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Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

A CHERFUL PROSPECT. THE speech made by the Premier at the banquet given him in Wanganui the other night, if promises are worth anything, may be looked upon as eminently satisfactory. The Premier, in fact, promised everything that any reasonable colonist could desire, and all we have now to hope is that he may be able to carry out his pledges. As to the explanations given by him on the occasion about the appointments to the Legislative Council, the calling together of Parliament, and the honorarium, we need not dwell on them. More than enough has already been said about them. While we admit, however, the justice of the claim which is made that to secure a Parliament truly representative of the poorer classes, Members must be properly paid, we cannot see that the gentlemen who denounced the honorarium in the instance referred to were called upon, when its payment had been carried, to refuse it. They are entitled to the benefit of the doubt as to whether, under the circumstances, their refusal might not have been looked upon as Quixotic. But Mr. Ballance promises us a fairer incidence of taxation, and a just and beneficial administration of the public lands—including a measure such as we ourselves alluded to in our last issue, for the purchase of land held by monopolists, and a perpetual leasing of native lands. He also proposes to introduce measures for a lasting and permanent reconciliation between labour and capital—the grand desideratum, we need hardly say, of the times—and which, if successful, may make New Zealand a pattern for the world at large. Why, meantime, does Mr. Ballance speak of the Members returned by the workingmen as stigmatised by being called labour representatives. It may be true, as Mr. Ballance says, and, for all our sakes, we hope it is true, that the Members in question not only believe themselves fit to represent all classes, which, perhaps, might not be much to the purpose, but that they really are so. Their distinctive characteristic, nevertheless, is that they, and they alone, are capable of understanding and successfully asserting the rights of labour. It would have been vain to elect them, if other candidates could do this as well as they could. They may be, and, as we have said, we hope they are, fit to represent the other classes, but the representation of labour is their special office. Why, therefore, should they be ashamed to bear its name. In fact, it should form a part, and not the least part, of their service to the Colony, to give it the example of the dignity of labour. It ill becomes them, therefore, or any one on their behalf, to protest against association with it by name—and that too at the outset of their career. Mr. Ballance, however, as we have said, cheers us with abundant promises. He will, again, have no further borrowing—except that within the Colony—for carrying on the work of colonisation—making roads, and opening up the country. He promises us, in short, a broad and liberal policy—satisfactory to the people of the Colony as a whole. We really hope, then, that the Premier will be able to keep his word. If so, the departure made by him will be as welcome as it is novel.

A FALSE ARGUMENT. As a proof of the necessity that exists for maintaining the credit of labour, and therefore for a bold profession of their connection with it on the part of men who have been raised by its means to more prominent positions, we may quote a passage from General Booth's late publication. In it is of a similar tenour to another passage from the same work recently quoted by us, and runs as follows:—"The common school to which the children of thieves and harlots and drunkards are driven, to sit side by side with our little ones, is often by no means a temple of all the virtues. It is sometimes a university of all the vices. The bad infect the good, and your boy and girl come back reeking with the contamination of bad associates and familiar with the coarsest obscenity of the slum. Another great evil is the extent to which our education tends to overstock the labour market with material for quill-drivers and shopmen, and gives our youth a dislike for sturdy labour. Many of the most hopeless cases in our Shelters are men of considerable education. Our schools help to enable

starving man to tell his story in more grammatical language than that which his father could have employed, but they do not feed him or teach him where to go to get fed. So far from doing this they increase the tendency to drift into those channels where food is least secure, because employment is most uncertain, and the market most overstocked." We see, then, once more that the tendency of the system commonly looked upon as the particular means to elevate society, is, on the contrary, as we ourselves from the first have said it must be, to degrade it. We see the light in which labour is truly regarded by the better-educated masses—with the consequences ensuing from this. The necessity, therefore, is palpable that the dignity of labour should be upheld, and it is a betrayal of their trust when men appointed for the purpose reject its name as casting a stigma on them. Mr. Ballance argues falsely. The more able such men show themselves, in fact, the greater is the need for their continuing openly and nominally associated with the classes to which they belong, and whom they represent. If Mr. Buick, for example, disowns or conceals association with his kneading-tough, or Mr. Pinkerton with his last, in each instance the value of the representative to those he represents is seriously compromised, if not totally destroyed. It should be the pride of these Members, in fact, to boast themselves the labour representatives, and if they discard the name or the character—or both, for they are probably inseparable, they will simply prove themselves to belong to a lower and more harmful class of snobs.

A WISE UNDERTAKING. THE action recently taken by the Catholics of Germany in forming a League against Socialism should have the effect of placing Catholics in every part of the world on their guard. The adherents of the system in Germany have found themselves strong enough to exhibit themselves in their true colours, and in their recent congress, held at Halle, have proclaimed a determined enmity against the Catholic Church. Socialism, indeed, which is an advanced development of revolutionary theories, is necessarily opposed to Christianity, and in every part of the world in which it acts consistently with its origin and aims, must oppose it—but more especially the Catholic Church by whom alone Christianity in its pure form is preserved, and on whom its existence is dependent. In some countries, however, things are not so far advanced as they are in Germany. Religious Protestantism, for example, is stronger, and it would be premature to declare the objects that are sought for. To the careful eye, nevertheless, the state of the case is plain enough, and the inherent enmity to religion is only too apparent. We find it, for instance, clearly evident in the resolute adherence to Secularism shown by a party as a whole, and the obstinacy with which they insist on forcing it upon all classes of the community without exception. The Catholics of Germany, meantime, have been fully warned, and, like wise people they have acted on the warning. Nor is it to be thought that, in doing so, German Catholics have taken a retrogressive step. On the contrary, they are just as anxious for genuine progress, for the welfare of the working classes, and the establishment of just relations between capital and labour, as any one can be. But progress in a misleading path they perceive to be progress falsely so-called. Their league includes in its programme the inculcation of truly progressive ideas, and one of its chief means of carrying on the contest will be by spreading abroad sound doctrine on all social subjects. The undertaking of the League, in short, embraces everything that tends to promote social order, and to avoid wild and violent upheavals, undertaken under the pretence of reforming society—but which, if successful, must end in confusion and evil far worse than that for which a remedy was, perhaps more or less sincerely, sought.

A FINE PROPOSAL. SIR GEORGE GREY is reported as saying that, although Australian federation is a matter to be desired, for the time being New Zealand should remain apart from it. Sir George, nevertheless, has ideas of still greater magnificence, and desires to see a federation of the English speaking races. It is, however, somewhat remarkable that steps have actually been initiated to bring about a federation of the various States of America, including those in which Spanish and Portuguese, and any other language, are spoken, as well as those that

speaking English, nor is it very easy to see why peoples should be excluded whose languages are different. The confusion at Babel was intended to separate men engaged in common on an evil undertaking. We do not learn that its object embraced the separation of men whose union meant the pursuance and furtherance of praiseworthy ends.—Men speaking English, besides, may vary quite as much in disposition and sentiment as men who make use of different tongues. That their interests also may be various, we can easily gather by reading, for example, some of the articles in the American protectionist organs. A possible federation, or alliance, moreover, that at present is feared as threatening the existing state of Europe, and consequently of the world, is that between two nations which speak different tongues—namely, the Chinese and the Russians. The movement towards progress, in fact, which for some time has been taking place in China, shows signs now of proceeding at a much accelerated pace. Railways are to be constructed in the country, and industries developed and established. A great deal has already been done towards equipping the nation as an armed and warlike people. They have become adepts in the founding of guns and cannon, and as we know their naval power has arisen and grown under English instruction. What is now feared is that they will form an offensive and defensive alliance with Russia, and will pour their manufactures and the products of their industry and skill into Europe, so as to defy all competition there. Europe, nevertheless, is not the only portion of the world that would be affected by such an alliance. The alarm has already been sounded in the United States, and it has even been proposed to close American markets against Chinese purchasers, lest facilities should be given for bringing about the condition of things apprehended. But much more reason is there for these colonies to fear any growth or expansion of Chinese power. We know that the Chinese Government is not completely indifferent to what takes place among us. The anger shown by them touching the recent legislation in some of the colonies for the exclusion of Chinese immigrants has made that quite evident. At any rate, the development of Chinese resources, so as to make the country the formidable power it has capacities to become, must necessarily affect the position of these colonies in no light degree.—Sir George Grey expresses the opinion that the greater federation of which he speaks would probably lead to changes in the constitution of the Colonies. "It seemed to him," he added, "that in the event of such federation, questions of defence would be effectually settled." And questions of defence, it is evident, would assume an immeasurably greater importance for us with China in alliance with Russia and established as a fully developed power on our flank. What, therefore, are the chances of the formation of this federation of which Sir George speaks, and which it is possible to suppose might actually become imperative for our safety? It must also, according to present appearances, include some alliances that are not English speaking, in the shape, for example, of the South American States. But if it be held in view, the manner in which a certain transaction that may occur before very long is regarded by us must necessarily be affected. We allude to the purchase by the United States of the Sandwich Islands, to complete which it was rumoured the late King Kalakaua had gone to America, and which, if intended, will hardly be hindered by his death, his successor being still more than he under American influences. If the federation of these colonies with America be held in view we say, especially with regard to necessities to arise from Chinese development, the establishment of America in our closer neighbourhood must be considered a very desirable matter. If such be not the case it is to be feared that the community of language existing between these colonies and the States will be chiefly taken advantage of in the employment on both sides of unfriendly arguments. This question of the Sandwich Islands, in fact, may afford us a very fair test as to whether or not Sir George Grey's proposal can possibly be carried out. We have some fear, meantime, that Sir George is engaged with a chimera. But at least let us hope that from whatever rational scheme of defence they finally determine on, New Zealand may not be excluded—though it seems agreed that for the present she must remain apart.

OUR Auckland contemporary, the *New Zealand* FRIENDLY *Herald*, seems anything rather than satisfied with CRITICISM. the results obtained by the secular schools. Our contemporary declares that, even so far as secular instruction is concerned, the schools are a failure. And let us note particularly that, according to our contemporary, a Free Library does not present those attractions to the rising generation which we have lately heard spoken of as certain to attend on the establishment of such an institution in Dunedin. Our contemporary gives us plainly to understand that such at least is not the case in Auckland. But is not that rather a shabby ruse which our contemporary proposes to the Minister of Education as a means of bringing the rising generation before him for his personal examination. He recommends that the Minister should advertise for a craniology and then examine the applicants. He says he would not find ignorant of New Zealand geography, of the politics of the Colony, and of

almost everything else except arithmetic and the mechanical part of writing. Our contemporary, however, would back the boys as to their answering in an examination in athletic sports, or in the more doubtful matter of the horses entered for the Melbourne cup, or other things of the kind. The boys, he says, and we suppose he tacitly includes the girls, are not stupid but badly instructed. "The fact is that they are good material spoilt in the making." "They are not scholars," he goes on to say, "They are not young gentlemen. They have no polish. Their accent and their gramatical blunders still stamp them as belonging to the class below the educated class." "And yet," he adds, "any English public school boy who has been at a public school for six to eight years—no matter what his parentage may have been, carries with him the unmistakable stamp of an educated young gentleman, both in speech and manners." What was that saying, perhaps now forgotten and always in part calumnious, but by which in old times three typical English public schools were described? "Eton gentlemen, Harrow boys, and Westminster blackguards." Did it not run something to that effect? We fancy it would not be difficult to guess the term General Booth, for example, would pick from it to describe the type of boy produced by the English Board schools—to which the public schools of New Zealand most nearly approach. The secular system, however, as it exists among us in these colonies, is condemned, even by its own friends, as intellectually destructive. In a moral and religious point of view, it is simply an abomination.

Colonial Notes.

YESTERDAY morning (says the *Wellington Post* of the 9th inst) his Grace Archbishop Redwood proceeded to the Lower Hutt for the purpose of opening the Catholic school in that place, which is to be in charge of three Sisters of Mercy. The weather was most auspicious for the ceremony. His Grace, accompanied by the Vicar-General, the Very Rev. Father Macnamara, arrived by the morning train in time to attend Mass at 11 o'clock. The Vicar was the celebrant, and an eloquent address was given by the Archbishop on the duties of parents to their children. After the morning service his Grace proceeded to bless the school and declared it open. He was received by the Sisters and presented with an address by the children. His Grace attended vespers in the evening, and again preached a most eloquent sermon. An efficient choir, under the leadership of Mr. E. P. Bunny, sang very creditably at both services, and was materially assisted by Mrs. McClean, of the Hutt, and Miss McClean, of Wellington, who in the evening gave a very beautiful rendering of Gounod's "There is a Green Hill Far Away." His Grace and the Vicar were the guests of the Very Rev. Father Lane, the parish priest.

The Hon. Dr. Grace, M.L.C. (says the *Wellington Post* of February 11), presided over a representative meeting of the Catholic residents of the city, held in the Marist Brothers' schoolroom, Boulcott street, last evening, its object being to decide upon the best way in which honour could be done to the Rev. Father Kerrigan, parish priest, who is on the eve of leaving to take charge of the Blenheim cure. It was resolved that the testimonial should take the form of a purse of sovereigns and an illuminated address. A committee was appointed to draft the address, and it was decided that the draft should be submitted at a meeting of proposed subscribers to be held in the schoolroom, Boulcott street, at 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon. Father Kerrigan's successor will be the Rev. Father Devoy, S.M., who is at present Vice-Rector of St. Patrick's College.

The Rev. Father Devoy's acceptance of the cure of Te Aro parish (say the *Post* of February 11) necessitates his relinquishment of the office of Vice-Rector of St. Patrick's College, which he has held for the last six years. Those who are familiar with the internal working of the College will not need to be told that Father Devoy has been extremely popular with the students, and has entered into their personal joys and sorrows with characteristic sympathy. As, however his new duties will not take him away from the immediate neighbourhood of the College, he will continue to show interest in everything connected with its welfare. The change will take place early next month, when the Rev. Father Lewis, now parish priest at Blenheim, will take Father Devoy's place, with the title of Procurator. The Rev. Father Holley, who lately returned from Europe, has also joined the College staff.

According to the Melbourne correspondent of a Sydney daily who recently heard Bishop Higgins and the Anglican Primate preaching in Melbourne (says the *Freeman's Journal*), the Bishop is a far better preacher than Dr. Smith. The correspondent says, after some disparaging comments on the Primate's sermon: "Impressiveness the sermon did not possess. On the other hand, Dr. Higgins selected simple but elegant language in which to convey his ideas, which were bright and full of life, and when the Bishop had done, you found that he had set you thinking, and told you some new things of God and yourself. Dr. Smith's style was stiff and a trifle aggressive; Dr. Higgins's was free and fervid."

Poor old Chiniquy bids fair to fill a penniless grave, owing to the roguery of a couple of English booksellers. And roguery they must be who even lay thievish hands on a bundle of lies. "Father Chiniquy," says the *Graaf Ruinet Advertiser*, "writes to Dominus (Stoffel) Muller, Cape Town, among other things, that two English booksellers asked to be allowed to publish his books on condition that they paid him a fraction of the profits. One of them never

paid him anything; the other said he had found out that the law did not prohibit the reprint of American books, and so would not pay him anything. He considered this hard on him in his old days (he is 81), when he wished to make some provision for his family." Meantime we learn that even in his dotage the good old "Pastor" continues true to himself. Will not some of his admirers in New Zealand try to make up to him the loss he has sustained? It should not be very costly to do so.

From all sides complaints are heard of the ravages among the native birds and ground game worked by the ferrets and other vermin brought into the Colony to destroy the rabbits. With the rabbits, it seems, they live on the best possible terms. It only remains for them now to attack the lambs, which no doubt they will do all in good time, to complete the sum of their usefulness, and crown the wisdom that suggested their introduction. They may possibly wait, however, until they have finished the birds—but that, it would seem, will not be very long.

Here is a little more testimony as to the fruits of Secularism. We take it from the contributions of a writer who signs himself "Autolycus" to the *Barrier Miner* of February 4, a paper published at Broken Hill:—"Most of our young men and maidens nowadays (says the writer) have to pass through the mill of the State schools; but has the superficial education they receive any effect in refining and improving any save the very few? I think the careful observer will be compelled to answer, sadly and reluctantly, 'No.' He will find the young men, in the majority of instances, more devoted to swilling beer and indulging in beastly obscenity and horrid blasphemy, or attending prize fights, than to the perusal of Shakespeare or Milton, or any of the masters of our literature. And the young girls he will find given up to the inanities of *London Journals* and *Family Readers*, and quite incapable of conversing on or taking an intelligent interest in the vital questions of the hour. I do not say there are not exceptions, but they are, like angels' visits, few and far between. We do advance, but very slowly; and the real education of the people has not yet begun."—But when is it going to begin? for that is the important question. Secularism holds the ground, and the determination is that, be the consequences what they may, it shall continue to do so.

Distinction is claimed for Wanganui as the fertile source of genius. It has teemed, it appears, with Premiers and champion shots. A contemporary explains the matter as follows:—"Three times it has been represented by the Premier of the colony—first by Sir William Fox, then by Sir Julius Vogel, and now by Mr. Ballance. Four times it has produced the champion shot of the colony—Lieutenant Owen in 1883, Private Churton in 1884, Sergeant Remington in 1886, and Private Kruse in 1891." Well, the champion shots at least were direct in their aim and hit their mark. What about the Premiers? Did Sir William Fox and Sir Julius Vogel really propose nothing better to themselves than what they attained? The future must answer for Mr. Ballance.

The *Sydney Freeman's Journal* of February 7. gives us the following account of the arrival in Australia of the Very Rev. Vincent Grogan, C.P., ex-Provincial of the Passionists in England, who is now visiting the colonies:—"Father Vincent was met at Melbourne and accompanied to Sydney by the Very Rev. Alphonsus O'Neill, C.P., Superior of the Passionists in Australia, and on the arrival of the *Oroya* in the harbour a number of members of the Order and lay friends went on board to welcome the visitor. The reception party included Father Patrick, C.P., Father Marcellus, C.P. (in charge of the Retreat at Goulburn), Father Coleman, C.P., and Messrs. Hardman, Dolman, Gallagher, and James Rubie, the lay gentlemen representing the parishioners of St. Brigid's Marrickville. Father Vincent is one of the best known members of the Passionist order at home, and apart from having held high positions in England and Ireland he has attained a singular reputation for his success in winning over converts to the Catholic Church. Father Vincent had the holy privilege of receiving Mr. Charles Santley, the eminent musical artist, into the Church, and it is no secret that the warmest friendship has existed between the priest and the singer since that happy event. On the voyage out from England "the popular Passionist" more than justified the name given to him and won his way into the hearts of all on board, children and all. The passage out from London was a singularly pleasant one, and Father Vincent celebrated Mass in the music saloon every Sunday morning. On Sunday last, the last day of the voyage, two masses were celebrated, one by Father Vincent, and the other by Father Alphonsus. Father Vincent is in the enjoyment of perfect health, and his Australian experiences give promise of being of a most gratifying character. It is proposed to establish a novitiate or training-house in connection with the Order in the Moss Vale district, and the initiation of this work will engage Father Vincent's attention during his stay in Australia."

The *Auckland Herald* gives the following as an example of the consequences resulting from the overwork required of teachers in the public schools:—"Not very many weeks ago one of the best teachers under our Board of Education resigned on account of illness brought on by overwork. Two months afterwards she was in her grave. The young lady was as distinctly killed by the system as if the Board had compelled her to drink an ounce of prussic acid."—As to the fruits of this fatal slavery reaped among the children, we see elsewhere what our contemporary has to say. Where both teachers and pupils are concerned, therefore, the mischievous folly of the system is apparent.

Reports have reached Dunedin that the men who went hence to work on the Zeehan railway in Tasmania are in evil plight. The locality is bleak and shelterless, and they are exposed to the weather. Food of all kinds, besides, is so dear that their wages, 8s a day, are insufficient for their support. Men who have gone, therefore, with

the hope of providing for their families find themselves cruelly disappointed, and all they can look forward to is the first chance of returning—in a worse condition than they were when they so rashly went away.

American Notes.

THE outbreak of the Indians in Dakota has once more proved the heroism of the Catholic priesthood. A priest named Jule took upon him a mission from General Brooke to a camp of 2000 braves, strongly entrenched near Pine Ridge. He was accompanied by an Indian guide alone, and travelled for two or three days in extreme suffering from cold and hunger. The chiefs gave him a hearing, but declared that they had been cheated of their food supplies and were determined to have one big feed and then devote themselves to death by fighting. Father Jule, however, succeeded in persuading them to send a deputation to discuss the situation with General Brooke. The Indians, indeed, declare no enmity against the military. They complain of the agents, by whom they say, and most probably with justice, that they are robbed. They express a desire to be delivered from the management of the Indian department and placed under military control. Father Craft, meantime, the missionary, a convert, who had been elected a chief of the Sioux some years ago, with the title of Hovering Eagle, and who had been in New York, his native city, when the troubles began, hastened back to his people in order to try and restrain them. He happened to be at Pine Ridge Agency when the Indians, on the death of Sitting Bull, a noted chief, came in. They refused to give up their arms, but instead opened a fire on the soldiers in which the missionary received a mortal wound. As to Sitting Bull, he was shot by the Indian police, and, as it is said he had been falsely accused of an intention of joining the hostile Indians and unjustly killed, a committee of Congress has been appointed to make inquiries. He was arrested in his camp and was being taken away when his son called for his rescue. This led to a fight, in which the chief, his son, and many others were killed. The Indians corroborate the statements made by Father Craft in New York when the news of the impending outbreak reached him there. The agents, they say, cut short their supplies, leaving them to starve, and the Messiah craze and the ghost dance are the results of their misery.

The *Boston Pilot* has been bought back by Mr. Patrick Donahoe, its founder and original proprietor. Mr. Donahoe began the publication of the *Pilot* in 1836—and, notwithstanding many difficulties and obstacles, carried it on for forty years as a brilliant success—maintaining its place well among the first Catholic newspapers of the world. In 1876, as the consequence of an almost unparalleled series of misfortunes, he was obliged to sell the paper, which was purchased jointly by Archbishop Williams and the late Mr. John Boyle O'Reilly. Under Mr. O'Reilly's editorship, we need not say, the *Pilot* lost nothing of its prestige, and continued to occupy its high position. On the lamented occurrence of his death his interest was purchased by the Archbishop who has now, making some generous reductions, sold the whole as we have said, to Mr. Donahoe. The *Pilot* will be conducted still on its accustomed lines, as a genuine Catholic paper, the advocate of Catholic education and of everything in accordance with the precepts of the Church—for an unfeigned liberality also, and inspired by the patriotism of the true Irish-American. Mr. Donahoe, who holds the memory of John Boyle O'Reilly in affectionate reverence, will do nothing to obliterate the impress of his genius left by him upon the columns of his paper. Mr. Donahoe is to be warmly congratulated on the spirit and talents which enabled him, when a man of sixty-three years of age, to begin life anew, and which now, when he has attained the age of seventy-eight, have their fruits in his re-entering on the ownership of the paper founded, as we have said, and established by him.

The fate of a young man named Frederick Boehm, who committed suicide the other day at Brooklyn, gives another warning against the danger of Freethought, and Socialism. The unhappy victim left a letter addressed to the public, and in which he asserted his adherence to the doctrines of Carl Marx, Lasalle, and Darwin, claiming a right to deliver himself by self-murder from the unhappy position in which he found himself. One such practical example must go far, in the eyes of people capable of reflection, to discredit the nefarious doctrines referred to.

A dispatch from Terre Haute, Indiana, says:—"A letter from Miss Hallie Voorhees, the only daughter of Senator Voorhees, just received by a young lady of this city, confirms the printed report that she had embraced the Catholic faith, and that she had been baptized at the St. Matthew's Church at Washington, District of Columbia, by Rev. Doctor Chappelle. Miss Voorhees says, regarding the change in her religious views, that she is supremely happy. The report, when first published recently, caused a great deal of surprise, as it was not known, even by her intimate associates, that she contemplated such a step, or that she leaned towards the Catholic faith at all. It is stated now that the step has been the result of much thought on the part of Miss Voorhees. She has been attending the Episcopalian service."

Father Barnum, who was recently selected by the Superior of the Society of Jesus to labour among the natives of Alaska, on the Yukon River, is a well-known and extensive traveller. He is a native of Baltimore, Maryland, and a convert to the Catholic faith. He came of a wealthy family, and his ambition to be one of the Jesuits met with opposition from its members. Father Barnum in the long years he spent in travel has acquired a knowledge of all the languages of Europe and learned from his guides the speech of Egypt and

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Arabia. Some years ago he became a convert to the Catholic faith, and was baptized by Father Clarke at St. Ignatius' Church in his native city. He afterwards entered the Society of Jesus, where his varied knowledge and his almost universal use of modern languages made him invaluable. The Alaska missions are among the most arduous on the globe. The Fathers, besides being exposed to the terrible climate of the Arctic circle, are without any source of income or revenue, at an enormous distance from any base of supplies, and separated from one another by hundreds of miles. Only once a year can they communicate with the outside world. One year ago another Baltimorean, Father Judge, departed for Alaska. Of the four Fathers composing the mission, two are from Baltimore.

Some apprehension has been created in commercial circles by the signs of impending progress reported of as shown by China. It is predicted that she will eventually form an alliance with Russia, and obtain command of the European markets. So far has the alarm of the interested classes been aroused that an objection has been made to supplying the country in question with the material needed by her for the construction and working of railroads and the development of mining and manufacturing industries. As the refusal, however, would simply turn the face of the Chinese towards other centres, it is not likely that it will be carried out.

Cardinal Gibbons is reported by the *Jewish Exponent* as expressing himself strongly against the persecution of the Jews now taking place in Russia. His Eminence holds up the toleration of the United States as an example to the world.

The representatives of the well-known Drexel family have offered 40,000 dols. towards the establishment of an industrial school for coloured children, in connection with a college conducted by the Christian Brothers near Ellicott city, Maryland. Miss Kate Drexel, it will be remembered, has entered an Order especially founded by her for the benefit of the coloured population, and which she is about to endow, on making her profession, with the whole of her princely fortune—amounting to several million dollars, or more than a million pounds.

The Christian Brothers have purchased the property at Irvington, on the Hudson, that was known as the Astor Estate, for the purpose of erecting thereon an enlarged and improved Manhattan College. The price paid for sixty-five acres of land fronting on the Hudson was 160,000 dols., and the Brothers say that by the time the magnificent buildings are complete the college will have cost over 1,000,000 dols., and will furnish accommodation for over 1,000 students. It is proposed to consolidate in this new institution all the institutions now under the control and management of the Manhattan College.

Cardinal Gibbons, in giving his approval to the Pan-American Congress recently held in New York, thus expresses himself:—"A union of the American States," he says, "will bring the people of this world together, first by commercial, and, as a consequence, by social ties, and thus widen and deepen that conception of the brotherhood of man which has been for ages the dream of great minds and the desire of great hearts."

By the munificence of a Mrs. Leland Stanford, a statue of Father Junipero Serra, the pioneer missionary of California, is about to be erected on the beach at Monterey, where the missionary first landed—some hundred and thirty or forty years ago. The statue will be of Crystal Lake granite, and will represent Father Serra in his habit of a Franciscan monk, and stepping, cross in hand, from his boat.

Secretary Blaine has dismissed the Minister to Guatemala for the part played by him, a little time ago, in permitting of the arrest of a political refugee on board of an American vessel. The refugee in question was one General Barrundia, who, having vainly conspired against the Government, escaped to an American ship. The authorities immediately applied to the American Minister for permission to arrest him, and were authorised by the Minister to do so. Barrundia, however, resisted, and was shot down on board. Mr. Blaine, having investigated the matter, has now dismissed the Minister. How would it be, by the way, supposing the arrest of a dynamiter on board, for example, of an American vessel at Cork, was authorised by the Minister in London? It is to be concluded that the Government of the States has not one law for little countries and another for big ones—as seems to be the case elsewhere.

The Rev. J. Adams, a Brooklyn Protestant minister, has been saying a word or two in illustration of high life in America. The people who lead such a life, he says, "are as dead as pagans to all higher aims of living." He further describes them as being "without a belief that there is any higher object in living than to go to dinners and eat them, to have parties which cost fortunes, and build up mushroom aristocracy on the basis of great grandfathers and great dinners." The great dinners we can understand, but what about the great grandfathers? Do these exalted people project the gratification of their ambition into the future or enjoy by anticipation the pride of their posterity? Great grandfathers are hardly to be adopted.

The conveyance by an American man-of-war of the King of the Sandwich Islands to San Francisco has been taken as confirming a rumour to the effect that the King was in treaty with the American Government for the sale of his territory. The transaction, moreover, seems to be regarded with some degree of favour. It has been felt that a too rigid adherence to the Monroe doctrine has not been beneficial to the commercial interest of the country, and some departure

from it, in the way of acquiring vantage points abroad, though by no means in that of permitting such acquisitions by foreign powers on the American continent, is advocated. It is pointed out that the Sandwich Islands offer many advantages and would be conveniently situated for promoting trade and intercourse with the Australian colonies. It is further believed that, should America neglect the opportunity, Germany or England would probably become possessed of them, and this is regarded as especially undesirable for American interests. The carrying out of the transaction alluded to, therefore, seems likely to be far from unpopular.

A cowardly slander to the effect that, in escaping from Western Australia the late John Boyle O'Reilly had broken his parole, has called forth an indignant and complete contradiction from the *Pilot*. The slander arose from a desire to prevent the erection in Boston of a statue to Mr. O'Reilly. The *Pilot* in contradicting it quotes, among other things, the debate that took place in the House of Commons on the petition presented by Mr. Harrington for permission that Mr. O'Reilly should revisit Ireland. In opposing the request not a word was said as to any breach of parole. Quite conclusive, however, is a letter also published by the *Pilot* from the Rev. Father McCabe, now a parish priest in Minnesota, and who was the priest by whose assistance Mr. O'Reilly made his escape. "John Boyle O'Reilly," he writes, "never broke his parole, never having one to break. From the day that he landed from the convict ship Hougoumont in Fremantle up to the day of his escape from Bunbury, he had been under strict surveillance, and was looked upon as a very dangerous man and treated as such. No man living knows this better than I do."—The slander, then, which, however, no one knowing anything about Mr. O'Reilly could possibly believe, has been fully exposed. Its effect, no doubt, will be to promote the object which it was invented to thwart.

A GREAT CATHOLIC ARTIST.

(Sydney Freeman's Journal.)

MR. CHARLES SANTLEY must be by this time back in London. The great singer did not go direct to England from Australia. He "did" the East, and spent a considerable time in the Holy Land. Father Vincent Grogan, of the Passionists, who has just arrived in Sydney received a letter from his old friend before he left England. Mr. Santley, at the time of writing was in Jerusalem, and he gave Father Grogan (his old confessor) an interesting account of his travels in the Holy Land, during which he was offered the hospitality of several of the well-known monasteries. The great Catholic artist was to receive a splendid welcome on his return to London, a demonstration in his honour in which the leading lights of the artistic and social world joined heartily having been prepared. In well-informed quarters it is thought that Mr. Santley, who has already been knighted by the Pope—he is a commander of the Order of St. Gregory—will shortly be the recipient of some special mark of Royal favour. It is well-known that he is one of the Queen's favourites, and the Prince of Wales is one of his warmest admirers. Her Majesty has knighted Sir Jules Benedict, Sir Charles Halle, Sir Michael Costa, and Sir Arthur Sullivan. Why not Sir Charles Santley? The famous baritone has never been in any sense a toady, but the very reverse, and if honour comes to him in this form it will certainly not be of his own seeking. He is, however, independent of any decoration the Queen can confer, for he stands pre-eminent as an artist; he is a firm favourite, and above and beyond his art and his popularity as a public performer, he enjoys the confidence and esteem of the people of England, Ireland, and Scotland, besides counting by thousands his friends and admirers in America and Australia.

An impression has got about that Mr. Santley was not of a religious turn of mind till he entered the Catholic Church, of which he has been since the day of his reception, some thirteen years ago, such an exemplary member. This is not correct. Mr. Santley was brought up a Unitarian, and almost up to the time of his conversion he devoted himself to Sunday school teaching. Long before he "turned Catholic" it used to be said of him that his little speeches in presenting prizes at musical institutions or at musical competitions were "simply sermons." He always showed a strong religious spirit, and in addressing the young folks who were following his own profession, he invariably pointed a moral by impressing upon them the obligation of showing their gratitude to God for their vocal or musical gifts by dedicating their talents in some way to God's honour and glory. For many years before he followed the "kindly light" which led him into the Church, he assisted in Catholic Church choirs and at Catholic concerts, and this generosity of his was indirectly the means of his conversion. Mr. Santley has been twice married, and one of his sons—a Catholic—is a barrister in London. By his second marriage he has been blessed with one child, a little boy, who is now blossoming in his third summer.

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It is stated that His Eminence Cardinal Simeoni, who for over thirteen years has occupied the post of Prefect to the celebrated Congregation, has offered his resignation to the Holy Father. The opinion, which has serious grounds for belief, is that the post will be reserved for Cardinal Rampolla, the Papal Secretary of State, and that Cardinal Vanutelli, Nuncio at Lisbon, will succeed Rampolla.

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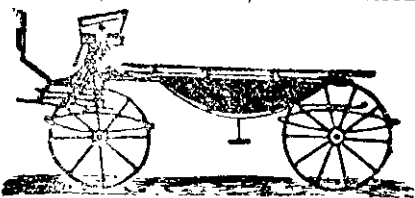
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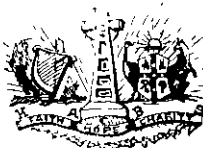
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Weekly sales of Fat and Store Stock will be held at Burnside, commencing next Wednesday, the 29th inst. Sheepskins, Rabbitskins Hides, Tallow, &c., by Auction every Tuesday.

Liberal advances made on all produce consigned for sale here or shipment to their London agents.

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Ladies' Walking Shoes, in Button and Lace, from 6s 6d per pair.

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TORY VIEWS.

(Cable to the New York Herald.)

LONDON, December 27.—An important question is just now secretly agitating Conservatives, Gladstonians and Parnellites. In the inner circles of political life nothing compares with it in interest. It is this: Are the Government getting ready for a general election? Observant eyes detect many little signs that they are. There is great activity at the Treasury and a general shaking up of the local organisations.

One of the chief Gladstonians admitted to me yesterday that his party are entirely at the mercy of the enemy just now. "We have no money," he said, "and very few friends. Some of our best supporters have intimated that they wash their hands finally of Home Rule. Parnell and Company have completely knocked the bottom out of that. I don't see how Humpty-Dumpty is to be set on his legs again."

"Then," I asked, "why does not the Old Man say so at once?" "How can he?" replied his staunch supporter. "The McCarthy lot would come down upon us at once. They would say:—'We have given up Parnell and shattered our organisation for you, and now you basely desert us.' All Ireland would cry out against us. Something may occur to give us an opening out of the difficulty, but at present the Tories have got us in a crack." But what do the Tories say? I spoke to a very powerful member of the party to-day, and I know that his views are shared by more than one member of the Ministry. "We have got all the best of them, no doubt," said he, "but you must consider many things before plunging into a general election. How are we off for money?"

"Better off a good deal than the other side," I remarked. "Yes, that is quite true, but still we are not so well off as we ought to be. The Baring affair hit some of our people pretty hard. You have no idea what many of our most liberal supporters have lost in the Argentines. Then Goschen has offended the big brewers and distillers, who have usually subscribed largely to a campaign fund. We should not get much out of them just now.

"Pockets are buttoned up tight all round. Local organisations are poor. Recollect they have had to fight two contested elections within five years; they don't want any more at present."

"Still," I suggested, "you will scarcely find any one who doubts that Lord Salisbury would get another seven years of power if he appealed to the country now?"

"I agree with that view," replied my friend, "but we must consider what our people in the country wish. I tell you they do not want another election. Trade is not good generally, and they are in favour of letting this Parliament run on another year, or at least till next autumn. I rather think that is the view taken in the very high quarter, which has also to be consulted.

"We need not be in a hurry, I think. The Gladstonians cannot get over the knock-down blow they have received. Where are they now? Associated with Patrick Ford, Michael Davitt, and all that crowd. The moment they go before the country they will be pulled to pieces. We can wait, and not much will be risked by delay.

"If I were you I should tell your constituents to expect another chance of electing you some time next July or August. It is all up with the Old Man, any way. There will be no more Irish alliance in our time. Parnell has smashed the machine. More power to his elbow."

A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

ENGLAND AS A SHELTER FOR VENDETTAS.

THE *Weekly Register* contains this article on the murderer of Minister Rossi, of Ticino, and the action of the English Government:

Castioni, the man accused of the murder of Rossi, during the recent so-called Revolution in Ticino, has been allowed, by the law of England, to make good his escape from justice. Declaring that his brother, who had been punished four years ago for political crimes, should be avenged, Castioni seized the occasion of the rising at Ticino to shoot one of the Ministers whom the populace ineffectually sought to oust. The assassin fled to England, and was arrested; and he would naturally, one thinks, be handed over to the authorities of his own country. The law of extradition recognises, however, a distinction between political and other crime, and Castioni was adjudged a political offender, and was consequently set at large. Strange to say, this decision has the full approval of the *Times*. That paper has quite another gospel for Ireland. It would have denounced any Government which had given sanctuary to a Phoenix Park murderer; and to-morrow it will applaud Mr. Balfour if he demands from the Canadian authorities the arrest of Mr. Dillon and Mr. O'Brien. For our own part, while welcoming the laws which allow exiles of the class which range from the Comte de Paris to General Boulanger and Prince Krapotkin a home in England, we think nothing can be more confusing at home, or more amazing abroad, than the decision which frees Castioni from the judgment of his countrymen and the penalty of his crime. We see that the *Univers*, in expressing a similar opinion, goes so far as to regret that Sir Charles Russell should have held the brief for Castioni. That is quite another affair. It will be an evil day for accused persons when they can be defended only by counsel who share their views, and are persuaded at first glance of their innocence. It is a tribute to the judicial manners and methods of even the prosecuting and defending counsel in English Courts that the barrister is frequently entrusted with cases which do not win the sympathies of the man.

The cave occupied by Jesse James and the Younger boys in Minnesota was found by a party of hunters. There was accommodation for thirty. The place is as impregnable as Gibraltar, and twenty men, with plenty of ammunition, could hold it against a regiment for a month.

HIS HARDEST CHRISTMAS.

"ABOUT as tough a Christmas as I ever passed," said the Hon. Amos J. Cummings, "was in the army of the Potomac. It was near the banks of the Rappahannock in 1862. There was a very cold snap and several pickets were frozen to death. I had expected to receive a box from home filled with killiknick, plum-pudding, soy, and other delicacies. It did not come. Christmas day was cold and gloomy. Even the fresh beef rations had given out, and nothing was left but salt pork and hard tack. We had good coffee, taken from a blockade runner, but no sugar.

"After dark a Sergeant proposed that we should creep under a building near brigade headquarters, where quartermaster's supplies were stored. The Sergeant had found an augur in a Confederate cellar; if we could creep under the shanty without being discovered, we proposed to bore through the flooring in search of a barrel of whiskey. I think I crept upon my stomach for forty yards before I got under the building. It was quite a dark night, but the snow had melted away, and the ground was very wet. I could hear the sentries at brigade headquarters coughing and spitting and cursing the cold weather.

"The Sergeant joined me half an hour later, and drew the augur out from his pocket. Our wet clothes froze stiff. Our hands were numb, and we had great difficulty in working the augur. The first barrel we struck was not a success. A stream of brine poured down our backs, and I was glad to move along. The next barrel seemed to be a barrel of molasses. This, mixed with the brine, produced a sticky effect. We bored into ten or twelve barrels, and finally struck what we had first thought was the good old stuff. It turned out to be, however, a keg of yeast. Concluding that this was the best we could do, we filled our canteens with yeast and spent an hour sneaking from cover. It was half-past twelve when I crawled into my tent. I started a fire in the little mud chimney, and we had a royal old time with the yeast.

"Not long afterwards my brother crept into the tent. He had been on guard at Division headquarters. His eyes were glowing with excitement.

"What have you got, Charley?" I asked.

"Sugar," he replied.

"It was just what we wanted for your coffee."

"Where is it?" the Sergeant asked.

"I got up and felt of his pockets, but there was nothing there. We pulled off his cap, fancying that it might be tucked away over his head. But we could not find it.

"A quiet but confident air remained upon his features. After we had blessed him, soldier fashion, for lying, he turned his musket upside down and poured a pound or more of sugar out of its barrel. 'It was the only way I could get away with it,' he said, 'for they searched us when we came off guard.'

"On the next morning there was a great commotion at Brigade Headquarters. The brine had been drained from three pork barrels. A barrel of molasses had run out upon the ground below the shanty, and two negroes were scraping it up, with visions of molasses candy before their eyes. But this was not the worst. Two holes had been bored into a rude coffin, containing the remains of the son of a prominent official, who had been killed in a previous engagement.

"The corpse had been wrapped in a blanket and buried nearby, and his father had come down to get the body before warm weather set in. I felt badly, but my sorrow was tempered when I remembered that the Sergeant had done the boring in that part of the shanty where the coffin rested."—Exchange.

LORD SALISBURY'S OFFENSIVENESS.

THE *London Tablet* thus comments on a late speech of the Prime Minister's:—Lord Salisbury's speech was marked by a certain brutality of tone which is characteristic of him, and also singularly out of place in the utterances of a Unionist Minister. In this respect Lord Salisbury presents a marked contrast to Mr. Balfour's remarks about individual members of the Nationalist party, which are often biting enough, and with good cause, but his speeches are without a trace of that contempt and stupid scorn for a whole people which are so often present in the speeches of the Prime Minister. The hope that the three peoples may come to forget all sectional differences, and, under equal laws, and in the enjoyment of an equal freedom, be welded into one united nation, is at once the strength and the justification of the Unionist party. Lord Salisbury seems to think he promotes the cause of the Union by constantly alluding to Ireland, not as an integral part of the United Kingdom, but as a conquered province. Recently he discoursed much upon the obligation we incurred when we conquered Ireland, and also upon the sort of resolute government which a people is entitled to expect when "geographical or other considerations force you to take away their independence." If ever the cause of the Union fails, it will be because it has received its worst wounds from the tongue of Lord Salisbury.

Dr. Heinrich Schliemann, the archæologist, is dead.

Readers of the American cablegrams published recently must have been puzzled at seeing that although Mr. T. P. O'Connor signed the protest against Mr. Parnell's continued leadership, Mr. T. P. O'Connor also made a speech declaring that it would be the basest of treachery to abandon the old chief of the party. The solution of the mystery is that there are two T. P. O'Connors; and T. P. of Chicago is an extremist whose views are in the flattest contradiction on many points with his namesake, T. P., late of the *Star*. This is not the first time that the newspapers have confused one with the other, and Primrose orators have before this quoted with glee dynamite speeches by the American T. P. under the impression that they had been made by the Irish member.



IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT. CITY BOOT PALACE

Corner George and St. Andrew Streets,
Dunedin.

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

THE ENTIRE STOCK, FIXTURES,
AND GOODWILL,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

J. COUSTON

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

ANDERSON AND MORRISON, DUNEDIN COPPER, PLUMBING, AND BRASS WORKS, MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN,

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

Baths and Lavatories fitted up with hot and cold water by Experienced Workmen.
All kinds of Sheet Metal Work executed with despatch.

General Suppliers to the Trade,
Copper Washing-Bolts and Furnace Cases.
PRICE, 12 gallon Boiler and Furnace Case, 35s
11 gallon " " " " 36s

At our Works,
On receipt of P.O. Order they will be put
FREE on Railway or Steam
Price all particulars on application.

THE PRINCE OF SUMMER DRINKS.

THE WHITE CROSS BRAND

OF GINGER ALE

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

Consumers are requested to compare with other brands, and judge for themselves.
CAUTION.—Ask for White Cross brand. Without label not genuine.
THOMSON AND CO.,
Crawford and Bond streets, Dunedin.

DOUGLAS HOTEL.

OCTAGON, DUNEDIN,
(Next Town Hall).

J. LISTON PROPRIETOR.

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

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

Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.

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

J. LISTON, Proprietor.

G. J. MCKINLAY

PLUMBER, GASFITTER, TINSMITH,
&c.,

Upper Palmerston Street,

WESTPORT.

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

MR. 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.

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

ZEALANDIA BOOTS!!

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

Zealandia

None others are Genuine.
School Boots, Registered Specialities. Paragon (Patent), Dependable (Registered).—These Boots are unequalled for hard wear, and every pair Warranted.

SKELTON, FROSTICK & CO., Christchurch.

SOUTHERN HOTEL,

PRINCES STREET SOUTH,
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(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,

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

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.

Irish News.

Antrim.—The Ballymoney Guardians are about erecting suitable dwellings for labourers in the townlands of Knocknabuoay and Liscannon. There are 400 acres in the district without a residence to accommodate workmen.

In Belfast thirty-one young men were arrested. They were members of two Nationalist bands which were proceeding out to Hannahstown to celebrate the execution of Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien in Manchester.

At Ballycastle fair there was a large supply of stock and a good attendance of buyers. Beef sold at from 43s to 55s per cwt.; best cows realised from £11 10s to £16 each; medium and other kinds, £7 to £11 each; dry cattle from £6 10s to £10 each. Prime young springers, £12 to £17 10s each; two-year-olds, from £7 15s to £9 each; one-year-olds, £5 to £7 each; and calves, £2 15s to £4 each. Pretty good supply of sheep and pigs. Sheep of superior breed brought from 40s to 50s each; other kinds, 30s to 37s 6d; and mountain sheep, 14s to 25s each.

Carlow.—The Barrow Navigation Company has resolved on suspending all trading between Carlow and Waterford owing to the labour troubles. This will be a great inconvenience for traders in Carlow and Waterford.

At last Carlow monthly fair there was a good supply of stock, with a brisk demand. Store cattle of the smaller class brought high prices. Altogether the business was brisk. Three-year-olds brought, from £14 to £15; two-year-olds, £10 to £13 10s; one and a half year-olds, £8 to £9 10s; yearlings from £6 10s to £8; calves from £4 to £6.

Clare.—The Kildysart Labour Federation Branch placed on record at last meeting their unqualified confidence in Mr. Davitt as an Irish patriot of the purest type.

Cork.—The Mayor visited the Gaol and saw Father Crowley, P. Stanton, and W. Kent. They were in the best of health and spirits and had no complaints to make.

At the Clonakilly Presentation Sessions recently, T. Canty proposed a resolution on behalf of the magistrates and ratepayers present, requesting the Government to carry out reproductive relief works in the district, in order to meet the great distress in existence along the sea coast. Mr. McCarthy, solicitor, Brandon, in seconding the motion, advocated a line of railway from Innishannon to Kilmacsimon.

At Coachford monthly fair springers and new milch cows, £12 to £19 each; yearlings, £6 to £10; store calves, £4 to £7; fat do, £3 10s to £6; bulls (fat) £10 to £27; fat pigs, 34s per cwt. Store pigs were in poor demand.

The crew of the steamship Blarney were prosecuted at the Police Office on a charge of having complied with each other to disobey the lawful commands of their captain on board the steamship Blarney, and were sentenced to one month's imprisonment each.

Derry.—T. M. Healy, M.P., has succeeded in taking off the Drapers' estate tenants' shoulders the enormous load of £17,000 arrears, which were due on this estate. He was arbitrator for them during the adjustment.

At Maghera and Ballycastle serious floods were experienced during the past few weeks. The railway line from Magherafelt to Drapers' town was flooded and traffic impeded. The remnant of the potato crop has been completely destroyed.

A special meeting of the Derry Corporation was recently held to consider the desirability of erecting a railway from Londonderry through the Valley of the Faghlan and Clady to Draperstown. Amongst those present were—Alderman Sir William Mullar, Sir Robert McVicker, J. B. Joanston, William McLearn, and John Fleming. It was decided to push the project to a successful issue if possible.

Donegal.—Amongst those evicted by O'Phert in above district was a blind fiddler named O'Hanlon, aged 95. The number of persons evicted off this estate has now reached 12,000.

Directions have already been given for plans of roads in the Gweedore districts as relief works. They are to be ready for the opening of Parliament, and it is said that a Bill authorising the expenditure will be among the first laid before the House.

Down.—At Newwards flax market there were about 100 stones of flax offered, which sold rapidly at 5s 7 1/2d to 6s 6d per stone.

Newwards horse fair was held on Tuesday of last week. The attendance of buyers and dealers was not large, and only a limited quantity of stock shown, principally of the agricultural class, and brought from ten to seventeen guineas.

Dublin.—The usual weekly meeting of the Council of the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language was held at 9, Molesworth Street, Dublin, Surgeon-General King in the chair. Michael O'Connor, of Aidamare National School, Laspone, wrote stating that he had obtained a certificate of competency to teach Irish, and saying, "An Irish class exists in this school during the past three years." In '87 the number for examination in the subject was twenty-four; in '88 it was thirty, and in '89 it had increased to fifty-eight.

Fermanagh.—The case of John Lynch, who was returned for trial in Roslea on a charge of intimidating James and Bernard McCollum, is causing some excitement in the district.

The numerous branches recently "suppressed" are keeping tight on as if Mr. Balfour had not "proclaimed" them, and will continue so until justice has been done to their country.

Galway.—Loughrea and Attymon railway having been completed by Robert Worthington, the contractor, was opened for public traffic last week.

The Guardians of Gort Union have decided to place all their arrearments before the public in future in the Irish language.

Through the efforts of Father Cummins of Claregalway the tenants on the Lydican estate have purchased, under the Ashbourne Act, their holdings on very favourable terms, most of the farms being sold as low as twelve years' purchase. Martin O'Flaherty is the landlord.

Kerry.—A wreck was driven ashore on the Kerry coast at Killshannagh last week. It was a derelict bark named the Charger. The only living thing found on board was a cat. The hatches were battened down and the main mast was gone.

At Killarney pig fair supply of pigs and the number of buyers were about the average. The demand was brisk, but the prices were considerably below what was expected. Persons connected with the trade say that for the last thirty years the prices were not lower. The failure of the potato crop will undoubtedly be highly detrimental to the rearing of pigs in this district.

The Killarney annual fair was recently held, but trade was not as brisk as usual. Numbers of cattle remained unsold. The following are the prices:—Springers, from £10 to £12; yearlings, from £5 to £8; calves, from £2 to £4 10s; store cattle averaged £10; in-calf cattle, from £10 to £12; bullocks, from £8 to £10; sheep, from £1 to £1 5s; and young pigs, from 10s to 15s.

Kilkenny.—Sir John Pope Hennessy represented King's county in Parliament for six years, from 1859. His parliamentary career was distinguished by much debating skill and capacity for hard work. He maintained the independence of the Pope, and warmly attacked Palmerston for his criticisms of the Vatican policy. He has since had a quarter of a century's experience of Government, and his accession to the Home Rule cause would therefore be a valuable testimony to the justice of the claim and in itself an important acquisition.

King's County.—E. Wyer, Kilowan, Edenderry, has received notice from Garrett Tyrrell, receiver over the property of J. C. G. Armit, in Chancery, to remove from the lands of Kilowan a building erected there for an evicted tenant named John Bracken.

Leitrim.—Ballymagouran fair, which was once so celebrated, has been dropped. Last week animals were on the green. Carrigallen has been considerably improved by the change, as the fair was held there instead, and a good business done.

The landlords in and around Ballinamore have been exceptionally busy in looking for their rents, notwithstanding the sad plight of the tenants and the gloomy aspect of affairs in the country. Mr. McKee, Currier in Shannon, sent his clerk with instructions not to give a single penny reduction. Of course the Ruthven tenants, under care of Mr. Hewson of Gweedore fame, expected no abatement nor were they disappointed.

Mayo.—The tenants on the More-O'Farrell estate have been granted thirty-five per cent. reduction on rents, to be supplemented with a supply of seed potatoes in the spring, and another fifteen per cent. Thomas O'Donnell, Newport House, is the agent; Hubert Trester is under-agent. The More-O'Farrells, from time immemorial, were generous and devoted to their tenantry. The present great help was never more needed.

Queen's County.—Portarlinton fair was well supplied with cattle and sheep of a superior class. Springing cattle of best quality was in great request and sold at from £17 to £20 each; and inferior descriptions, £13 to £15 each. Fat cattle, in good condition, went well at £13 10s to £17 10s per head, while those not so well conditioned went at very low figures.

At Abbeyleix recently a large batch of notices were handed in to the Union, amongst the prospective evictors being Lord Carberry.

Sir Charles O'Connell's Mountlath tenants have requested him to give a reduction of rent on account of the partial failure of the potato crop, the bad season for barley, and the fall in the price of stock.

James P. MacDonagh, late of Brama, parish of Ballinakill, Queen's county, has been a successful candidate at the open competitive examination for the post of sampler in the custom house.

Val Hinds, the trusty bluff of Lurgacurren, has resigned his position, or has been induced to resign it like his superior, J. T. Trench. Last week Val went around the tenants of Barrowhouse warning them to attend at the rent office and pay their rents. He never thought at the time he would have to go so soon.

The police authorities are taking extraordinary steps in watching the people of Lurgacurren. There is an extra force of police in the place—a force sufficient to protect a small English city. All those supposed to be engaged in watching the sale of cattle from the district are closely shadowed.

Roscommon.—Four hundred tenants on the Sanford estate at Castlebar have served a notice on the Land Commissioners to have judicial rents fixed on their holdings.

There were good prices for cattle at the Boyle November fair, but pigs were cheap. At the recent butter market there were 300 firkins for sale. Prices ranged from 9s to 10s 3 1/2d per stone.

Tipperary.—Archbishop Croke visited Tipperary recently. He spent the day at the priest's house as the guest of his Vicar-General, Union Cahill, it is presumed with references to the subject of the attempted boycotting of Father Cantwell.

Mrs. Hoffman has taken an action to recover the sum of £1,000 damages for the death of her son in September, 1880, from a gun-shot wound inflicted by the police. For the defence it was contended that the shot had been discharged by the police in order to defend themselves, and also for the purpose of protecting the property of the inhabitants of Tipperary. The case is at hearing.

Tyrone.—John Ramsay's farm at Cranny, near Omagh, containing sixty-seven acres, was recently purchased by Andrew Robinson for £900. The farm owned by William Graham at Coolkeeragh,

A N D R E W L E E S,

IMPORTER, 48 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

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

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

A N D R E W L E E S.
 Established 1859.

THE BEST CEMENT EXHIBITED—MAORI BRAND.

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

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

Milburn LIME at Lowest Rates.

MILBURN LIME AND CEMENT COMPANY (LIMITED), Dunedin.
 FRANK OAKDEN, Manager.

EXTRACT OF EUCALYPTUS

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

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

COD LIVER OIL EMULSION,

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

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

Wholesale Agents:
 THE COLONIAL DRUG AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD., DUNEDIN

JAMES JONES,
 HIGH STREET, TIMARU.

Wholesale Importer of MARBLE and GRANITE MONUMENTS.

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

RAILWAY HOTEL,

THORNDON QUAY, WELLINGTON.

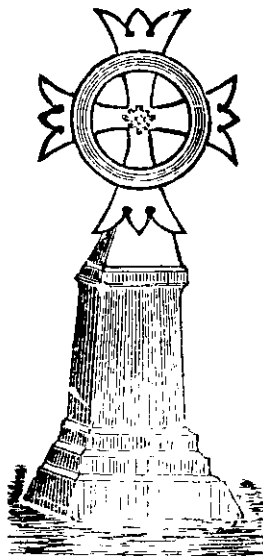
D. DEALY ... Proprietor.

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

W. S T O C K S,

MONUMENTAL MASON,
 CHRISTCHURCH.

[Established 1872.]



Monuments from £4 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

Designs and Estimates forwarded on application

MONUMENTAL WORKS,
 MADRAS STREET SOUTH.

A. MARTINELLI,
 Wholesale and Retail



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

NEW ZEALAND & SOUTH SEAS EXHIBITION.
 First Awards Ladies' Umbrellas and Sunshades.

Second Award for Gents' Umbrellas. We have a Large Assortment of Fashionable Handles with Silver and Gilt Bibs, 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.R. Thomas Moodie, Esq., Walter Hislop, Esq.

MANAGER: Walter Hislop. This Company acts as Executor or Trustee under wills and settlements; as Attorney for absentees or others; 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, Machinery Merchants, San Francisco and Sydney.

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

Correspondence Invited.

"ACME" BLACKING

IS now pronounced by the Public to be marvellous in its superior quality and effects. All grocers.

"ACME" BLACKLEAD

HAS been tried. Astonishing results. Equal to "Acme" Blacking Standard!!! Encourage the industry.

ACME MANUFACTURING COMPANY, first manufacturers of Blacklead in the colonies, are now prepared to supply

THE "ACME" BLUE.

THE ACME MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
 Cumberland Street, Dunedin.

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

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

To be had at MAX MENDERSHAUSEN'S

SOUTH DUNEDIN HOTEL.

THOMAS HEFFERNAN .. Proprietor.

Good Accommodation for Boarders and Travellers.

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

Good Stabling and Loose Boxes.
 THOMAS HEFFERNAN.

containing seventy-four acres, has been sold to Robert Duncan of Cloghog for £825.

The Congo coalfield near Dungannon, is about to be opened.—James Brown is forming a company to open the new colliery, which will be of great benefit to Dungannon. More than 100 men were employed at the old colliery, and it is likely the same number will find employment in the new.

At Bock fair the show of cattle was large and prices high, especially for young cattle. For stores, yearlings ranged from £4 to £7; two-year olds, £10 to £12; milch cows, from £15 to £18; springers, £16 to £20; strippers, £8 to £10; well-finished heifers for beef, from £16 to £18. Sheep, £2 10s to £3; lambs, from 25s to 45s a piece.

The anniversary of the Manchester Martyrs was fittingly celebrated in Dungannon. Dungannon and Donaghmore bands marched through the town, accompanied by torch bearers and followed by 2,000 persons. They marched up Irish street into the Market square, and down Scotch street, playing National airs.

Waterford.—Cappoquin November fair was the best held for some months past. There was a good supply of cattle and an all round fair demand. Encouraging prices were paid for all stock of a good description. Three-year-old heifers and bullocks fetched from £12 to £13 10s; two-and-a-half-year, from £11 to £11 10s; two-year-old, from £9 to £10 10s; one-and-a-half-year-olds, from £7 to £8, and the principal demand was for this class of young stock; springers, from £14 to £20; milch cows, £13 to £18; strippers, £9 to £10 10s.

Westmeath.—There has just died in the Athlone Union Infirmary an old man named Patrick Carr, who had attained the great age of 100 years. The deceased was for some time a teacher in one of the National schools of Athlone, and retained all his faculties up to the last.

At the meeting of Mullingar National Workingmen's Club recently, when the chair was occupied by T. Connolly, there was a very large attendance of members, and nineteen candidates, who were up for election, were voted into the Club. Evening concerts are now given, consisting of singing, dancing, and instrumental music.

Wexford.—E. Walsh, Mayor of Wexford and proprietor of the New Ross *Standard*, has been imprisoned for three months on a charge of intimidating some persons in New Ross.

THE POPE AND THE WAGE-EARNERS.

(From the *Pilot*.)

THE Encyclical which Pope Leo XIII. has been preparing on the social question has been frequently touched upon within the past few months in the *Pilot's* Roman correspondence. The Pope has been working on it for over a year, and has been furnished, at his own request, with copious memoranda from political economists, eminent ecclesiastics, and others competent for the task, in Europe, America, and elsewhere.

A contribution to the vital question of the relations of capital and labour, from the head of the historic Church, which owns the allegiance of 250,000,000 of the human race, and who is, moreover, counted in the front rank of modern statesmen, is naturally looked for with eagerness by the whole civilised world.

The Encyclical will appear, probably, next Easter. The Associated Press correspondent claims to have obtained this outline of it.

"The Encyclical will review and expound the whole question affecting wage-workers. The document will comprise three parts:—First, His Holiness will develop the general principle upon which social economy is founded, and the dominant idea of distributive justice, which should regulate the intercourse of men, and the spread of wealth. The Pope says that distributive and restorative justice is needed to prevent misery and sweating on one side and exorbitant riches and tyranny on the other. The second part comprises the origin and cause of the present condition of the social problem. On this point His Holiness takes a new thesis, first developed in his Encyclical on socialism. The third part contains the views of the Pope regarding the remedies, beyond religion and moral influence, to be advocated. His Holiness expresses himself again in favour of intervention by the State within the limits previously set forth. He condemns capitalism as now organised, and advocates a more equitable and just distribution of riches."

The editorial comments of certain newspapers on the Pope's attitude to the wage-earners, wherein it is asserted that he is making a radical departure from the action of his predecessors, and introducing a new spirit into the Catholic Church, betray an ignorance of Catholic principles, and the historic outworking of them, deplorable in instructors of the public.

The Catholic Church has always been the friend of the oppressed; and her theologians the unerring exponents on the rights of the people and the rights of the wage-earners.

While Protestants in England and Germany defended the "divine right" of kings, Catholic theologians expounded the God-given right of the people.

Cardinal Bellarmine placed no mediate power between the people and God, but he supposes the people to be between the king and God. The great Suarez and St. Alphonsus Liguori confirm this doctrine, on the authority of so early teachers as St. Ambrose, St. Gregory the Great, and St. Augustine.

St. Thomas Aquinas, to the study of whose works Pope Leo XIII. has given so great an impetus, says:—

"A tyrannical Government is unjust, being ordained, not for the common good, but for the private good of the ruler; therefore, the disturbance of this rule is not sedition, unless when the overthrow of tyranny is so inordinately pursued, that the multitude suffers more from the disturbance than from the existence of the Government."

The guilds of workmen in the Middle Ages were established under directly Catholic influence; and we know of no modern

organisations which so effectually protect the rights of the wage-earners.

Why, then, make a wonder of Rome's approval of Cardinal Lavigerie's endorsement of the French Republic, or of the Pope's protest against the oppression of wage-earners by capitalists?

A DASH THRO' THE LINES.

(Written for the *Pilot*.)

A ROYAL night for the row before us,
The moon goes down in a bank of cloud.
One star to westward trembles o'er us,
Wrapped like a corpse in its pallid shroud.

The lamp burns dim in the fisher's dwelling
Filled with the Southern refugees;
Hist! to the cannon's thunder swelling
Far away on the tired breeze.

I can hear the creek's black waters lapping
The sandy beach and the wooded shores.
And the flying wind like a night bird flapping
Its dusky wings o'er the idle oars.

Five miles off is the wide, wide river;
Five miles off the Potomac flood;
I can scarcely tell why I pause and shiver,
Dragging the boat up out of the mud.

'Tis a risky thing we're about, old fellow,
Deserters afloat on the river wide,
Where the gunboats peer, with their eyes so yellow,
Like panthers loose on the sullen tide.

'Tis the last, last time I shall venture over,
Risking my neck for the gold so bright;
Just one long whiff of the Maryland clover,
One last dash thro' the lines to-night.

Lift up the lantern and hold it steady;
Call out the women, the children, too;
The moon is down and the boat is ready,
But the blockade running is yet to do.

All aboard! Push off now, quickly,
We must hug the shore till the river shines.
Look where those lights burn pale and sickly,
Over there are the Union lines.

I can see the river straight before us:
Muffle the oars, nor cry, nor speak;
Let us hurry on thro' the darkness o'er us,
Into the river and out of the creek.

Woman, hush! there are foes behind us,
The wolves are seeking their prey abroad;
Quiet the children or death will find us—
For you the river, for me the cord.

Hist! 'tis only the black waves creeping
Under the stern of our trusty boat.
The Yankee gunners must all be sleeping
To leave us here on the tide afloat.

God be thanked, we are half way over!
Near at hand are the welcome shores,
I can smell the blooms of the Maryland clover;
Row for the land, now bnd to the oars.

Haste, make haste, ere the grey dawn whitens
Over the East, for I dreamt last night
I walked thro' a land that no beam e'er lightens,
With a troop of spectres gaunt and white.

I must reach the shore but to look once only
On a face upraised to the skies above;
'Mid the green woods, there in her cottage lonely,
Waiting to greet me, is she I love.

She—there's a light—hush, hush, stop rowing;
Keep quite still in your places here.
'Tis the lamp from a prowling gun-boat glowing
Over the waters far and near.

Make for the land—strike out—they've seen us.
Zip! 'twas the bullet's deadly hiss;
But there's many a watery gap between us—
They may fire again—so they fire and miss.

They're bearing down on us, sure and steady.
Zip, zip, zip—how the water boils!
Crouch, so the next shot finds us ready—
A few strong pulls and we'll 'scape their toils.

We'll hurry in where the bank curves under,
That fringe of trees whose long boughs enlace;
Then while their cannon boom and thunder
We'll seek the woods for our biding-place.

A few more strokes and we leave the river;
The land lies there where the long waves swell;
God! how the ricochet bullets shiver,
Till the air is strong with the sulphur smell!

One stroke more—Oh, my God! 'tis over!
That last shot told; ah, they aimed aright!
Good-by to the Maryland fields of clover,
And—tell her—I cannot—come—to-night.

MRS. LOFT'S

GREAT CLEARING SALE

OF

BOOTS, SHOES, SLIPPERS, AND DRAPERY.

As this is a *bona fide* CLEARING SALE, the Public are requested to come and see the Prices and judge for themselves. No one asked to buy; but all are warned that they will be unable to resist the temptation when they

SEE THE VALUE OFFERED

Please Note.—This is one of the BEST SELECTED Stock of Goods there is in the Colony, consisting of English, Continental, and Colonial-made Ladies', Gent's., and Children's Boots in every variety.

A LARGE STOCK OF MINERS' AND SEA-BOOTS.

Owing to the alterations taking place in the Arcade, Mrs. Loft is compelled to

GIVE UP THE DRAPERY BUSINESS.

Heads of families will do well to VISIT THIS SALE and secure some of the Bargains which will be Sacrificed, as each a chance may not occur again.

SHOP CLOSSES AT SIX O'CLOCK, EXCEPT SATURDAYS.

Note the Address—

M R S. L O F T,

9, 10, 11, AND 12 ROYAL ARCADE, DUNEDIN.

J. M E R R E L L. M A N A G E R.

J. NISBET, Painter, Glazier, Paperhanger
Octagon, Dunedin.

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

TO those Building.—The Cheapest and Best place in
town for Glazing and

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

PAPERHANGINGS cheaper than any other house in
town.

CRYSTAL! CRYSTAL CRYSTAL!

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.

Sold every where, and warranted to give entire satisfaction to cus-
tomers.

HEALTH IS WEALTH.

W I L L I A M R O B E R T S O N
(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.

N O T I C E.

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

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

BY SPECIAL



APPOINTMENT

J. W. M O D U F F

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.

HARNESS 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 ren-
dered 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.

DONALD REID, AND CO.,

A U C T I O N E E R S,

Stock, Station, and Produce Agents and Wool Brokers,
Cumberland, Jetty, and Vogel Streets, Dunedin.

BROOKE'S SOAP for MARBLE.

BROOKE'S SOAP for PAINT.

BROOKE'S SOAP for METALS.

BROOKE'S SOAP for CROCKERY.

BROOKE'S SOAP for CUTLERY.

BROOKE'S SOAP for WINDOWS.

BROOKE'S SOAP for 1,000 Other Things.

BROOKE'S SOAP removes RUST.

BROOKE'S SOAP removes DIRT.

BROOKE'S SOAP removes STAINS.

WONT WASH CLOTHES.

LARGE BAR, 6d; HALF-BAR, 3d.

BROOKE'S SOAP — MONKEY BRAND

BROOKE'S SOAP for Metals
BROOKE'S SOAP for Paint
BROOKE'S SOAP for Glassware
BROOKE'S SOAP for Windows
BROOKE'S SOAP for Cutlery
BROOKE'S SOAP for 1000 Other Things

WONT WASH CLOTHES,

Yet No Household Complete Without It!

Sold Everywhere.

Large Bar, 6d. Half Bar, 3d.

Commercial.

THE NEW ZEALAND LOAN AND MERCANTILE AGENCY CO., LIMITED, report for the week ending February 18, as follows:—

Fat Cattle.—204 head were yarded. Best bullocks brought £6 15s to £7 17s 6d; one or two pens extra prime, a shade more; medium to good, £5 2s 6d to £6 7s 6d; light, £3 10s to £4 15s.

Fat Sheep.—1,963 were penned. Best crossbred wethers brought 13s to 15s; medium, 10s 6d to 12s 9d; best do ewes, 12s 3d to 13s 9d.

Fat Lambs.—Best brought 10s to 13s; medium, 8s 6d to 9s 6d.

Pigs.—131 were penned. Suckers brought 5s to 11s 6d; porkers, 21s to 30s; baconers, 32s to 39s.

Store Cattle.—A moderate amount of business is passing in this line of stock, but the demand is not by any means active, and only when very low prices are accepted that sales are effected. When, however, the harvest is over an improvement in the demand will probably set in.

Store Sheep.—There is little or no change to note in the position of the market. Prices lately ruling continue to be obtained for all suitable lots offering. Young sheep in forward condition, especially crossbreds, are readily disposed of at full rates. Young merinos, more especially wethers, are also in demand and very few in the market, while aged and low-conditioned have not so much attention. During the week we sold 1200 crossbred lambs at current rates.

Wool.—This week's cablegrams reported the progress of the London sales continue satisfactory and the market apparently firmer. Heavy merino is recovering. The attendance continues good and competition brisk, large purchases being made by American buyers. Locally there is a very fair demand. Since our last auction sale we disposed privately of several lots at an advance, and we look for an improvement in the tone at our next public sale, which will be held at the Chamber of Commerce Hall on Tuesday, the 24th inst. On Monday we offered a considerable number of bags containing pieces and locks, for which there was animated competition, every lot being disposed of at prices fully above those obtained at previous sales.

Sheepskins.—At the weekly auction on Tuesday we submitted a varied catalogue of dry and green country skins, and an assortment from town butchers, when there was the usual attendance of buyers, and keen competition ensued, with an upward tendency in prices, the buyers having fully responded to any increased range of prices in the wool market. We brought forward some prime green skins, which elicited extremely spirited bidding, and up to 2s 6d was secured. Country dry crossbreds, inferior to medium, brought 1s 10d to 3s 11d; do do merino, 1s 9d to 3s 7d; full-wooled crossbreds, 4s 6d to 8s 1d; do do merino, 4s 3d to 5s 10d; dry pelts, 3d to 1s 7d; green crossbred pelts, best, 2s 6d to 2s 2d; good to medium, 2s, 1s 11d, 1s 10d, 1s 9d, 1s 8d, 1s 7d, 1s 6d; green merino pelts, 1s 1d to 1s 8d; green lambskins, 2s 5d, 2s 3d, 2s 1d, 2s, 1s 10d, 1s 8d, 1s 6d, 1s 3d each.

Rabbitskins.—There is only a very small business being done in these, so few come forward, and these only spring and summer skins—a good number of which are of but little value. Nevertheless, they are all saleable, and elicit keen competition whenever offered. On Monday we catalogued all to hand. All the buyers were present, bidding was spirited, and very satisfactory prices were obtained for all the lots, spring skins fetching 9d to 11½d per lb; inferior and summer, 5d to 8d; half-grown and mixed, 3½d to 4d per lb.

Hides.—There is no quotable alteration to note in values, neither is there any improvement in the demand, which continues confined to the requirements of the manufacturers. Heavy hides are still scarce, while there is a superabundance of medium and light sorts, and which, although saleable, are not in favour at all with the principal buyers. We quote—good to best, heavy, 2½d to 3d; medium, 2d to 2½d; light, 1½d to 1¾d; inferior and shabby, 1d to 1½d per lb.

Tallow.—We have no improvement to note in price, but with the steady demand existing consignments are readily disposed of. We quote—Prime rendered mutton, 19s to 20s; medium to good, 16s to 18s; inferior and mixed, 12s to 15s 6d; rough fat meats with a good demand, clean and fresh mutton caul fetch 13s to 13s 6d; inferior to medium and good, 9s to 12s 6d per cwt.

Grain.—Wheat: There is hardly any old wheat left now in agents' hands, and scarcely any coming forward, but the consumption is limited, and with moderately fair stocks of flour in millers' hands the demand is no exceedingly brisk, although any prime lots offering would not fail to realise quite up to the late current rates. Inferior and good whole fowls' wheat still continues short and would sell readily if any offered. Although there is very little doing we see no reason why late current rates should not be maintained, which we give as follows, viz., for prime milling, velvet and tussock, 3s 11d to 4s; medium to good, 3s 9d to 3s 10d; best red, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; medium, 3s 6d to 3s 7d; inferior to medium, 3s 3d to 3s 5d (ex store).

Oats: It would appear as if there was an easier feeling in the market during the last few days. Nearly all the lots now offering are only remnants, and while saleable at reduced prices, they are not in favour with shippers, who prefer good sized parcels of even quality, for such, up to our quotations of last week, can still be secured, although perhaps not quite so readily. We quote—Best bright feed and milling, 1s 5½d to 1s 6d; medium to good, 1s 4½d to 1s 5½d; inferior to medium, 1s 2d to 1s 4d; black, 1s 3d to 1s 4½d (ex store, sacks extra). **Barley:** A quiet demand is experienced for good malting, both for local use and for shipment, but there is hardly any very good malting offering, and for the few samples on hand shippers are anticipating a considerable improvement on last season's prices, are not in the meantime disposed to quit at current quotations. Inferior and milling has a very good demand, more especially the latter owing to the scarcity of fowls' wheat, barley being largely used instead. We quote—Prime malting, 3s to 3s 3d; medium to good, 2s 7d to 2s 9d; feed and milling, 1s 9d to 2s 6d (ex store, sacks extra).

Ryegrass Seed.—This market at the present is fairly active, caused by inquiries coming from the North Island, where crops have turned out very disappointing, both as regards quantity and quality. Canterbury farmers have also had their share of disappointment, and as the North Island demand slackens, it is possible enough Christchurch may draw from stocks later in the season. Samples are freely offering in town, but on inquiry it is found that farmers have unwisely submitted samples for offer to most or all of the agents—a custom, we hope, which will not be encouraged, for the reason that buyers are not anxious to speculate, believing that more seed is available than there really is. Lines of farmers' parcels of good quality have passed hands at from 4s 3d to 4s 8d; extra prime, a shade more; second quality for dressing, at from 3s to 3s 8d. **Cocksfoot Seed:** The new crop has not yet reached the hands of the merchants, but growers are very hopeful of high prices as the demand opens. Last year's seed, which is in short supply here, we quote at 4½d to 5d per lb.

Potatoes.—Deliveries have not been so heavy during the past week, but sufficient for requirements. We quote best, £3 5s to £3 10s; inferior to medium, £2 2s 6d to £2 15s per ton.

Chaff.—A steady demand continues to exist, and with a moderate supply. Prices remain unaltered, say for prime, 45s to 47s 6d; medium, 37s 6d to 42s 6d; inferior, 30s to 35s per ton.

Dairy Produce.—Dull of sale. Butter, 5d to 6d. Cheese, 3d to 4½d per lb.

Flax.—Market unchanged; moderate supplies. Late quotations continue steady.

MESSRS. DONALD STROMACH AND SONS report for the week ending Wednesday, February 11, as follows:—

Fat Cattle.—189 were yarded at Burnside to-day; about half were bullocks. Nearly all yarded were medium to light weights, with the exception of some few pens of heavy cattle, but the quality throughout was fairly good, some pens being prime. Bidding was very slow when the sales opened, but later on there was better competition, and prices for good beef ruled about the same as last week. Best bullocks sold at £6 15s to £8 7s 6d; medium, £4 17s 6d to £5 15s; light, £3 10s to £4 5s. We sold bullocks for Mr. B. Mitchell (Portobello) at £4 12s 6d; and light heifers for Mr. T. Godfrey at £2 7s 6d; and for Mr. A. Sinclair at quotations.

Fat Sheep.—This week there was only a small entry, about 1000 crossbreds and 337 merinos being penned. A large proportion were ewes of prime to medium quality. Of wethers there were no large lines, and most were medium weights. The demand was better than last week, and prices ruled rather higher, more particularly for good wethers. The merino wethers were very prime and realised high prices. Best crossbred wethers sold at 12s to 13s 3d; medium, 10s 9d to 11s 6d; best crossbred ewes, 10s 6d to 12s; ordinary, 8s 6d to 9s 9d; merino wethers (prime), 10s 6d to 12s. We sold halfbred ewes for Mr. James Gray (Kari), at 9s to 9s 6d.

Fat Lambs.—The market was moderately supplied with 569, in quality ranging from prime to inferior. There was brisk competition, and last week's prices were fully maintained. Best sold at 9s to 10s; medium, 7s 3d to 8s 6d; inferior, 5s to 6s 3d. We sold lambs on account of Mr. B. Mitchell at 6s 9d to 7s 6d.

Rabbitskins.—At the sales held on Monday small catalogues, chiefly spring and summer takes, were disposed of. There was good competition, and prices ranged from 7½d to 10½d per lb; suckers, 3d to 4½d.

Pigs.—The small supply of 77 was forward for to-day's sale, consisting of suckers, porkers, and baconers. Prices were no better than last week, and suckers were very hard to quit. Suckers sold at 7s to 12s 6d; porkers at 28s to 30s; and baconers at 34s to 36s.

Store Sheep.—We placed during the week 2300 full-mouthed ewes at a satisfactory figure.

Wool.—The fourth wool sales of the season have been fixed to be held on Tuesday, the 24th February, commencing at 10 a.m. sharp, at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce. Clients who wish their wool catalogued for this sale ought to have particulars forwarded not later than Friday, the 20th, and every effort should be made to have clips forward in time for this sale. At auction on Monday several small catalogues of pieces, locks, and oddments were submitted. There was a good attendance of buyers. Bidding was very animated, and satisfactory prices were obtained. Fleece sold at 6d to 9d per lb; pieces, 3½d to 5½d; locks 1d to 3d.

Sheepskins.—The usual weekly meeting was held at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday, when satisfactory catalogues were submitted. The attendance of buyers was good and competition active all through the proceedings. Good green skins had an excellent demand, and well-saved country skins were well competed for up to prices equivalent to 5½d to 6d per lb. Butchers' prime crossbred pelts made 2s 2d to 2s; good quality, 1s 11d to 1s 8d; inferior, 1s 3d to 1s 5d; merinos, 1s 7d to 1s 2d. Lambskins were also in good demand, best making 2s 4d to 2s; medium, 1s 10d to 1s 8d; small and inferior 1s 7d to 1s 1d. Country dry skins, of which we have a heavy supply, met with very good competition. Inferior to medium crossbreds brought 1s 9d to 3s 10d; do do merino, 1s 8d to 3s 6d; full-wooled crossbreds, 4s 4d to 6d 7d; do do merino, 3s 10d to 5s 11d; dry pelts, 4s to 1s 6d each.

Grain.—Wheat: The demand is hardly so brisk as when last reporting, but a considerable business is being done at quotations. Prime milling, 3s 9d to 3s 11d; medium, 3s 7d to 3s 8d; fowls' wheat, 3s 2d to 3s 6d. Oats: There is a steady demand, and all arriving meets with ready sale at for prime milling, 1s 6d to 1s 6½d; do feed, 1s 5d to 1s 5½d; inferior, 1s 3d to 1s 4½d. Barley: Stocks are now low, but there is very little inquiry pending the arrival of the new season's crop. A few lines of old are changing hands at for malting, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; milling, 2s 2d to 2s 5d; feed, 1s 7d to 2s 1d (sacks extra).

Ryegrass.—There is a strong inquiry for samples of new seed, there being demand in the northern districts, and some sales of well-dressed and sound seed have been made at up to 4s 6d per bushel. We quote: Prime machine-dressed perennial seed at 4s to 4s 6d.

THE NEW ZEALAND LOAN & MERCANTILE AGENCY CO., LTD. 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
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.

PLUMS FOR JAM.
12lb for 2s 6d.

WE have just made arrangements for an immense supply of **TEVIOT PLUMS**, all thoroughly fresh and hand picked. Order early. 12lb for 2s 6d. Peaches and Apricots, 12lb for 3s 6d; luscious Bon Chretien Pears; Bananas, 18 1s; Apples, 2d; Pears, 3d.

PRYOR AND SON,
The Leading Fruiterers, 54 Princes street.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

TO CONTRACTORS and BUILDERS.

FEBRUARY ONLY.

CLEARING SURPLUS STOCKS

(Slightly damaged by late Fire)

of

TIMBER, DOORS, FASHES,

And all kinds of

BUILDERS IRONMONGERY

at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

FINDLAY & MURDOCH.

P.S.—Farmers and others about to build Rough Sheds should not lose this splendid chance.

KAITANGATA COAL.

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

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

CABINETS, Ten Shillings a Dozen,
CARDS, Five Shillings.

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PHOTOGRAPHERS,

The Green and Gold Corner Verandah,
NUMBER FORTY-ONE
PRINCES STREET.

Portraits of the Most Rev the Bishop and of the Clergy.

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

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

THE GREAT SALE
THE GREAT SALE
OF

SALVAGE STOCK SALVAGE STOCK SALVAGE STOCK
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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.

BILLIARD BALLS RE-TURNED.

BAND SAWING and every description of Wood-Turning done at

W. H. DAVIES,
TURNERY WORKS,

Moray Place and King Street, Dunedin.



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

The above Company will despatch steamers as under:—

FOR LYTTTELTON, WELLINGTON, — PENGUIN, s.s., on Monday, February 23. Passengers 3 p.m. from Dunedin wharf.

FOR LYTTLETON, WELLINGTON, and NELSON, — PENGUIN, s.s., on Monday, February 23. Passengers from Dunedin Wharf at 3 p.m.

FOR AUCKLAND, VIA LYTTTELTON WELLINGTON, NAPIER, and GISBORNE, — TE ANAU, s.s., on Wednesday, February 25. Passengers from Dunedin Wharf at 4 p.m.

FOR SYDNEY, VIA LYTTTELTON, WELLINGTON, NAPIER, GISBORNE, and AUCKLAND, — TE ANAU, s.s., on Wednesday, February 25. Passengers from Dunedin Wharf at 4 p.m.

FOR SYDNEY, via LYTTTELTON, WELLINGTON, — Steamer early.

FOR MELBOURNE, VIA BLUFF, — ROTO-MAHANA, s.s., on Thursday, February 26. Passengers from Dunedin Wharf at 4 p.m.

FOR OAMARU, TIMARU, and LYTTTELTON, BEAUTIFUL STAR, s.s., on Tuesday, February 24. Passengers from Dunedin Wharf at midnight.

FOR WESTPORT, via TIMARU, AKAROA, LYTTTELTON, and WELLINGTON, — BRUNNER, s.s., on Friday, February 27.

FOR GREYMOUTH, via OAMARU, TIMARU, WELLINGTON — Steamer early.

FOR FIJI, from AUCKLAND, — **TAUPO**, s.s., on March 1.

FOR TONGA and SAMOA, from AUCKLAND, — **WAINUI**, s.s., about Wednesday, March 11.

OFFICES:

Corner Vogel, Water, and Cumberland streets

Buy the Best and insist on having

NOONDAY FAMILY OIL
From your Grocer,

BRILLIANT, ECONOMICAL, SAFE.

Every Tin Stamped to Avoid Counterfeit.

A. McNAUGHTON & CO.
SAUCE MANUFACTURERS,
MAITLAND STREET, DUNEDIN.

Ask your Grocer for McNaughton's Prize Sauces.

Took Two Awards at New Zealand Exhibition.

Manufacturers of
Worcestershire, Corianga, and Ketchup Sauces

medium quality, 3s 6d to 4s; farmers' dressed and inferior, 3s to 4s. Flax.—There is a good demand, and all arriving finds ready sale at late quotations.

Chaff.—Only a moderate supply forward, and prices are well maintained. Prime heavy oaten sheaf, £2 5s to £2 7s 6d; mixed and light, £1 15s to £2 2s 6d.

Potatoes.—The market is over supplied with kidneys, and prices are considerably weaker. Derwents meet with sale at quotations. Kidneys, £2 to £3 5s; Derwents, £3 to £3 10s.

Messrs. DONALD REID AND CO., Dunedin, report for the week ending February 18, as follows:—

Store Cattle.—The demand for stock of this class is not very brisk. At auction, at Outram, on Friday, we sold on account Mr. John Matheson (Strath Taieri), 44 bullocks at prices ranging from £4 5s to £2 10s; on account Messrs. E. Barron (Hindon), Alex. Deans (Hindon), and James Matheson (Hindon), 9 steers and heifers at to £2 10s.

Store Sheep.—There are not many suitable lines of young sheep now offering. For sound healthy young sheep, both crossbred and merino, there is a brisk demand. Suitable lots of this class are, however, not plentiful, and command good prices.

Wool.—We will hold our fourth sale of the season on Tuesday, the 24th inst., at the Chamber of Commerce Hall. Our catalogue closes on Saturday, and clients who wish their wool included in this sale should send us particulars at once. At auction on Monday we held our usual weekly sale of fadges and bags. There was a good muster of buyers, and the catalogue was briskly cleared at very satisfactory prices.

Sheepskins.—Competition was hardly so brisk at our auction sale on Tuesday. The usual attendance of buyers was present, but bidding lacked spirit and prices were easier. Green pelts and lambskins suffered most, and prices for these were quite 3d a skin lower than last week. We offered a moderate catalogue. Dry crossbred sold at 2s 1d to 6s 3d; do merino, 1s 8d to 5s 5d; do pelt and lamb, 6d to 2s 1d; green pelts, 1s 2d to 1s 11d; do lamb, 1s 4d to 2s 1d.

Hides.—We cleared out all forward during the week at quotations. Prices are still very low, but values are quite as good as those ruling at other markets. We quote—prime heavies, 2½d to 3d; medium, 2½d to 2½d; light, 1½d to 2d; inferior, bulls', and slipper, 1½d to 1½d per lb.

Tallow.—To-day's cables report a slight decline in values in the London market. In the local market there is not much business passing, the chief trade being in country parcels, which continue to arrive to a steady market. We sold medium rendered at 13s 6d to 15s; and rough fat at 10s to 13s. There is a ready sale for all coming to hand.

Grain.—Wheat:—Only a small supply of milling wheat offering, and prices remain at last week's quotations. Fowl wheat is in short supply, and commands ready sale at quotations. We quote:—Prime milling, 3s 9d to 3s 11d; medium, 3s 7d to 3s 8d; fowl wheat, 3s 2d to 3s 6d.

Oats.—There is still a brisk inquiry, and all arriving meet with ready sale. At our auction sale on Monday prices were slightly easier, but since then we have privately sold at quite up to late ruling rates. We quote:—Milling, 1s 5½d to 1s 6d; feed, 1s 3d to 1s 5d sacks extra.

Barley.—None offering.

Potatoes.—Barely sufficient forward for market requirements, and prices are firm at for prime, £2 15s to £3; inferior, £2 5s to £2 10s.

Chaff.—The supply forward is barely sufficient to meet market requirements. There is a good demand for all qualities, and a much larger supply could be placed. We quote prime heavy, £2 5s to £2 7s 6d; mixed and light, £2 to £2 2s 6d.

Ryegrass.—There is still inquiry for seed for northern districts. We have sold some consignments forwarded to store at quotations, which we give at for prime machine-dressed, 4s 6d to 5s; medium quality, 4s to 4s 6d; farmers' dressed and inferior, 3s to 4s.

Flax.—There is a good demand, and all arriving finds ready sale at quotations. Best bright fibre at up to £20 per ton; medium quality, £18 to £19; discoloured and badly dressed, £11 to £15.

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

Messrs. WRIGHT, STEPHENSON AND Co. report as follows:—A very small entry was received for to-day's sale, and as the attendance was only moderate, the sale was rather a slow one. The entries were chiefly town and dealers' lots which, as usual, comprised all sorts. In all 45 horses were offered, of which, 22 found purchasers at quotations. Our sale during race week will be held on Friday, 27th inst. 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 carters, £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 4d to 1s 6½d (bags extra), good demand. Wheat: milling, 3s 6d to 4s; fowls', 3s 7d—latter firm, sacks included. Chaff: Market base—£2 to £2 5s; hay, oaten, £3; best rye-grass, £3. Bran, £2 10s. Pollard, £3 10s. Potatoes, £2 5s to £3. Flour: roller, £10 to £10 15s; stone, £9 5s to £9 15s. Fresh butter, very plentiful, value from 4d to 7d; salt, nominal, for prime, 1s. Eggs, 1s. Oat, meal, in 25lb bags, 9s.

B. C. Faurot, of Lima, O., has sold to John W. Young, eldest son of Brigham Young, 3,000,000 acres of land in Northern Mexico. Ten thousand Mormons, of Utah, will colonise on these lands.

John Milton, of Merrill, Iowa, stuck obstinately to the faith cure until he had buried his wife and four children and was stricken down himself. Then he sent for three doctors, who worked over him all of one night and saved his miserable life.

TOMBS OF THE APOSTLES.

WE have, no doubt, most of the readers of the *Chimes* will be glad to know where the remains of the twelve Apostles now are.

Of the body of St. John the Evangelist there are no tidings. Not a bone of the body of this Holy Apostle and beloved Disciple of Our Lord can be found.

St. James, the Greater, is at St. James de Compostello, in Spain. That is the far-famed pilgrimage that takes its name from this Apostle. The ten remaining Apostles are in Italy, without counting St. Paul, who was not one of the twelve.

As most of the Apostles are in Rome, we shall dispose of the others first. There are in the Kingdom of Naples: St. Matthew, Apostle and Evangelist, at Salerno; St. Andrew at Awaifi, near Naples, and St. Thomas at Ottona. Rome has seven of the Apostles, namely, SS. Peter, Paul, Philip, James the Lesser, Jude, Bartholomew and Matthias, who filled up the place left vacant by the apostacy of Judas.

St. Peter is, of course, in the church that is called after him, precisely on account of his tomb being there. In St. Peter's are also Saints Simon and Jude. St. Jude is sometimes called St. Thaddeus—for instance in the Church of St. John of Lateran, where you see the statues of all the Apostles, with the name of each carved beneath. In the Church of the Holy Apostles are James the Lesser and St. Philip.

In the Island of St. Bartholomew, in the Tiber, is the Saint of that name in the church dedicated to the same Holy Apostle. St. Matthias is in St. Mary Major. The body of this Apostle is under the great altar of the basilica.

So one Apostle is in Spain, and all the rest in Italy, except St. John the Evangelist, whose mysterious disappearance we have alluded to.

Rome possesses no less than seven Apostles. Besides the two Evangelists (not Apostles) are also in Italy, St. Mark at Venice, and St. Luke at Padua.

May all these Holy Apostles and Evangelists pray that the Church in Italy may be delivered from the tribulations that now afflict her, and may the myriads of saints, whose relics are in that beautiful peninsula, unite also their prayers for Italy, and especially for Rome, the hallowed metropolis of the Catholic World.

It is said the Indians of Buffalo Bill's Wild West show are largely instrumental in securing a peaceable settlement among the uneasy Sioux.

Mrs. Jacobs living in Youngstown, O., left her house for a few moments. On returning she found a pie missing and a note on a pack of cards saying: "My Dear Lady, I came here a stranger and found nobody at home. I was hungry and took a pie and will pay you some day. Keep the cards till I return. A Tramp."

The *London Star* publishes the following letter:—We publish the following without comment: "Last Friday evening I was a passenger by the Banshee from Dublin to Holyhead. On the same boat was a gentleman travelling from Cork to Euston, and who was pointed out as a personal friend of Mr. Parnell. This gentleman, after requesting of the steward a Great Northern time-table and a 'Bradshaw,' asked me if I had a copy of the latter in my possession. Fortunately I had, but unfortunately for the gentleman 'Bradshaw' was a puzzle to him, and he consented to allow me to find what he required, viz:—1. Time of arrival at Euston. 2. Time of first train from King's-cross to Hatfield. Comment is needless. I enclose my card, and beg to subscribe myself—Yours truly, COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER."

The statement that the Indians who have been travelling with Buffalo Bill are working for peace, while graduates of the Carlisle school are working for war, suggests that it might be wise as well as economical to civilise the Indians by the inexpensive 'ody method, rather than to give them a coating of school hypocrisy. Travelled savages, the world over, almost invariably make good tribal missionaries.—*Pilot*.

J. Appleton Morgan, writing in the *Popular Science Monthly*, inquires: "What shall we do with the 'dagoes'?" Stop calling them names for one thing. It used to be said that no man who spelled "negro" with two "g's" would be President of the United States. The Italian labourers increase in numbers so rapidly that they may yet hold the balance of power in some States, and then woe be to the man who has said "dago" to them, or of them—*Pilot*.

Charles A. Sanger, of Peabody, Massachusetts, has in his possession a handsome cane composed of East India oak, taken from the old British man-of-war Somerset, referred to in "Paul Revere's Ride." The ship went down off Provincetown in 1777. The old hull came ashore two years ago, and the cane in question was made from a part of the wood. It has a head made out of a whale's tooth. The wood takes a fine polish, and no one would ever dream that it had been under water for 111 years.

It appears that a schism is imminent, if indeed it has not already taken place, among the adherents of the Protestant missions on the Niger. There a considerable number of native missionaries have been supported by the Church Missionary Society; and for some reason or other the committee in London have become so dissatisfied with their coloured agents, that they have dismissed them *en masse*. Among the clergy thus turned adrift are two sable gentlemen who have assumed the title of "Venerable." The West African Press seems to take the side of the negroes, ascribing the wholesale eviction of native ministers to "racial antagonism"; and we are not surprised to hear that the negroes have determined to form a new sect of their own. An Evangelical journal, commenting on these facts, remarks that a Church which is the offspring of strife and unhappy temper cannot have before it a promising future. True; and we would suggest to the critic that the observation applies with ten-fold force to certain religious organisations which were founded some three or four centuries ago.

D U T H I E B R O S

174 AND 176 GEORGE STREET.

FIRE. FIRE. FIRE. FIRE.

DUTHIE BROS. beg to return thanks for the liberal support accorded them since their Salvage Sale began. It is very gratifying, after 30 years' residence, to see their old friends and the public rally round them at this time, and so to some extent compensate them for the loss occasioned by the Fire.

EVERY DAY FRESH BARGAINS ARE BEING THROWN OUT.

We mention a few Lines; thousands of other Lines as cheap :-

Fire. Fire. **CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.**—Gents' Tennis Shirts, with pocket and collar, 2s 9d—worth 6s. Gents' White Shirts (all sizes), 3s 6d—worth 6s 9d. Gents' White Kid Gloves (best makes), 1s 6d—worth 5s 6d. Cotton Pants, 1s 9d—were 3s 3d.

Salvage. **DRESS DEPARTMENT.**—All-wool Beiges, 3½ d. 42-inch Bordered Nun's Veiling, 4½ d. Coeviot Tweeds, in checks (all wool), 6½ d—were 1s 6d. 20 pieces Small Check Gingham, 5½ d.

Fire. Fire. **MANCHESTER DEPARTMENT.**—Damaged Swanskin, 4½ d—was 1s 2d. Best Harvard Skirts, 6½ d. Linen Diaper, 11½ d. Cotton Ticks, 3½ d, 4½ d. Lioen Ticks, 10½ d, 1s, 1s 3d.

Salvage. **FANCY DEPARTMENT.**—3 dozen boxes Hair Pins for 1s. 6 dozen Boot Laces, 6d. 6 pairs White Kid Gloves for 1s 6d. Children's Cashmere Hose, 1s—were 2s 11d. Ladies' and Children's Cotton Hose, 3 pairs for 4s. Ribbons—18yds, 6d.

Fire. Fire. **SHOWROOM.**—Ladies' Gaitbalds, 1s; Silk Ditto, 4s 11d; Beaded Capes, 1s 11d; corsets, 1s 8d; Ladies Print Skirts, 1s 6d; Dresses from 7s 6d. Pilot Cloth Blouses, 2s 11d—worth 7s 6d.

Salvage. **SILK DEPARTMENT.**—2,000 yards Silke, 1s 6½ d—were 4s 6d. 1,000 Remnants, 1s—were 3s 6d to 6s. Coloured Satins, 11½ d. Washing Silks, from 9½ d. Velvet Plushes, from 1s 6d.

COME EARLY IN THE DAY.

Doors Open 10 o'clock. Parcels Sent next Day.

CASH, AND CASH ONLY.

Remember, the only Address—

D U T H I E B R O S.,
174, 176, GEORGE STREET.

DOMINICAN CONVENT, DUNEDIN.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOLS.

ST. JOSEPH'S SCHOOL, at which a thorough English education, together with pianoforte playing, class singing, and free-hand drawing, may be obtained.

The HIGH SCHOOL, in which extra subjects, including modern languages, are taught.

The KINDERGARTEN for little children.

TERMS Per Annum		
Boarders	...	£40
Day Pupils	...	12
Junior Pupils	...	6
Kindergarten	...	2

MONASTERY OF THE SACRED HEART,

BARBADOES STREET, CHRISTCHURCH,

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOLS FOR YOUNG LADIES,

Under the Patronage of the Right Rev. Dr. GRIMES, D.D., S.M.

The Course of Instruction comprises an English Education in all its branches, Latin, French, and German Languages, Music, Singing, Plain and Fancy Work, Drawing, Painting, Book-keeping, etc., etc.

TERMS: Boarders, £40 per annum (including one Extra), paid quarterly in advance. Entrance Fee, £2, paid once only. Day Pupils, £10 per annum, paid quarterly in advance. Each quarter comprises eleven weeks.

EXTRAS.

Pianoforte	Singing
Harp	Drawing and Painting
Violin	(Oil and Water Colours)
Harmonium	Artificial Flower Making
	Laundress Fee.

A reduction will be made in favour of sisters and pupils under ten years. No extra charge for the ordinary Singing, Drawing, and Painting Lessons. Boarders will be admitted any time of the year.

For further particulars and prospectus apply to the

REV. MOTHER PRIORS.

SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!

WANTED, the Weak-sighted to know that they can have Spectacles properly adapted to suit their sights at PERCIVAL'S, Optician, and Spectacle-maker to the Dunedin Hospital, PRINCES STREET (opposite Braithwaite's Book Arcade), DUNEDIN. Pure Brazilian Pebbles, highly recommended for defective vision. Also on Sale—Sykes' Hydrometers, Glass do, Saccharometers, Thermometers, Aneroid Barometers, Sextants, Quadrants, Ships' Compasses, Salinometers, Lactometers, Mathematical Instruments, Field Glasses, Telescopes, etc.

Human Artificial Eyes in Stock.

N.B.—All kinds of Optical and Mathematical Instruments bought. (Established 1862.)

J A M E S O ' D R I S C O L L,

ROOTMAKER,

Begs to announce to his friends and the public generally that he has started business in the premises formerly occupied by the late Mr. Angus Wilson, and lately by Mr. J. Millea, next Carroll's Hotel,

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, Hand-sewn and Pegged, made to order.

Repairs Promptly and Neatly done. Charges Moderate.

MANY inquiries having been made of the Undersigned whether the valuable Curative RECEIPTS and REMEDIES which were in the possession of the late Mrs. J. P. JONES are still available for the benefit of those afflicted with the ailments for which they were so successfully used, I am thankful to be able to state that the whole of them were left in writing by Mrs. Jones, and are now in the possession of myself and Mrs. Dykins, of St. Clair (her sister).

J. P. JONES.

St. Clair, February 13, 1891.

K U M A R A A R T - U N I O N,

IN AID OF

CONVENT BUILDING FUND,

Has been

UNAVOIDABLY POSTPONED UNTIL FIRST WEEK IN

APRIL.

Ticket-Holders are requested to dispose of Tickets and send in Returns On or Before that Date.

D. F. O'HALLAHAN, S.M.

THOSE LADIES, former Pupils of the Dominican Nuns, and others, who are willing to give their assistance in a BAZAAR to be held in October for the purpose of defraying the debt due on the new School Buildings attached to the Dominican Convent, Dunedin, are requested to attend a MEETING to be held in St. Joseph's Schoolroom on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at 4 p.m.

D E A T H.

GROVES.—At her residence, Nightcaps, Mrs. G. Groves, the beloved wife of George Groves, storekeeper, Nightcaps. Deeply regretted. R.I.P.

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1891.

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.

A P R E C E D E N T.



THE stir that is just now being made about General Booth's famous proposals inclines us to inquire also into the nature of the religious movement of which the General is the leader and autocrat. We have said, in a former article, that, as a social reformer, we believe the General to be a man of exceptional talent, and that we should be willing to see him given the facilities he asks for

bringing about an improvement in the deplorable condition of the English masses. We have also said that with the General, in his character as a religious teacher, we have nothing to do, and that we have no expectation that the work done by him in this respect will be of a lasting kind.

It is not, in fact, the first time that an extravagant revival of religion took place in England, of which great things were, on the one hand, expected with joy, and on the other deplorable consequences were feared. The Methodist movement, at the end of the last and the beginning of the present century, almost surpassed in extravagance the doings of the Salvation Army, and made its way in, not only among the outcasts of society, but among the ranks of respectable people, and even into the Army and Navy. It was represented, too, by periodicals having a circulation of some eighteen or twenty thousand a month—which, the difference in the times being allowed for, does not fall so very far short of that of the *War Cry* now issued by the Army. If these periodicals, moreover, failed to equal the *War Cry* in what sometimes reads to the unconverted very like open blasphemy, they seem to have exceeded it in credulity and superstition. We find, for instance, cases in which miraculous intervention took place, sometimes exercised by way of vengeance and sometimes by way of mercy, frequently reported. A clergyman, for example, is described as struck dead for playing cards; a youth is stung by a bee on the tip of his tongue for cursing; an innkeeper is destroyed for appointing a cock-fight to be held at the hour the Methodist meeting began; a dancing-master meets his fate for irreligion, and so on. On the other hand, a man with scrofulous legs and atheistical principles is suddenly cured of both during a sermon. Visions and revelations are commonly reported. Preservation in material danger, again, attends on fidelity to conversion. We are, for example, given the case of a number of sailors on board Lord NELSON'S ship: "The dogs were the best seamen on board. Every man *knew* his duty and every man *did* his duty. They used to meet together and sing hymns; and nobody dared molest them. The commander would not have suffered it had they attempted it. . . . Not one of them was either killed or wounded at the battle of Trafalgar, though they did their duty as well as any men. No, not one of the psalm-singing gentry was even hurt."—Of the fierce possession Methodist principles took of those who accepted them, we are given an instance in the case of a young fellow who, having come under powerful convictions of his miserable condition as a sinner, fell into such a state of penitence for one particular offence that he lost his life through it. "His nervous system had received such a shock that his recovery was doubtful; and it seemed certain that if he did recover he would sink into a state of idiocy."—He did not recover, however, but died in a few days.

Well might more sober-minded people inquire what was to come of all this. "To what degree will Methodism extend in this country?" inquires a writer in January, 1808. "This question it is not easy to answer. That it has rapidly increased within these few years we have no manner of doubt, and we confess we cannot see what is likely to impede its progress. The party which it has formed in the Legislature and the artful neutrality with which they give respectability to their small number. The talents of some of this party, and the unimpeached excellence of their characters, all make it probable that fanaticism will increase rather than diminish. The Methodists have made an alarming inroad into the Church, and they are attacking the Army and Navy. The principality of Wales and the East India Company they have already acquired. All mines and subterraneous places belong to them; they creep into hospitals and small schools

and so work their way upwards." Methodism, however, did not come to anything very formidable after all. The Wesleyans settled down into an orderly and respectable sect. The Ranters, we may probably conclude, have made way for the Salvation Army. They, at least, have not so satisfied the religious wants of the lower masses as to leave nothing more to be done there. On the contrary, almost everything seems still undone among those masses so far as religion is concerned. What assurance have we that some seventy or eighty years hence some other religious movement may not be needed to replace that of the Salvation Army, which will have followed the path of dissolution and division common to all the sects?

In one important particular, however, the Methodist revival differed from that of the Salvation Army. "The Methodists hate pleasure and amusements; no theatre, no cards, no dancing, no punchinello, no dancing-dogs, no blind fiddlers;—all the amusements of the rich and of the poor must disappear wherever these gloomy people get a footing." Amusements—amusements of a peculiar kind, no doubt, but still amusements, form the very life of the Salvation Army. But let us judge as to whether the Spirit of God is to be found more in the thump of the drum or the clatter of the tambourine than in the "ennui, wretchedness, melancholy, groans, and sighs," which we are told were the offerings made to Heaven by the Methodists.

Of the two, perhaps the fervour of the Army may prove the more evanescent. In all probability the settlement of the unfortunate people rescued from the slums in comfortable homes may take away from them the craving for excitement, in which now a great part of their religion seems to exist. General Booth's plan, in fact, for the social amelioration of his followers may probably, if successful, prove the destruction of his particular system of religion. All we should eventually have in the colonies, arising from the Salvation Army settlements, would most probably be a few more orderly and respectable sects, to add to those already among us.

THE time has now arrived when it is necessary to give practical effect to the agreement made at the beginning of October respecting a bazaar to be held in commemoration of the opening of the new school-buildings in Dunedin of the Dominican nuns. It was then agreed that the pupils of the nuns, both those who had formerly attended their schools and those now in attendance, should join such other ladies as might be willing to give their assistance in getting up a bazaar or sale of work towards defraying the debt on the building, and which necessarily weighs heavily on the resources of the nuns. It is not intended to appoint stall-holders and, in the usual way, throw on every lady the responsibility of providing for her own department. The nuns will reserve for themselves this troublesome office, and will now only solicit the aid of their friends in preparing contributions of work. Ladies who are willing to give their aid in the undertaking are requested to meet on Wednesday next, the 25th inst., in St. Joseph's school-room at 4 p.m., when a consultation will be held as to the steps advisable to adopt.

THE Archbishop of Melbourne with the Bishop of Ballarat and the Auxiliary Bishop of Sydney, who will return to Dunedin tomorrow (Thursday) from the Sounds, will leave by the Carrischaurch express *en route* for Sydney via the North Island.

THE annual concert of the Dunedin Irish Ladies will take place, as usual, in the Garrison Hall, on the night of St. Patrick's Day. The music will be under the conductorship of Signor Squarise, who will have the assistance of his colleague, Herr Barmyer, and a brilliant performance may therefore be expected. Other professional and amateur aid of the highest order has, besides been secured, and everything is being done to make the concert pass off with *éclat*. Tickets are already in circulation and are going off well. But every one necessarily desires to take part in a celebration of the day.

THE concert to be given in aid of the presbytery building fund at Port Chalmers has been unavoidably postponed.

THIS day (Wednesday) is the twentieth anniversary of the arrival of the Most Rev. Dr. Moran, accompanied by the late Monsignor Coleman and eight Dominican nuns, in Dunedin.

MESSES. DILLON and O'Brien have given themselves up to the authorities and are in Clonmel Gaol. As to a report received by cable that the prisoners had had a cold reception in Dublin it must be taken with reservations. A great deal depends on the manner in which they were conducted through that city and the particular

persons by whom they were received there. As to the augury to be derived from their surrender we are uncertain. It would seem, however, that they had seen there was no hope of an immediate arrangement in which they could usefully take a part. That they would eventually surrender themselves was from the first a foregone conclusion, and we may conclude that they have seized upon the most opportune moment to do so. It is expected that their sentence will be curtailed. That, however, we should consider as probably a bad omen signifying an anticipated triumph among the Coercionists.

It is also reported that Mr. Balfour, on having the degree of LL.D. conferred on him by the University of Dublin, received a remarkable ovation. The remarkable feature in the matter would be it he had not received an ovation. Oventions, in fact, or indeed their contrary, are not by any means uncommon in the Examination Hall of Trinity College, where the ceremony of conferring degrees takes place. On the occasion in question all Conservative Ireland, in its cap and gown, was certainly assembled there, and we can well imagine the roar of jubilation that arose. Why, it must have been a most enough to set the old wheezy Armada organ in the gallery going without a bellows-blower. That, however, says nothing as to the feeling of the city towards Mr. Balfour. Or, if anything, it proves it to have been adverse.

THAT is rather a serious scandal in which the Prince of Wales is mixed up with a case of cheating at cards. His Royal Highness is said to have suspected Sir William Gordon-Cumming, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Scots Guards, of cheating while playing at baccarat, and to have given such instructions as led to his detection. Baccarat as a gambling game has a bad reputation, and the police restrict its use in ordinary haunts. The respect due to the heir to the throne will hardly be made more easy to pay by our finding that he occupies his hours of recreation in such a manner. This must be a result, whatever the part taken by Sir William Gordon-Cumming may prove to have been.

A CABLE message which we must receive with excessive caution runs to the effect that Cardinal Parocchi, the Vicar-General of the Pope, had been detected in intriguing to secure the succession to the Papal throne and had been commanded by His Holiness to resign. Considering the atmosphere that surrounds the Vatican, a much less suspicious rumour than this would require consideration. Our own conclusion is that it is merely another calumnious invention. Cardinal Parocchi perhaps has resigned, but for other reasons.

MR. MANSFIELD, a Home Ruler, has been returned for Northampton as the successor of the late Mr. Bradlaugh. The result of the election was fully expected, but it is still important as marking an advance made by the cause. The majority in favour of the Liberal candidate had risen from 914 in 1886 to 1713. Considering the aspect of Irish affairs just at present, this is a matter for congratulation.

THE Indians accuse the American troops of butchering their children after assurances had been given that their lives would be saved. But even the necessity for such an assurance, if it existed, would be disgraceful enough. Its breach must brand with a dark blot the stars and stripes were they ten times more glorious. If women and children were shot otherwise than by accident and inevitably, the reputation of the American people is seriously affected.

THE death is announced, at the age of 71, of General Sherman. The distinction gained by General Sherman in the Civil War is of world-wide repute. He was appointed General of the American Army in 1869, but retired in 1884. His only son is a member of the Society of Jesus.

It would be interesting to learn whether a certain "Rev. Dr. Barber" who has just been sent to gaol in Paris for a robbery committed by him in the character of a missionary from New Zealand, had anything to do with an amiable gentleman who, under a similar pretence, recently played the part of a Baron Munchausen in America. This gentleman, it may be remembered, pretended to belong to a Catholic order, and made some most astounding statements as to his missionary career among the Maori. "Dr. Barber," on the other hand belongs to a Protestant sect, but possibly distinctions of creed had little to say to the matter.

Messrs. Fryor and Son, Princes street, Dunedin, have made arrangements for a constant supply of Teviot plums of the best possible quality and in first-class condition. Housekeepers will find them excellent for preserving, and the price is very low. Other fruit of all kinds is also continually kept in stock.

Messrs. Reid and Gray have become agents for the Mercer binder. In consequence they offer, at a greatly reduced price, a few of their own make remaining on hand. The machines will be found in every respect admirable.

A DISGRACEFUL POLICY.

(Special correspondence of the *New York Freeman's Journal*.)

THE murder of Sitting Bull by a renegade of his own tribe, under cover of the United States flag, forms one of the darkest threads in the woof of our history. The manner in which the great Sioux chief met his death was as cowardly as the cause that prompted it was unprovoked. Here was a leader among men, a man who scorned to bend the "pregnant hinges of the knee" at the dictates of any Mandarin or Joss, and in whom were personified the highest virtues and noblest types of a Savage race, starving for want of food, and the hunger of his wife and children talking to you out of every feature of their woe-begone faces. They were sleeping the sleep of the just in the midst of cold and peril, when along came a company of Indian police—hybrid Indians—all of whom were the irreconcilable foes of Sitting Bull, backed by a company of United States cavalry, and tore away the Sioux leader from the bosom of his family. He was then prisoner of the United States Government, and entitled to the protection of our laws, but no sooner had the poor redskin submitted to arrest and turned his back to his family than an Indian policeman turned around and shot him and his twelve-year-old son to death. The correspondent of the *Pioneer Press*, who witnessed the arrest of Sitting Bull, thus describes his death:—

"Bull Head, with forty policemen, went into Sitting Bull's camp, raised him from his bed and led him out. Catch-the-Bear came out of his lodge, and instantly the whole band flocked about the policemen. Catch-the-Bear fired and struck Bull Head in the leg, whereupon the latter turned and put a bullet into Sitting Bull's head."

If that is not clear murder I am at a loss to know what is. And what prompted it? For weeks all the cruel and unjust proverbs about the Indian have been revived with a malice and fiendishness well calculated to shock any weak-minded philanthropist. Sitting Bull was well aware of the plot that was being hatched for his destruction, and not long before his death he thus gave vent to his feelings:

"What law have I broken? Is it wrong for me to love my own? Is it wicked in me because my skin is red; because I am a Sioux; because I was born where my fathers lived; because I would die for my people and my country?"

And again:

"They tell you I murdered Custer. It is a lie. I am not a war chief. I was not in the battle that day. His eyes were blinded that he could not see. He was a fool, and he rode to his death. He made the fight, not I. Whoever tells you I killed the Yellow Hair is a liar."

The *New York Examiner*, in an editorial a few weeks ago furnishes an example of the causes which culminated in the murder of Sitting Bull. Commenting upon the situation, the Sunday School organ said: "The power behind the whole movement is Sitting Bull. He is a great chief, blessed with a 'heap' of cunning. He has a fondness for engineering any enterprise against the whites. In addition to the natural antipathy he has a grudge against our Government for pressing the cession of eleven millions of acres of the Sioux reservation. Sitting Bull signed the agreement of transfer only when undue pressure was brought to bear. He appended his signature under protest and with muttered threats of revenge."

And no wonder. If the same scheme was tried on the writer of the above quotation I venture to say, from my knowledge of the fellow, that there is no other man in America who would feel so discontented with the situation as he, nor no other who would so speedily embrace a Messiah or a religion which would guarantee him a full stomach for ever. Is it any wonder that Sitting Bull should regard white men with contempt and ill-disguised hatred? Follow me through a few of the Congressional files and see for yourselves.

On August 10th, 1886, a treaty between the United States and the Indians of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes, providing for the cession of a large tract of land, for which the Government was to pay the Indians the sum of 6,211,745 dol. 65 cents., was ratified and proclaimed. The Indians no longer possess the land nor its equivalent in cash. Uncle Sam broke his word just as he did in 1866 with the Creek Indians, when he failed to pay them 400,000 dol.

The treaty of 1886, by which a tract of the Fort Berthold Reservation, in North Dakota, was ceded to the United States for \$200,000 dol. was faithfully kept by the Indians, who are still waiting for the purchase money.

These are but a few of the many instances in which the Indians have been robbed, ruined, and persecuted by the Government and its agents, who have driven them from the lands which they occupied long before any white man set foot in this country. Is it strange that the Indian, robbed at every turn for generations, driven from post to pillow at the beck of every Tom, Dick, and Harry of a settler, feels that the pale face has treated him scurvily, and that the milder graces of Christian character are of tardy growth under such treatment? But listen to what Sitting Bull said on the subject quite recently:—

"What treaty that the whites have kept has the red man broken? Not one. What treaty that the whites ever made with us red men have they kept? Not one. When I was a boy the Sioux owned the world. The sun rose and set in their lands. They sent 10,000 horsemen to battle. Where are the warriors to-day? Who slew them? Where are our lands? Who owns them? What white man can say I ever stole his lands or a penny of his money? Yet they say I am a thief. What white woman, however lonely, was ever, when a captive insulted by me? Yet they say I am a bad Indian. What white man has ever seen me drunk? Who has ever come to me hungry and gone unfed? Who has ever seen me beat my wives or abuse my children?"

And yet we are told that the Indian is a fierce and blood-thirsty savage in answer to everything that may be said in his behalf. When Captain Carver made his journeys among the North American Indians in 1766, he was most hospitably entertained by the Sioux, who accompanied him for a distance of his journey and took leave of him with expressions of friendship and good will. Seventy years later,

Catlin, the artist and explorer, thus speaks of the forefathers of the present Sioux :

"I have travelled several years already among these people, and I have not had my scalp taken, nor a blow struck me, neither has my property been stolen, nor had I ever occasion to raise my hand against an Indian."

The Indian is exactly what we have made him, and the cause of this trouble, as I have pointed out in a previous letter, is due to the unscrupulous greed and dishonesty of the Indian agents and frontier settlers to get possession of the Indian lands.

But what impression have all these solemn but cheering facts made upon the public mind as compared with the "a'rocities committed by the Indians," their Messiah dances and other harmless antics which have occupied column after column of the newspapers for the past month? Alas, wickedness presents more vivid contrasts than virtue does, its history is more picturesque and has more of the element of the expected. But the murder of Sitting Bull was entirely unexpected. It was a savage, brutal killing—a tragedy which loudly calls for an investigation and one which shall severely punish the conspirators who have grimly bespattered the Stars and Stripes with the blood of an untried, unconvicted man, covered the whole Indian race with shame, brought scorn upon their essays in civilisation, and robbed them of their hard earned possessions.

JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.

THE following (says the *Catholic Review*) are some interesting extracts from the Boston Memorial meeting held in honour of John Boyle O'Reilly:—

The story of the life of John Boyle O'Reilly is one upon which the good and true will ever long to lovingly linger. From the day-dawn of his existence until its close, there was not an act performed by him that was not noble and pure. Born upon the verdure-clad shores of holy Ireland, he grew to early manhood amid her smiling valleys and her frowning hills. Learning her chequered but proud story alike from book and converse, his young heart became filled with the glorious traditions of faith and fatherland. His soul was inspired by the historic memories of struggles and sacrifices made by each succeeding generation of his unconquerable race.

Gifted with a poetic nature, he felt the spirit of the people breathing, as it were, through the plaintive but defiant ballads of their bards. The struggles through which their sires had passed, the glories of their achievements, the galling chain of political slavery ranking upon their fettered limbs, the unquenchable aspirations for liberty that thrilled their unfettered spirit—all these memories and hopes burned with fierce intensity in the bosom of the youthful O'Reilly, and caused him to proudly enroll himself in the ranks of the revolutionary brotherhood, then being organised in Ireland, to make another rally for the grand old cause—the cause of Sarsfield, and of Sheares, of Tone, Russell, and Orr, of Mitchell, Meagher, and O'Brien; the cause for which Grattan thundered in the Senate, and the men of Wicklow and Wexford battled in the field; the cause for which the good and brave struggled in the past, and for which, until victory crowns the effort, the manhood of Ireland will battle in the future, undeterred by past disaster, unintimidated by present danger. Britain might as well realise that justice alone will satisfy the Irish people, and that as long as England is unjust Ireland will be rebellious.

O'Reilly had learned the trade of a printer in the newspaper offices of his native country, and was for some time employed in the capacity of a reporter. He travelled professionally through the country, and realised the terrible disadvantage at which the undisciplined peasantry would be placed in facing

"Fearful odds,
For the ashes of their fathers
And the temples of their gods."

For while O'Reilly was poetical, he was also practical. He knew that military experience and training were necessary to any kind of campaign. The use of arms was prohibited to the country, and the prospect of acquiring the knowledge even of elementary drill was not encouraging.

But our young friend determined that he would secure the coveted training and information. Nay, more, that he would compel the alien oppressor to furnish him with the best instruction; and with this worthy object in view he conceived and carried out the bold project of joining one of the crack regiments in her Majesty's service.

Of the life of O'Reilly as a trooper there is not much to be told. While he wore the uniform of the Queen of Great Britain and Empress of India, his loyalty was not due to her, her sceptre, or her crown. No; his allegiance belonged unreservedly to that ideal maiden who so long has wept above the broken harp—the dark Rosalind, figurative of his vanquished but undeparting country.

This is not the occasion to speak particularly of the movement that followed. We remember the crushing disasters that succeeded each other in those trying times. Victory did not gleam upon the insurgent banner, it is true, but men of Irish blood throughout the ages will remember with pride the heroes and martyrs who, on field, dungeon and scaffold, endured torture and faced death unflinchingly in order that the principle of nationality might be uncompromisingly maintained.

O'Reilly's efforts to win over from the ranks of his country's enemies recruits for the army of Ireland were discovered. He was arrested, tried by court martial, convicted and sentenced to be shot. This judgment was subsequently commuted to imprisonment for twenty years. The young patriot was then consigned to a convict prison, dressed in the garb of a felon, and forced to work and toil among gangs of English criminals. The Government imagined that by this villainous treatment of political offenders they could place the hero and the vagabond upon a common level.

In the spring of 1866 O'Reilly, then a young fellow of twenty-two, was a prisoner in Arbor Hill military prison, Dublin. Another

enthusiastic young Irishman, James Murphy, occupied the cell adjoining O'Reilly's. Murphy is still alive and an American citizen. He was Captain in the Twentieth Massachusetts Infantry. In the prison O'Reilly wrote uncompromising verses about Ireland's persecution. Every day the prison officials were confronted with satirical rhymes signed "Sniggins." They were found on the walks, doors, pavements, and many other places. Bits of stone and chalk, and sometimes a pencil, were used to do the writing. Everything possible was done to discover "Sniggins," but he was never found out. All this time Murphy was being amused by O'Reilly's work, and the two young fellows became fast friends.

One day toward the end of August, 1866, O'Reilly showed Murphy his first poem. It was entitled "The Old School Clock," and was written on a piece of common brown paper. He gave it to Murphy as a keepsake, and asked him to take it to the United States with him when his term would have expired. At that time O'Reilly had not the least idea that he, too, would go to America. He told Murphy a little history connected with the poem. While he was stationed in Dublin as a huzzar, his regiment was sent to the town of Drogheda, in County Louth, to attend the election. During the time that the regiment was stationed in that town, O'Reilly received a short leave of absence to visit the village of Dowth, two miles away, where he went to school. In the old school time everything was as it had been in his school days except the clock. Instead of the old timekeeper that stood against the upper end of the school, near the teacher's desk, was a brand new American clock. The absence of the clock made him feel sorrowful. One similar to that which had been removed from the school stood in the corridor of Arbor Hill Prison. It put him constantly in mind of the old friend of his boyhood days, and it inspired him to write the poem on the piece of brown paper which he gave to his fellow-prisoner.

Murphy had been arrested on a false charge, and he expected that he would be acquitted on his trial. He had resolved that he would then go to the United States, where he would have O'Reilly's poem published. In October he was tried, but instead of the expected acquittal, he was transferred to Mountjoy prison. Knowing that he would be thoroughly searched before being taken from Arbor Hill, he hid the manuscript of "The Old School Clock" in the register of his cell. He did this to prevent the authorities from tracing the authorship of "Sniggins" rhymes to O'Reilly. On the morning of his transfer to Mountjoy Murphy was ordered to strip naked. He was then taken to another cell, and his clothes, after being carefully searched, returned to him. He was taken away before he had a chance to regain possession of the manuscript of O'Reilly's poem.

Several years after this Vere Foster, of Belfast, who had authority as a philanthropist to visit the prisons, inspected Arbor Hill. He found the manuscript of "The Old School Clock." Mr. Foster was the proprietor of a series of copy books that had been adopted by the National Board of Education in Ireland. He liked O'Reilly's poem so much that he had it printed on the cover of a new edition of his copy books, with a picture of the two clocks. The Board of Education suppressed the edition when it found that the poem was written by John Boyle O'Reilly in Arbor Hill military prison. Subsequently Vere Foster came to this country. He visited Mr. Murphy, and told him that he had presented the manuscript of "The Old School Clock," to the author in Boston.

MARRIAGE AT KUMARA.

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

Kumara, February 7.

AN event of unusual importance took place in St. Patrick's Church, on Thursday, the 5th inst., it being the occasion of uniting in wedlock bonds Mrs. Johanna Maria Healy and Mr. John Joseph Halpin. The former hailed from Patrickswell, the latter from Carrigmartin, both of county Limerick. Although the exact date on which the event was to take place was not publicly known, yet it was fathomed by the knowing ones, and, as is inevitable in such cases, broadly circulated. For a few weeks previous to the nuptial day, from Kumara, Greymouth, and Grey Valley, numerous and costly presents poured in freely to the intended bride, from her many well wishers, as emblems of their profound regard for her, and to attest their appreciation of her many sterling qualities. The 5th February came. A day of magnificent splendour. Long before the appointed hour, crowds from the town and suburbs streamed into the church to witness the nuptial ceremonies. The marriage was performed by the Rev. Father O'Hallahan, assisted by the Rev. Father McManus (Ross), and the Rev. Father Walsh (Kumara). Miss Martin acted as bridesmaid. Mr. Harry Griffin, Greymouth, as bridesman. Mr. Patrick Chambers had the pleasing duty to perform of giving away the bride, who was most beautifully arrayed in a light fawn coloured cashmere, trimmed with watered silk of the same shade, with a court train. The front of the bodice was trimmed with Maltese lace, V shaped, with a Melic collar. She also wore a wreath of orange blossoms, with a white tulle veil reaching to the end of the train. In her right hand she carried a bouquet, most artistically woven by the bridesmaid. The bride, thus environed by these rich robes, looked delightfully handsome, as did also the bridesmaid in the neatly becoming dress she wore. The bride's travelling dress was of a dark green cashmere, trimmed with dark green figured silk. A solemn nuptial High Mass was then celebrated. The Rev. Father O'Hallahan acted as celebrant, the Rev. Fathers McManus and Walsh deacon and sub-deacon respectively. A full choir attended. The "Wedding March," was played, as the happy couple were leaving the church, by Miss McKeegan. Then the loving pair, accompanied by their friends and relatives repaired to the presbytery, where they enjoyed the contents of a table that groaned under the most delicious edibles. After each and all had amply satisfied their inner requirements, the Rev. Father O'Hallahan asked the company "to drink with acclamation to the health, future happiness, and prosperity of Mrs.

Halpin." The rev. gentleman, in admirably chosen language, paid the highest tributes to Mrs. Halpin for her "unrivalled qualifications, sincerity, and trustworthiness"; and also passed the highest encomiums upon Mr. Halpin, whom he had also known for a number of years. It is needless to say that the champagne was immediately seen to sparkle, and the toast drunk with all due honours, after which Mr. Halpin briefly and suitably responded. Mr. James Rugg's livery stable supplied a pair of well-bred steeds and well-equipped carriage, in which the fond couple, so lately joined by Hymen's belt, comfortably arranged themselves, and started for the Gorge exactly at noon to spend, as the phrase is, their "sweet honeymoon." Thus ended the imposing ceremonies, and the newly-married pair left, carrying with them the most sincere wishes of many admiring friends, not only in Kumara, but even in Greymouth and the Grey Valley, where they had been well, favourably, and intimately known.

OUR EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

(Wellington Evening Post.)

THE *New Zealand Herald* has a very able article on the defects of our system of education in a late issue. It appeals strongly to the new Minister of Education to amend defects. We make the following extracts, which put the matter very forcibly:—What do they find to be the kind of "education" which has been given in the public schools? Has it developed the mental powers of a population which, if we have any faith in heredity, ought to be exceptionally intelligent? Has it been of such a kind as to give the young people, after they have left school, a thirst for knowledge, and an ardent desire to supplement that small amount they have acquired by further study? Do we find our young people, as a class, availing themselves of the treasures of literature and science to be found in the Free Library? Do they flock to scientific or historical lectures? Do they show any interest in the habits and customs of other races? . . . Let Mr. W. P. Reeves try a very simple and easy experiment. Let him ask some mercantile friend in Wellington to advertise for an errand boy at 7s or 8s a week, and then let Mr. Reeves himself examine the crowds of applicants. They will all have passed the fourth, and most of them the fifth and sixth standards. Let him ask them a few questions in New Zealand geography, if they have passed the sixth. He will probably be told, as a gentleman we know was very recently, that the applicant had not had to learn any New Zealand geography during his last year. Let him ask simple questions, as, "What are the names of the provincial districts? whereabouts are they situated? what are their chief towns? what are their ports." Ask these boys for the names of any three of the Governors who have preceded Lord Onslow, or of any three of the Premiers of the colony, or as to the constitution of the colony, or the composition of the Legislative Council and the house of Representatives. We will guarantee that not one in twenty will give correct answers. And this is not from stupidity, but simply because the children have not been educated, except as a grey parrot is educated. A new errand boy was sent to post a letter addressed to Wellington. He looked at the address, and then asked whether he should post it in the box for inside or outside New Zealand. On being pressed, he admitted that Wellington was the capital of the colony, but was not sure whether it was inside or outside New Zealand. Let Mr. Reeves ask a few questions about the predominant industries in Canterbury and Otago, or how the rivers of the Canterbury Plains are fed, and why a hot north-wester will cause them to flood. He will find that the boys write very well (much better than he does himself), and know arithmetic thoroughly, but let him give them the heads of the simplest business letter, and ask them to put it into shape, and see how many could, for example, compose a letter complaining of a shipment of butter, and telling the correspondent that the consignee would hold his firm responsible for any loss that may be sustained by its sale. Let him note the defects in spelling, grammar, and composition. Let him ask the boys to read a leader in that "highly respectable paper," the *Lyttelton Times*, and then question the reader as to the ideas conveyed to the boys' mind by its lucid sentences. Finally let him examine the boys about the "records" in cricket, football, running, and other athletic sports; let him ask them what are the odds on the principal horses entered for the Melbourne Cup, or the local races, and let him note the brightening of their faces, the intelligence and correctness of their answers, and if he allows a discussion to go on amongst them on these subjects, the keen and logical way in which they will argue the disputed points. The fact is that they are good material, spoilt in the making. When he has made one or two experiments of this kind, let him ask himself whether there is not something faulty in the system which takes a child at five and turns him out at thirteen no better instructed than these boys are. They are not scholars; they are not young gentlemen. They have no polish, their accent and their grammatical blunders still stamp them as belonging to the class below the educated classes. And yet any English public school boy who has been at a public school for six or eight years, no matter what his parentage may have been, carries with him the unmistakable stamp of an educated young gentleman, both in speech and manners. . . . An immense amount of time is spent in compelling children to learn minute matters which they need never learn at all but for the dreadful examinations. There are thousands of questions which an inspector may ask, and some of which they all ask, which no child ought to be expected to answer correctly. We ought to have the inspectors' questions published.—We ought to know who are responsible for this perpetual grind which wears out so many young lives. . . . The standards are a bed of Procrustes. All have to be dragged through them somehow or other, or the "percentage" is lowered, and the teacher's reputation destroyed.

Mrs. Malvina Bankhead, the first white child born in Iowa, is still living at the age of 91. She is active and healthy.

NAPLES.

(Correspondent of the New York Freeman, December 3, 1890.)

I AM in this fair city of Naples on my way to the Holy Land. I cannot pass through the city without giving you and your readers a short sketch of it and its environs. It has no rival in Europe, with the exception of Constantinople. It is blessed with a delightful climate, the temperature averaging 60 deg. to 64 deg. Fahrenheit. It rises like an amphitheatre from the shores of the sea to the top of the surrounding hills, forming a panorama, the extreme beauty of which never tires the eye. To the east lies Mount Vesuvius, in solitary and awful grandeur, belching forth its white smoke, and sometimes flaming lava down its sides. But the finest panorama of Naples is seen from the belvedere of St. Martino's Convent and the Castle of St. Elmo, both very ancient, founded in 1325 by Charles, Duke of Calabria. From this charming spot you see all Naples under your feet—the Island of Cappa in the distance, at the entrance of the bay. It is from this enchanting spot that the origin of the Neapolitan saying is: "See Naples and then die."

It is one of the most celebrated Carthusian Convents in Italy for the beautiful works of art, paintings and sculptures—the works of Ribera, Guido, Reni, and the monks themselves of that day; a museum, a fine collection of the seventeenth century. The cloister is considered the finest in the world. The porticoes, supported by splendid doric columns, are adorned with fine marble statues of the saints. Church and chapels, seven in all, highly decorated and rich in paintings; the frescoes in the vault, are very fine. Chapter Hall comes next, with seats richly carved and adorned with statuettes. The church-choir vaults are frescoed; the Crucifixion is a splendid work. The high altar—a handsome balustrade of the choicest and richest marbles—is unrivalled in the world for the beauty of design and perfection of execution. The pavement of the church, a fine Mosaic, is by the monk, Presto. There are twelve large circular ornaments, each of one pin of Egyptian granite, along the sides of the chapels, which cost 50,000 francs. The Deposition from the Cross, a master piece; the chapel of St. Bruno; on the altar St. Bruno communicating the regulations of his Order to his brethren; the chapel of St. Januarius, rich in marbles; on the altar, decorated with precious stones. St. Januarius, kneeling before the Virgin and delivering to her, by means of an angel, the keys of the City of Naples. Chapel of St. Martin.—Altar piece: St. Martin in Bishop's robes, by Hannibal Caruccio; on the side walls, St. Martin, as a warrior, cutting off a piece of his cloak to cover a beggar, and the other, the Apparition of Christ to St. Martin, showing him the piece of cloth he had cut from his cloak the day before—all very admirable and striking. There are very many more chapels in this famous monastery, but this must suffice. There are upwards of 300 more churches and chapels in this city. I cannot pass over them without a short sketch of a few.

Cathedral St. Januarius, one of the finest in Naples, was built on the site of two ancient temples, one dedicated to Apollo and the other to Neptune. Its foundation is attributed to Charles I, of Anjou, and his son, Charles II. It is the form of a Latin cross, a nave and two aisles. Chapel of St. Januarius on the right, rich in paintings, and silver busts of saints, and precious stones. The silver bust of St. Januarius, made in 1306 by Charles II., is covered with jewellery, the gifts of several princes. The handsome cross in brilliants and sapphires, hanging from the neck, is the gift of Queen Caroline (1778). The mitre of gilded silver is studded with more than 3,600 precious stones. In this chapel, three times a year, on the first Saturday of May, on the 19th of September, and 16th of December, takes place the miraculous liquefaction of the saint's blood. The miracle generally takes place in the morning, the faithful pray and sing the litanies; their faith is touching and may be a true picture of the early Christians. The Church of the Jesu is very grand, as are all Jesuit churches.

The Church of San Francisco di Paola (thirteenth century). The interior of this church, built near like the Pantheon of Rome, is adorned with thirty-six Corinthian columns of marble. The cupola is the third in size in all Europe; the first is St. Peter's in Rome, the second St. Maria del Fiore in Florence. The high altar, taken from the Church of the Holy Apostles, is adorned with jasper and lapis lazuli; in the quire, St. Francis of Paola restoring a dead man to life.

I must say that I find these Neapolitans truly religious. Every day masses are celebrated from 6.30 in the morning until 12 noon, with Benediction in many of them every evening, and sometimes sermon. And I observed at High Mass on Sunday several priests in the confessional at that late hour.

Mr. J. P. Jones, of St. Clair, states that the valuable curative receipts and remedies, for which the late Mrs. Jones was famous, are still available.

Mr. W. H. Davies' turnery works, Moray Place and King street, Dunedin, are conducted in first-class style. Wood turning of every description is done there.

Father Tolton was born a slave in Missouri, thirty-six years ago. His mother escaped with her children to Chicago. He subsequently became a Catholic and studied for the priesthood, and was ordained in Rome after six years' study at the Propaganda. He is now officiating in Chicago. What an impressive illustration of the priceless boon of freedom, which has not only rescued the helpless victims of slavery, stricken off their manacles, and healed their wounds and bid them walk forth as freemen, but has with infinite care and tenderness, fanned to vigorous life the dimmed spark of intellectual fire in many a soul, and led it forth from the dreary dungeon of intellectual darkness to the cheering light of education, refinement, and leadership amongst men. Thus is made manifest the mysterious providence of God, who exalts the humble and confounds the mighty of the earth.—*Irish World*.

Dublin Notes.

(From the National Papers.)

THE women of Castlecomer, if they are to be credited with the authorship of a hostile address, which was to have been presented to Mr. Parnell on the occasion of his recent visit, have spoken for the daughters of Ireland with no little strength of praise. "Are you," they ask, "the man, the heartless despot, the would-be silencer of public opinion, the shameless destroyer of a home, the unblushing betrayer of a friend, the false, the dishonoured!—we ask, are you the man to be our leader? No? ten thousand times No!" An address of a directly opposite character was presented on Saturday to Mr. Parnell on behalf of the ladies of the city of Kilkenny, who asked his acceptance of a bouquet of white flowers as a token of their admiration of his pluck.

The Most Rev. Dr. MacCormack, Bishop of Galway, in a letter to the Very Rev. P. Dooley, P.P., says: "It would be desirable that every parish in Ireland should meet and speak upon the all-absorbing topic so deeply affecting the interests of our country. On a memorable occasion I gave proof of my sincere esteem and admiration for Mr. Parnell; but now, in obedience to the dictates of conscience, and in the interest of my country, I have no choice but to reject him as a dissolute and dishonourable man, and the sure curse of our country's cause." At a meeting presided over by Father Dooley, a resolution was adopted declaring Mr. Parnell's claim to be still leader of the Irish race as "absurd and audacious." At all the Masses at the Franciscan Church, Ennis, on Sunday, Mr. Parnell was vehemently denounced both morally and politically by the Friars.

Archbishop Ireland, the famous American Archbishop, had a conference at Chicago with the members of the Irish Parliamentary party in that city. The Archbishop said his visit was purely personal, and the statement that he represented the Catholic Hierarchy in any way was a mistake. He also authorised the statement that the Hierarchy of America would take no official action whatever in the matter of the trouble now existing in the National Party. Whatever members of the priesthood in America might do or say it would be entirely personal and not representing the Church as a whole. Archbishop Ireland gave the following as his own individual opinion:—"I am firmly of the opinion that Mr. Parnell should resign the leadership of the party. For him to retain control would only antagonise so large an element necessary to the success of the Irish cause as would necessarily postpone the success of that cause for a long time. If Parnell is patriotic and has the good of his people at heart, he must see that, and step down and out. I am of opinion that the matter will be settled in a few days, and that Mr. Parnell will give way. It is the only thing that can bring success under the circumstances. I have entire confidence in Mr. Glasstone, and believe he will do what is right by the Irish cause." Archbishop Ireland had more faith in Mr. Parnell's patriotism than was justifiable.

Mr. Parnell the week before last (ending December 13) gave us his genuine, real opinions—we suppose we must take them to be his, they are the latest supplied—about the man he had chosen as a fit and proper representative for North Kilkenny. He was, according to him, a tuft-hunter and a place-hunter. On Saturday (December 20) he described for us the *beau ideal* of an Irish member. That was the phrase he used to compliment the man whom he has time and again proposed for the Vice-Chairmanship of the Irish Parliamentary party. On Saturday he gave the following description of him:—"I believe," he said, "the new leader has come down to Kilkenny. After waiting for a week he telegraphed down to the hotel opposite to have a good stiff tumbler of whiskey punch ready for him on his arrival, and a bath of hot water and mustard ready for his feet; and I believe if you went over to him you would find him sitting in that bath of mustard and hot water yet." The crowd is said by the police reporters to have laughed at the deposed leader in his first appearance as funny man. The opponents of Mr. Parnell are stating that the mob was hired. This laughter is the best evidence of the truth of that statement. The elephantine humourist went on to say that the *beau ideal* of an Irish member "is a nice old gentleman for a quiet tea-party," adding, by way of completing the definition, "he has not got an ounce of steel in his whole body, or soul for the matter of that." Mr. Parnell knows his ideals better than their realisation. We suspect that there is a little more steel in the composition of his party than he reckoned when he was "making them."

We hope the few members of the Ennis Board of Guardians who flung the word "traitor" at the head of that sturdy Methodist Home Rule M.P. have the grace to be ashamed of themselves. Mr. Jordan's reply ought to make their ears tingle. "My conscience," he writes, "is perfectly clear, and I never performed a duty with a heavier sense of responsibility; but, having arrived at a decision, no power could cause me to swerve from my allegiance to my convictions. I calculated the cost. I am prepared to pay the penalty, if that penalty be enacted, and no threat could cause me to deviate. Rather the contrary, it would only increase my determination. I regret that such a respectable board, intelligent as it is respectable, should deem it their duty to brand my action in voting according to my convictions as 'traitorous.' I resent with all the integrity and strength of soul the application of such an epithet to me. I am no traitor. I never have been, and I trust in God I never shall be. I have never betrayed any man nor any cause. Since the day I first entered public life I have never deviated to the right hand nor to the left from my public promises and duties. Why should I? I have no higher ambition to gain than to represent West Clare, and that I have done up to the present faithfully. I have no interest to serve. I want neither place, position, or money, other than I possess. What could I gain by voting against Mr. Parnell? All things being equal, I would prefer him to any other man. And after all these considerations, when I feel within my conscience that I voted for Ireland and virtue only, I must, at the risk of appearing warm, courageously and indignantly repel the accusation that my conduct is 'traitorous.'

I would fain trust that that insinuation was made in a moment of excitement, but representative and deliberative bodies such as yours should be slow to tear the fair fame of men like me, who are your public servants, because we differ from you in public matters, on which we have more and better material and information to form a correct judgment than you can possibly have." Really, the Parnellites ought to revise their dictionary.

Another patriotic Methodist, who sympathises with Mr. Jordan, is Rev. Henry S. Lunn, well known in the commencement of the fight for the part he took in the Protestant Home Rule Association, and at elections in England. The majority of the association has gone Parnellite. Their decision has evoked the following letter from Dr. Lunn:—"After the decision which the general meeting of the Irish Protestant Home Rule Association arrived at the other evening supporting the committee in its action with regard to Mr. Parnell, I feel that there is no other course open to me but to withdraw from the association, with which it has been a great pleasure to me to be actively and publicly identified in the past. The fact that I travelled nearly 3,000 miles on behalf of the association during the General Election of 1886, and addressed meetings from London to Inverness, thereby risking my ordination as a Wesleyan minister, is sufficient proof of my sympathy with the principles with which the association has been identified in the past. If, however, the association is prepared to support the leadership of a man whose record is disgraced by the basest treachery and moral turpitude, I feel that the time has come for those who hold national righteousness to be of more importance than the success of any political cause, to withdraw from membership in the association." Dr. Lunn and Mr. Jordan are not alone among Methodists, and North Kilkenny will win them many new adherents.

It having been insinuated that the Ossory priests had not freedom of action, Dean Kelly and Canon Hogan, who presided at the recent clerical meetings, declare that all were unanimous in pronouncing against Mr. Parnell's leadership, and that no attempt was made to coerce any priest of the diocese. The Catholic clergy of the diocese of Ardagh and Clonmacnoise, including thirty-four priests from Longford, twenty-three from Leitrim, thirteen from Westmeath, eight from King's County, seven from Cavan, and three from Roscommon, making a total of eighty-eight, in the course of a declaration against Mr. Parnell's leadership, call upon the members who represent in Parliament the seven counties into which the diocese extends to refuse to serve any longer under such a leader. The Deanery of Castlebar, in a declaration signed by fourteen priests, denounce Mr. Parnell as "a firebrand of discord, strife and disunion," and warn the people "against giving any countenance to such a man, bereft of common sense as he has proved himself to be, of all moral and honourable principle," affirming "that as Ireland, historically pre-eminent among the nations for purity of morals and fidelity to faith and fatherland, never used foul instruments in the pursuit and assertion of her sacred rights in the past, so does she in the present turn away from such with loathing." Another declaration by the Deanery of Westport, signed by twelve priests, reprobates Mr. Parnell's conduct in the strongest language, and calls upon Irishmen at home and abroad to unite in a struggle for the honour and virtue of Erin. The Deanery of Dunmore (Tuam) including fifteen priests, proclaim Mr. Parnell "pre-eminent in guilt and shame, unfit to be the leader of virtuous and holy Ireland," and the Deanery of Claremorris, represented by fourteen priests, condemn him "in the sacred interests of Irish morality and fatherland, heartily endorse the action of the majority of the Irish Parliamentary party."

United Ireland having erroneously stated that the Chapter of the Archdiocese of Dublin, his Grace the Archbishop presiding, had unanimously endorsed the view of the Very Rev. Mgr. Lee, D.D., V.G., P.P., of Bray and Dean of the Chapter, who was represented as having strongly urged upon the clergy to take no action upon the question of the hour as the Catholic laity were divided in opinion upon the subject and popular feeling was so manifestly in favour of Mr. Parnell, adding that Mgr. Lee, if he had to take a side would have taken that of the Irish leader, an authoritative contradiction has been given to that misleading statement. Dean Lee called at the office of that journal and informed Mr. Campbell, M.P., that the statement was inaccurate, tendering a letter contradicting it for insertion. Mr. Campbell expressed his willingness to make the necessary correction, but declined to insert the letter in its entirety, on the ground that it libelled Mr. Parnell. The Dean, in the course of the letter, which has since been published in full in many papers, says:—"No such meeting of the diocese has been held. That there be no mistake about my individual opinion on the present crisis, I am convinced that all Irish Catholics, clergy and laity, should act in concert with the Bishops, and that for the reasons assigned in the Bishops' recent address to the clergy and people of Ireland. The character of Mr. Parnell, as revealed in the Divorce Court, speaks for itself. Since the verdict of that court Mr. Parnell has given further abundant proof of his unfitness to be a leader of the people of Ireland. I am indeed of opinion that in the present state of public feeling, excited and misled as it has been by the *Freeman's Journal* and some few other newspapers, it would not be expedient for the clergy of the parish to get mixed up in the violent proceedings which at a time like this too frequently take place at public meetings, led or misled by over-earnest partisans, not always fully informed as to the merits at issue. This opinion, which, I am happy to know, is identical with that of the Archbishop of Dublin, I expressed when my opinion was asked by his Grace at a recent meeting of the Dublin clergy, but I am no less clearly of opinion, and I expressed myself to that effect on the same occasion, that the clergy, not only of this parish, but of the diocese, as responsible advisers of the people, have a most serious duty to discharge in the present crisis, and in discharge of that duty they should on every suitable occasion put before the people, and especially before those who take a leading part in public affairs, the abundant grounds on which, notwithstanding Mr. Parnell's many previous services to the country, we find ourselves with regret now forced to the conclusion that he should be regarded as a fallen leader, no longer worthy of the confidence of the

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people of Ireland. It is my earnest hope that the progress of events may not compel us to adopt an attitude of more active intervention." The meeting referred to was not a meeting of the Chapter, but the last of the quarterly conferences. The Archbishop availed of the occasion to address some wise words of counsel to his priests, most timely and judicious in the present heated state of popular feeling which it should be the duty of the clergy to moderate and not intensify. The meeting was of the usual private character, and its proceedings were not intended to be made public. The Rev. Walter Hurley, C.C., Dulgany, County Wicklow, is the only priest of the archdiocese who has prominently espoused the cause of Mr. Parnell.

GOLD AND GLITTER.

(By VICTOR O'D. POWER, author of "Bonnie Dunraven," "Anasmore," "Sister Angela's Story," etc.)

THE two sisters were singularly alike. Constance—the younger by two years—was considered a strikingly handsome girl—a fact of which nobody else was half so well aware as the young lady herself. She was full and lithe, with dark, languid eyes, an aquiline nose, a peachy complexion, and rosebud lips, which had the habit of pouting at the least provocation, or of curving haughtily whenever the damsel believed her dignity interfered with, even in the smallest way.

Mary, on the contrary—the elder sister—was not even passably good-looking, if you go by the chiselling of the features and the contour of the face.

But there were some who said (or rather whispered) the irreverent suggestion that of the two girls Mary was the more attractive, by reason of the frank good-nature beaming in every line of her face, in every curve of her rather large but well-shaped mouth, in every glance of her kindly blue-grey eyes.

Mary was the household drudge, while Constance, the beauty and pride of the family, spent her time over her embroidery, her flowers, her canaries and her lap-dog.

The girl's mother, Mrs. Bellew, was a vain, silly little woman, and had always petted and spoiled the younger girl, cramming the child's mind with many absurdities, which, day by day, became so rooted in the heart of Constance that, as many of her old acquaintances said, "That girl of the Bellews doesn't know herself, and very soon won't know any of us!"

And they were right.

By the time Constance had developed from a vain, selfish child into a tall handsome girl, she had come to appreciate the facts (first instilled into her mind by her mother) that none of her old friends and acquaintances was exactly up to the mark for her—that her lines in life should be cast in loftier places, and that a glowing future lay before her—a splendid matrimonial alliance, a carriage or two, a beautiful mansion-house, servants, balls, garden parties, dress, fashion, admiration, and so forth.

And why not? Was she not the handsomest girl going into the chapel of a Sunday? As her mother declared, "She had quite the aristocratic air, and was evidently taking after the De Brays!"

For Mrs. Bellew had been a Miss De Bray, once upon a time, and necessity alone, she admitted, compelled her to mate with plain George Bellew—who, after all, was but a better kind of gentleman farmer in the district.

George Bellew was the owner of a roomy old country house, it was true, and at the time of his marriage rented one of the finest farms in sunny Corawall.

Since then, however, things had looked less hopeful.

Mrs. Bellew's soul yearned after dress and fashion, entertainments, and going a-visiting to other houses. Poor George Bellew—hitherto a hard-working, sensible, persevering, and quiet-going man—found himself suddenly wrenched out of his old groove and made to dance attendance on his pretty, extravagant wife; to drive about with her here, there, and everywhere—to hunt-meets, flower-shows, regattas, and so on.

And this was not the worst either. Bellew House "was thrown open to the public," as some spiteful people said. Visitors flocked to the quiet grey mansion which, up to this date, had been pretty much forgotten by the world. It was necessary, of course, under the new regime, that the house should be refurnished.

Mrs. Bellew declared that "these funny old chairs, tables, and carpets would never do!" So George Bellew, who had fallen head over ears in love with pretty, feather-headed Milly De Bray, and had taken her without a penny piece to bless herself withal, could only sigh a little and yield the point; and when he came to tot up the expenses of that first year of wedded bliss, I should not like to tell you the exclamation which burst from his astonished lips.

Then, for the first time since his marriage, he had a "scene" with his wife, and thenceforward Mrs. Bellew found it advisable to retrench a little.

But from that time forward the fortunes of Bellew House and farm waned and waned. George Bellew found it necessary to raise money to meet some of his liabilities; then, in order to pay off these sums, he was forced to sell his interest in portions of the land.

So year by year, he became more and more embarrassed, until at the time of which we now treat, the hopes of the impoverished family were centred in the chance of their younger daughter making a wealthy marriage.

"There is no doubt in the world that some rich nabob will fall in love with Constance," gushed Mrs. Bellew. "Just look at her! Did you ever see so lovely a girl? Look at the arch of her neck! It is like the neck of a princess, I declare. Look at her nose and mouth, and the pose of her head! Ah, she is so like Lucinda de Bray, her great grand-grand-aunt! The very same eyes and nose and ears too! And then her accomplishments—her beautiful voice, her painting, her—"

"Yes, yes, I know, my dear," George Bellew interrupted at this junction. "Our girl is all that she should be of course. But don't

you think," he ventured to remonstrate, in a low tone, "that this kind of talk of yours is not exactly wise in the girl's hearing?"

For Constance was seated by the window over her embroidery, her eyes cast down upon her work, as she listened to her mother's eulogy.

"Oh, nonsense!" was Mrs. Bellew's reply. "She is old enough now to know her value. She is eighteen this very month. Really, we must be thinking of marriage soon. I shall bring her about a little during the summer to some fashionable tourist's resort. That is just the kind of place where a handsome girl picks up a millionaire."

"Yes—in penny novels!" said Mr. Bellew, with a perhaps pardonable flash of temper—seeing that his arrears of rent hung like the sword of Damocles above his head just at the present time. "That is all absurdity, Milly," he added; "believe me, millionaires are not so easily picked up as *The Duchess's Weekly Treasure* would lead you to suppose! But by-the-way," he added quickly, anxious to change the subject—for the colour which had mounted to his wife's temples was ominous, and easy-going George Bellew hated a scene—"What about young Roberts? He is very well off, they say, and seems a thoroughly decent fellow. You know he has come as chief engineer, to superintend the building of the new bridge."

"But we have never met him, George!" said Mrs. Bellew sharply. "The name is a good name; and I daresay the young man's profession would suit very well. What do you say, Constance, darling?"

Constance lifted her heavy eyelids languidly and sighed—the sigh of sheer indolence.

"He visits the Townsends and the Danesfords," she replied slowly, as though the effort to say so much were no light call upon her energies. "I heard that Dora Danesford was going in for him."

"Dora Danesford? Indeed!" ejaculated Mrs. Bellew, for the Danesfords were among the blue-blooded ones of the country side.

"Oh, then, by all means, George, see about Mr. Roberts at once, this very day! You met him once or twice, didn't you? Can you manage to bring him here to the house?"

"Yes, I daresay I can," was Mr. Bellew's reply. He is fond of shooting, and I promised to accompany him some day and bring 'Ivan,' our setter, along with us. Roberts has his eye on 'Ivan,' by the way. Well, I can tell him to come any day you wish, and we can invite him to a little informal dinner after we have tramped the bogs and mountains."

"Charming!" cried Mrs. Bellew. "Well say Wednesday—the day after to-morrow. I must tell Mary at once. The rooms will require a little brightening up, and the blinds must be washed, and—Oh! here is Mary herself."

Mary Bellew entered at this moment, an enormous apron covering her almost from throat to ankle. All the morning she had been busy in and out of doors. Of late years the Bellews were compelled to discontinue the services of the parlor maid and cook; and now one female domestic alone was to be seen in the Bellew kitchen, and Mary found it necessary to take upon herself the duties of the absent two.

Yet she never complained. You always saw the same open, genial expression in her good-natured face and eyes. You always heard her sweet low voice as she worked; a tender, contralto voice it was, thrilling to the ear of the true lover of music, and very different indeed to Constance's shrill soprano.

Mary had come in now to make inquiries as to dinner; for she had nearly all the cooking in her own hands. It never even occurred to this noble-hearted girl to feel annoyed at her sister's utter uselessness in the household. She was proud of Constance, proud of her beauty and accomplishments. While she herself slaved morning, noon, and night, while she contented herself with a very scanty, almost a shabby wardrobe, she seemed to think it quite the correct thing that her lovely sister should loiter in an armchair, half-asleep over the perpetual embroidery, change her dress at least twice every day, he abed in the mornings until ten o'clock, and then trip down daintily in her silver-buckled slippers to partake, in a condescending sort of way, of the buttered toast or muffins, which poor Mary placed within the fender, in readiness for her sister's breakfast.

In the meantime, Mrs. Bellew was giving Mary the important information as to dinner. She addressed her older daughter in pretty much the same tone as she was wont to speak to her cook, when she could afford to keep one.

She took all Mary's industry and uncomplaining toil quite as a matter of course. It never so much as occurred to her to thank the girl for her goodness.

But then you will kindly bear in mind that Mary was not a "De Bray." All the De Brays were remarkable, more or less, for their personal beauty. Mary was "a stamped Bellew," as her mother often declared; "a well-meaning poor thing and all that, but very rural, of course, in her tastes and ways."

In his inmost heart George Bellew loved his elder daughter with a love which he had never been able to feel for Constance. But he had never dared to express his feelings openly. Even Mary herself was ignorant of her father's true leanings towards her.

The girl had almost a morbidly depreciatory opinion of herself. Her belief was that nobody could really care for her plain face and homely manners. She always kept in the background when visitors called at Bellew House, and she never dreamed of accompanying her mother and sister when returning these visits.

She went to an early Mass every Sunday, and the moment she came home she removed her best gown, and laid the big apron was again called into office.

Her life was, in truth, colourless enough, and only for her unceasing activity I am inclined to think that poor Mary Bellew—who was at heart a painfully sensitive girl—would have had a hard time of it during this period of probation.

But among one class, at all events, the girl was truly loved. All the poor householders in the district—the beggars who came for alms, or food, or clothing to the Bellew House kitchen, the blind

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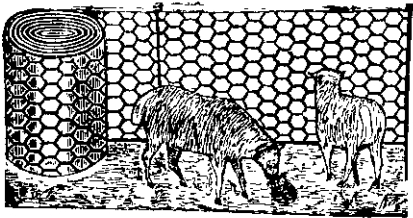
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Rome, 17th August, 1889.

My Dear Lord,—I have just returned from the Vatican, where I had the happiness to present His Holiness the beautiful manual sent to me [ST. JOSEPH'S PRAYER BOOK], which he graciously accepted.

I explained to him its import and contents—prayers, hymns, and devout canticles; adding that there was one also for the Pope. He gave most graciously his Apostolic blessing to the religious community that compiled it, to the editors and publishers, and to all who will devoutly use it.—My dear Lord, yours always affectionately,

† T. KIBBY, Archbishop, etc.

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men and lame men, the widows and orphans—all these would, I verily believe, have bled their arms to do "Miss Mary" a service.

She was always kind and good to them. Whenever she met them she had a friendly smile and a sympathetic smile for one and all.

Not so Constance; and many a time the younger sister would call Mary to account for "so lowering herself as to enter into conversation with such people as these!"

"But they are good-natured and well-intentioned," Mary would say, "and they are so grateful, poor creatures, for trifling kindnesses."

"They don't know what gratitude means!" was the other's retort. "They are a low, designing, cunning lot, every one of them. I never even notice them."

This was, of course, conclusive, and Mary never pressed the point further. But she was so far unmindful of Constance's wise counsel as to persevere in her folly and want of respect. She was, I am afraid, a hardened sinner when charity, love of one's neighbour, and tender, human pity for God's poor were concerned. I doubt whether any advice would have corrected the girl's habits in these matters.

Well, it so happened that the Bellevs' little plot to beguile young Mr. Roberts to the house succeeded admirably.

George Bellew and the young engineer spent the day shooting, and when they returned to Bellew House in the evening, to a very dainty dinner indeed greeted them, and the shabby rooms were shining, the muslin window-hangings, fresh from the wash tub and the iron, the picture-frames on the walls polished to almost a painful degree, and all this the work of Mary's busy hands.

Constance, got up in an irreproachable toilette and looking her very best, sat beside young Roberts at dinner. The proud mother, usually so talkative, held her tongue this evening, so that her daughter should entertain the guest.

But, truth to say, Constance Bellew's conversation was empty, vapid, purposeless chatter at its best. So accustomed was the girl to be regarded as a beautiful object of whom nothing intellectual was required that she had lapsed naturally at last into this groove, and found it well nigh impossible to converse with ordinary intelligence on any subject under the sun.

Now, Mary was, on the contrary, bright, animated, and intensely natural when she began to talk, and possessed even a sparkling cleverness and native wit which were strangely attractive.

Frank Roberts glanced once or twice at the elder sister during dinner, and laughed heartily at one or two of her remarks.

He was a tall, well-built young fellow, with frank, brown eyes, dark, close-cropped hair, and a bright, winning smile. In manners he was simple, genial, and thoroughly natural. He found it difficult enough to carry on the conversation with Constance, and it was a relief to him when dinner was over and he was left alone with Mr. Bellew.

(Concluded in our next.)

CATHOLIC NEWS.

THE Indian papers announce the conversion of two priests of the schismatic Jacobite sect at Kottayam.

The new Catholic papers, *O Cruzeiro* and *O Brazil*, have been founded in Brazil, with the approval and support of the Episcopate.

The Congress of Ulm was attended by 18,000 Catholic men, the largest number that has ever been present at a Catholic Congress in Germany.

The Pope has received from Berlin a communication to the effect that the Bundesrath has decided to refuse permission for the Jesuits to return to Germany but is in favour of permitting the Redemptorist Fathers to return.

A collection is being made all over Germany for the purpose of presenting to Herr Windthorst, the veteran leader of the Centre party in the Reichstag, the sum of 90,000 marks toward completing the new Catholic Marienkirche in Windthorst's parish in Hanover city.

The Bishop of Malta, Monsignor Pace, has sent the Pope a volume of addresses from the clergy and laity, together with letters assuring him that perfect tranquility now prevails in the diocese.

A number of young native Christians brought from Uganda, in Central Africa, by Cardinal Lavigne, are now prosecuting their studies for the sacred ministry at Malta.

A fund is being raised, by public subscription in Canada, to erect a church in memory of the martyr missionaries Pères Brebeuf and Lallemand. The church is to be built at Pontanguishene, the scene of their first mission among the Hurons.

Père Didon's "Life of our Lord" has proved to be the great literary success of the Paris publishing season. It is a book in two large volumes, and sells at the price of 20 francs; nevertheless, 15,000 copies have already been sold.

Dr. Despres' effort to have the Sisters of Charity reinstated in the Paris hospitals has been defeated in the French Chamber. In his speech the Doctor declared that he acted purely in the interest of the Republic and of the poor people. The banishment of the nuns from the hospitals had been a calamity, and the carelessness of the secular nurses substituted for them had actually been the cause of several deaths.

Signor de Cesare writes from Rome that the Pope has purchased from the Gonzaga family a picture, by Veronese, representing St. Louis of Gonzaga in his princely dress with a sword. The picture is now exhibited in the Germanic College, where it is visited by Cardinals and priests. It is a sign of the preparations for the centenary of St. Louis, which falls on the 21st June, 1891.

The medical attendants of the Holy Father have just published the statement that Leo XIII. is in marvellous health. They attribute the Pope's "ripe old age" to his very regular and simple habits of life.

Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore, in a letter on the persecution of the Jews in Russia, says: "The fact that Christ and His Blessed Mother were Jews according to the flesh attaches me strongly to the race."

Commenting on the report that the Catholic clergy in Germany have received instructions from the Holy Father to combat Socialism with all possible energy, the *Times* says: "Leo XIII. appears to possess at once an acute sense of the hard facts of the modern world, and of the bearing which those facts have on the policy and the interests of the great organisation he directs."

On a recent Sunday Father Tiernan, of Syracuse, N.Y., lectured in the adjoining town of Cicero, on the subject of "Temperance," and, says an exchange, "all the Protestant churches of the village dismissed their congregations from evening services and gathered with their clergy at the church to hear the lecture."

His Eminence Cardinal Bausa, having written to the Holy Father respecting the devotion to the Holy Family, his Holiness in his reply says that that devotion is to be maintained without change in the state in which it was approved of by the Holy See, especially by the letter of Pius IX., published on the 5th of January, 1870. His Holiness strongly urges bishops and priests to show their zeal in the propagation of the devotion.

At the opening sitting of the Congress of Nantes, Mgr. d'Hulst, at the close of the eloquent allocution on the Social Question, announced that a Catholic Scientific Congress would open in Paris on the 1st of April, the object of which will be to prove that science, instead of being the adversary of religion, is, on the contrary, its strongest advocate. The Congress was brought to a close on Sunday by a discourse from Mgr. Freppel, who, bearing strongly upon the religious topics of the hour, pointed his arguments directly against the Revolution. "The Papacy," he said, "has for a hundred years fought against the Revolution."

Emiu Pasha, in the *Colonial-zeitung*, now contributes his meed of praise to the Catholic missions in Africa, with a not obscurely implied comparison with the Protestant ones. "As regards missions," he writes. "I refer only to such as, instead of teaching their pupils mechanical Bible reading and providing them with check trousers at the expense of pious souls in Europe, impart to them useful knowledge, instruct them in agriculture, teach them trades, and thus make each mission station a centre of crystallization for humanitarian work. It is a pleasure for me here to refer to the Catholic mission of Bagamoyo and its daughter institutions. Such establishments certainly deserve every kind of assistance from the State, and it should be made the duty of every settlement to support them as far as possible."

Cardinal Gibbons has written the following letter to the *Jewish Exponent*, of Philadelphia: "Every friend of humanity must deplore the systematic persecution of the Jews in Russia. For my part I cannot well conceive how Christians can entertain other than kind sentiments towards the Hebrew race when I consider how much we are indebted to them. We have from them the inspired volumes of the Old Testament, which has been the consolation in all ages to devout souls. Christ our Lord, the founder of our religion, His blessed mother, as well as the Apostles, were all Jews according to the flesh. These facts attach me strongly to the Jewish race."

Over six thousand persons visited the new church of the Sacred Heart on Montmartre during the month of December. One hundred and fifty of the visitors or pilgrims are priests who said Mass. Amongst the pilgrims' names we find those of the newly-consecrated Vicar-Apostolic of Ubanghi (Upper Congo), Mgr. Augouard, of the Congregation of the Holy Ghost, and his former commanding officer, General de Charette. The General had just come from Rome, where he had several audiences of the Pope, who on every occasion spoke to him of devotion to the Sacred Heart, and of Montmartre.

"The Sisters of the Most Holy Sacrament" is the name decided upon for the new religious order that Miss Kate Drexel, or "Sister Catherine," as she is now called, is to establish, and which will have for its special object the amelioration and improvement of the condition of Indians and coloured people. A site has already been purchased at Arundel, near Washington, and the erection of a convent and a school will be begun immediately. The mother-house is being built at Andalusia, near Philadelphia, and will be the novitiate of the new Order. Sister Catherine will make her profession next February, at which time she will relinquish to the Order her immense fortune, estimated at between 7,000,000 and 8,000,000 dols. By this acquisition "The Sisters of the Most Holy Sacrament" will become one of the wealthiest religious Orders in the world.

The whole country is chorusing the praise of the heroic priest, Father Jule, who, in the face of almost certain death, penetrated the hostile camp at the Pine Ridge Agency. His mission was one of peace and mercy. He went as a mediator between the Government and the maddened Indians in order to get an explicit statement of their grievances, and thus stop, if possible, the dreadful slaughter that would certainly accompany another uprising. Speaking of Father Jule's perilous undertaking, the *Sunday Express* says:—"The daring mission of the brave man of God who took his life in his hand that he might appeal to the braves deserves the immortality in which history has enshrined many of his devoted predecessors. If all Indian agents were as high-minded as he, the Indian problem would soon be solved, for the red man appears to have an animal-like instinct which can detect the difference between honourable men and schemers quicker than trained reasoning powers often do."

The *Church Times* and other Anglican organs of the Press have been building great hopes on the "Old Catholic" Conference held some time ago, and predicting for the schismatics such a degree of progress as would place them in a position of rivalry with the Catholic Church on the Continent. The unhappy French apostate, M. Loysen, seems to have been captivated by the flattering dream, and has been announcing *Urbis in Orbem* the great future in store for "Old Catholicism." Unfortunately for the dreamers, stubborn facts are rendering their sanguine expectations ridiculous. The "Old Catholics," leaders and followers, are returning surely and rapidly to the fold which they deserted. From Friburg, in Brigau, we

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(Liverpool *Catholic Times*) learn that in the Commune of Kappel-on-the-Rhine 310 persons, who in 1870 formed themselves into an "Old Catholic" parish and obtained possession of the Catholic church in the district, formally renounced their errors on the 13th inst. The church will therefore be henceforward devoted to its original purpose, after it has been reconsecrated by the Archbishop of Friburg. The "Old Catholic" schism, despite the attempts of the Anglicans to bolster it up, has long been doomed.

THE EPISCOPAL CONGRESS ON THE GROUNDS OF CERTITUDE.

(Brooklyn *Catholic Review*.)

As usual, the Church Congress of the Protestant Episcopalians at Philadelphia, the other day, presented some very ludicrous features and they are admirably reported by the *Independent*. It seems a pity that so grave and important a question as that of "Grounds of Certitude in Philosophy and Religion," should have been presented in such a light as to furnish a theme of amusing comment. But what else could you expect? Of all the subjects that were calculated to give rise to the Babel of confused discussion peculiar to the Episcopal Congresses that question of the grounds of certitude caps the climax. The report of the *Independent* is a happy one, the writer evidently appreciating and enjoying the whole scene. He says Dr. Huntington of New York read the first paper and that it was "very clear, well read and well received," yet as his position was open to criticism it would seem that his "ground of certitude" needed some previous ground of certitude to confirm it.

The next speaker was Professor Sterrett, a well-known student of Hegel and expounder of his philosophy.

"His paper was read under the most hopeless disadvantages. He had not himself read it over since it was written; it was about three times as long as his time for reading would allow; and he missed out dozens of pages without in the least realising how the parts retained would get joined together. Moreover, probably not twenty people in the audience had the faintest notion of the principles on which his propositions were based. The audience was a delightful spectacle. Some were trying to look as if they understood what was said. Some were blowing their noses and wiping their eyes. Some were reading, or pretending to read the programmes. It was perfectly obvious that Professor Sterrett's paper—or fragments of a paper—was wholly and hopelessly above them."

Of the next address by Rev. Dr. R. Harris, of Brooklyn, N. Y., the writer says:

"It is impossible to describe the rush and gush and drive of his delivery. The reporters—not the stupid routine noodles of the Philadelphia newspapers, but genuine stenographers—were baffled and unable to follow him. So was everybody else who heard him for the first time. The effect was ludicrous and awe inspiring. 'There is only one kind of certitude,' he said, or seemed to say, as the thunder and lightning of his rapid eloquence rushed by, 'viz, truth as apprehended by knowledge.' Probably the oracular statement was merely a whirl on the wings of rhetoric—or the rapidity of its utterance may have turned it upside down."

"Truth as apprehended by knowledge" is excellent as a ground of certitude in every department of life.

The next speaker was Dr. Bates, of Cleveland, Ohio. His position was that "we may often get a clear view of truth by considering its contradictory," which the reporter considered a very pregnant thought which the Doctor worked out well. But we are not at all surprised to learn that, "at the end of his speech, he very naturally arrived at our orthodox beliefs and when he came to Jesus Christ the audience welcomed what he had to say with wild applause. They felt as if they were getting out of a dismal hell of mere speculation into the sunny heaven of their own opinions." Could anything be more graphic or more amusing than that description? Could anything more admirably describe the Protestant position on this important subject than "the dismal hell of mere speculation?" Their true happiness is in the "sunny heaven of their own opinions."

We very much fear that Rev. W. M. Groton, of Westbury, R.I., who was the next speaker, will not appreciate the compliment paid him by our somewhat facetious reporter. "His speech," he says, "was applauded to the echo, and for the obvious reason that it had nothing in the remotest degree to do with the subject." And he continues: "His speech was delightful and delusive. As a very edifying address at a prayer-meeting it was above all praise; as a contribution to a question of the profoundest metaphysics it was sheer moonshine. But the audience was immensely relieved. They finished wiping their noses and reading the programme; they understood what was said; they clapped their hands and felt their hearts warm. And they had really listened to something which did them good, though it had nothing whatever to do with 'the grounds of certitude.'"

That is certainly not very encouraging for the popular settlement of the great and important question.

The last speaker was a volunteer, the Rev. Mr. Conger. He is represented as a very modest man, coming forward with trembling "hands everywhere and nowhere—twitching, quivering, restless," but the writer thinks he will, sooner or later, make his mark, and that we shall unquestionably hear from him again. His statement was that "any proposition which is guaranteed by the united testimony of our spiritual nature is trustworthy." We sincerely hope we shall hear from Mr. Conger again, and that he will explain the meaning of his proposition. We trust he will especially see the importance of explaining how and where the "united testimony of our spiritual nature" may be found.

Oh, when will our good, sincere, and zealous Protestant friends find their way out of the "dismal hell of mere speculation," not into the "sunny heaven of their own opinions," but into that haven of rest and peace in the Holy Catholic Church, which furnishes the only sure foundation and impregnable ground of certitude in

religion? We are glad the subject is being discussed. The very agitation of the question is evidence that the necessity of having some ground of certitude is being more and more realised, and the discussion cannot but result in good in the end.

GERMAN CATHOLICS AND SOCIALISM.

(From the *Catholic Columbian*.)

As already announced, the German Catholics under the presidency of Prince Loewenstein, have just formed a "Peoples' League" (*Volksverein*), with the object of meeting the menacing advance of socialistic doctrines and propaganda in the Empire. The following is a translation of the Manifesto issued by the League, and signed by Dr. Windthorst and all the chief Catholic leaders:

"To the German Catholic people.—'Grave errors and dangerous revolutionary tendencies are showing themselves on all sides. Social order and the established monarchical order are threatened in their very foundations. Socialism not only preaches these errors, but endeavours to put them into practice. In fact Socialism feels that the Catholic population of Germany is the most formidable adversary of these errors and tendencies. Hence, in their Congress at Halle, the Socialists declared open war against Catholicism. It is, therefore, urgently necessary to repulse the enemy with our forces united and well-organised. For this purpose Catholics from all parts of Germany have several times met together. They have decided to organise a Catholic League, the object of which is to combat revolutionary errors and tendencies on social questions and to defend Christian social order. This end can be obtained only by the personal action of each member, by instructive lectures, and by the propagation of good books and papers. Every German Catholic who is of age may join the League by paying an annual subscription of one shilling.

'Forward then! Let us march against the common enemy. Let us form this great League which shall embrace all German counties. This League will organise our forces, increase our resources, direct Catholic action in the Press, in pamphlets, and in popular meetings. We shall thus be organised in the smallest village, in the tiniest hamlet, and we shall be able to combat every where in the cause of truth against socialistic errors. Let each member of our League undertake a personal propaganda. The League aims, not only at the refutation of errors and false doctrines, but also at the spread of true principles on social questions. The League desires that both employers of labour and workmen should become more and more convinced of their reciprocal duties, and recognise more and more the solidarity of their interests. Our bishops, always anxious for the public weal, have recently in their meetings at Fulda sounded the alarm on the subject of the approaching danger. Our union will show the bishops that their appeal has been heard. When the Holy Father hears of our work, his paternal heart will be filled with joy, because the German Catholics have undertaken the needs of a new era and are desirous to meet them by working together for a common good.

'It the German Emperor, in agreement with the German Princes has abandoned the policy of combating ideas by police measures, he has done so with the full confidence that there is still sufficient Christian spirit in the people to overcome, of its own free action, ideas as dangerous for the Church as for the State. Catholics of Germany, let us be the last to abuse this confidence. Gather yourselves together then, Catholic people! Give a fresh proof of the spirit of sacrifice and fidelity to Church and country. Gather together for the defence of Christian society. Defend the altar and throne, the hearth and the home. Let us all unite together, great and small, priests and laity, masters and workmen, to oppose the enemy that menaces us; to instruct the ignorant, to support the feeble, and to enkindle the zeal of the faithful. By this means we shall preserve to our people their faith, and effect a great and important social action.

A RABBI ON MORAL TRAINING IN THE SCHOOLS.

(From the *Catholic Review*.)

RABBI LEON HARRISON lectured last Sunday before the congregation of Temple Israel, in Avon Hall, on Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, on the subject of teaching morals in public schools. He said: "Now, I prize education above all other earthly goods. I honour the scholar far more than the millionaire. And yet some of the greatest scoundrels on record have been educated men. Some of the most villainous thieves have been Lord High Chancellors. Statesmen, and poets, and sages have wallowed in the foulest mire of moral corruption.

"Is there any people in the world more saturated with learning and culture than the German nation? Can education do more for a people than it has for the countrymen of Goethe, Immanuel Kant, Heinrich Heine, Mommsen, Wagner and Beethoven? Yet could any fouler crime be committed against civilisation than the bounding by them of an entire race—a blasting indictment of their pretended philosophy, their liberalism, their enlightenment?

"If moral culture is a daily necessity and is to train our emotions and sympathies then churches alone and Sunday schools are insufficient—miserably insufficient. We need more than homœopathic doses of morality. Little children do not gain much from this meagre instruction. The little ones have their own trials and troubles, their own faults and virtues that are quite as large to them as full-sized cares are to their elders. They need more strengthening moral food than is given them to-day, and more of it. In an age like this, when culture does not imply character, when education is often but a thin veneering for polished villainy, do not lay sole stress on mental training, but prize it at its true value, add thereto strength of purpose, enlightened conscience, trained and true sympathies."

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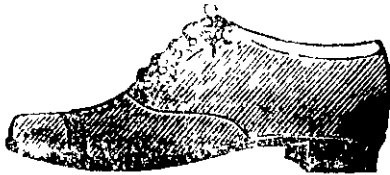
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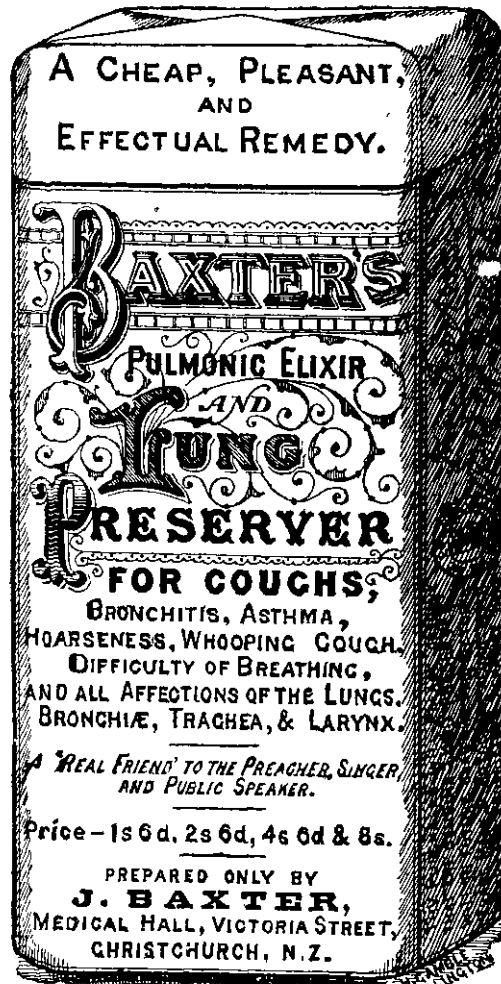
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The Best Brands of Spirits, Wines, and Ales kept.
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BOOK NOTICES.

"**Our Golden Days.**"—This is the College record published annually by the students of St. Joseph's College, Hunter's Hill, Sydney. The publication contains abundant evidence of a successful year's work. The students have distinguished themselves at the University examinations—all who presented themselves passing, without exception, and several of them taking honours. One of them, Mr. W. T. J. Newton, we are further told, won the Barker Scholarship, awarded every March to the best mathematical scholar of the year, and for which there is very keen competition. The annual contains a quantity of additional information relating to the college, and the manner in which studies and life in general are conducted there, all combining to make us acquainted with an admirably managed and most successful institution. The publication is well edited and neatly turned out. It is in every respect creditable to all who were engaged in its production.

"**Our Alma Mater,**" annual of St. Ignatius' College, Sydney.—This publication, edited by students of the Jesuit Fathers, maintains its high place among publications of the kind—that is to say, if, in fact, there are any other such publications—for, to tell the truth, if there are we cannot exactly recall them. The annual contains not only a record of the year's work, but also several literary articles, notes of travel, and poems, and, though last not least, a scientific chapter, in which we are given details of the dissection of a temer. The literary work is extremely good. But may we without impropriety remark on the acquirements of that rather portentous junior student, who seems to have been born and bred in a circulating library, and to have taken in works of fiction through his feeding bottle. Sir Walter Scott, Thackeray, Lord Lytton—he has them and their romances at his fingers' ends, and can tell us more about their respective styles and powers of delineating character than we should care to criticise—lest we should be detected in making mistakes, and put to open shame by babes and sucklings. The annual, however, gives every proof of being issued from an institution where the students are kept well abreast of the progress of the day, and prepared to take their part and hold their own in the inevitable battle of life. Some portraits of students distinguished as athletes or otherwise, make us acquainted with manly-looking fellows doing credit to the physical standing of their race, and promising well for the future of Australia. On the whole, "Our Alma Mater" is a publication on whose tone and contents generally its editors and publishers may be sincerely congratulated.

CATHOLIC SAILORS WITH UNCLE SAM.

(Brooklyn Catholic Review.)

FOR nearly a year in the Navy there has been an attempt to establish the means for regular worship on board ship; and, as the vast majority of the religiously inclined seamen are of the Catholic way of thinking, the Navy Department has encouraged the establishment of sacristies and altars on their own territory. The most notable two are the receiving ship Vermont and the war ship Philadelphia. The Philadelphia is in the dry dock and has a regular Catholic chaplain, the Rev. Father Charles N. Parks, a bright and brainy young priest, who is doing excellent work among the jack tars.

The services last Sunday were held on the gun deck of the Vermont and Chaplain Parks officiated. Almost the first visitor of the day is a pious little old lady who begs with tears in her eyes that you will not put her name in the paper. For forty years she has been coming here in rain and shine, in snow storm and blizzard, to help her boys, as she calls the sailors, to keep to their religious vows and to see that the altar is properly arranged. She often came when there was no priest to celebrate Mass, but now she rejoices with exceeding great joy that it can be celebrated with regularity, even when kind-hearted Father Danick, of the nearby St. Ann's Church, who has so often filled the gap, is unable to be present.

With eager hands she goes to the storeroom and brings out the sacred utensils and sees that they are properly bestowed, and then, like as not, she is around among the sailor boys talking to them about their mothers, and stirring up the laggards to attend the services. Soon after her come a little band of maidens who, with the help of a few tuncful sailors and a parour organ, make a very acceptable choir. On board the Philadelphia the singing is done by the men themselves, assisted by an organ and a very good orchestra, made up from the talent aboard ship. Benches are brought up from the mess room, and ranged along the hoystoned floor. On gala occasions the flag of the nation is unfurled behind the altar. The Vermont battalion has a beautiful flag, just presented to it by the members of St. Ann's in token of appreciation for the very creditable display it made at the recent golden jubilee of Bishop Loughlin.

At half-past ten o'clock sharp the worshippers fell in nearly two hundred strong. Father Parks makes his appearance in his robes of office, and the Mass begins. Grouched arches and cathedral architecture could make the service no more solemn than it is in this oaken hall, filled with the signs of its nautical tenantry and the grim appliances of war. The sermon is simple and straight-forward, and does not soar above the heads of the listeners. There is a simple magnetism about the preacher which has attracted many listeners from among the more careless fellows, as he strives to wean them from the special temptations that seem to assail poor Jack when he is ashore. The sailors like to feel that they are like other men—they resent any attempt to make them different, and they make a very serious and sympathetic congregation. The officers of the Vermont have even gone so far as to build a little confessional for the use of those of the Catholic faith, and nothing has been left undone to furnish a complete and tasteful outfit for worship according to the canons of the Church.

The Navy Yard officials say that about fifty per cent. of the men are inclined to attend the religious services, and that the proportion of Catholics to Protestants is two to one.

HOW A GOOD SHIP WAS LOST.

On the night of October 27th, 1842, the good ship "Mary Compton," of Bristol, England, was struggling with a fearful gale off the coast of North America. The wind blew furiously, but the weather was clear, and the Captain expected every moment to get sight of the light in the lighthouse on the Iron Rock Shoals. This lighthouse marked the entrance to the harbour. Once there, and they were safe. Sure of his position, he sailed on confidently. Five minutes later the ship struck with a fearful shock and went to pieces. Four men, including the Captain, were saved. On reaching the shore they found a strange thing had happened. An enemy of the lighthouse keeper had bound him hand and foot and extinguished the light.

Souls, as well as ships, steer by the lights. Hope is the most important lighthouse in the world. What shall be said of the man who darkens it in the face of a storm-tossed spirit?

"You are beyond human aid." These words were said by a physician to a woman who had come to consult him. Admitting that he thought so, had he the right to say so? No; for he might be wrong—and in any case he had no business to put out the light.

This woman had been ill for some time. In June, 1889, she was greatly alarmed by her symptoms. Her heart palpitated, and she was so giddy she could scarcely stand. Her head whirled "and," she said, "all objects seemed to go into a cloud." She had to hold herself up or sit down for fear of falling. She broke out in a sweat although cold as death. A dreadful cough racked her frame so that she could not lie down in bed and sleep.

"I could scarcely crawl about the house," she says. "I was so weak." I tried different remedies and medicines without avail. I went to the Dispensary at New Briggate and asked the doctor to tell me the worst. His answer was, 'I have mixed you some medicine'; you can take it or leave it. I took it for three weeks, then gave up in despair.

"I talked with two other physicians. The last one said, 'You are past human aid.'

"My heart sank within me, for I have five little children, and my death would leave them without a mother's love and care. I went home and cried till I was sick. I had no appetite and I had lost flesh till I was thin as a ghost! My mother came to see me and did not know me. My skin was of a green and yellow colour, and when I ate anything it seemed to stick in my throat. About this time I commenced vomiting, and what I threw up was tinged with blood. Once I began to vomit at nine o'clock on a Sunday morning and scarcely got rest from it until Monday morning.

"At this time I remembered that Mrs. Wilson, with whom I formally worked in Crawford's Mill, in East Street, Leeds (where I live), had been cured by Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. So I sent to Mr. Jesson's the Chemist, in Great Garden Street, and got a bottle. A few doses stopped the vomiting, and by degrees from day to day I felt better. Soon I could eat a dry crust, and by the time I had finished the second bottle I had got over all my bad symptoms and was fast getting my strength back. I am now (April, 1890), in better health than ever before in my life.

"I should have taken Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup sooner, but my husband was out of work and we had only a trifle coming in from his club, but I thank God I did get it at last, and it cured me, bad off as I was. All my friends and neighbours know the facts I have related, and I will reply to any letters of enquiry." (Signed), Mrs. Ann Mills, 40, Bread Street, York Road, Leeds.

This was a case of indigestion and dyspepsia, with symptoms showing how far it had affected the nervous system. A few months, or possibly weeks more, and Mrs. Mills would have had no tale to tell. She did wrong to wait one hour for any reason, after having known what Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup had done for her friend Mrs. Wilson.

At the Vatican mosaic factory is being executed a magnificent work representing the Madonna and Child, which the Pope will present to the Queen Regent of Spain.

The Land League (says Davitt in *Labour World*) was not conceived, founded, or planned by Mr. Parnell. But he obtained control of its funds; he appropriates the political credit for its achievements against Irish landlordism; he started *United Ireland* out of its exchequer; he allowed the paper to be in the hands of William O'Brien so long as it sang his own superlative praises; and now when it dares to speak honestly and fearlessly the sentiments of every clean-minded Nationalist in the Irish race, he seizes upon it as if it had been his own property.

What has Mr. Parnell done for the Irish people? (asks the *London Star*). Precious little when one inquires into his past record. He is a leader who has ceased to lead for three or four years; and now when he would resume his leadership he leads some of his countrymen into a ditch and, fox-like, is run to earth himself. Mr. Parnell did not invent the Plan of Campaign, and, while he dared not denounce it, has done nothing in support of it. Mr. Parnell did not conceive or found the Land League, although he managed to get control of its funds. It was the Land League and not Mr. Parnell, which obtained the Land Act of 1881; it was Mr. Healy who led in the discussion of the measure. It was not Mr. Parnell, but the late Mr. Biggar, who originated the policy of obstruction, which was useful to the party in the House in the early years of its existence.

A dispatch from Italy, Texas, recently, says a large bird was noticed circling around the town, and suddenly it descended with great rapidity into the yard of Charles Walter, seized Walter's four-year-old boy in its talons, and ascended slowly. Grasping his gun, the child's father mounted his horse and went in pursuit. The bird made direct for the creek bottom, two miles from the town; but after carrying the child half way it slowly descended, lighting near a deep ravine. The father dismounted and crept up the ravine within a few yards of the bird, which was standing on the child's breast, and shot it in the head. The child was unharmed, but the talons of the bird were still in the child's clothing.

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DRESS DEPARTMENT.—For general Summer wear in city or country nothing is more stylish and durable than the light weight Tweeds and Cheviots, the latter being shown in greater variety than ever. The following are a few of the many lovely Fabrics shown by us:—Harris Dress Tweeds, Noppe Dress Tweeds, Fancy Knicker Tweeds, French Crape de Serges, Black Grenadines, Donegal Bough Tweeds, Flaked Snow Tweeds, Natural Diagonals, French Model Robes, New Black Lace Cloths, etc., etc.

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Novelties in Ladies' Fashionable Lace Dolmans, Ladies' Fashionable Cloth Jackets, Ladies' Fashionable Figaro Jackets, Ladies' Fashionable Capes, Ladies' Fashionable Dust Cloaks, Garibaldis, Sunshades in New Shot Effects, very taking handles.

MILLINERY.—The fancy for transparent effects is still maintained. The new Floral Hats and Bonnets are very pretty. Children's and Misses' Millinery in endless variety.

The above Goods are all bought from the Makers.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.—Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing manufactured at our Manse street factory. Heads of Families are invited to inspect the Boys' Clothing. Only tested Colonial Tweeds kept in Stock. Any particular style can be made to order at a few hours' notice. We are showing a nice range of Washing Shirts at moderate prices.

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PALMERSTON NORTH.

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A Good Billiard Table. Night Porter specially engaged.

MAURICE CRONIN ... PROPRIETOR.

THE BLACKGOWN AND THE INDIAN.

(From the *Irish World*.)

A STRIKING commentary on the anti-Catholic policy that has governed the Indian Department is supplied by the bazarous mission undertaken the other day by Father Jule, a well-known Catholic missionary, who has acquired great influence among the Sioux by years of unselfish devotion to their interests. A large body of Sioux had entrenched themselves in a position where they could not be attacked by the soldiers in case of an Indian war, which had been expected any moment for the last three weeks. No white man dared to go near the fortified camps of these Indians. General Brooke, who was in command of the department, was desirous of opening up negotiations with the red men with a view of making arrangements by which the threatened war might be averted. But who would undertake the perilous mission of opening up negotiations? General Brooke had heard of Father Jule's influence among the Indians, and determined to send for him.

Father Jule did not hesitate to accept the perilous task assigned him. Accompanied only by a guide, who was the son of an Indian chief, he went to the camp of the hostile Indians and bartered them in the interest of peace. At the conclusion of the speech he invited them to send a delegation of their chiefs to General Brooke's headquarters, where, he assured them, their grievances would be taken under consideration. The Indians to whom this proposition was presented have always been suspicious of white men. Nevertheless, on the mere assurance of this Catholic priest they consented to send a delegation of their chiefs to General Brooke. The only guarantee of safety they asked was the following pledge:—"Hold your hands up to the Great Spirit and tell us as if you were about to start on a journey to the last hunting-ground of the red man, whether what you say to us from General Brooke be true, and that we will not be harmed if we come in simply to talk with General Brooke." After Father Jule gave this guarantee all the chiefs raised their hands to the heavens and solemnly promised to visit General Brooke, which they did a few days after.

This is not the first time the Government has been assisted by Catholic priests in its dealings with the Indians. More than twenty years ago the celebrated Jesuit missionary, Father De Smet, whose influence among the Indians was unbounded, was employed by the authorities at Washington to negotiate a treaty with the Sioux. Other Catholic missionaries have rendered similar service.

As the *Irish World* (January 3) goes to press the dispatches from the scene of Dakota Indian troubles report that a fierce fight took place with the Indians near the Pine Ridge Agency, in which about fifty soldiers were wounded and several killed outright. After the recent fight in which Sitting Bull was killed, a great number of the hostile Indians were induced to return to the Agency, as continued resistance to the military seemed to mean only extermination. They refused to give up their rifles after coming in, and when ordered to move about a hundred and fifty of them suddenly began firing on the soldiers, who, although numbering about 500, were at a great disadvantage for a while before the desperate assault, as they formed a complete circle around the Indians, and were in danger of wounding each other if they fired. The band of Indians broke through the lines, and with their ranks decimated by the shots of the pursuers are reported still retreating.

Amongst the list of mortally wounded appears that of Father Craft, the celebrated Indian Missionary, who was only a few weeks ago in New York, but who, immediately on the beginning of the hostilities, repaired to the scene of the trouble in the hope of averting a general uprising, as his influence among the Sioux was very great, and had been always exerted in the interests of peace, and for the securing of justice and honest dealing with the red men, who were only too often cheated and exasperated by the agents and speculators.

Father Craft was commissioned by Bishop Marty to carry on the missionary work amongst the followers of the famous Sioux Chief, Spotted Tail, who was treacherously killed about ten years ago at Rosebud, South Dakota. He made so favourable an impression that he was by common consent of the Indians selected as Chief to succeed Spotted Tail under the name of Hovering Eagle.

The Indians had the greatest respect for their gentle white chief and instructor, and he on his part, though he resigned the active chieftaincy, was unreserved in the expression of his conviction that were the Indians honestly and fairly treated, and not left to the mercy of unscrupulous land-speculators and agents, the Indian problem could be settled permanently and peaceably.

Father Craft was a native of New York city, and was a convert to the Catholic faith, as was also his father, who was a respected and eminent physician in the city. His zeal for the great and holy work of civilising and Christianising the Indians manifested itself from the early days of his priesthood, and the affection with which he was regarded by the rugged children of the savage forest showed how admirably he was adapted for the sacred mission to which he had been called. On the recent breaking out of hostilities he hastened to the scene of trouble, but, according to the dispatches, only to fall a martyr to his desire for peace.

It is wonderful how Dr. Koch is honoured. His pictures are displayed in all the shop windows. Mother-of-pearl scarf-pins in the shape of a bust of Koch are sold in the jewellery stores, and the latest scarf, collar and cuff is named for Koch. When Koch goes out on Unter den Linden on horseback, men take off their hats to him. He refuses banquets in his honour almost every day. He is a plain, serious man, apparently always in deep thought. Now and then his manner, however, is almost jolly, and he is a most entertaining talker. He reads English, but speaks little of it. Very few physicians have been able to obtain an interview with Koch. Dr. Dixon is the only American who has had an interview with him, and that was because Dr. Dixon's fame as a bacteriologist preceded him to Germany.

A TRUE BILL.

DR. MORGAN T. WILLIS, a recognised American authority on cerebral disease and insanity, writes: "It is well for us to know that the emotions cause more unhappiness and crime than any other function of the brain. Human beings are governed by their emotions and it is well that they should be, though it is emotions that wear away the brain. It is the emotions such as anxiety, fear, sorrow, and love. I consider that eight hours are sufficient for a man to use his brains, because if he exceeds that time he becomes nervous and fretful, and an exhausted brain is an irritable brain. You may not feel the evil effects of the stress of brain work at the time, but you will sooner or later, when it will be too late. The men that work at night with their brains are the ones that expose themselves to danger and death, which will surely come unless the great strain on the mind is lightened.

Any man that neglects the first warning of a brain or nervous system that is becoming exhausted, overtaxed or about to break down is not only a fool but a criminal. These signs are not many, but they tell the story of coming dangers only too plainly. Headache, sleeplessness, irritability of temper, neuralgic pains about the head, and heart, unrefreshing sleep, nervous dyspepsia, dull eyes, heaviness of the head, and stupid feeling after meals, worry about trifles, unreasonable anger, tingling and numbness in the limbs, cold feet and hands, flushed face and burning ears, palpitation of the heart, and irregular, weak and unsteady pulse. When you note these symptoms beware; the brain and nerves are about to break down, and it may be insanity, perhaps death."

For all such troubles we recommend Clements Tonic. This is a scientific specific, brain and nerve food, and positively repairs the ravages of overwork, time, disease, etc.

If Clements Tonic was not genuine, would the *Kiama Reporter* call it "The remedy of the day," or the *Tamworth News* say it was "A specific for all diseases of debility," or the *Goulburn Post* say it was "A Radical Cure," or the *Newtown Chronicle* say it was "A Remedy of approved efficacy," or the *Nepean Times* call it "A really first class Tonic," or the *Macleay Argus* say "It is a reliable article," or the *Bulletin* say "It is a remedy of the highest value," or the *Grafton Grip* say "Praise is superfluous," or the *Bingera Telegraph* designate it "A valuable medicine," or the *Presbyterian* say, "It can be confidently prescribed." Yet all these papers have printed these words in connection with Clements Tonic. The Press is far too conservative to endorse an unproved article, but we can show hundreds of similarly eulogistic comments from the Press similar to the above. We don't need to guarantee when we can get disinterested parties to speak of Clements Tonic as the journalists do.

It is said that Sitting Bull's body was not buried, but is in the hands of surgeons, who will arrange the skeleton for deposit in some Government collection.

The Queen of Spain recently acted as godmother to the infant of a lighthouse keeper, on the island of Santa Clara, near her Majesty's castle by the sea.

Professor Alfred Kirchoff, of Halle, has published an interesting communication in a local paper, the *Saale Zeitung*, on the anxiety with which even scientific men of repute looked forward to the autumn meeting of the International Conference on Degree Measurement, which was lately held at Freiburg. It had been reported that a series of simultaneous observations carried on at Berlin, Strasburg, and Prague went to show that a decrease in latitude was in process, at least in Middle Europe, and further reports from other observatories showed that a similar phenomenon had been noted in other places in Europe. This implied an alteration in the direction of the earth's axis. That is, the poles and equator, latitude and longitude, are not, as usually assumed, practically fixed data, but are liable to the general terrestrial law of flux. The amount of ascertained decrease of latitude at the end of the six months' period from August, 1889, to February, 1890, was half a second. But it was notified to the Conference that the Berlin observations for the half year ending last August showed an increase of latitude amounting to 0.1, or two-fifths of a second. In other words, the fluctuation of the axis is due to a minute oscillation, probably owing to some changes in the internal mass of our planet, and not to be confounded with the great secular phenomenon known as the precision of the equinoxes.

Dispatches from Pierre, South Dakota, and Standing Rock Agency, to General Miles at the military headquarters in St. Paul, Minnesota, on the 15th ult., announced the killing of the famous old Sioux chief, Sitting Bull, and his son, by the Indian police. The police were sent out to Sitting Bull's camp to arrest the old chief, as it had been reported that he had struck his teepees, and was about to join the hostiles who have been pillaging along the White River. When the officers reached the camp, they found the Indians ready to march. Their ponies were painted, and many of the savages had stripped themselves for war. The police made a dash into the camp and seized Sitting Bull. They were on their way back to Standing Rock when the tall, athletic son of the famous chief urged his comrades to re-capture the old man. The women and children were left in the bushes, and then with yells the hostiles charged upon the police, firing as they came. A hand-to-hand struggle ensued, during which Sitting Bull, who was not shackled, gave his orders in a loud voice. For several minutes the firing was heavy and deadly. Nearly every man who was hit was killed. In the furious fusillade Sitting Bull fell out of his saddle, pierced by a bullet, but it is not known whether it was fired by the charging party or by one of the police. The son of Sitting Bull was slain almost at the first volley of the police. The hostiles fired with deadly accuracy, and slowly drove the police from the field. If the cavalry had not come at this time, it is probable that the force would have been annihilated. After the fight was over, the followers of the dead chief struck out at killing pace for the Bad Lands.

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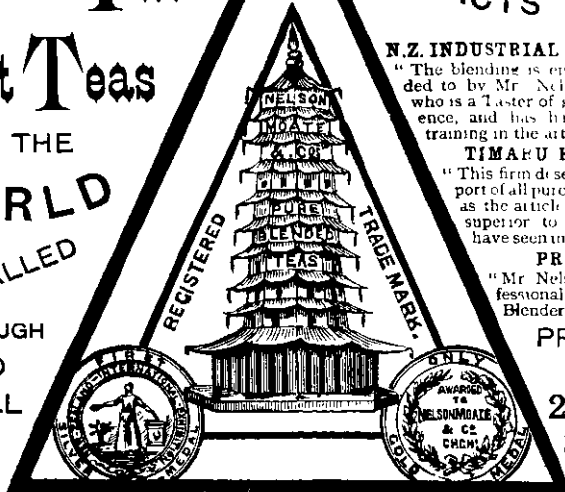


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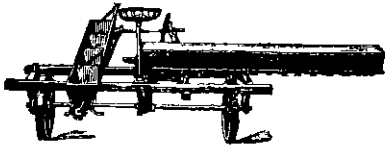
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