Milling, 1s 4½d to 1s 5½d; short bright feed, 1s 3½d to 1s 4d; discoloured, 1s 1d to 1s 3d (sacks extra). Barley: Malting, 2s 2d to 2s 4d; milling, 1s 10d to 2s; feed, 1s 6d to 1s 9d.

**Potatoes.**—Prime, £6 to £8; inferior and small, £4 to £6.

**Chaff.**—Prime, £2 2s 6d to £2 5s; medium, £1 15s to £2.

**Flax.**—Best bright cutched and edged, £19 to £20 10s; medium £16 to £18 10s; inferior, £12 to £15.

#### DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

**WRIGHT STEPHENSON AND Co.** report as follows:—An unusually large number of horses were offered to-day, drafts from Timaru, Waitaki, Oamaru, Clutha, and Iavercargill, and a number of single horses from various farmers between Waikouaiti and Tokomairiro, being forward. With the exception of the draft from the Clutha, the whole of the horses were hack and light harness, and as the number forward was more than sufficient for the demand a very slow sale resulted. A fair demand was experienced for useful draughts suitable for spring van and farm work, and in cases where owners were prepared to accept fair market value sales were easily effected. There were no really first class saddle or light harness horses forward, the great bulk of them being of fair to ordinary descriptions, and the balance inferior. We sold on account of Mr. William Sutherland (Duntroon) a draft of 12 useful sorts of unbroken colts and fillies and saddle and light harness horses; on account of Mr. John Shaw (Timaru), six superior hacks and carriage and buggy horses; on account of Mr. Jonas Hartley (Moeraki), six very useful spring cart and saddle and light harness horses; and draft from Balclutha and Riverton of 20 medium draughts, saddle and harness horses; also, on account of Messrs. J. and W. Diack and others, 12 horses at quotations. We quote:—Really first-class heavy draught geldings, £22 to £27; medium draught horses, £14 to £20; light and aged draught horses, £7 to £12; good spring-carts, £10 to £15; well-matched carriage pairs, £40 to £50; well-matched buggy pairs, £30 to £40; first-class hunters, £20 to £30.

**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; fowls, 3s 3d—latter firm, sacks included. Chaff: Market bare—£1 10s to £2; hay, oaten, £3; best rye-grass, £3. Bran, £2 10s. Pollard, £2 10s. Potatoes, old, £3 per ton; new, 8s 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, ip 25lb, bags, £3 10s.

#### CATHOLIC NEWS.

A SCHOOL for deaf mutes has been opened in the Kildare House, at Chinchcaba, La. It will be in charge of the Dominican Sisters.

The Archbishop of Alexandria has consecrated at Port Said a cathedral dedicated to St. Eugenia—the first Catholic Cathedral built in Egypt for thirteen centuries.

The Protestant Conservative Press in Prussia and even the Socialists are in favour of the return of the Jesuits.

The Catholics have won a decided success at the elections for the Diet of Lower Austria. They secured fifteen seats out of twenty. In the last Diet they held only eleven.

The Pope has decided to create secular nuncios, to be attached to the Papal legations in Europe, who will enter society from which the ordinary nuncios are at present forbidden.

At a meeting of German clericals in Cologne the question of the expulsion and the recall of the Jesuits was discussed at length. The meeting endorsed a monster petition to the Reichstag to allow the return of the Jesuits to their houses.

There were forty-three converts confirmed at St. Columbkil's Church, Chicago, on October 1. Among the number was a young man who occupied a position in one of our prominent banks. The cashier of this bank being a Sunday-school teacher, whose mission it appears is to inculcate bigotry and hatred of all who do not worship at his erroneous shrine, discharged the young convert simply because he became a Catholic.

A convent has been built at Biskra, Algiers, for the Order of the Brothers of the Sahara, founded by his Eminence Cardinal Lavignerie, and Touareg fugitive slaves receive agricultural training there. It is intended to found villages of Christian Touaregs along the Trans-Saharan Railway when it is built. The wandering natives will settle around the stations, and will thus become amenable to civilising influences.

The Very Rev. Charles A. Vissani, O.S.F., Commissary of the Holy Land, will leave New York shortly for an extended tour of the Holy Land. His object will be to select a good route for an American Catholic pilgrimage. In the spring of last year Father Vissani conducted the first American Catholic pilgrimage through the Holy Land. On his return to New York he will begin at once the enrolling of the pilgrims, and he expects that the party will start in the spring of 1892.

Dr. Windthorst at a conference at Cologne with the leaders of the Rhine Catholics, decided to entirely dissociate the centrist policy from that of the socialists and to begin an active war against the socialist party throughout the country. Meetings of Catholics in Baden, Wurtemberg and Bavaria already mark the fervour of the agitation. Although the congress at Halle excluded the religious question from the socialist programme, the anti-religious character of socialism was openly avowed by the speakers.

The following notification from the Thirty-seventh General assembly of German Catholics, recently held at Mannheim, has been made to the Duke of Norfolk by the Baron van Buol, the President of the Assembly: "It was moved by Dr. Windthorst, seconded by Dr. Porach, and unanimously resolved, that his Grace the Duke of Norfolk be requested to express to the Catholics of England the deep and sincere sympathy of this General Assembly of the Catholics of Germany with them upon the occasion of the irreparable loss which the Catholic Church in England, and the whole world, has sustained by the death of Cardinal Newman."

The feasts of the following saints have been extended to the whole Church; the day of the month added to the name fixes the time when the feast is to be kept: S. John Damascene, Confessor and Doctor (hitherto Confessor only), March 27; Double. S. Sylvester, Abbot; November 26; Double. S. John Capistran, Confessor; March 28; Semi-double. In the Office of the Feast of the Sacred Heart, raised last year to a Double of the First Class, an addition is to be made to the Sixth Lesson, stating that Clement XIII. granted the Feast to a few churches, Pius IX. to the whole Church, while Leo XIII. raised it to a Double of the First Class.

At Brooklyn, N.Y., Bishop Loughlin celebrated his golden jubilee of the priesthood. Catholics and Protestants united to honour him, and the greatest dignitaries of the Church in America assisted at the Pontifical Mass last Sunday. The clergy of the diocese presented him with a purse of 20,000 dollars. Cardinal Gibbons, in the course of his sermon, highly eulogised the Bishop. He said: "What is the present condition of the diocese of Brooklyn? It possesses 200 priests, 150 churches and chapels, many of them elegant and imposing houses of worship. It has 118 schools and academies, where 28,000 children of both sexes are receiving a sound Christian education. It has asylums, hospitals, and other benevolent institutions, amounting to twenty in number, with a Catholic population estimated, in round numbers, at a quarter of a million. And all this work has been accomplished during the life and under the supervision of one man, the modest prelate who is the centre of our thoughts to-day, a prelate who lives, thank God, to contemplate the fruit of his labours in the evening of his day."

The New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company offers the best possible terms to pastoral tenants, agriculturists, and all engaged in productive pursuits. The position of the Company places facilities at their command that enable them to make exceptionally advantageous arrangements for those who deal with them. Their sales are regularly conducted, as will be seen by reference to their advertisement in another place. Farmers interested in turnip growing would do well to give a trial to the Malden Island guano, for which the Company are agents.

Among the Christmas shows held in Dunedin not the least imposing was that of Mr. E. F. Lawrence, butcher, George street. There was no mistaking the quality of the meat exhibited. It was, however, only such as might be expected from the well-known reputation of the establishment.

**T**HE Dominican Nuns, Invercargill, beg to return their sincere thanks to the many kind friends who so zealously and generously aided them in their Bazaar, and by their exertions secured its great success.

They know it will be satisfactory and pleasing to all who patronised the Bazaar and Art Union to learn that the total amount resulting from the combined efforts is close on £900, a sum which will almost liquidate the debt on the Convent.

**C H R I S T M A S S H O W.**

WANTED Everybody to come and see E. F. LAWRENCE'S Beautiful Display of Christmas MEAT at 84 George Street.

First Prize Fat Sheep Agricultural Shows Dunedin and Invercargill; the pick of the Edendale Lambs; some splendid Oxen and Prime Veal from Mr. John Shennan (Berwick), and magnificent Polled Angus Cattle from Edendale (the primest the land can produce); Dairy Fed Pork (corned or fresh) and Sucking Pigs in abundance; Sugar Cured Hams (200 to choose from), 8d per lb; Ox Tongues, &c. Small Goods a speciality. Also, 500 Smoked Legs of Mutton.

Orders taken for Delivery to any part of Dunedin and Suburbs.

Any Person who CANNOT AFFORD to BUY A JOINT OF MEAT for Christmas Dinner will receive one on producing an Order from any Minister or well-known Citizen.

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

**H I B E R N I A N S P O R T S ! H I B E R N I A N S P O R T S !**

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 Princes Street (Opposite Begg's Music Saloon).

**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.

£120 given in Prizes.

Running and Walking	...	£160
Bagpipe Music and Dancing	...	108
Wrestling	...	65
Bicycling	...	35
Hammer, Caber, and Ball	...	20
Vauling 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. M' Master (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, Manse 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 CLEGG, Secretary.

The Switchback Railway will run throughout the Gathering.

**E. O'CONNOR**

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

Christian Bros., Marist 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.   | Manning, Sin and its consequences. 5s.   |
| " Foot of the Cross. 7s.  | " Glories of the Sacred Heart. 5s.   |
| " Precious Blood. 6s.   | " The Eternal Priesthood. 3s.  |
| Milner's End of Religious Controversy. 3s 6d.   | " Internal Mission of the Holy Ghost. 5s.  |
| The Virgin Mother of Good Counsel. 6s.  | The Irish Race in the Past and Present. 10s 6d.  |
| History of Ireland, by various authors, at 2s 6d and 5s.                                    | Life and Times of Daniel O'Connell. 2s 6d.   |
| Moore's Irish Melodies (to music), from 2s to 10s.  | New Ireland, by A. M. Sullivan. 1s 3d.   |
| Wiseman, Lectures on Science and Religion. 4s.  | The Story of Ireland, " 1s 3d.   |
| " Lectures on the Catholic Church. 4s.  | Poems by Denis Florence McCarthy, T. D. Sullivan, Lover, Moore, Burns, etc., etc.                        |
| " Fabiola or the Church of the Catacombs, enlarged, illustrated, and complete edition. 21s. | Standard Etymological Dictionary of the English Language, with Appendix, 510 pp., strongly bound. 3s 6d. |

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

**S. S. BANNISTER, 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.

**SISTERS OF MERCY'S ART-UNION, GORE.**

POSTPONED TO APRIL.

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

	£	s.	d.
Mr J. Terry, Alexandra South	...	0	10 0
" J. McCarthy, Hawea	...	2	0 0
" J. O'Neil, Hamilton	...	1	0 0
" J. O'Brien, Woodend	...	0	18 0
" J. Sloan, Ida Valley	...	2	2 0
" J. Duggan, Mandeville	...	0	12 0
" J. McCorley, Balclutha	...	1	0 0
" J. Drum, Dunedin	...	2	0 0
Mrs Griffin, Gore (3rd instalment)	...	6	0 0
" F. Donnelly, Matakau	...	2	0 0
" Conway, Roslyn	...	1	6 0
" McBride, Hyde	...	1	0 0

(To be Continued.)

**MARRIAGE.**

FOUHY—CABILL.—At Roxburgh, Otago, N.Z., on 15th December, 1890, by Rev. P. O'Leary, William, son of Mr. T. Fouhy, Templeton, Christchurch, to Delia, daughter of Mr. J. Cabill, Invercargill.

**The New Zealand Tablet.**

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26, 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.



## P R E T E N C E !



OME years, a good many years, ago, we heard a leading politician say in the Otago Provincial Council, when twitted about the obstacles thrown by him and his party in the way of the rapid settlement of the land, that they wanted the land for their own children. These words sank deep into our memory, and suggested to us the propriety of paying particular attention to the policy of various Governments ever since in reference to settlement. The result of our observations is, as we have from time to time said in this paper, that so far as we could see, no Government has been really in earnest on this question, and that all Governments have taken elaborate pains to devise means how not to do it. And this is the reason that so little settlement, comparatively, has taken place. Last week we had an illustration of this how-not-to-do-it policy, and a strong case in point. Nineteen sections were put up for sale in the Land Office, Dunedin, and for these nineteen sections there were 260 applicants. And this striking illustration of the how-not-to-do-it policy comes immediately after the many speeches of members of Government, and their supporters maintaining that Government deserved the greatest credit for the zeal and success with which settlement was being carried on by the present Government. Certainly there is not much zeal and success in providing nineteen sections for 260 applicants desirous of settling on the land. No doubt it will be said, as it has often been said before, that many applicants are not *bona fide* and are only applicants in order to serve a friend. We readily admit there is some truth in this; but at the same time, all due allowance being made, there can be no doubt that large numbers of *bona fide* applicants are unable to obtain land to settle upon, and that the blame of this rests entirely with the administration. Government, we maintain, is not in earnest. Government, no matter what its professions, does not wish settlement of the land to proceed rapidly. The sheep interest and the large holdings interest are too strong in their influence with our rulers and legislators, and too much opposed to small farms on any large scale. The fact that settlement has in the past proceeded so slowly, and that men desirous of settling on the land cannot get land to settle on, prove this to demonstration. It is in vain for Ministers to protest their earnestness, and for their supporters to laud their exertions. Nothing can remove the impression or weaken the conviction produced by the fact that 260 applicants, going into the Land Court of Otago in one week, find provided for them just nineteen sections. The public will remain thoroughly convinced that neither the Government nor their party really wish for such settlement of the land as the exigencies of individuals and the first and best interests of the country demand.

## THE SPECTATOR AND NEW ZEALAND CATHOLICS.

AFTER reading an article in this periodical headed "Colonial Loyalty and the Vatican," we came to the conclusion that even a high-toned English periodical can write a good deal of nonsense and display a large amount of ignorance even on matters of fact. In fact, this article has largely tended to weaken our faith in the ability and learning of English public writers. The writer of the article referred to assumes that the Catholics of Australia and New Zealand are separatists and not loyal to the British throne. We have resided a great many years in the colonies, and possess a pretty extensive acquaintance with Catholics, and are enabled to say from our own experience that there is no truth whatever in this assumption. Why, the question of separation of the colonies from Great Britain has never been even considered by Catholics. The question, so far as they are concerned, is not within the pale of practical politics, and we are decidedly of opinion that none would be more strongly opposed to such separation than colonial Catholics—none more loyal to Great Britain. This is a bogey to frighten babies with; all full-grown men here laugh at such an idea as separation, and most certainly the supporters of such a measure, if such exist, are not to be found in the Catholic body. The writer of this article seriously tells us that Irishmen are in alarming numbers in the episcopate of Australia and New Zealand, and that consequently it is necessary to

call in the aid of the Vatican to prevent the appointment of any more Irish Bishops, and thus save the integrity of the British Empire. What folly and absurdity! It is very unlikely the Holy See would interfere in a purely political question, and it is also extremely unlikely that colonial Catholics would change their political views at the bidding of Government nominees. But alarmed as the *Spectator* is, he understates the facts of the case. Instead of there being only two Archbishops and six Bishops Irishmen in Australia and New Zealand, the fact is, of the Australasian clergy five Archbishops and fourteen Bishops are Irishmen, so that the danger, if danger there be, is very much greater than the *Spectator* is aware of. Now, after this correction, we anticipate the alarm of our contemporary will partake of the nature of a panic; and that the Duke of Norfolk will be despatched in all haste to implore of the Vatican to interpose and, by at least deposing some of these terrible Irishmen, save the connection between England and her colonies! The *Spectator* seriously informs the public that "the appointment of the present Metropolitan of New Zealand was strongly resisted on the ground that he was an Englishman and opposed to the Irish separatists." Nothing of the sort. The facts of the case are diametrically the opposite. So much for the value of the *Spectator's* views. But one thing is certain, that whilst Englishmen are furiously opposed to Irish ecclesiastics interfering in politics, they are most anxious that the chief ecclesiastic in the world, though an Italian, should efficaciously interfere in politics in favour of England and against Irishmen everywhere. It is for this purpose such efforts are now being made to enter into diplomatic relations with the Vatican. It is not for love of the Church or of the Irish race; it is not for the sake of religion, but purely in order that the Pope should become a politician in their favour and against Irishmen, that Englishmen, particularly English Catholics, are exerting themselves to persuade the Pope to take an active part in politics and to appoint political Bishops to strengthen English interests and English tyranny. For one thing, therefore, we are indebted to this writer in the *Spectator*. He blunts out the object of English diplomacy and lays bare the project of English politicians, which is to make the Pope, if possible, a tool in the hands of the English Government to prevent the appointment of Irishmen as Bishops in the colonies. And so great is their haste and zeal in this anti-Irish crusade that they appear incapable of perceiving that they are offering the most brutal insult to our Holy Father, and doing the very thing best calculated to create what certainly does not now exist—a desire on the part of Irishmen for the separation of the colonies from Great Britain. But this is not the first time that the conceit and hatred of certain Englishmen have produced the very thing which they deprecated.

## THE HUNT.

THE anonymous hounds are still in pursuit of their prey—Bishop MORAN. His speech at the distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Christian Brothers' schools, Dunedin, has had the effect of whetting their appetites. In fact, their hunger is so keen that they are ready to tear him to pieces, and though cowardice is the characteristic of these anonymous hounds, hunger, which the proverb says can break through a stone wall, has endowed them this time with a species of courage. Even their indignation is roused at the supposed indignity put upon the intellectual prowess of New Zealand by this terrible fox, the object of their pursuit. They have made one great and shrill cry over one sentence which they quote from the *Times'* report of the Bishop's speech, but which, unfortunately for them, does not represent what he really said. But they are welcome to any triumph they may fancy they have gained by this misrepresentation. The man from Palmerston, who does not and never did exist in Palmerston, indignantly enquires who Bishop MORAN is. Well, we thought this was an entirely superfluous question in Dunedin. However, as the non-Palmerstonian seems to think the question a mighty hit, and as it appears to relieve his overwrought feelings, we have no objection to repeat it for him, and ask who is Bishop MORAN, in order that some equally indignant Colonist from Palmerston or some other locality rejoicing in some equally real existence may answer it. Another of the dogs, whose yelp resembles the shrill reed, tosses up his head and in falsetto whines out: "The idea of owing the Catholics half a million, why, all unmarried men and

maidens will now come forward and declare that the country is largely indebted to them on account of the free and godless education they have been compelled to provide for other people's children." And, no doubt, a reasonable and righteous claim this would be, for it does appear monstrously unjust that well-to-do people should pay no more towards the expense of the education of their children than their childless servants and labourers do. But these gentry, who are so intellectual and so proud of their intellectuality that even a hint calculated to disparage their abilities is absolutely intolerable, are unable, it appears, to see any disparity between the case of the unmarried men and women of the country and the Catholic body. These people have eyes and see not; at all events, in this connection they entirely ignore the fact that Catholics have schools which they provide for the education of their children, and that, consequently, having done their duty to their children, and provided for them all the State can demand, it is extreme injustice and tyranny to compel them to pay also for the free and godless education of well-to-do people's children. Here, then, we encounter a new argument very similar to the police and railway argument, and equally absurd on the part of men who are touchy as to their intellectual standing. Intellectual standing! oh, it is high, indeed. Their arguments prove how high it is. The Bishop, we are quite certain, is sorry for having said a word to depreciate the intellectual standing of the advocates of secular education in this country, but he is not to blame in the matter. If people make themselves absurd and ridiculous, how can he help it? They, not he, must bear the blame. Then as to France and Italy, to which "KALAMOS" points so triumphantly, he ignores all facts and seems to be ignorant that the state of things now prevailing in these countries has been brought about by anti-Catholic and foreign influence, and that it is in defiance of the overwhelming majority of these countries. Secret societies, and the ruffianism and the scum of all European countries, have chiefly, if not entirely, contributed to bring it about. See GARIBALDI'S red shirts for example. The prevailing element among these was most disreputable, and England herself contributed not a small contingent. If the masses of these countries were in a position to freely give their opinion, this state of things would be reversed to-morrow. Nothing can be more certain than this. In France a Government official dare not go to Mass, under pain of dismissal if noticed, and in Italy no one can vote without taking an oath of allegiance to the Sardinian Government now located in Rome, which the overwhelming majority of the people refuse to do.

A PASSAGE from the encyclical recently addressed by the Holy Father to the Catholics of Italy which deserves particular attention from the Catholic world generally is the following: "The chief instrument employed by our enemies is the Press, which in great part receives from them its inspiration and support. It is important that Catholics should oppose the evil Press by a Press that is good for the defence of truth, out of love for religion, and to uphold the right of the Church. While the Catholic Press is occupied in laying bare the perfidious designs of the sec's in helping and seconding the action of the sacred pastors, and in defending and promoting Catholic works, it is the duty of the faithful efficaciously to support this Press—both by refusing or ceasing to favour in any way the evil Press; and also directly, by concurring, as far as each one can, in helping it to live and thrive."

THE all important subject of the Catholic Press was brought under consideration at the Catholic congress recently held at Coblenz. "Among the many remarkable speeches," says a contemporary, "that of Dr. Schadler is worthy of special notice. He spoke on the work of the Catholic press in Germany, and gave a most encouraging account of its progress in recent years, attributing in great part to the Catholic journalists the victory won over Bismarckism and the Kulturkampf. 'The press,' he said, 'strengthens the hands of our clergy. They preach to hundreds, the press preaches to thousands. Every parish priest ought to look on himself as the local correspondent of the Catholic papers and help them to his utmost. In our battle the press supplies us with music; we march after it and press and people must move together for truth, freedom and right.'"

THE London *Tablet* has not only got hold of the keys of the Vatican but has even obtained command of the Holy Father's thoughts. The chance for poor Ireland, then, in Papal quarters may be easily guessed. Here is what our "cheeky" contemporary's Rome correspondent has to say, under date October 19. "It has got about that Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Dillon had intended or had

expressed the wish to come to Rome with the endeavour to obtain an interview with the Pope. However, I am authorised particularly to state that should they have come, the Holy Father would not have received them. His Holiness has been too much distressed latterly with the almost open defiance to his authority by some persons in Ireland even to think of admitting the two gentlemen in question." See that, now. Well, we once knew an old gentleman, who used to tell old stories, and he had an old wife who sat by, invariably repeating *sotto voce*, while the narrative went on, "Lies, lies, lies."

WE see that a proposal has been mooted to present Mr. A. H. Ross late Member for Roslyn, with a testimonial, prior to his removal from Dunedin, to take up his residence in the North Island. Mr. Ross has politically been an enemy of ours. He has opposed our claims to justice and therefore we have opposed his return to Parliament. Nevertheless, we recognise his merits as an old and respectable citizen of Dunedin, and one who has done much to promote the interests of the community. In the various local matters in which he has taken a prominent part, he has done good service. The proposal alluded to, therefore, seems to us only right and proper. The people of Dunedin, in fact, would be guilty of ingratitude in refusing to act on it.

WHO is "Russell Ready," who figures as a virago and administers a "tongue-thrashing" to Bishop Moran in the *Otago Daily Times*? Echo answers, "Nobody." "Stone's Directory" does not record the name of a Russell Ready as residing at Palmerston, whence this nonentity dates its letter, or any where else in Otago. Let us, however, give the coward, throwing its mud and running away under the signature of "Russell Ready," credit for all the writer deserves. It is, after all, something to be ashamed of a lot of vile vituperation and screaming without sense or meaning—though why under the circumstances it should be published seems rather enigmatical. The scold, however, cannot help himself. He must have his say even although he is ashamed of it. Echo rightly describes such a character as "Nobody."

FOR goodness' sake are there not any thistles about? Is there no succulent morsel to stop a mouth and keep the bray from coming out? Why, there is another man worse than "Nobody," who does not live in Palmerston. "Secular Educationist" this one signs himself. Well, hasn't the Bishop told us the truth? His Lordship lays the blame of the whole affair to want of brains, and the people he angers bear out his argument. Again, we ask, are there no thistles to keep these creatures suitably and harmlessly employed?

RECENT Home papers make it evident that Mr. Balfour's tour in Ireland was no voluntary undertaking. It was forced upon him by public opinion. The following despatch to the American press, under date, London November 3, gives as the latest reliable particulars:—"Balfour finished his tour through the West of Ireland within a week, returning to Dublin October 31. He carefully steered clear of some of the most distressed districts. In the beginning of his lightning-like progress, preposterous reports were put forth by the Tory press that the people received him with demonstrations of delight; that a priest at Newport, whose name, by the way, is not given, said that he was the greatest benefactor Ireland ever had, etc. All this was based simply on the forbearance or the apathy of the people. Some of the peasants were putting in practice the lessons of self-control given them by their leaders. Others as in Connemara, were too engrossed with their own sad prospects to show any interest in the visitors."

THE drawing of the art-union undertaken for the establishment of the Sisters of Mercy at Gore, will come off without fail on April 23. We need not point out to our readers the importance or desirableness of the object referred to. The fame of the Sisters of Mercy requires no renewing at our hands. Every one will recognise the merit to be gained by aiding in so admirable a work, and one that harmonises so completely with the spirit of the Catholic Church. All, therefore, our readers require is to be reminded of the opportunity now offered them of partaking in so meritorious a task. Very effectual means of doing so are offered in the assistance demanded to make the art-union a success.

WE have received, for transmission to Dr. Kenny, M.P., at Dublin the sum of £10 10s, contributed by the Dunganville branch of the Irish National League, and forwarded to us by Mr. Bartholomew North.

"KALAMOS" means pen, does it not?—that is, of course, goose-quill. We may, therefore congratulate that pundit of the *Dunedin Star* on having had scholarship enough to choose an appropriate name. Verily, the anxiety shown to corroborate Bishop Moran's statement as to the contents of the secularist brain-box is extraordinary—and we must admit, besides, that it is extremely successful.

STONE's testimony as to the non existence of "Russell Ready" is confirmed by a telegram from Sergeant Conn, the police officer resident in Palmerston. Sergeant Conn, in answer to an inquiry, wires as follows:—"No person named Russell Ready living in Palmerston district." The person signing himself "Russell Ready" in a letter to the *Otago Daily Times*, is, therefore, liar as well as coward.

## AN OAMARU LETTER.

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

December 22, 1890.

AN event that is always looked forward to by the public of Oamaru and district with more than ordinary amount of interest took place here in St. Joseph's schoolroom on Wednesday evening last. When I tell you I refer to the annual entertainment given by the Dominican nuns your readers will not be surprised that such interest as I have mentioned is manifested in what is regarded here as, and what is without doubt always, the musical and dramatic treat of the year of the "White Stone City." Long before the hour appointed for the commencement of the entertainment arrived, the capacious schoolroom was crowded to excess, and when the curtain went up precisely at 8 o'clock there was not even standing-room available. A sparkling operetta, entitled "Dick Whittington," by the pupils of St. Joseph's School, which was acted and staged splendidly, opened a fine programme. Heller's "Tarantelle," as played on three pianos by the Misses Hanning, Dooley, and Proctor, was a real musical treat, the execution being admirable and particularly noticeable. This fine performance served to form an indication of what was to be expected later on, and in this expectation the audience were not destined to disappointment. Miss Haggie deserved the applause which greeted her rendering of Warner's "To the Woods." This young lady sings with an ease and naturalness that many of our local amateur vocalists would do well to imitate. A galop, "Qui Vive," carefully played on three pianos by the Misses E. and L. Grave, de Lambert, Reid, G. Richmond, and B. Davey followed, and was re-demanded. "May Bells," a very pretty but rather difficult vocal duet was sung with finish and expression by the Misses Proctor and Hanning. The next item on the programme was, however, the piece *par excellence* of the evening. I refer to Rossini's overture to "Semiramide" brilliantly played on three pianos by the Misses Dooley, Hanning, L. Grave, and L. and W. de Lambert. These young ladies deserve special mention for their splendid execution and first-class interpretation of the above very difficult composition—which is one that it requires more than the average pianist to play, a fact which but serves to demonstrate the merit of their fine performance, which must have been the result of assiduous practising. Cowen's "The Children's Home" with violin *obligato* by Miss Hanning was sung by Miss Proctor with that young lady's customary ability. Gorla's "March Triumphale" splendidly played on two pianos by Misses Hanning and Proctor brought the musical portion of the entertainment—to the regret of a great many—to a close. However these regrets were quickly dispelled in the amusement which followed. A comédietta in two acts bearing the title of "Miss Carnduff next of kin" as played by the young ladies whose names are mentioned hereafter was to use a familiar term "an immense success," and would "take" under the same conditions almost anywhere. The principal characters Fanny, Mildred, Sheila and Biddy were entrusted respectively to the Misses Proctor, Hanning, Richmond, and Dooley, who deserve commendation for the able manner in which they, one and all, acquitted themselves. The dramatic ability displayed by those whose names I have mentioned would be no disgrace to the members of any professional troupe, a sentiment which found expression in the mouths of many at the termination of the performance, and justly so. The minor characters were sustained by the Misses Cleland, B. and G. Richmond, and White, who made the most of their respective parts. The singing of "All Hail Zealandia," by the pupils of St. Joseph's brought to a termination one of the most successful entertainments ever given here. The zealous order of St. Dominic are to be congratulated on the success which has rewarded their labours—which could not have been by any means light—in their endeavour to place before the public such an exceedingly high-class entertainment, and the residents of Oamaru, in turn, are to be congratulated on having resident in their midst such exponents of music and the drama as the members of this order undoubtedly are, proofs of which have been afforded on innumerable occasions. I trust the financial result was as satisfactory to the promoters as their entertainment was to the audience. If such were the case, I think they would be by no means disappointed, rather, I should say, their most sanguine expectations would be more than realised.

A supplementary bazaar to liquidate the debt remaining on the Convent buildings here takes place in the Athenaeum Hall on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd January next (when I have no doubt the public will show their gratitude to the nuns for providing them with entertainments such as I have just described, and their children with education that will fit them to take honourable positions in life), by coming to the bazaar in numbers, each giving his or her mite towards reducing the debt on such a deserving institution, and thereby relieving the nuns of what must be to them a serious encumbrance.

The harvest this year promises to be a very poor one here. What with hot, scorching winds, and no rain worth mention for months, the outlook is a very poor one. The local papers are at the present time crowded with letters from correspondents, each one suggesting a different method by which rain may be obtained: Some evidently of a religious turn of mind suggests recourse to prayer in the various churches, whilst others apparently devoid of religion scout this idea as ridiculous, and suggest the firing of cannons, guns, and, in fact, anything that will create a noise. I think some of them would have the hardihood to suggest letting off a packet of crackers. All I say is let us hope for the best.

## INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

(Nelson Colonist, December 13.)

BENEVOLENT theorists and official busybodies for some time past devoted themselves to running down the system, and consequently the services to humanity rendered under it, in accordance with which our Orphanages and Industrial Schools have been conducted. The cry of both was, that neglected and orphan children ought on no account mingle in the same institution with those convicted of any crime. At the first blush there seems to be something so fair and just in the proposition that many a sensible man has been hurried into assenting to it without enquiry. To many it presented itself as a self-evident proposition, which to question or deny implied defective reasoning faculties. In the course of the discussion in the Legislative Council on a Bill dealing with Industrial Schools, it was proposed to add a clause that would have made it necessary to provide new institutions to receive the one class or the other, as it was intended to make their continuance under the same roof unlawful. Fortunately there were present some who were not prepared to surrender their judgments at the bidding of either enthusiasts or officials, so a Committee was appointed to enquire fully into what is now done, and as to the need, or otherwise of the changes demanded. A great mass of evidence was taken, and it is nothing more than the bare truth to say, that by far the most important witness, the only one, in fact, who spoke on every branch of the question with the authority and weight of personal experience, was our much respected fellow citizen, the Very R.-v. Father Mahoney. On the surface there was the difficulty of drawing the line between the neglected and the criminal; and next of dealing with the still more intricate problem of the circumstances under which, and the probabilities of the reformation of infants condemned as wicked because they had been before a Court. No one denied or could deny that, except in rare instances, the pure babes, as they were styled, who had not been found guilty of a criminal act, were living in precisely the same state, with the same evil surroundings and examples as those it was thoughtlessly, yet cruelly, sought to stamp with the infamy of a repulsive name. These dreadful offenders were guilty of the unpardonable sin of being caught. It was proved that, as a rule, the great majority of both classes were from dwellings—homes they could seldom be truly called—of the same description. Their associates were the same; they revelled in the same gutters; and their petty pilferings were shared. Father Mahoney, by his plain, direct statement, upset the proposals of those as ignorant of the management of Industrial Schools as of all else pertaining to reformation in preference to punishment. His long experience and sympathetic observation showed him that separation from vicious surroundings is as effectual for good where a child happens to have been before a Magistrate as with one whose fortune it is to have escaped detection. In no true sense can children of tender years, who have broken a law whose very existence was unknown to them, be called criminals. When admitted to that noble institution so long under Father Mahoney's fostering care, those who have been convicted are informed that all knowledge of their misconduct will be confined to those in charge. Thus all are on the same footing at entry as to character, and in their subsequent conduct no difference is to be discovered. The neglected are in no way injured, while the criminal emerges without taint, and conducts himself as well as those it was alleged he would certainly corrupt. A practical refutation of the speculative doctrine of the necessity of separation is found in the fact, that the applicants for boys trained at Stoke are always in excess of the number whose time has expired. The Committee was convinced how excellent a work was being done, and in their report approved the methods now in force as tending to good.

## THE WAREHOUSES OF MESSRS. A. & T. INGLIS.

MESSRS. A. & T. INGLIS, George street, Dunedin, have recently completed alterations and improvements by means of which their establishment has been placed in a position hardly to be surpassed by that occupied by any house of business in the colonies. The warehouses cover a vast space of ground, and are fitted up in a style that may defy rivalry. Provision, also, has been made for abundance of light, and intending purchasers need be under no apprehension respecting the facilities given for judging of the things offered for sale. The principal warehouses are on the ground floor, where goods to suit all possible requirements are shown in almost endless variety. There are, besides, two galleries, one on the first and another on the second story, both of unusual size, and also filled with the excellent stock of the firm. These galleries, which, indeed, may be looked upon more as large and roomy apartments than galleries properly so called, owing their claim to be galleries only to the wide opening in the middle, by which the rooms on the ground floor are lighted from the skylights above, are reached by broad and convenient flights of stairs. A similar flight we may add, leads from the upper gallery on to the roof, which is flat and leaded—and whence a fine view is obtained of the city and the surrounding scenery. The sky-lights which are extensive, are on the plan of those by which the saloon of a ship is lighted. The manner also in which the building is finished on the inside does infinite credit to all those who had any part in it. Both the design and workmanship are admirable. As to the stock by which the establishment is filled it is almost sufficient of itself to furnish an exhibition. The question, in fact, is not what does it, but what does it not, contain? Drapery and millinery; clothing of all kinds; furniture from the most luxurious articles that can grace a drawing-room, to the ordinary necessities of the kitchen; bedding and bedsteads; delft and china; the useful and the ornamental; pictures, nick-nacks—everything in sort. The need must be unique and the taste whimsical which cannot be satisfied by what is to be found here. The establishment, indeed, is worth a visit, even if the only object be to witness the wonders that enterprise is capable of performing.

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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  
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OPHIR MILTON  
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Dates will be announced  
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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.

We have to ask for our successor a share of the Business that has been so liberally bestowed on us.  
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# Irish News.

**Antrim.**—The bakers of Lisburn have succeeded in obtaining an increase in wages and a decrease in working hours, and things are now running in the old peaceful groove.

A grand reunion under the auspices of the Larne C.T.A. Society was recently held in the McGarel town hall in honour of Father James Nugent's visit, and to hear an address by the distinguished temperance advocate. The meeting was a great success; the hall was entirely filled; great numbers took the pledge.

Mrs. William Smyth, of Fenvoy, was recently removed to the Ballymoney Workhouse, but died in two hours after admission. The deceased was at one time in good circumstances, and the entry into the Poorhouse killed her.

**Armagh.**—Civil Bill processes numbering forty-seven against tenants on Richardson's estate were heard at recent sessions in Ballybot. Decrees were given against all.

Lord Lurgan recently disposed of an inferior portion of his estate. Some months ago he offered it at 16½ years' purchase, but could not obtain a purchaser. The sale must have taken place at a figure much under this.

**Cavan.**—Father Philip King presided at recent meeting of Carrigallen National League. The attendance was numerous. A resolution of sympathy with Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien on their cruel treatment by the police in Tipperary was passed.

**Clare.**—Patrick Moloney of Killanena recently attended a meeting of the local branch of the National League and reported his eviction, asking the co-operation of the branch in trying to obtain a grant from the Central Executive. The members resolved to support his application. J. McCorry presided.

At a conference of the clergy of the deanery of Ennis, recently held at Ennis, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted by bishop and priests:—That we deplore the widespread failure of the potato crop, which falls far short of the average yield, and in large areas of this County is almost worthless; and we tender our profound sympathy to our people in this severe visitation of Providence, and in the hardships and sufferings which shall necessarily fall upon many amongst them unless speedy and efficient measures be taken to avert those calamities. That we call upon the Government to recognise promptly and honestly the serious character of the crisis that has arisen, and to ward off poverty and want by instituting in the distressed districts remunerative works of permanent and public advantage, and thus prove that they are prepared to act up to the fundamental principle of all government, "*Salus populi, suprema lex.*" That we express an earnest hope that the landlords of the County will deal indulgently with their tenants, and not noduly press for their rents at this critical period. ✠ Thomas, Coadjutor Bishop of Kilaloe. Denis Kelly, Master of Conference.

**Cork.**—There was a numerous attendance at last meeting of the Blarney National League, when a resolution condemnatory of the arrest of Messrs. O'Brien and Dillon was passed. Father M. M. O'Callaghan presided.

Dr. Alcock of Innashannon reported a case of cholera in his district. The sickness was occasioned by eating bad potatoes.

An evicted tenant, Thomas Fleming, was sentenced at Castle-martyr to two months' imprisonment for cutting the oat crop of his farm after eviction.

Dr. W. B. Kearney and Rev. Doctor Hennessy of Leap visited Father Crowley recently, and were pleased to find the reverend gentleman in robust health and excellent spirits.

Patrick Stanton, a Ponsonby campaigner, and who is at present confined in Cork gaol, doing a fourth term of imprisonment, will be presented with a substantial testimonial on his release.

A movement is on foot to erect a reading-room and recreation hall at Valentia for the use of the men on the fishing fleets who frequent the coast of Kerry. About 400 fishermen spend from Saturday to Monday on shore, and there is no place except the public-house where shelter or entertainment can be found. The Knight of Kerry has given a site for a building. About £250 will be required for the purpose of the hall.

J. J. Callanan, author of "Lone Gougane Barra," was born in Cork, 1795, and died in Lisbon, September 15, 1829. Father Hurley, of Cork, has succeeded in erecting to the poet's memory a beautiful Celtic cross on the island which his poetry has made famous, and which is also the shrine of St. Finbar, founder and first bishop of Cork city. On Sunday a few weeks ago the ancient island was filled with the people of Cork, assembled to witness the unveiling of the memorial cross by their Mayor, Alderman Dan Horgan. Father Hurley, on same morning, celebrated Mass at the shrine of St. Finbar.

**Donegal.**—Father McFadden has thanked Michael Davitt for his timely assistance to the people of Gweedore, and in his letter states:—The failure of the potato in this district is complete. In my opinion the failure is much greater and more uniform here than it was in 1879. If employment is not provided the situation will become more serious. I don't know, under heaven, what course I am to take. The Government is simply bumbling us. Mr. Jackson and General Sankey drove in a wagonette over a beautiful public road that leads through a tract of moorland beyond the inhabited portions of Gweedore, halted for luncheon at the Gweedore Hotel, resumed their journey, and passed out of Gweedore without seeing Gweedore or the state of its crop! And I am told that they have said that reports regarding blight are exaggerated!

**Fermanagh.**—Thomas Wilson, Hugh Jolly, and Alexander Scholes were recently fined one shilling for displaying the Union Jack from their public houses in Tempo on July 13 last. It took the authorities a long time to prosecute, and the fine was very small.

**Galway.**—Thirty ejectment processes against tenants on the Derrybrien portion of the Clanricarde estates were recently posted

on Woodford Court-house. The holdings are very small, with rents varying from 30s to £7 a year. The district is as poor and desolate-looking as is found in County Galway.

The unoffending inhabitants of Loughrea were recently treated to a sample of the police brutality so much in vogue since the arrival of Mr. Balfour into Ireland as Chief Secretary. Martin Keeney and P. Connaire were sentenced each to one month's imprisonment for alleged boycotting of an evictor's pigs at the fair. When they were being removed to Galway Gaol their friends assembled to bid them God-speed, and were brutally batoned by the police. John Kelly, Michael Ford, and Peter Sweeney received serious injuries.

**Kerry.**—The fairs recently held in Kenmare and Sneem were most disappointing to raisers of stock and farmers generally. The number of cattle presented for sale was enormous, and buyers were numerous, but prices were miserably low.

The members of the Templeogue branch of the National League, with David Doran presiding, passed a resolution calling attention to the famine-stricken condition of the mountainous district, and requesting the Government to provide works, such as drainage, reclamation, road-making, construction of piers, and protection along the river Kenmare.

Sir Rowland Blennerhassett has been appointed Inspector of Reformatories in Ireland. The post is worth about £600 per annum. He was for a long time a Member of Parliament. He is a Catholic and a Liberal Unionist, and was prominently mentioned in connection with the Figgott business during the Times Commission.

**Kildare.**—A branch of the Labourers' Union was recently established in Castledermot, and a meeting for the same purpose was held in Kildare, at which Suncoff, Kilcullen, Monasterewan, and the Carragh districts were represented.

The tenants who purchased their holdings on the Duke of Leinster's estate recently assembled in the Town Hall, Kildare. Father Staples presided. A resolution was passed requesting the Government to grant an extension of time for repayment of loans and a reduction in the annual installment.

Mick Brady, of Athy, has applied to the magistrates at last Athy Sessions for a refund of sixpence which he stated was illegally charged him when fined recently. He admitted having been fined 5s for being drunk. Head constable Gartland said Mick was on a spree at the time and did not remember much about it. Brady—I deny that. Mr. Keeney said whatever the sentence was he was sure it was just and fair, and the sum could not then be recovered. If applicant liked he could write to Dublin Castle about the matter. Brady—I have no money to write. Give me back the sixpence and I'll write (laughter). Mr. Kennedy—If I gave it to you you would drink it. Brady—If I did I would be only drinking my own (laughter). Mr. Kennedy—Well, I prefer to keep it for the present.

**Mayo.**—There is considerable commotion on the islands of Enniska, owing to the threatened eviction of a large number of the islanders. The property is in Chancery, and forms part of the estate of J. C. Walshe, Castlehill. A gunboat is expected off the island every day with the sheriff's officers. Mr. Byrne, Divisional Magistrate, has exerted himself towards effecting a settlement, and in consequence of his representation the eviction has been delayed. The tenants are miserably poor, and their lot on these desolate islands is at best of times very pitiable.

**Meath.**—A very largely-attended demonstration took place at Kells recently. Father Mullan, Moynalty, presided. When the proceedings were about to begin a Government reporter was noticed on the platform, and Dr. Kenny said he would refuse to speak if any agent of the Government was allowed to remain there. The reporter had to get off the platform and take his notes, under the protection of the police, on the ground. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Kenny, Leamy, and Sullivan, M.P.'s.

**Monaghan.**—Father McMeel presided at the last meeting of Monaghan National League, and resolutions condemning the cowardly and unprovoked assault made on the people in Tipperary, and congratulating John Morley, M.P., on his escape from the baton stroke intended for him made by a policeman.

**Queen's County.**—Only a small supply of horned stock, few buyers, and little business was transacted at last Maryborough fair. Store cattle went down from £2 to £3 a head. Several lots of cattle and sheep were unsold. Prime beef did not realise more than 55s per cwt., and inferior qualities rated 44s to 45s per cwt. The price of mutton was 6d to 7d per lb. Springers sold at £13 to £15 10s. Milch cows were in slow demand at £12 to £14; and dry cows £8 10s to £10. Three-year-old heifers and bullocks, £11 to £14; two-year-old do, £9 to £11; year-and-a-half-old, £7 to £8 10s; and yearlings, £5 to £7; calves, £3 to £3 10s; fat sheep, 55s to 58s; ewes, 45s to 50s; and lambs, 25s to 35s each.

**Sligo.**—Fairs were held last week at Grange, Ballymote, Coolaney, Boyle, and Domahaire, and in all these places cattle were a drug in the market. Owing to the large consignments of American and Canadian stock there is little or no demand for Irish cattle. At Grange especially the tumble down in prices was very great.

The fishermen of Pulladiva and adjoining fishing stations recently displayed their skill as boatmen in a racing contest. It was the first event of the kind in the locality for many years, and was got up for the purpose of aiding in some way the fishermen of the place, as well as to encourage and promote amongst them a spirit of rivalry in providing themselves with superior boats and rigging, and acquiring better skill in their management. Great numbers were present.

**Waterford.**—Messrs. Hall recently received in bags a splendid cargo of wheat from San Francisco. The ship was over three months on the voyage. It is sold in Waterford for 23s 3d per barrel.

Joseph Kelleff, Waterford, has been granted a patent for "an improved drawing instrument specially applicable for use in setting out angles in model drawing."

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CHEAPEST FURNITURE AND FURNISHING WAREHOUSE IN DUNEDIN.

Austrian Chairs, 6s 6d; Five-frame Brussels Carpets, 4s; Full size Iron Bedstead with Spring Mattress, £3 5s

— ALL GOODS EQUALLY CHEAP. —

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J. BREEN ... Proprietor.

J. BREEN begs to intimate to the residents of Wellington and the Travelling Public that he has taken the above Hotel, and will leave no act undone to ensure Comfort and Convenience to his Patrons.

Wines, Ales, and Liquors of the best brands always on hand.

Meals at all hours; Good Table; Charges Liberal.

Night Porter always in attendance.

YOURS TRULY,

J. BREEN, Proprietor.

## NOTICE.

The undermentioned are appointed Agents for this Journal in their respective districts:—

Mr. P. Barry, merchant, Napier.

" W. Lyons, Waipawa.

" A. Haughey, Hawera.

" W. O'Grady, Patea.

" W. Geerin, New Plymouth.

" A. McDuff, Wanganui.

" P. Joyce, Catholic teacher, Thames.

" T. Green, merchant, Manaiā

" J. O'Connor, Palmerston North.

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For prime Meat, both fresh and sweet,

To E. F. LAWRENCE go,

Who keeps the largest Butchery,

Also the largest show

Of bullocks young and wether sheep,

Fat porkers, veal, and lambs,

The choicest stock of small goods too,

And best supply of hams.

This is indeed no empty boast,

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The largest shop this side the line,

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CUMBERLAND STREET, DUNEDIN.

EDWARD HERBERT, Esq., Chairman of Directors.

Mr. JOHN GRINDLEY, Managing Director.

Advances free of Commission now being made on next year's clip of Wool. Advance on growing crops, also Grain, Grass Seeds etc., in store.

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.

JOHN GRINDLEY,

Manager and Auctioneer

**H E R B E R T, H A Y N E S & C O.**

We desire to announce the Completion of our Shipments of Seasonable Drapery selected in the Centres of Fashion by our N<sup>o</sup>. 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.

## DRESS DEPARTMENT.

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:—

Rough-finish Chevrot, Bannockburn, Portree, Arran, Llansamlet, and Stronway in Checks, Stripes, and Plain. Summer Weights.

FRENCH NOVELTIES in Dress Lengths, Exclusive Designs and Colourings. FRENCH SUMMER SEWINGS and CASHMEREES in 250 Colourings, including all the New Art Shades, with Silks and Velvets to match. BLACK AND COLOURED DRESS SILKS, Newest Makes and Reliable Makers.

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

## MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

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

BEST VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY.

HERBERT, HAYNES & CO.

At Dunganvan seven Irish fishing boats caught 260 mease which sold at from 15s to 36s 6d per mease, which may be considered fair prices.

The Sheriff and one hundred policemen proceeded to the farm of Pierce Hennebery, at Mount Bolton, near Waterford, recently, for the purpose of evicting him. Finding the house strongly barricaded, the bailiffs began to smash in doors and windows. While so engaged bottles and other missiles were thrown at them. The police were ordered to close in and storm the house, which they did after vigorous resistance. Some arrests were made and the prisoners were sent to gaol.

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

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

### CHAPTER XXVII.—(Continued.)

Pale, distraught, with torn dress in which the burs and brambles caught in her thorny way were stuck, and boots which the mud of the river covered cloggingly—as great a contrast as well could be to the handsome, elegant, graceful girl that glided across the drawing room of her brother's house, Carrie Mordaunt stood before them!

"Maurice!—Maurice O'Connor!" came pantingly from her lips in the moment of entering.

"My God!" cried the astonished prisoner, believing some strange change had come over his eyes, calling up visions and apparitions. "What—who is this? Not—no, it couldn't be! Yes, it is. Carrie—Carrie Mordaunt! In the name of all that's wonderful how came you here?"

The bonds that tied him had been only half cut through by the weaver; but he burst them in twain by the excitement of the moment and slipping quickly over, caught her in his arms.

It was but little wonder that he at first doubted her actual presence. The marshes that surrounded the mouth of the river Liffey were notorious to sailors the world over for the eerie and uncouth things seen in them. Airy ships, manned by the ghosts of the dead and drowned, came out of the swamps and tall bullrushes and glided over the waters; masts and spars, with dead and drowning men clinging to them, appeared off the entrance to the river, the latter vigorously signalling for help; but, when hands eager to save life pulled the lusty oars thereto, behold! nothing save the swollen frame of a dead dog with a long rope attached to it was to be seen! Marching sailors, bearing the coffin of a deceased messmate, repeatedly emerged from no-one knew where, and walking across the swampy lands, one and all disappeared into the sea. In the fall of the eve, strange barques, curiously rigged and of quaint and outlandish form, were seen sailing inwards, were heard casting anchor, and making all apparent preparations for a long stay; but, when daylight came and men looked eagerly for them, behold! the strange craft had vanished. In the haze of a summer eve, people had been known to say they had seen galleys, triremes, such as were used in the days of Alcibiades and Xerxes, engaged in battle outside the harbour, and could hear the rattle and swish of the long tiers of oars as they moved in the rowlocks, or dipped in the sea. Two thousand years had passed over since vessels of their build had floated on the water. And, in the moaning midnight, the chanting of seamen's voices for a drowned comrade—most lugubrious and distressing of all known chaunts—was frequently heard to come from the neighbourhood, whereof the moraing light when it came, revealed no cause.

Such and such like were the rumours current among sailors on all seas, and such and such like were among the strongest beliefs of the good people of the metropolis. Nothing but dire necessity would bring a solitary person along these marshes after dark, nothing but the power of overwhelming excitement could strengthen the failing nerves of a weak girl and make her dare these terrors; or—the force and fervour of all-sustaining love!

It would have been little wonder if Maurice had failed to recognise her, her appearance was so much altered. But the look of love and delight that floated from her eyes when she looked on his face and heard his voice gave evidence to his quick eyes of her bodily presence; and as these were rapidly replaced by a look of intense fear and affright on her whole face, Maurice, seeing how much protection seemed necessary to her, clasped her in his arms. Her form trembled in his embrace, and the dark tresser, moist with dew and marsh-fog and vapours, felt wet and cold against his cheek.

"Carrie! Carrie!" he cried, "beloved of my soul! dearest to me of all on this wide earth—what brought you here? What came you here for?"

For the instant it struck him that possibly her mind had grown overturned with the excitement surrounding her.

"Carrie, Carrie, it was more than your life was worth to tempt the rough ways and dangers of a journey from the city here. You are wet, and cold, and shivering, and there is no one here to tend you! Speak, Carrie darling! Speak, and let me hear your voice."

For a brief second she lay trembling and panting in his arms.

"Maurice, fly! fly! Don't stay! Fly! Don't stay a second, if you love me—oh, my God!"

She could get no further. The excitement and love which had borne her thus far, all at once failed her, fainting in his arms.

"Heaven! What does all this mean? What can have happened the poor girl?" asked Maurice, in great perplexity. "What can be done?"

"Folly her advice," said Manus, sharply, "She knows what she says, I'll go bail. She didn't take this journey for nothin.' Fly—take take her advice and fly!"

"And she in this condition?" said Maurice, abruptly. "Certainly not. While she is here, I'll remain here."

"A wilful man must have his way," said Manus in a state of utter-desperation. "Here, let me put this to her lips. There now, see, she's better. Leave her to me, and go! I'll take care of her. Go, man! I'll mind her, an' tend her same as if she wor a saint come down to us from the seventh heaven!"

Maurice, impressed by these vehement appeals though he was, could not quite make up his mind to go. The strange scene around, the faint light, the quaint figure of the hunch-back, his face alight with energy and impatience, the half-swooning and dragged girl in his arms, her face still beautiful but stamped with the pale impress of woful terror and affright; and the low black roof of the deck overhead, the huge beam-supporters, and the dim port-holes through which for a brief second, eyes seemed to peer in out of a pallid face, formed altogether a scene that held him spell-bound.

"Maurice O'Connor, will you go? Will you fly at once?" cried the weaver, boiling over with fury and impatience at his delay. "Don't you see she's getting batter? An' you rikin' what she ventured her life to save! Oh my! oh my! Miss Carrie, rouse yourself an' bid him go."

"Oh, Maurice, go—fly! For God's sake—for yourself, for me, for our love—fly! There's death, and worse, coming—go! go! go! —Maurice, go!—if you love me go!"

Struggling against her weakness, the sense of the imminence of the danger to him, contending with her failing nerves and frame and muscles, she managed to get out these words. There was a desperation and excess of entreaty painfully manifest in them that could not be resisted, and Maurice, pressing his lips to hers in one long, pitying, passionate kiss, let her stand alone and prepared to go. He buckled the sword which hung beside him to his side, placed the pistols in his belt, placed the cavalier's hat, with its curving feather, on his head, and he could not go without once more bestowing a tender loving farewell on the lips of his betrothed, and then he turned with beating heart and quick steps to the door.

The faint light of the candle could not illumine the darkness thus far, so that the door stood in more or less indistinct gloom. Wherefore it was that Maurice did not see, indeed in the number of passing individuals around him it was impossible that he could take time or concentrate his attention sufficiently to see that a face, pallid with compressed anger and darkened with excessive malignity, in which was set two eyes of cold and unvarying stern watchfulness, was looking on at the proceedings out of the darkness of the doorway.

The apparition was so completely hidden and unsuspected that Maurice nearly struck up against it before he saw it, and started back as if he had come into the presence of a ghost.

At the same time a cry—a cry of intense agony and pain—behind him made it palpable that other eyes had seen it too; and at the moment Raymond Mordaunt stepped out of the gloom and darkness and emerged into the light. As if he had made up his mind what to do, and that his determination was too settled and unmistakable to make itself manifest in outward sign, his face lost that outward look of anger and malignity, but retained its intense pallor, whilst his eyes had the cold gleam of passionless fixity of purpose which conveyed more meaning than the most furious outbursts of passion.

"I see," he said quietly, his naked sword in his hand, its blue gleam no colder than the light in his eyes. "Another act of treachery! Another traitorous release! And so you, my sister, were playing us false all the time. It was you who freed the man before; it was you that—forgetful of your mother's blood and your father's name, and our uncle's death and your own position—came through the night and the marshes, where soldiers would even in numbers fear to go to do me and the State a vile and treacherous wrong?"

"Oh, Raymond, Raymond," cried the agonised girl, throwing herself at his knees, "forgive me—forgive me—have mercy on me; but I could not help it, for indeed I love him—I do indeed. Oh, Raymond, Raymond, forgive me and pardon me!"

"Rise up!" said he with cold impassiveness. "It is not under these circumstances, nor to me, you should kneel. Rise up. You have shamed me, your blood, and your land; you have wronged yourself, your country and race by acts of treachery and treason; you are sister of mine no longer; you shall go back whence you came where you shall no longer have chance to shame the blood that flows in your veins. Stand up!"

The weeping and affrighted girl, scarce comprehending what he said, did as he commanded.

"And you, too—Manus the weaver—you, too, here?"

"Why, as to that," said Manus coolly and firmly, "I don't like to see any man in prison, and—"

"I know what you would say. I am under obligations to you myself. I thank you, but I should not have accepted them at your hands did I know how equally ready you were to serve friend or foe."

"I have neither friend nor foe to serve—all are friends of mine. I—"

"Peace, fellow, keep a quiet tongue. As for you," he said addressing Maurice, who stood listening to this discussion quietly, "you have proved more than traitor. You came into my house a guest, by stratagem, on the eve of the 'rising' wherein massacre and murder were meant for us, to obtain information that might suit you."

"The charge is false," said Maurice, indignantly. "It was the merest chance and accident that—"

Raymond Mordaunt interrupted him with a wave of his hand, and continued: "You came—you, one of the leaders—into our house. You came again—leave the room, sister, I have something to say that even you, false as you are, should not hear."

"Raymond, Raymond!" cried the girl, who, whiter than the whitest sheet, stood tremblingly listening to this singular conversation, "don't be angry with me—don't speak so to me! Raymond, don't. I have only done what my heart impelled me to do."

"Miss Mordaunt shall not leave this room," said Maurice, in a burst of anger, forgetting the conditions under which he was there, "at your bidding or that of any other. She is your sister, but she is my betrothed—my wife in all but name. She is nearer and dearer to me than to you, and I shall protest while there is life left in me."

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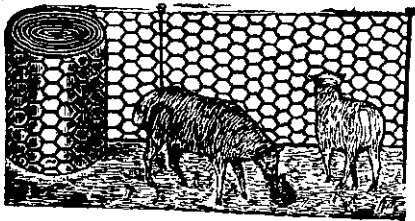
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The following letter *re* ST. JOSEPH'S PRAYER BOOK FOR THE YOUNG has been received by Most Rev. Dr. Moran, Bishop of Dunedin:

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,

† T. KIRBY, Archbishop, etc.

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"Indeed!—is this true, Carrie?" he asked, with a thrill of surprise breaking through his stern and icy coldness.

"It is. Oh, Raymond, don't blame me—I couldn't help—I could not, indeed—but I love him, and would willingly give my life for his."

"There is no need to say more," he said, after a pause, turning from her and continuing to address Maurice. "You came into our house on a false message, the agent of a falsar king."

"It is untrue; the lips that say so lie, and prisoner though I am, I shall not, whilst I wear the sword he gave me, bear words of falsehood and insult spoken of the King," said Maurice, placing his hand on the hilt of his sword.

But the other went on unheeding:—

"You have returned the hospitality then shown you by deluding this young lady"—he would not call her sister—"by poisoning her mind, by causing her to liberate you and others, and by inoculating her with the frenzied belief that she—psah!" he broke off, in bitter hate and contempt.

"Raymond, it is true," she cried, now more firmly, her late hesitation gone. "I do love him, with all my heart and soul!—and I shall be his to the death."

"Come over to my side, foolish woman!" he said, sternly, "mad and ungrateful as you have been, I cannot forget whose blood flows in your veins."

"No. I shall go to him who has given me his love, and to whom I give mine in return," cried his sister, trembling still, but determined, and instead of doing as he desired went over and stood by her lover's side.

"And I shall cherish her love, and but for that love I should even here make you atone with your life the insults offered me and my Sovereign. Even as it is—"

He placed his hand on his sword and drew the blade, but Carrie Mordaunt, in an agony of trouble, placed her arms around him.

"Nay, Carrie, there are some things that even love cannot weigh—"

But while he spoke, Colonel Mordaunt stamped on the deck, and at the signal a number of soldiers who were outside rushed in, musket and bayonet in hand.

"Yonder is your prisoner!" he said. "Take him. See that he is bound and ironed until he is safely lodged in Dublin Castle. I shall vouch for it that he does not escape this time. The rack shall extract some of the secrets of his hidden mission."

He turned on his heels as the soldiers rushed over to seize the prisoner—who, finding defence useless if not absurd, sheathed his sword—but returned again.

"You had better come with me," he said, addressing his sister. "A felon's companion is even still not the fate I would wish you."

"I shall not leave him!" cried the agitated girl. "I shall never again part from him till death or the prison door parts us. Maurice—Maurice—"

Raymond Mordaunt waited to hear no more, but, with a face through whose palor the hot flush of anger and vengeance now appeared, strode outside, up the companion ladder, and giving some directions to the men there, descended the side of the vessel, and was rowed over to the place where his men awaited him.

By and bye, Maurice, his bonds once more on him, together with Manus was rowed over; and, again, by herself, his lover.

It took some time before arrangements for the march homewards was effected, horses being reserved for the two prisoners—for Manus might almost be considered as one now. Desiring therefore two of the soldiers to yield their horses to them and to remain on board the vessel until the sleeping men should recover, Colonel Mordaunt in this way solved portion of the difficulty. But he was sadly puzzled to know how his sister should be conveyed. To walk along the miry paths by which she had come was out of the question; equally so to permit her to ride with the detachment, thus exposing her and himself to curious comments. A thought at last struck him, and taking off his horseman's cloak he wrapped it around her, and ordering a third horse to be brought him desired her to ride beside him at the head of the detachment, trusting that by keeping at a distance and in the shadow of the night little observation would be caused. His proud heart was stirred with bitter feelings, and his proud blood humbled. That one of his blood and race should have given her love to the stranger and the alien; that she should let her infatuation lead her into acts of treachery—for so he considered them—whereby the prisoners were freed; that she should have done all these things stealthily and concealed them from him made the blood boil in his veins. His sister! Carrie Mordaunt—whom he would have trusted as he would Borlase or Parsons themselves. And, talking of the Lords Justices, how could he break the news to them—how tell them who it was, within their very gates, that was acting the traitorous part? How tell them whose was the hand that had been doing these undiscoverable things that had been such a mystery and such a puzzle? The very gall rose up, curdling his blood in the excess of his humiliation.

These thoughts had filled his mind so much that he was perfectly abstracted mentally from his men sitting waiting in their saddles for him. He was, therefore, unaware that there was considerable commotion and subdued excitement among them, and that curious whispering was going on in their ranks. Strange noises arising out of the reedy sedges, hidden afar off in the darkness, had fallen on their ears; strange gleams had flickered up for a second and disappeared. All the stories current about the apparitions of the swamp rose up in the men's minds—the spectre forms that marched and hammered and clanked of nights were present to their sight and hearing; the misty coffin borne on dead men's shoulders, attended by spectral lights, marching from the mysterious swamp and disappearing in the sea! Brave enough against earthly foes, these sudden sounds and lights created a great sensation among the soldiers. It was but the confirmation of the stories they had often heard. Each man's ears were alert for further sounds; each man's eyes were directed to the spot where the disappearing lights had glamed. Whispers went round the ranks, and some of the men with

keener eyes than the others, pointing, averred they saw ghostly forms through the night and mist. In a word, a panic had set in, and, but for the number present, the eerie feeling among them was quite sufficient to make them bolt at once. The sergeant of the troop thought it but right to communicate what they had seen and heard to the commander. Colonel Mordaunt, however, having thoughts of his own too serious and painful to listen to nonsense of this character, dismissed the man with a harsh and peremptory command to return to his charge.

Meantime, however, the sounds still continued, and though the lights no more glinted through the darkness, noises not unlike their own came vaguely through the fog—champing of bits apparently and motion of horses' accoutrements. Had the restless spirits of the marshy wastes got up a rival column of their own in mockery of them? Soldiers instinctively looked around to see if no ghostly horsemen stood silently at their elbows.

It was with no little relief that the prisoner and his sister being properly fixed, the soldiers heard the Colonel give the order to march, and moved on.

The sounds that smote on their ears now—were they caused by themselves or others? The jingle of accoutrements and champing and neighing of horses—were they echoes of the noises in their own ranks given back by the marsh mists, or were they veritably that of ghostly horsemen mocking them on their departure? There is electricity palpably in bodies of men strangely stirred, surrounding them like some impalpable influence, and Raymond Mordaunt caught the infection. He reined up his horse and listened; then rode quickly forward to give the order.

"Sergeant Walford—you had better ride over and—"

But, whatever the command was about to be was never complete, for at that moment there was the tread of horses' feet, a shaking of the miry ground, an unmistakable clatter and clank of arms; and before the officer or soldiers had time to put their thoughts into shape, strange horsemen were charging on them, overturning men and horses, sabring indiscriminately as they tore through!

There was no time for defence—the ranks were broken instantaneously; and, before they could draw swords, the mysterious swordsmen had cleft and cut, and maimed and slain, without mercy and without opposition. Some broke and fled—small blame to them in the peril and surprise of the moment—but the greater number of saddles were empty and their riderless and wounded horses galloped wildly hither and thither.

(To be Continued.)

## SIR THOMAS GRATTAN ESMONDE, M.P., IN BELFAST.

SIR THOMAS ESMONDE opened the session of the Belfast Young Ireland Society on October 22. In introducing the speaker to a crowded and enthusiastic meeting the President of the Society, who took the chair, spoke as follows, as reported by the *Morning News*—

The lecturer of this evening is undoubtedly one of the best representatives we have of Irish independence and of Young Ireland (applause). Sir Thomas Grattan Esmonde is a great-grandson of the glorious Henry Grattan—(loud applause)—the Protestant who gained Irish independence for us in 1782, and he gained it very much indeed with the help of the Irish volunteers, most of whom were from Ulster (applause), and those Irish volunteers considered that "it was illegal, unconstitutional, and a grievance for any body of men to make laws to govern Ireland except the King, the Lords, and the Commons of Ireland" (applause). Sir Thomas Grattan Esmonde is not only a great grandson of Henry Grattan, but he has sprung from a stock that has poured out its blood freely for the cause of Ireland (applause). And every one acquainted with the history of Ireland knows something of what the Esmondes did for Ireland (applause). In the troubled times of '98 his great grandfather was hanged for Ireland (applause), and on the maternal side of the Esmonde's family there was another Esmonde hanged, I think in Wexford, in '98, and who willingly gave up his life and heart's blood for the cause of Ireland (applause). But Sir Thomas Esmonde needs no recommendation of the kind. He would have been as great to-day if these men had never lived (hear, hear). From the earliest years of his life he devoted all his time and talents to the cause of Ireland. I question if there is a man of his years who has travelled over so much of the world. He has been in America, Australia, and New Zealand, and he has met at least a dozen of kings in some of the smaller islands that he has visited (laughter). And before all these democracies and all these royalties—excuse me for putting the democracies first, but I could not help it—Sir Thomas has never failed to plead the cause of Ireland, and has sent home right good help to keep the cause going on (hear, hear). Before going out on his last mission he expressed regret to me that he could not keep his engagement with the Belfast Young Ireland Society before going to the Antipodes. I told him he knew little of the men of Belfast if he thought they would not willingly forgo their claim upon him when they knew the mission he was going on, and that they would give him a greater reception when he returned (applause). Ladies and gentlemen, he is here to-night to receive that welcome (renewed applause).

Sir Thomas G. Esmonde, on coming forward, was received with loud and continued applause. When silence had been restored, he said:—Mr. Chairman, ladies, and gentlemen,—It will very likely be said to-morrow that he was a very curious manner of man that the Young Ireland Society invited to Belfast, and that some of the citizens came to listen to, in that he was introduced to them as deserving of a cordial welcome and a hearty greeting because both his grandfathers had been hanged (laughter). Well, perhaps it is typical of the country in which we live that there are a great many Irishmen living to-day who can boast of a similar episode in their family history, but, like myself, all those Irishmen are not in the least ashamed of the occurrence, but, on the contrary, they very much glory in it (hear, hear), and I think if there is anything indecent—I don't think there is much

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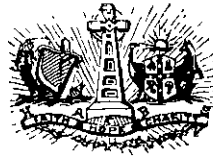
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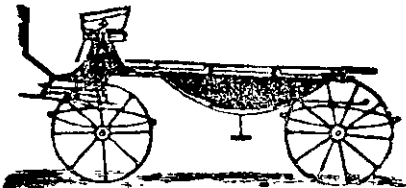
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—it is something, at all events, to be descended from a patriotic strain (applause). My first words to-night must take the shape of an apology. I have to apologise to the Belfast Young Ireland Society for having broken my engagements with them on no fewer than two occasions. Twice they invited me to your city. Twice I accepted the invitation, but was unable to come. If you were disappointed, I was doubly so, for I had long looked forward to the pleasure of making your acquaintance. In offering my apology, my contrition for past failing is quickened and intensified by my high appreciation of the compliment paid me by the Society in inviting me again to lecture here on this the inaugural night of their session. Now that I have come let me express my satisfaction at having come. It gives me more pleasure than I can convey to find myself in this great Northern metropolis, and to meet so many of those who have helped to prove the North of Ireland Irish; who have brought at least one portion of Belfast into line with Cork and Dublin; who have given to the Irish Parliamentary Party its most vigilant and brilliant Parliamentary (cheers); who have so signally overthrown the argument that the North is not in sympathy with the South; that Ulster feels and thinks differently with Munster, and that the cradle one hundred years ago of the United Irishmen is not in those our days in favour of a United Ireland (cheers). Whatever outsiders may say, whatever outsiders may ask you to believe, we of the South are proud of you men of the North. We admire your courage. We envy your sturdy patriotism. We are grateful for your splendid services to the common cause. We look upon you as one of the main factors in helping that cause to victory. It is, therefore, as a Southern, a Roman Catholic, and a Nationalist that I am glad and proud to stand upon this platform in Belfast, in the capital of the Protestant North, to greet my fellow-countrymen of prosperous Ulster, my comrades and fellow soldiers in the grand and holy cause of Ireland's regeneration (cheers). And now to my text. I am to speak to you to-night about Young Ireland. That name is now an old name. My application of it shall be a new one. I do not purpose dealing with the Young Irelanders nor the Young Irelanders that have gone before us. With reference to them, it is enough to say that we believe in the faith transmitted to us by Mitchell and Martin and Smith O'Brien (cheers). We hold their memory in ever-constant affection. We revere their teachings; we inherit their spirit; we follow their ideals; we worship at the same shrine (cheers). My purpose this evening is to deal with our own Young Ireland—the Ireland of our own time, the Ireland with which are bound up our lives, our loves, our hopes, our fortunes, our duty—the Ireland that is and is to be. Would you have my political confession? I am no cosmopolitan. I place my own country foremost in my thoughts and actions, as in my affections. She is my first concern. First—immeasurably first—I place her honour, her happiness, her prosperity. What other peoples think, what other peoples do, how other peoples are circumstanced or affected, affects me only in relation to my own. I am ready to sympathise with other peoples, to work for them if I may, to help them if I can. But I am an Irishman first, and my only real interest is in Ireland (cheers). My sentiments may be held to savour of narrow-mindedness (“No, no”). I care nothing if they be—for I can conceive no loftier aim, no more glorious ambition than the pre-eminence of one's own nation, the pre-eminence of one's own race. As for a community of interests among peoples it never has existed, nor ever can exist. And as for a universal brotherhood of mankind in practice I don't believe in it. What then is the outlook for this land of ours? What are her immediate prospects? We are all believers in the Nationalist creed (hear, hear). We lay down as the fundamental dogma of our political faith, the distinct Nationality of Ireland (cheers). And we hold as the doctrine, as the ultimate aim of all our political efforts, the establishment of an Irish Government in Ireland (loud cheers). That point is already conceded by our friends in Great Britain. Its actual accomplishment is all but won. Another year or two of waiting, and of agitating, of suff'ring perhaps; of fighting against the evil old régime, now tottering to its fall, and against the desperate despairing efforts of its supporters to uphold their lost cause, and an Irish Parliament will be an accomplished fact (cheers). This is certain. This is inevitable. It is useless, therefore, to discuss the probabilities of a foregone conclusion. A conclusion patent to all men of common sense. But afterwards! What will happen then? What will then be the position of the Irish Government, and what the probabilities for the Irish people? It is questionable if circumstances have ever created a situation of greater delicacy, graver difficulty or of more serious responsibility than will confront the trustees of our nation's destinies, when the portals of the Old House in College Green open again to Ireland's elected representatives. They will be face to face with utter disorganisation. Disorganisation social—disorganisation political—disorganisation industrial. They will find a society shaken to its foundations by the storms of generations of persecution and repression, a society in which the throes of our long conflict for National existence will still make themselves felt, a society but in the budding of its evolution from an old decrepit order of things to a newer and a better one, and in which the young spirit of a younger era will have scarcely yet had time to assert its influence. In the political domain there will be a still more intricate problem to solve. What will the case be then? There will be found the logical outcome of centuries of foreign intermeddling in Irish matters. An executive which has never known the functions nor the duties of a constitutional executive, and which has never discharged them even by accident—an administrative structure never formed for the people, whose business it administered, nor in any fashion stamped with the stamp of their idiosyncracies nor their sympathies, but made and branded in the shape and with the brand of an engine of exploitation, of plunder, of coercion, ready to the hands of alien despots, or to those of the place-hunters and renegades, who found it more lucrative to serve the stranger than the people from whom they sprang; a machinery of Government in fine, whose hated memory is likely to survive in the bias against anything savouring of authority which it has given to the Irish mind. In matters industrial and commercial the coming national administration will be met practically with inanition (hear, hear). It will find a country drained and depleted,

and bled for ages of money, of material, of men; a country, which but for the remedial legislation, latterly wrung from the English Parliament, would be to-day in a state of galloping consumption; a country that will require years of careful nursing, and of vigilant care to be restored to health and vigour. These are facts, unpalatable, it may be, but facts, nevertheless, to which those of us, who make Ireland the one aim and object of our being, would be worse than fools to shut our eyes. If anything, I have minimised the situation of two or three years' hence. Notwithstanding the gloomy picture of the immediate future, I for one look forward to that future with full hope and with perfect confidence. Whatever difficulties or dangers may beset the ship of State, once that her helm is in Irish hands I have no fear for her (cheers). And why? Firstly, because of my absolute unwavering faith in the patriotism of the Irish people. When our Irish Parliament is regained—that Parliament for which we have struggled and suffered and laboured and sacrificed for so long, so earnestly, and so ungrudgingly—there is not an Irishman within Ireland's shores who will not rally to its support (cheers.) Whatever decision that Parliament may have to make, whatever acts that Parliament may be called to perform, its way will be made easy as far as the nation can make it by the co-operation of Irish public opinion. Next do I rely upon our countrymen's capacity for government. Irishmen seem specially fitted by Providence to that end. The history of continental Europe bears constant testimony to the fact. The history of the United States of America, and of England's great self-governing colonies of South Africa, of Australia, of New Zealand, has proved it time after time; and will continue to prove it with ever increasing force as the years roll onward. 'Tis most extraordinary, and typical too, of the honesty of the objections urged against the concession of Home Rule to Ireland, that whenever it is necessary to select men, specially competent in the arduous work of governing, to protect or promote imperial interests in far-off imperial dependencies, our opponents see no objection to the selection of Irishmen for the purpose (cheers). And surely if we can govern other peoples successfully, if we can legislate well and wisely in the interests of other nations, we may reasonably hope for an equal measure of success in the ruling of our own. Thirdly, I rely upon the marvellous recuperative powers of our race. In the history of no other people will you find a parallel for so desperate a struggle for existence, so long maintained, and so tenaciously and so successfully, as by this race of ours. We have kept our grasp of Ireland in spite of wars, of famines, of persecutions, such as have fallen to the lot of no other family of mankind. We have survived every attack. We have risen again after every disaster. Were it not indeed for our miraculous vitality, and virility we should long since have been swept from off the face of the earth. But we are here still (cheers). We are still the holders—as we shall soon be the masters—of our native land. To such a race so tried and proven in the fire of cycles of calamity, so unconquerable in the energy of their determination for national existence, everything and anything is possible. Remember too the land in which we live. I honestly declare, that in all my travels, and I have traversed now some three quarters of the habitable globe, I have never yet found a country more variously blessed by nature, more healthful to inhabit, more advantageously situated; nor better fitted to support a hardy happy population, than this our “Eirn of the silver streams” (cheers). The three considerations to which I have referred, will prove the main buttresses of the coming Irish Government, when it sets itself down to its work of reconstruction and regeneration. With their aid most of its difficulties will be readily overcome. At the same time we must not expect too much from our Government of the near future. We must remember its position, we must remember its opportunities. Above all we must not forget the immensity of the work it has to do. From the beginning its programme must be a homely, matter of fact, prosaic programme. Everything will have to be made anew; everything will have to be built up from the ground. The foundations of the Irish State must be other than those of the administrative edifice it will have overthrown. And of the materials its opponents leave behind them very little will be serviceable or sound or safe for future use. The coming Irish Government must begin where no government of Ireland ever yet began. It must found its structure upon the only safe basis of Government—the will and the good wishes of the Irish people; it must model its institutions and its machinery upon Irish plans. Then it will be strong, then will its influence be beneficial and permanent (cheers). But the doing of all this will take time. We must not grudge the time. We must be patient. Whatever we do, let us do well, that there may be no undoing. At any rate this much is to be said; that if we begin anew there is little danger of our following in old grooves. We shall have the mistakes and the misfortunes of others to guide us. We shall have our own experience gained by long years of cruel suffering. We shall have a keen sense of how a Government should work and should behave inasmuch as we have never yet had reason to be satisfied with the work or the behaviour of any Government. If we do not succeed in shaping our system of Government to our own tastes and to our own uses we shall only have ourselves to thank, for it will be only our own fault. But we shall succeed with Heaven's blessing and with courage and patriotism equal to our task (cheers). We shall have plenty of criticism to face. We shall have to face the criticism of the world. For honest advice we shall always be grateful, but we shall have to reckon with dishonest criticism as well. We shall have to reckon with the unsparring vicious criticism of those who never will forgive us our success in bursting the shackles of foreign misrule (hear, hear). For these we need care nothing. They will be no friends of ours nor of our nation's new found dignity. We need heed their carplings no more than the idle wind. For their dearest wish would be to see us fail as they failed, when their feet were upon our necks, and they fondly hoped to keep them there for ever, in which wish they are safe to be disappointed. It has sometimes been put to me, in a spirit of honest inquiry, will not the North prove a difficulty for Home Rule? Have you not Orangemen in Ulster? How can you hope to unite such men to the South? My reply has always been easy—I do not realise the difficulty. The majority of the northern Parliamentary representatives are in favour of Home Rule, therefore, the majority

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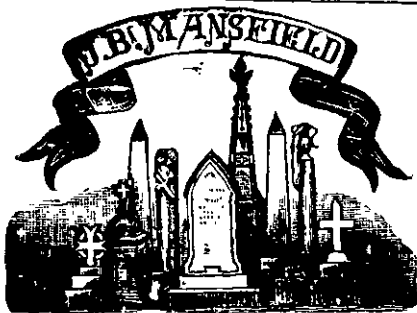
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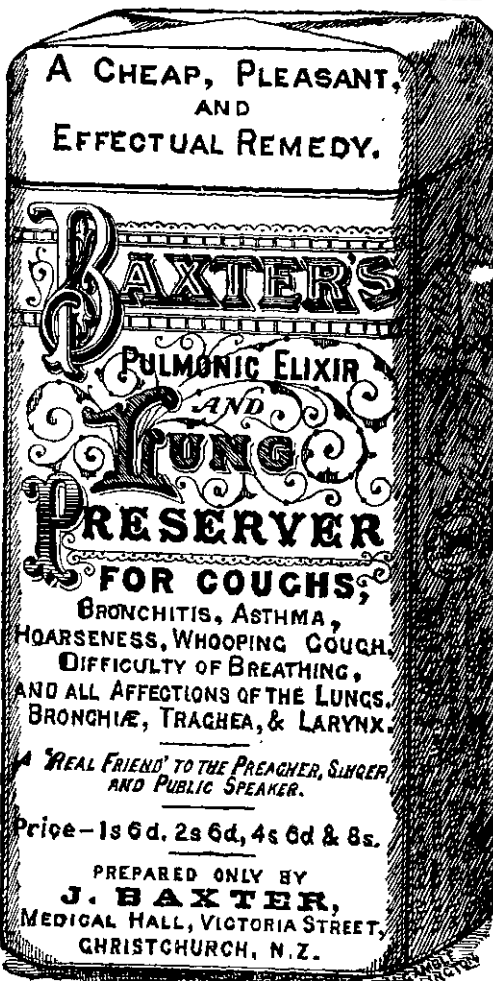
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of northern men are Home Rulers. Had we manhood suffrage in Ireland, were even the existing Franchise Laws honestly interpreted, how many northern constituencies would return anti-Home Rulers to Parliament? But I shall not labour the point, for my purpose it is beside the question. There are Orangemen in the north of Ireland. What of that? If one body of Irishmen elect to celebrate annually the winning of the battle of the Boyne, or if another body of Irishmen choose to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Clontarf, why should they not? Their doing so is a matter solely for their private consideration. It is a matter of no concern, as it is a matter of no importance to the community at large, and if, four or five years hence, some Irishmen choose to wear scarves of green, while others prefer scarves of yellow, their doing so may affect their own complexions, but will scarcely affect the National Government (laughter and cheers). The toasts men drink and the colours they wear will probably be more numerous in Ireland after Home Rule than before it, and they will also be assuredly of far less concern to the general body of the Irish public. We shall each and all of us be far too busy then with the care of our own business and the advancement of our own interests, to bother our heads with abstruse controversies as to whether two hundred years ago James Stewart or William of Orange was or was not the lawful king of Ireland. And in those days our Home Rule Parliament will have its hands too full of useful work to trouble itself with such details as the direction of banquets or with the passing of sumptuary laws. In this connection, there is one fact of supreme importance to bear in mind—viz., that intolerance in any shape is not a plant native nor congenial to the Irish soil. It is a noxious weed of foreign import and of foreign cultivation. It is true that there have been sectarian disorders in this country. It is true unfortunately also, that they date their origin many years back. But what do they invariably mean? Their meaning is plainly this—As we all know the maxim of our rulers in our regard has ever been "divide and rule." It has ever been the object of our English tyrants to set different sections of Irishmen at each other's throats, that by their fratricidal wranglings all might the more easily be enslaved. These sectarian differences are but exemplifications of the working of this infamous principle. Fortunately for us the school of politics from which this system came is dying. It will soon be dead (hear, hear). Ireland will soon have emancipated herself from outside influence (cheers). Soon there will be nothing for English political parties to gain by fomenting discord—sectarian or otherwise—among Irishmen. Ireland will soon have ceased to be their tool and plaything, and Irishmen will soon have sense enough to refuse being made the ignorant instruments of dishonest foreign politicians. Should any of these mountebanks when out of work, come to this country and make fools of themselves a few years hence nobody will mind them. If anybody goes to hear or see them it will merely be out of curiosity, to learn what manner of men these madmen are who would try to revive in our common sense 19th century, the feuds and the bickerings of the 17th. No; those who can think of Ulster as apart from Ireland know little of Ulster's history. They know little of the O'Donnell's and of the O'Neills, of the Volunteers of '82, of the men of '48 (cheers). They know nothing of the flame of patriotism which has ever burned brightly in the North—of the glorious spirit which all through the night of Ireland's bondage has rallied Ulster's sons to the flag of Irish nationality. They know nothing of the persecutions your fathers have braved; of the blood your fathers have shed, as generation after generation they have trod the path of honour to themselves; of duty to their country (cheers). They know nothing of these things, or else they should hang their heads for shame at the outrage of their suspicion upon a race of men than whom no men have rendered grander or nobler services in the age long battle for Ireland's liberty (cheers). To hear some people talk one would almost imagine Ulster more English than England instead of what she is, and was, and ever shall be a stronghold of Irish patriotism. To hear them talk one would almost imagine too that there was no meaning in the terms common sense or common interest as applied to Irishmen; and that of all men Ulstermen were deaf to the plainest promptings of both. Which think you will profit Ulster more? A foreign Government by foreign governors, taking all it can from her and giving her as little as possible in return; or a home government of which she will be part and parcel, which will attend to her wants, watch over her welfare, promote her commerce, encourage her industry, employ her talent, educate her population, and cater for her general well-being, which will most surely grow in conjunction with the general prosperity and contentment of a united nation (cheers). In our Young Ireland we will have none of the sins nor the sorrows of the past. We will have no quarrelling, no fear of one another, no distrust; we shall put our shoulders to the wheel of national progress irrespective of class or of creed (cheers). We shall unite to make our dear old land that which she shall yet become—a pride and an honour to her citizens, and a glory to mankind. We shall set ourselves down to labour with the youth, and the genius which is in us for the greatness of the motherland, and God will bless our undertaking. That is my interpretation of my text (loud and prolonged cheers).

Mr. Andrew McErean moved that the best thanks of that large and representative meeting be given to the learned lecturer for the thoughtful and instructive address which they had just heard (applause).

Rev. Professor Tohill, St. Malachy's College, in seconding the vote of thanks, said he thought he was interpreting the feelings of the audience aright when he said that it was a most thoughtful lecture and a lecture brimful of hope for the future of the Young Ireland which has to be called into existence in the near future.

The vote of thanks having been passed by acclamation.

The chairman conveyed the vote to the lecturer, and in doing so said there was one word he wished to add, and that was to assure Sir Thomas of the fact, and to emphasise it, that when they got an Irish Parliament they need have no fear of Ulster. He had no doubt, from his experience, that the boldest and most sturdy supporters of Home Rule would be the Orangemen of Ulster (applause).

Sir Thomas Esmonde, who was again received with loud applause said—You tell me, Mr. Chairman, that when Home Rule is granted

there is no fear of Ulster. Well sir, I never for a moment imagined that there was (applause). I never for a moment doubted the fact that there was as much patriotism in Ulster as there is in any other part of Ireland. I never for a moment doubted the fact that when the time comes for Ulstermen to show what they can do for Ireland they will be able fully to prove their patriotism and to point to an earnest amount of patriotic work done (applause). And Mr. Chairman, I can speak, perhaps, upon this subject of Ulster and Ulstermen with an authority which may not be known to many of you, because I have had opportunities in the course of my travels abroad of meeting many and many a man from the Black North—and here, standing upon this platform, I am glad to be able to make the admission in all sincerity, and in all truth, that whenever I met Irishmen abroad who came from Ulster, they were the best Irishmen to be found (applause). It is nothing short of a literal fact that the best men and the sturdiest and the truest men who hold up our hands to-day are men who draw their origin from Ulster (applause). And now, sir, that I come to thank you, and to thank this magnificent audience for the vote of thanks which they have been good enough to pass to me, I can only say that I appreciate their compliment, and that I accept it in the spirit in which it is offered. I deem it no small honour to receive the thanks of an audience so intelligent and so patriotic as the one I had the pleasure of addressing to-night. You were good enough to say that it might be possible some day again for me to address an audience in this great city (applause). I can only say that there is no part of Ireland to which I would sooner come; there is no part of Ireland to which I as a young Irishman look forward to with more hope. I believe that three or four years hence, when our struggle is over, and when the object which we are now striving for is attained, we shall find that Ulster will stand prominently forward, with energy and activity and intelligence in the great struggle for the regeneration of our common country. I have great pleasure, ladies and gentlemen, in thanking you all for the kindness with which you have listened to my lecture (applause).

The hon. baronet on leaving St. Mary's Hall was loudly cheered on his way to the hotel.

### DOMINICAN CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL, DUNEDIN.

The breaking-up ceremonies for this year took place on Wednesday, the 17th inst., beginning with the display of paintings, drawings, and needle and fancy work. The show made was especially fine. It was arranged in the old building, from which the schools have recently been removed, the walls being covered with admirably executed paintings and drawings, and long rows of tables filled with beautiful and ornamental articles. The useful, however, was also well represented. The oil paintings included figures, animals, and flowers—a stag hunt in oils being exceptionally remarkable. The painting on oaken panels was very good. In particular we noticed a bunch of fleur-de-lis and ferns, and a pair of swallows with their nests on an ivy-covered wall, both of which struck us as charming in design and execution. Where, however, all was so very good, it seems unfair to make any distinction. The young lady artists, so far as we were able to take down their names, were the Misses Carson, Howell, Acheson, Newman, and Inglis. Some beautiful wax flowers were shown by Miss Jessie Inglis; a moss-rose tree by Miss Murphy; a basket of flowers by Miss E. La Franchi; and work of the same kind by the Misses Fleming, Rivers, Goldsmith, and Skene. There was also some fine Oriental painting by Miss Martin—but, in fact, painting and drawing seemed to be present in all their branches—on satin and linen, as well as canvas, paper, wood, glass, terra cotta, and opal. Nothing connected with the art appeared wanting, neither oils, nor water-colours, nor crayons, nor plain pencil, nor pen and ink, and every specimen shown was at least something more than creditable—some being of an extreme finish and beauty. The nuns may indeed claim marked success in conducting a school of art. There was also this year a more than usual display of worked articles of furniture, chairs, lounges, and fender stools, drapes, and cushions, more than enough to furnish a luxurious apartment, and all and each of them fit to adorn any mansion in the land. Among the young ladies taking a principal place in this line were the Misses Carson, Le Fevre, Howell, Herd, Inglis, Rivers, Quiter, Lyach, Cameron, Acheson, Martin, La Franchi, Chick, Gardner, Knott, Skene and Burton. The principal article of plain work shown was a surplice by Miss Knott. The department, however, was fully represented. Specimens of the work done by the little children of the kindergarten were also exhibited and caused much interest.

The distribution of prizes took place in St. Joseph's Hall, the Bishop officiating, and the Rev. Fathers Lynch, Adm., Golden, O'Neill, and Coffey, together with a large attendance of the friends and relations of the pupils being present. The following programme was performed—the musical items consisting principally of solos—as a sufficient opportunity had been given at the late concert of judging as to the abilities of the young ladies in concerted music. And, when we say that the performance was in every respect equal to that at the concert referred to, we give it the highest praise possible.

The following is the programme:—Chorus, "O'er the Starlit Waves"; pianoforte solo, "Les Hirondelle." Distribution of prizes to 5th class. Pianoforte solo, "Dinorah"; English recitation. Prizes to 4th and 3rd classes. Violin solo, "Souvenirs de Bellini"; song, "The Pilot's Daughter"; reading (Italian). Prizes to 2nd and 1st classes. Piano solo, "Home, Sweet Home"; song, "The Children's Home," with piano, harmonium, and violin accompaniments. Prizes for foreign languages. Reading (French). General prizes. Solo, "The Dying Poet"; recitation (German). General prizes (continued). Piano solo, "Midi." Prizes for politeness, deportment, and order. Harp solo, "Home, Sweet Home"; vocal duet, "The Lily of the Valley." Prizes for attendance, religious knowledge, and good conduct; the Bishop's prize and wreath (awarded to Miss Kate Mur-

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**"JEWEL" SINGLE AND DOUBLE WHEEL GARDEN HOES AND PLOUGHS,**  
 Capable of several most useful combinations.

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Have Sections for Sale in South Dunedin on Easy Terms and Money to Lend to build thereon.

**C E N T R A L H O T E L**

PALMERSTON NORTH.

**MAURICE CRONIN**, late of Wellington, has just taken over the well-known Central Hotel, where he intends conducting business in First-class Style. The Best Accommodation provided for Patrons. The Liquors kept in stock are of the Best Brands.

A Good Billiard Table. Night Porter specially engaged.

**MAURICE CRONIN** ... PROPRIETOR.

phy by the votes of her school-fellows for amiability and good conduct).

On the conclusion of the programme the Bishop made the following brief address:—I am now going to tell you that you have a holiday until the 3rd of February. That is a long time—a great many days—in which to amuse yourselves, and I hope you will amuse yourselves well. Before I dismiss you, I have one word to say in reference to the examinations. You see among you a great number of small children—a great number belonging to the kindergarten. This will enable you to set a proper value on the remarks I am about to make. The marks you have gained are more on the average than you have ever gained before. That shows that the examinations have been very good. I have seen some of the papers taken at random, and the papers I have read are exceedingly good. The examinations have been satisfactory, giving evidence that you have employed your time diligently. You have improved very much every way, and this is a source of great gratification to your superiors and also to me. I have nothing to say to you in the way of censure or reproach on this occasion. Your conduct has been good. The girls have been lady-like, and so far as the boys are concerned they have been gentleman-like. It has given the greatest satisfaction to me and to your teachers, and I am happy to be able to bear this testimony in the presence of those ladies and gentlemen who have so kindly come here to-day to witness the distribution of prizes. I wish you a happy holiday, and hope to see most of you back again on the 3rd day of February.

The New Zealand Anthem was then sung.

We append the prize list:—

Class V: English—Miss M Stock 1, Miss Houlehan 2. Mapping—Miss M Stock. Arithmetic—Miss Newman. Neat transcription of exercises—Miss Acheson. Geometry—Muriel Stock. Algebra—Miss Houlehan. Honours—Miss Grace Allen, Miss Acheson (arithmetic).

Class IV: English—Miss O'Neill 1, Miss Rivers 2, Miss G Howell 3. Mapping—Miss Rivers. Arithmetic—Miss Hall. Geometry—Miss O'Neill. Algebra—Miss Colehan. Honours—Misses Colehan, S Cameron, M Skene, A Burton.

Class III: English—Miss Bush 1, L Griffen 2. Arithmetic—Miss Bush. Neat transcription of exercises—Miss A Knott. Honours—Miss L Columb; arithmetic, Miss Ethel Lafranchi.

Class II: English—Miss A Goldsmith 1, L Doyle and Miss Hucker 2. Arithmetic—Miss N Hall. Neat transcription of exercises—Miss Allen. Honours—Misses M Fitzgerald, E Neale, N De Beer, Goldsmith (arithmetic).

Class I: English—Misses Gall and Purton 1, O'Neill 2, Lily Neale 3. Neat transcription of exercises—Miss B Whyte. Arithmetic—Miss Dosee Purton. Honours—English, N Findlay, P Ferrin, and K Carroll. Arithmetic, E Chick, N De Beer, A Fagan.

#### FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

French—Miss G Allen 1, Miss A Rivers 2, Miss Burton 3, Miss V Gall 4. Honours—Misses Newman and Houlehan, Miss Colehan.

Latin—Miss Muriel Stock 1, Miss Burton 2. Honours—Misses Murphy, O'Neill, Rivers, and Inglis.

Italian—Miss Munro. Honours—Miss Gall.

German—Miss Inglis. Honours—Miss Gall.

#### GENERAL PRIZES.

History—Misses G Howell 1, Leonora Griffen 2, Miss P Perrin 3. Honours—Misses Stock, G Allen, E Newman, L Columb, G Bush, V Gall, and M Cahill.

Writing—Miss Houlehan 1, Miss K Carroll 2.

Bookkeeping—Prize, Miss Acheson.

Drawing and painting: Freehand drawing—Miss G Allen. Perspective—Miss Fleming. Honours—Misses Cameron, Carson, and Howell. Crayons, landscape, and animals—Miss A Rivers. Object drawing and water colour sketches from nature—Miss Carson. Oil painting (landscapes)—Miss Cameron. Figure painting in oils—Miss M Howell. Honours—Misses Gardner, Inglis, Fleming, and Ethel Black.

Plain Sewing—Miss Murphy 1, Miss Sophie Hall 2. Embroidery (satin stitch)—Miss G Allen. Lace Work—Miss M Howell. Darning—Miss Inglis. Honours—Misses Stock, M Stock, A Houlehan, M Fleming, A Knott, B Gardner, M O'Reilly, M Fitzgerald.

Art needlework—Miss Carson 1, Miss Newman 2. Honours—Misses May Howell, A Lynch, S Cameron, A Houlehan, J Inglis, F Goldsmith, A Rivers, A Burton, M Skene, A Knott, E Lafranchi, E Neill, J Fagan.

Needlework: Junior prize—Miss A Holdsworth. Honours—Misses A Fagan and N De Beer.

Violin prize—Miss M Howell.

Pianoforte—Miss of Howell 1, Miss Houlehan 2. Improvement in music—Misses B Douglas 3, F Skene 4. Honours—Misses A Lynch, F Cameron, G Allen, J Munroe, J Inglis.

Harp—Prize, Miss Lynch. Improvement in harp—Miss Acheson. Attention to harp—Miss G Larnach.

Singing—Miss Robertson 1, Miss Acheson, 2.

Class singing—Miss G Howell.

Calisthenic exercises (awarded by Professor Oscar David)—Miss Larnach 1, Miss Fagan 2.

Dancing (awarded by Mrs. Hamann)—Misses V Gall and F Skene.

Pupil teachers: English and French—Miss Stock. Mathematics—Miss M'Intyre. Latin and bookkeeping—Miss Robertson.

Wax flower modelling—Miss Inglis.

Paper flowers—Misses Murphy, Lafranchi, and F Goldsmith.

Politeness and deportment: Boarders—Prize, M Skene. Honours—M Stock, A Houlehan, J Inglis, M Howell. Day pupils—Prize, J Fagan. Honours—Misses O'Reilly, Ancell, F Goldsmith, L Columb, A Goldsmith, De Beer.

Order: Boarders—Prize, S Cameron. Honours—A Houlehan, A Burton, A Rivers, M Howell. Day pupils—Prize, G Bush. Honours—A Carson, F Goldsmith, A Goldsmith, N De Beer, G Allen.

Religious knowledge: Boarders—Miss Stock 1, Miss K Woods 2. Honours—Misses F Cameron, S Cameron, Skene, M Stock, K Lynch, F Skene. Day pupils—S Hall, 1.

Good Conduct:—Miss O'Reilly.

#### KINDERGARTEN.

Standard III: Lessons—Maud Brett 1. Needlework and general improvement—Winnie Fagan.

Standard II: Music and general improvement—Frances Hesford 1. Singing and general improvement—Freda Beany, Winnie Carroll. Kindergarten drill and music—Alice Meenan. Writing and general improvement—Olive Lawrence. Application and general improvement—Marian Fraser. For directing kindergarten drill and general improvement—Frank Neill.

Standard I: French and general improvement—May Flanagan 1. Spelling and general improvement—Bessie Perrin. Kindergarten needlework—Mary Gilmore. Good conduct and general improvement—Annie Liston. General improvement—Minnie Whitty, Isabella Banbury, Lily Price, Reggie Christophers. Sums and general improvement—Ruby Dunne.

Infant Reader: General improvement—Nellie Hesford, Bessie Petre, Geraldine O'Connell, Teresa Connor, Maggie Fagan, Linda Johnson, Clara Morkane, Gerty Meenan, Heron Wyinks, Dan Flanagan, George Cotter.

Babies: General improvement—Sadie Wyinks, Nonie Lavery, Lillie Lavery, Josephine Griffen, Nellie McKewen, May Dunne, Gerty Johnson. Kindergarten drill in division II—Violet Fraser.

General improvement—Lillie Cole, Ethel Cole, Julien Christophers, Fred Woods, Albert Hucker. Lessons—Joseph Flanagan, Julian Christopher.

## 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 Commonage 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, headache, 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.

Engineers have submitted a plan for a tunnel under the Irish Channel. According to Mr. Barton's estimates, the work could be completed in twelve years, and would cost £6,000,000.

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS

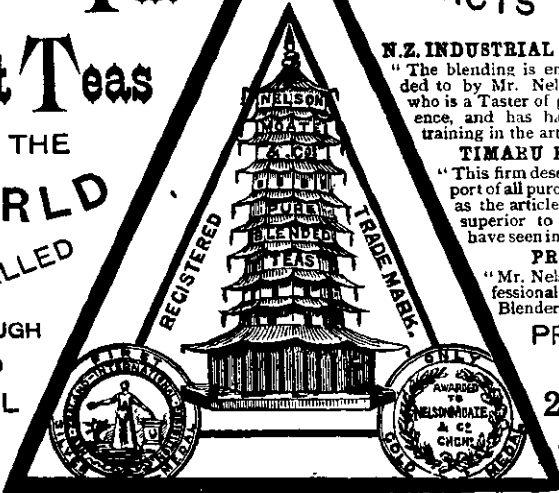


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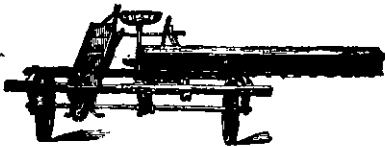
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GRAIN, GRASS AND TURNIP SOWER

Sows uniformly regular under all conditions, and can be guided by a boy.

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REID &amp; GRAY'S COMBINED MANURE AND TURNIP DRILL, made any size from 4 to 8 Coulters, and 14 inches to 16 inches between the Drills.

DOUBLE DRILL TURNIP AND MANURE SOWER.—Manure is sown in front of rollers and put deeply in or shallow as preferred. The seed is sown through a separate spout.

STEEL ZIG-ZAG HARROWS, same price as Iron; will last double the time of Iron Harrows. IRON FENCING STANDARDS.

REID &amp; GRAY'S HORSE GEARS are universally used in New Zealand. Over 1000 in use. CAMBRIDGE ROLLERS, all sizes. DISC HARROWS, in sizes from 6 feet to 12 feet wide.

DOUBLE FURROW PLOUGHS, also their chilled DIGGING PLOUGHS.

CHAFFCUTTERS AND BAGGERS, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 Chaffcutters. Also, Flexible Tripod Harrows, Square Link Chain Harrows (all sizes), Wire Strainers, Drays, Acme Harrows, Grubbers, Farm Fans, Cambridge Rollers, etc.

PURE MANILA BINDER TWINE. Plain and Barbed FENCING WIRE. CLAYTON &amp; SHUTTLEWORTH'S THRESHING MILLS AND ENGINES.

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First-class accommodation for Families.

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A Private Family and Commercial Hotel, five minutes from Railway Station. Private Apartments for Families. The Best Brands of Wines and Spirits. Billiard Room. Tariff Moderate. Special Terms per week for Private Families.

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Manufacturers of Account Books, Bookbinders  
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(FIRE AND MARINE.)

Capital £1,000,000. Paid-up Capital and Reserves, £500,000.

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Caversham	...	George Allen
Cromwell	...	Henry Hotop
Dunroon	...	Wm. Sutherland
Hampden	...	Edward Lefevre
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Naseby	...	Robert Glenn
North-East Valley	...	Wm. Mitchell
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Otepopo	...	Chas. Beckingsale
Port Chalmers	...	William Elder
Palmerston	...	Chas. Crump

This Company has prior claims upon the patronage of New Zealand Colonists, as it was the first Insurance Company established in New Zealand; and being a Local Institution the funds are retained and invested in the Colony.

It has, since its foundation, paid in losses over a million and a half pounds sterling.

Every Description of Property Insured against Loss or Damage at Lowest Current Rates of Premium.

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JAMES EDGAR,  
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MR. H. W. MONKMAN,  
5 JETTY STREET DUNEDIN,  
Has been appointed Resident Agent for the Celebrated Prize Wines from Beaumont and Morooroo Vineyards, Cleland's very old Port, Chablis and Clarets, Altar Wines and Olive Oil a speciality.

Merchants and the Trade are invited to apply for Samples and Prices.

Printed and published for the NEW ZEALAND TABLET PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, (Limited), by J. J. CONNOR, at their Registered Printing Office, Octagon, Dunedin this 26th day of December, 1890.