

New Zealand Gazette

NINETEENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

VOL. XIX.—No. 28.

DUNEDIN: FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1891.

PRICE 6D.

Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

A GLORIOUS CAREER.

OUR contemporary the *Ave Maria*, a publication in which we find an abundance of good things, has recently given us a sketch of the life of the late General de Sonis. Carlyle, who has compared French

glory to burnt straw, which, as we know, blazes brightly for a moment but leaves behind ashes, approaching as nearly as possible to nothing. Something more, nevertheless, is the glory of the country that has produced St. Louis and Joan of Arc, and which in every walk of life has given to the world men whose brilliant genius was enriched by all that a sublime spirit of Christianity could bestow upon it. Nay, as it was in the past, so it continues to the present day. If, for example, the French world of art two hundred years ago was elevated and almost sanctified by the genius of Racine, to-day that of Gounod no less confers a halo on it. If the poetry of the one touched the more sacred feelings and awoke the enthusiasm of the soul, the music of the other is not wanting in its effect. Different though the works may be, the identity of the spirit that inspired "Athalie" and "Faust" is clearly discernible. The martial spirit of the past also survives in France. In our own time Charette and De Sonis have brought before us evidence of what those crusaders were who truly entered into the sentiment of their great mission. And even a more trying part was played by the noble soldier of our own degenerate days, who in every movement of his calling showed himself first of all the faithful son of Holy Church. De Sonis was a devout Catholic in everything, a spiritual father to his soldiers, and the protector of their faith. He was, nevertheless, in every thought a soldier—strict and rigorous in the enforcement of discipline and the fulfilment of duty, and lion-like in bravery on the field of battle.—There is nothing more sublimely pathetic in the history of war than his lying cruelly wounded all the length of a freezing night on the disastrous field of Loigny—while he held converse with heaven, and hardly felt his suffering in resignation to the will of God. There also a young soldier of his corps dragged himself to his side that he might have the consolation of his presence in his dying moments.—But to the shame of France, the hour was to come when her heroic son, mutilated in her service as he was, and notwithstanding all his glorious record, felt that his duty called on him to relinquish his command, and retire to end his days in poverty, rather than take part in the task required of him—that is, the expulsion of the religious orders? French glory, then, is not, as the sour-minded scoffer, Carlyle, called it, merely like the blaze of burnt straw. It is real and continuous. It is not only where the body of De Sonis rests, under the banner of the Sacred Heart—under which also he fought at Loigny, unsuccessfully, indeed, so far as this world is concerned, but we doubt not, in respect of a better world, with infinite gain, that the proofs of its genuineness may be seen. In the eye of God, we may be convinced, they are frequent and clear enough to merit for the race, in spite of all its shortcomings and all its unworthy sons, a further period of the career that crowned their land with honour, and conferred countless blessings on the world.

THE consequences that have ensued on the lynch-Self-convicted. ing in New Orleans of the Italians acquitted of the murder of Detective Hennessy throw a vivid light on the existing condition of things. We have been told, indeed, that the secret societies in Italy had threatened the life of the King unless stern methods towards America were adopted. Before we heard this message, however, we had already formed conclusions, and, indeed, we think that this message is very doubtful. There was, in fact, no necessity to threaten the life of King Humbert, or to take any special measures to bring pressure to bear on the Italian Government. The Government, from the first moment that United Italy became an accomplished fact, has been in subjection to the secret societies, whose members form its members, and whose creature it is and has always been. The action of the Italian Government, in fact, represents that of the secret societies, who are enraged at being baffled in their attempt to extend their system throughout the United

States. We do not say that lynch law is a desirable expression of justice. The case in New Orleans, however, is a pressing and extreme one. A society that had been the scourge of Italy had arrived in the city. A police officer of proved ability and everywhere respected for his high integrity, had discovered its existence and obtained an acquaintance with its movements—had, indeed, if we recollect aright, given some information regarding it—and to rid themselves of the embarrassment caused by his watchfulness, as well, most probably, as to deter others from taking up his task, they shot him, daringly, in the open street, and under the light of day. We have not, as yet, had time to receive details, but we have reason to assume that the guilt of the men arrested for the crime and placed on their trial was palpable, and, nevertheless, they were acquitted. The jury was evidently suspected of foul play, whether, which, however, seems improbable, they were regarded as packed, or whether it was suspected that they were bribed, or whether, what seems to us the more probable supposition, it was believed that they were afraid. And it must be admitted that there were grounds for fear. Their doings since the men were lynched, show us the temper of the Italians, and their determination and daring had been proved in the case of the murdered officer. What, then, were the people of New Orleans, or, indeed of the whole United States to do. Were they to connive at the establishment of the Mafia among them, and to permit that assassination and brigandage should become part of the institutions of the country? Desperate cases call for desperate remedies, and, if ever there was a desperate case, that in question was so. As to the blustering tone assumed by the Italian Government, the Americans will certainly know how to deal with that. No possibility of anything in the shape of war between the countries, of course, exists. So clearly evident is this, indeed, that the action of the Italian Government, as we have said, betrays their motives. They have acted absurdly and rashly under the influence of the secret societies, whose members, notwithstanding all their secrecy and plotting are commonly foolish and miscalculating men. The importance of the matter is, in short, the proof it affords of the manner in which the Italian Government is controlled. Americans will certainly hold their own, and will not submit to the domination or even the existence of the Mafia within their confines. But it is well that the Italian Government has spoken out and shown beyond all power of dispute what is its real character.

WELL, the *Lyttelton Times* ought to know, we suppose—and according to the *Lyttelton Times*, the Minister of Education is a complete Solon. It would not do for us to say a Solomon, because Solomon was

more or less associated with religion, and the Minister has nothing and will have nothing to do with that. Solon will do, then, for our illustration—he having been a very wise old heathen, indeed. Mr. Reeves, of course, has not as yet got the age, but he has the other qualities, and that will suffice for the present. And, after all, is it not something to see that, in spite of the proverb, an old head can be found on young shoulders? But Mr. Reeves contradicts more than one proverb. No man, they say, is a hero to his valet de chambre. If Mr. Reeves is not a hero to the *Lyttelton Times* he is nothing. And as a specimen of the appreciation placed by our contemporary on Mr. Reeves, let us take the following. Our readers will perceive the tribute paid to the delicate wit of our precocious Solon. Referring to an address recently made by him our contemporary writes as follows:—"Without dealing in detail with the many points raised by the address, we must compliment Mr. Reeves on the clear and straight-out declarations made as to the maintenance of the present system unimpaired. Speaking on his own behalf, and on that of the Government, he has declared explicitly that the system is to remain a secular one. As he facetiously remarked, those who oppose the system on grounds connected with another world must be regarded as honourable antagonists, but he could only salute them and pass by."—Admirable, indeed, is the airy manner in which our Minister dismisses the prejudices of people who are "slow" enough to think of another world. The smartest corner-boy of the period, in fact, could hardly make a more showy display of "cheek." It is not, moreover, always the sage who takes a short way of surmounting the religious difficulty of the moment. When a question arose, for example, as to removing a re-

religious symbol from some position occupied by it in the household of her Majesty the good Queen Bees, the difficulty was solved by calling in the aid of Patch, her Majesty's fool, who removed it at once, and also, as we may suppose, with a very airy grace indeed. Our contemporary afterwards gives us another specimen of our sage's wit and wisdom. "He recognises education," says he, "as the sole differentiating force between mobs such as our rule the fourth American Republics and our own orderly and law-loving population."—But we ask our readers' indulgence for a little foolish recollection. Once, then, we were acquainted with a family wherein a foreign nursery-maid vainly attempted to teach her native tongue to the children. With one accord, however, the other servants were agreed that this unhappy girl could not herself understand a single word that was uttered by her. Does Mr. Reeves really believe that people who are educated through the medium of the Spanish or Portuguese language do not, therefore, know one word of anything learned by them? What is certain is that the men who make the South American revolutions are Spanish and Portuguese partisans of secularism, fully as well educated in fact, though always by means of the Spanish or Portuguese tongue, as is even Mr. Reeves by means of the English tongue, and feeling quite as supreme a contempt for religion as he himself can. The South American revolutionists, in short, are in the van of the democratic enlightenment of the day, as Mr. Reeves must very well know. The colonist of Anglo-Saxon origin, perhaps may be somewhat less hot-headed and lively than the colonist of more Southern races. Godless education, however, must relatively affect him quite as badly as it does the other—and in due time, though too late, perhaps, for remedy, the proofs will be forthcoming. We do not know how far the *Lyttelton Times* now represents Mr. Reeves, but if it does so to any great extent, the manner in which that ingenuous youth blows his own trumpet is, indeed, something portentous.

THE letter written by Cardinal Manning to the *XXme. Siècle*, although clear enough in its meaning and distinguishing perfectly between the revolutionary system known as Socialism, and from which

A TRUE SOCIALIST.

nothing but evil could be excepted, and a system of amendment for the salvation of society, and which might more justly take the name of Socialism, was falsely interpreted. Various motives, no doubt, were accountable for this. Some people, differing widely from Cardinal Manning, might have been glad to misrepresent his views for their own ends; others might have found it to their profit to claim his Eminence as to all intents and purposes in agreement with them. The Cardinal, however, has removed all possibility of doubt or of plausible misrepresentation. Impudent misrepresentation, of course, will still remain, as, for example, we see from a paragraph in the London correspondence of the *Otago Daily Times*, when he speaks of his Eminence as seemingly climbing down under the influence of the Pope's frown. But in an interview with a representative of the *Figaro*, to which, indeed, the correspondent of the *Daily Times* alludes, and in a letter to the Comte de Mun, himself also accused of Socialism, the Cardinal perfectly explains his position. The principal portion of the interview in question is the following:—"All that is social is good," says his Eminence, "but there is between social organisation and Socialism as great a difference as there is between reason and rationalism. If society is as beneficent as reason, Socialism is as malevolent as rationalism. Civil and political society is nothing else than human society, and for that reason all legislation should be essentially social and the preserver of society. On the contrary the Socialism which begins by overthrowing existing society is subversive and destructive. There are, therefore, two things—social organisation and Socialism. The former comprises every social phenomenon, and is dominated by two factors—one moral, the other economic. The moral factor consists in the sentiment of reciprocal duties, of the unity of the human race, and of the blessings of social union. The economic factor consists in the practical execution of these sentiments. That Socialism is a socialism of organisation and legislation. On the contrary, Socialism has scarcely anything in common with organic social phenomena. It is purely political, and is composed of two factors—the one immoral, the other disturbing. The immoral factor consists in the progress of the individualism of this proud century, which destroys families and separates naturally common interests. The second factor consists in the disturbances produced by that individualism productive of a want of agreement between laws and needs. That Socialism is a socialism of disorganisation and revolution. It is that which is generally designated by the name of Socialism, but it is that which is the complete negation of Socialism, for by Socialism we should mean society, legislation, evolution, transformation, but not destruction. I am then anxious to declare I am not a Socialist. I do not, indeed, believe that the means to make men happy is to destroy them. Social organisation is thoroughly English. Socialism is, on the contrary, Continental. There must then be no misunderstanding. And when people on the Continent talk of my Socialism they are mistaken, for being an Englishman I cannot be a Socialist." The important passage in the letter to Count de Mun is:—"The coming age will belong

neither to the capitalists nor to the commercial classes, but to the People. The People are yielding to the guidance of reason, even to the guidance of religion. If we can gain their confidence we can counsel them; if we show them a blind opposition they will have power to destroy all that is good. But I hope much from the action of the Church all Governments are despoiling and rejecting. Her true home is with the People; they will hear her voice. My letter to the *XXme Siècle* caused some irritation in England; and I am accused, as you are, of Socialism. Here, however, Socialism is little studied; it is a kind of party cry. France is a long way ahead of us in such studies. Nevertheless, our legislation for the protection of labour is already considerably advanced." Neither the advocates of revolutionary Socialism, then, nor the detractors of Cardinal Manning, have made much capital out of his letter to the French newspaper. No one can be more completely out of agreement with these Socialists or more truly the Catholic prelate representing the doctrine of the Church. Yet the Cardinal has not in the slightest degree compromised the position assumed by him from the first, but still remains the wise protector, and leader of the people.

A SHAM.

THE Minister of Education has just told us how the Spanish and Portuguese languages fail as educational mediums. The report of a Royal Commission recently published, and as quoted by the *Quarterly Review* for January, gives us to understand that the English tongue can hardly claim a superiority in the regard referred to. We find, in fact, that secularism, as carried out in the English Board schools, is something of a sham. The Commissioners report as follows:—"We have also felt bound to consider, as bearing upon our recommendations, the important evidence to which we have before alluded, which, coming from various quarters, testifies to the disappointing fact that under our present system, though the result of inspection of schools by examination of scholars may appear satisfactory, many of the children lose with extraordinary rapidity, after leaving school, the knowledge which has been so laboriously and expensively imparted to them. We are thus led to believe that a system of " cram " with a view to immediate results, which tends to check the great advance made of late years in all our education amongst all ranks, and threatens to destroy the love of knowledge for its own sake, is prevailing more and more, though under different conditions, in our public elementary schools, and that unless a large change is now made, as the system must become in working more rigid, so its evils will increase rather than diminish." Unless our democracy therefore, is educated under some different system from that whose effects are thus described, it is to be feared then superiority to the democrats of South America, if it exists, must be based upon something besides secular education. There is every reason, moreover, for us to believe that English Board Schools are in no way inferior to primary schools in this colony. The reviewer goes on to examine into the moral nuts of the education in question, which on his showing are quite as much a sham as the instruction received. He proposes to his readers to examine the children so educated—"They will probably find," he says, "that the motives instilled into their minds for conducting themselves honestly, soberly, and purely is, that such a course will most advance their temporal interests, whilst of the religious sanction for a moral life they will know nothing, and of Christianity itself, if their experience resembles ours, they will find that the children know little or nothing. A few of them may be able to recite at the Lord's Prayer, some may have heard of the Creed, and know that there are ten Commandments. Of course we speak of those who have not been to a Church Sunday school, and there is, unhappily, good reason for knowing that a large proportion of the children who are being educated in Board schools attend no Sunday school." But English Board schools still make some little pretence of religious teaching—in which they differ from the unblushing godlessness of our own system—not, however, as it would seem, with much effect. As to the appearance of an improvement in the morals of the people, the Reviewer proves it, as follows, to be also a complete sham. "It may be thought," he writes, "that a sufficient answer to what has been just advanced is furnished by the statistics of crime that are annually issued by the Home Office. These returns clearly show that the number of criminal offences tried at the Assizes has diminished, that the number of persons on whom severe punishments have been inflicted is materially less than it was; but they do not show the changes in the criminal law by which much of this advantage has been gained. They do, however, show that there has been a most serious addition to the number of juvenile offenders who are compulsorily detained for a term of years in Reformatories and Industrial Schools, and are thus happily preserved from the possibility of a continuous repetition of crimes, by which the number of criminal offences was formerly swelled. In 1862 there were 8863 children thus compulsorily detained; in 1879 the number had grown to 15,079; in 1889 it amounted to 28,033. These returns likewise show the enormously increased amount of money expended in the prevention and detection of crime, which should certainly account for a considerable diminution in the number of crimes committed, and we also regret to say that they tell of the serious growth of those lesser

offences which are ranged under the terms 'offences summarily dealt with,' some of which would formerly have been sent to a jury to decide upon." On the whole, then, as we have said, it would certainly appear that even the English language, under certain circumstances, must fail as a medium of efficient education. In fact, if Mr. Reeves is seriously bent on producing a class of democrats superior to those of South America, he should turn his mind to providing for the colony an educational system, better, instead of rather worse, than that of the English Board schools.—By way of post-script, we would add that the testimony of the *Quarterly Review* to the moral and religious effects of the Board schools, might be studied with advantage by the members of the Anglican Synod of Dunedin.

HERE is another word or two that might with advantage come under the consideration of the THE ANGLICAN Anglican Synod. We quote from the Liverpool SYNOD. *Catholic Times* :—"The Lower House of the Convocation of the Anglican Church has been discussing a subject which ought to have long since attracted general attention, viz., the want of religious education among the upper middle classes of this country. We believe that the proportion of those who have lost all belief in God and a world to come is much larger among the educated than it is among the working population. The secularising of the grammar schools is one great cause of this lamentable state of things. Little or no attempt is made in many of these schools to bring up the pupils to believe in the truths of revelation, while they are permitted and encouraged to read books of a distinctly free-thinking tendency, which they find provided for them in the school library. There is no wonder that boys so trained should have little faith in Christianity of any sort. We fear that the motion carried in Convocation that parents should be urged to do their duty by teaching their children the Bible and Church Catechism will not do much to remedy this state of things; and Lord Norton's idea of applying to Parliament to do something cannot produce any good result. The Church of England should have fought harder when the secularists attacked the public middle class schools; but it is something to find that she is at least conscious now of the gravity of the situation."

AT Warminster Petty Sessions last week, (says *Truth of February 12*), Lord Cranley (Lord Onslow's eldest son) and Mr. George Hartopp, of Sevenoaks, were convicted of 'pursuing game' without a licence, and they were each fined £10. The Excise officer, who caught the defendants when they were out shooting with Mr. Walter Long, M.P., stated that 'the party were dressed in such fantastic garb that he could hardly know them again.' It is satisfactory to find that the Warminster Magistrates (Mr. Holmes A'Court and Mr. G. Ashby Doll) inflicted a exemplary fine, for, as the Chairman truly observed, 'the defendants were in a rank of life in which, instead of breaking the law, they ought to be setting an example of obedience, and teaching other people to obey.' But as to the "fantastic garb" where Lord Cranley was concerned, could it be for example that his Lordship was attired as the son of a "leading rangatira"? If so no wonder the Excise officer did not know how to recognise him.

THE "stage Irishman" (says the Melbourne *Advertiser*) makes his appearance much less frequently than formerly, but the unnatural creature has still the effrontery to show himself. There are yet some Irishmen so wanting in self-respect as to tolerate him, and even laugh at his buffoonery and antics. Worse still, he has imitators where he should only find foes. There are people who sing his songs, and copy his style and manners, without any sense of shame or degradation, though they should be as averse to doing so as they would be to dancing for others in the disguise of a baboon. It is a good thing, however, that the Most Rev. Dr. Carr made some observations on the subject at the Town Hall on Tuesday evening. As a result, it may be hoped that wherever his Grace's words reach young Irishmen or Irish-Australians will in future display a becoming self-respect by avoiding themselves, and discouraging in others, the degrading practice of caricaturing the Irishman on the stage or in private company. How the abuse is to be remedied his Grace thus explained:—"First of all, he would say to Irishmen—"Never sing a song that contains a sentiment unworthy of Ireland;" Secondly, "Never deliver a recitation which, in the manner of delivery, the accent, or in the character exhibited, is unworthy of Ireland;" and thirdly, "As part of an Irish audience never encourage or tolerate any man who degrades the character of Irish music, recitation or literature, by style of delivery, mannerism, or pronunciation foreign to the Irish people." Dr. Carr added—"It must always be remembered that Irishmen belonged to an old land, a learned land and a spirited land, which ought not to be degraded." The "stage Irishman" had already received some hard knocks in Australia, and with the most trenchant of these Father Phelan, of Goulburn College, is to be credited. The unnatural creature may have reeled under them, but he survived them, as "Fun on

the Bristol" proved. He has now met with a worse fate, the episcopal staff having been laid on his shoulders, and consequently it may be expected that we shall see less of him on stage or in drawing-room. Better still it would be that he received the censure as an order of banishment, and we saw no more of him.

AN UGLY AFFAIR.

THAT scandal in high life regarding an accusation of cheating at cards brought against Sir William Gordon Cumming, head of a Scotch family of rank and an officer in the Guards, has revealed a state of things that, to people of less fashionable notions, must seem anything rather than edifying. Gambling and playing for high stakes, it seems, is the common practice in the country houses of the English nobility and gentry. Nay, as this scandal also informs us, royalty itself is not scrupulous about taking part in such pastimes, for the Prince of Wales was present at the aristocratic gathering in which the transaction referred to took place. The writer of the "Letter from the Linkman" in *Truth of February 12* puts the state of the case briefly but tellingly before us:—"By the way," he writes, "a lady staying recently at a country house where gambling is *de rigueur*, was taken suddenly ill. Not to be thwarted, the host telegraphed to a friend in town the following characteristic message: 'Please send down at once another baecarat woman.'—Their ability to gamble, therefore, is the recommendation high-bred hosts seek in their guests—and the respect also with which they otherwise regard them is evident. As to the case against Sir William Gordon Cumming, it is to come before the law courts in the shape of an action taken by him for libel, and, therefore, it would not be becoming to examine into its merits, even were there data on which to go. But so much may be said, that the plot into which his hostess, with certain members of her family and a brother officer of Sir William's own, entered for his detection showed anything rather than good taste or feeling, and may even be described as having been extremely treacherous. The upshot of the matter was that on the understanding that secrecy was to be observed, the unfortunate baronet signed a paper pledging himself never again to play, but which must no necessarily be regarded as an admission of his guilt. Secrecy, however, was not observed. The indiscreet tongue of a woman violated it, and thence the present position has arisen. What the result will be it would be impossible to predict, even were the attempt to do so legitimate.—This, however, need not very much concern us, though right feeling will certainly prompt the desire that Sir William Gordon Cumming may be able to clear himself. What must concern us all is the knowledge forced upon us of what high life in England really includes, and the base use to which wealth is put there. Mr. G. A. Sles, for instance, who by the way, as well as Mr. Labouchere, seems to have a very intimate acquaintance with the game of baecarat, and the methods of cheating connected with it—although, of course, we imply no scandal—informs us that people that have nothing but their wealth to recommend them, are invited to country houses, because of their readiness to join in the high play that forms the attraction for visitors of exalted social standing. The revelation is not a pleasant one for those who would see a high moral tone, the true foundation and bulwark of a people's greatness, obtain throughout the nation, and if in some degree effects the social question of the day, and adds to the gravity of the accusations brought against wealth, it will be no more than we may rationally expect.

A SIGNIFICANT resolution is certainly that which the ANGLICAN MONASTERIES, sanctioning the establishment of monasteries both for men and women, and whose members should, under certain circumstances, take upon themselves permanent obligations. When we consider what the history of the Anglican Church has been as regards the religious orders, the suggestiveness of the matter is indeed remarkable. The Anglican Church, in fact, may be said to have been founded in a great measure on the ruin of the system she now desires to revive. We do not know that she obtained any very substantial portion of the wealth, whose confiscation formed the object of the overthrow of the monasteries. There was an avaricious king and a rapacious nobility to be satisfied with that; but the sequestration of the monastic estates became the strength of the Anglican Church by giving those to whose use they were appropriated a strong motive to support her and to oppose any return to a state of things under which they might be required to surrender their ill-gotten acres. Throughout the existence of the Anglican Church, moreover, all her doctrine and all her practice have been opposed to the monastic life. The three engagements of poverty, celibacy, and obedience that form the indispensable basis of the usefulness of the monk or nun have been held up by her as the outcome of grovelling superstition. A complete departure, in fact, from her appointed and well-beaten path is marked by the resolution in question. It is true that some isolated attempts had already been made at something of the kind. Here and there an individual among the clergy, or some zealous woman, looked upon comely by the members of the church as wildly eccentric and of doubtful orthodoxy, has set up, or attempted to set up, a religious house. This however,

S. & C.**SCOULLAR & CHISHOLM.****S. & C.**

We invite those about to Furnish to Call at our Warehouse and Inspect our EXTENSIVE STOCK, comprising all the Latest Novelties and Newest Designs in

ALL GOODS
GUARANTEED.

Carpets

FURNISHINGS
FURNISHINGS
FURNISHINGS
FURNISHINGS

Bedsteads

FURNITURE
FURNITURE
FURNITURE
FURNITURE

FURNITURE
FURNITURE
FURNITURE
FURNITURE

Linoleum

FURNISHINGS
FURNISHINGS
FURNISHINGS
FURNISHINGS

Bedding

Every Information as to Prices, &c.

Supplied on application

either personally or by letter.

SCOULLAR AND CHISHOLM, RATTRAY AND MACLAGGAN STREETS, DUNEDIN.

SEEDS FOR FARM, GARDEN, STATION.

NEW SEEDS! NEW SEEDS!
NEW SEEDS!



Fresh Garden Seeds.

Clover Seeds.

Turnip Seeds.

We are now Stocked with SEEDS of ALL VARIETIES direct from the Best Seed-growing Districts in England, and respectfully solicit your orders.

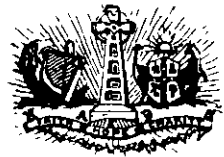
Grains, Bone Dust, Racine Fans and a lot of Sundries for Farmers.

NIMMO & BLAIR,
SEED MERCHANTS AND SEED GROWERS,
DUNEDIN.

H. A. C. B. SOCIETY

Established 1871.

Registered under the Friendly Societies Act



OBJECTS.—To cherish a love for Faith and Fatherland to extend the hand of fellowship to our co-religionists of every nationality; to render assistance and visit the sick and distressed; to help the widows and orphans of deceased members. A member on payment of 1s weekly is entitled to medical attendance and medicine for himself and family. Also 20s per week for 26 weeks, 15s for the next 13 weeks, and 10s per week for a period of 13 weeks, in case of sickness. On the death of wife, £10; at his own death relatives receive £20. Twenty branches of this excellent Institution are now established in New Zealand, and everyone eligible for membership should join, and participate in its unsurpassed advantages. Full particulars to be had from branches, and from

P. KEARNEY,
District Secretary Auckland

HEALTH IS WEALTH.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON (from Southland)

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

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

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

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

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

FARMERS' AGENCY COMPANY, LTD.

CUMBERLAND STREET, DUNEDIN.

EDWARD HERBERT, Esq., Chairman of Directors
Mr. JOHN GRINDLEY, Managing Director

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

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

FLAX Sales made to suit arrivals.

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

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

JOHN GRINDLEY,
Manager and Auctioneer

HERBERT, HAYNES & CO.

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

DRESS DEPARTMENT.

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

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

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

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

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

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

MANTLE DEPARTMENT.

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

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

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

BEST VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY.

HERBERT, HAYNES & CO.

was a very different matter from an authoritative resolution of the Church, such as we suppose a resolution of Convocation may be assumed to be. So great in fact, is the change that the Church may almost be looked upon as having entered upon a new phase of her existence. As to the success of religious orders in the Church of England, that is quite another thing. We confess we do not belong to the ranks of those who are sanguine enough to expect it. That the religious orders have succeeded in the Catholic Church, may, in fact, be taken as one of the proofs of the Church's divine origin. Where the supernatural principle, however, is wanting, that which depends on it for life and growth cannot of necessity be found. But this is another question. What we now see is a recognition, to all intents and purposes, of the infamy that surrounds the memory of King Henry VIII made by the Church that he founded, and an acknowledgment that, in destroying the religious houses, he inflicted upon the country an untold evil. Never before did any institution, religious or secular, do such marked dishonour to the memory of the man to whom it owed its existence.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

(From the Liverpool *Catholic Times*.)

A new Catholic weekly paper is about to be started in the Eternal City with the title *La Vera Roma*.

An International Congress of Catholic men of science is to assemble in Paris in the first week of April.

There were twenty-one members of the Sacred College present at the funeral of Cardinal Christofori.

Mr Frederick Walton Atkinson, solicitor, has taken the degree of Bachelor of Laws, with honours, at the London University, being second amongst forty candidates. Mr Atkinson is a convert.

A monument to Columbus is to be erected in one of the *Piazas* of Rome, and on the occasion of the centennial representation the work of the celebrated Morlacchi, presented in Italy and at Dresden in 1828, will be reproduced.

The Abbé Boyer, Canon of the Cathedral of St. André, Bordeaux, has been named a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour. The Abbé, as military chaplain, was present at many engagements during the war of 1870.

According to a work written by the Rev Father Gagarin, a Jesuit, and called "The Russian Archives, and the conversion of Alexander I," Alexander I., Czar of Russia, was converted to the Catholic faith towards the close of his life.

Cardinal Mermillod has issued an appeal to the Catholic youth of the world, in the name of the Italian Association of Catholic Youth to celebrate worthily the third centenary of the death of St. Aloysius Gonzaga by joining the pilgrimage to Rome.

Père Monsabré has been presented by the Holy Father with a chalice as a token of satisfaction with the ability which the rev. gentleman displayed in his Advent sermons at the Church of St. Andrea della Valle.

Preparations are being made for the visit of the Austrian Empress to the Holy Land. Her journey there, undertaken in a truly Catholic spirit, will be not a pleasure tour, but a pilgrimage. She will spend the Holy Week in Jerusalem.

Mr. Richard Acton, son of Lord Acton has written to the *Pall Mall Gazette* stating that there is not a shadow of foundation for the report that he had joined the Anglican communion—an announcement which was asserted in that journal on the authority of an Oxford correspondent.

The Duke of Norfolk is indignant at the action of the Government in reference to Mr Gladstone's Religious Disabilities Bill, and in a letter to the *Times* he says it is an ungrateful surprise to many Catholics to find their claims for justice sacrificed to the noisy declamation of heated bigotry.

Cardinal Lavignerie has received a splendid offering for the promotion of his good work. The Marquise de Brives, a lady of 98 years, who is without heirs, has, after providing for old domestics and poor friends, settled £640,000 on his Eminence in return for an annuity of £1000.

An English correspondent of the Paris *Univers* describes with enthusiasm the good work carried on at Wolvey, Hinckley, by a convert, Mr C. Arnold, aided by the Rev. Austin Richardson, another convert. The correspondent states that during his residence at Ventnor, Isle of Wight, Father Richardson converted 47 persons, among them being his own mother.

The result of the Spanish elections has been a complete victory for the Catholic Conservative Ministry. As many as 289 Ministerialists were returned, and all parties in the Opposition taken together have only obtained 154 seats. Of the Opposition 25 are Republicans, 7 Carlists, and 89 Liberals of the party led by Sagasta.

Two Jesuit Fathers, Rev. J. N. Strassmaier and J. Epping, have undertaken the laborious task of deciphering the three Babylonian

tablets which were acquired a few years ago by the British Museum. The kind and the extent of the astronomical knowledge possessed by the Chaldees is shown by these two tables, and now rests on a purer foundation than mere speculation.

The ladies of Paris are embroidering a magnificent carpet for the Basilica of the Sacred Heart, at Montmartre. It will be worth about 100,000 francs. In the centre is a view of Montmartre, above the arms of the city of Paris, and on each side those of Jeanne d'Arc and Henri IV., whose armies once encamped near the hill. The names of the donors are embroidered on the border.

Baron Nicolai, otherwise known as Father Dom Jean Louis Nicolai, formerly lieutenant-general in the Russian army and aide-camp to the Czar, has died at the monastery of the Grande Chartreuse, to which he retired about twenty years ago. He was Governor-General of the Caucasus, and it was he who suppressed the rising under Schamyl.

French Catholics are mourning the death of Sister Céline, who, during 57 years, and notably through the troublous Franco-Prussian war times, was a tender nurse to the wounded soldiers. She was born in 1800, and it is said that she was one of the most brilliant *dames d'honneur* at the Court of Charles X. After the fall of that monarch she joined the sisterhood of St. Vincent de Paul.

The Commendatore de Bossi, the veteran explorer of the Roman catacombs, and the chief living authority on the antiquities of the first five centuries, is still making important discoveries. He has lately unearthed the basilica of St. Sylvester, the Pope of Constantine's days, containing the tombs of six of the earliest of the Roman Pontiffs. He also discovered the tomb of Priscilla, the mother of the Senator Pudens, in the cemetery bearing her name, a discovery that carries us back to the apostolic age.

General Sherman, who died recently, was married to a Catholic lady of Irish descent, a grand-daughter of one of the men of '98. Thanks to her influence Catholic chaplains were appointed in the Federal armies during the War of Secession. His sons were educated as Catholics, and one of them, Father Thomas E. Sherman, S.J., is now completing a special course of study at the Jesuit college in Jersey. The General was visited on his death-bed by a Catholic priest, who administered to him the last rites of the Church.

How effectually real power departs from a priest when once he has severed himself from the Catholic Church. A writer in one of the reviews—Mr. W. F. Stockley—has been giving his opinion of the influence exercised by ex-Père Hyacinthe, and from his remarks, which are based on personal observation, it appears that his auditors scarcely ever regard the would-be reformer as a serious religious teacher. They treat his place of worship more as a lecture-hall or theatre than as a church. Many forget to take off their hats until they are some time in the building; conversation is freely indulged in, and the sermon is discussed in the same way as an address from M. Francisque de Sarcy at La Salle des Conférences. This is the preacher upon whose words crowded congregations once hung with devout reverence. But greater ecclesiastics than he—men such as De Lammennais—became as sounding brass when they fell away from the teaching of the Church.

Everybody who is at all acquainted with life in the East knows how difficult it is to make converts to Christianity amongst the Orientals. There are no people on earth so thoroughly conservative of usages and religious ideas. So far as Christianity is concerned, the East is all but immovable. Good work, however, is being done by Catholic missionaries in many Eastern quarters, and amongst the most successful evangelists are the Capuchin Fathers. A correspondent of an Italian Catholic paper has just been relating the nature of their labours at Trebizond and Erzeroum, and the facts he gives point to solid progress. The Capuchins are so revered for their poverty that many of the poor entrust to them the education of their children, and the Fathers have also won a high reputation as medicine-men. At dispensaries which they have established in Trebizond and Samsun over 16,000 invalids are attended to every year. Numerous conversions are effected, and one of the probabilities of the future is the return to the true Faith of a very large body of Armenian schismatics through the zeal of the good Capuchin Fathers.

Baron Friedrich Schmidt, the celebrated Gothic restorer, was once asked by his friend, Friedrich Piecht, why he had become a convert from Protestantism to Catholicism. The answer he gave is noteworthy. "Because," said he, "I have come to recognise the Catholic Church to be the mother of truth and of art. Amongst Catholics I have always found liberality of mind, spirit, humour, wealth of fancy, solidity, and fulness of thought. In the Prussian bureaucracy with which I had to deal before my conversion I found only stiffness and insipidity. Was it any wonder, then, when I felt so attracted by Catholicism, that I should at length openly embrace it?" The lesson of breadth and depth of thought which Baron Schmidt learned from his study of the Catholic Church he practised effectually during his brilliant career.

The "Old Catholics," who were to reform the Catholic Church off the face of the earth, and to refresh men in every land with the

SARGOOD, SON & EWEN
MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED
STANDARD BRAND BOOTS & SHOES
DUNEDIN.

REGIS-  TRADE
 TERED **STANDARD** MARK **BRANDED**

ONLY GENUINE WHEN
STANDARD
ON THE HEEL.

IT HAVING COME
TO OUR KNOWLEDGE THAT INFERIOR
MADE BOOTS ARE BEING SOLD FOR STANDARD MAKE PLEASE
INSIST ON HAVING THE TRADE MARK ON THE HEEL.

G. AND T. YOUNG

Importers, Watchmakers and Jewellers,
 80 Princes street, Dunedin,
 Have Just Landed, ex ship Dunedin, and
 Suez Mail Steamer, large shipments of Gold
 and Silver Watches; Gold and Silver
 Jewellery; English, French and American
 clocks; Silver and Electro-plated goods, etc.
 selected by their Mr. George Young, from
 the leading manufacturers in England and
 the Continent.
 G. and T. Young, from the fact of their
 buying from the manufacturers direct, and
 for cash, and having no commissions to pay
 are in a position to supply the very best
 quality of goods at prices considerably lower
 than those who purchase in the markets here.
 Note the address:—
 79, Princes street, Dunedin; Great North
 road, Timaru; and Thames street, Oamaru.

COBB & CO'S
TELEGRAPH LINE ROYAL MAIL
COACHES.

PASSING THROUGH
THE GRANDEST SCENERY
IN THE WORLD.

COBB & CO'S Telegraph Line of
 Royal Mail Coaches from Christchurch to
 Hokitika, Greymouth, Kumara, Ross, Reefton
 and Westport, leave Springfield every Tuesday
 and Friday on arrival of first train from
 Christchurch, returning to Christchurch every
 Wednesday and Saturday.

Return Fares £7 0 0
CASSIDY, BINNIE & CO., Proprietors
 Springfield,
 Agent, **W. F. WARNER,**
 Commercial Hotel, Christchurch

GORE HOTEL

J. HOLLAND ... PROPRIETOR,
 First-class Accommodation for Boarders
 and Travellers.
 Only the Best Brands of Liquors kept
 in Stock.
 Good Stabling, with Loose Box and
 Paddock Accommodation.
 One of Alcock's Prize Medal Billiard
 Tables.

FLAG BRAND PICKLES AND SAUCES.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR HAY-
WARD BROS.' MANUFACTURE.

They are the **BEST** and **PUREST**
 in the Market.
20 FIRST AWARDS TO 1880.
 Sold by all Grocers and Storekeepers.

SHAMROCK HOTEL,

BATHRAY STREET, DUNEDIN.
J. GEBBIE - - - PROPRIETRESS

The Shamrock, which has been so long and
 favourably known to the travelling public, will
 still be conducted with the same care and
 attention as in the past, affording the best
 accommodation to be found in the Colony.

Suites of Rooms for Private Families,
 Large Commercial and Sample Rooms.

W. R. BORDER,

Six years Foreman for Scott Bros.,
 Christchurch.
ENGINEER, MILLWRIGHT, BOILER-
SMITH, &c.
 All kinds of Engines, Boilers, and Milling
 Machinery Made and Repaired.
 Estimates given for Verandahs and all classes
 of Iron Work.
 Repairs repaired at reasonable Rates.

WANTED KNOWS—

THOMAS GORMAN,
 HORSESHOER, GENERAL BLACKSMITH,
 and WHEELWRIGHT.

All kinds of Jobbing done.

NORTH ROAD, TIMARU

THE CLUB HOTEL.
LAMBTON QUAY, WELLINGTON.

Mr. James Condon has taken over that
 well-known and spacious Hotel on Lambton
 Quay, where business will be conducted in
 first-class style.
 Patrons can rely on the best Accommoda-
 tion.
 Here but the best liquors kept in stock.
 A splendid billiard room—Two minutes' walk
 to either wharf or G. P. Office.
JAMES CONDON, PROPRIETOR.



THE GREATEST
WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Long experience has proved the efficacy of these pills in
 the relief of all ailments of the digestive system, such as
 indigestion, flatulency, and all disorders of the liver and
 stomach—the frequent forerunners of liver disease, dysentery,
 diarrhoea, &c.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is the most effectual remedy for all kinds of skin
 eruptions, rheumatism, and all sore swellings, and is
 used according to the directions given. It never fails to
 cure aches, drops and swellings of the joints.
 These Medicines may be obtained from all respectable
 Druggists, and Street Vendors throughout the civilized
 world, with directions for use in all languages.
 They are prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas
 Holloway, 533, Oxford Street, London.

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

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

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

FURNITURE, CARPETS, LINOLEUMS,
FLOORING, OILS, PAINTS, GLASS,
AND BEDDING

of every description.
 House Furnishings on the Time-payment
 System.

Factory: 11 Great King Street.

COAL. BEST AND CHEAPEST COAL.

All Housekeepers desiring Economical
 Fuel use

GREYMOOUTH COAL.

One Ton will last by good fire 1 1/2 tons of the
 best of other Colonial Coals.

Grey-mouth Coal is most economical for
 stoves and fireplaces, and for all
 kinds of steam engines.

To be obtained from
GREY VALLEY CO'S DEPOSITS:
 Bathurst Street, Dunedin; Town Hall, Christ-
 church; and Warehouse, Wellington.
M. KENNEDY,
 Sole Agent.

BUTLER'S FAMILY AND
COMMERCIAL HOTEL
ASHBURTON.

M. J. E. BUTLER Proprietor.
 Private Rooms for Families
 Good Stabling, with Loose Box and Paddock
 Accommodation.

pure doctrines of a sublimated Protestantism, have been counting up their numbers of late, and have found, according to a German paper, that they are merely a few thousand. A few thousand after a crusade of twenty years! Why, there are as many Mormons as that in England, and if Mr. Quilliam and his Liverpool Mahomedans, of whom we have been hearing something of late, only work with a little energy, they will be in a position to eclipse the "Old Catholic" sect. Time is the touchstone of truth. The Old Catholics are unable to stand that infallible test. Despite much favouritism and Anglican subventions, they are not merely dying, but practically dead.

We have heard of an Anglican clergyman who was converted to the Catholic Church by reading Dr. Littledale's bitter diatribes against it. The Rev. J. Moultrie, lately an Anglican curate at Doncaster, who has become a Catholic, appears to have undergone a somewhat similar experience. His vicar told his congregation, on Sunday last, that when he found Mr. Moultrie felt unsettled in his position, he "fortified him with the strongest literature of an antidotal character he could bring to bear." Mr. Moultrie accepted the vicar's gift, but soon afterwards visited Father Strappani, S.J., Oxford, and, as the vicar put it, "the Jesuit conquered." We are almost inclined to sympathise with the vicar over the effect of his ammunition against Rome.

A Ritualistic journal in noticing the reception into the Church of the Rev. John Bulmer, observes that "the recoil from extreme Protestantism has been the most fruitful cause of the exodus to Rome." If it is any satisfaction to the *Church Review* we may state that Mr. Bulmer was never an extreme man in any sense of the word. But our contemporary complains that although the papers notice such conversions as Mr. Bulmer's, they never record "the leakage from Romanism to Anglicanism." How could they? Some few Catholics may attend Protestant places of worship, but how many of them ever profess to change their religion from mature conviction founded on close and patient study of the grounds on which Protestantism rests? Once in ten years, or in twenty years, such a case may be met with; and a pretty fuss is made of it when it does happen. But clearly the drifting of some people from a Church which is in many towns poorly provided with one or two humble chapels, or with no chapel at all, to a communion which is rich and reputable, does not by itself afford any presumption in favour of the latter body. Such changes of religion are well described by the Anglican paper as "leakage," the gradual oozing away of the water in a ship's bottom—not the most valuable part of the cargo—to mingle with the water outside.

Who would have believed twenty years ago that the Prussian Government would not only make its peace with the Church, but would offer to compensate the clergy for the penalties they incurred under the Falk Laws? The salaries withheld from the bishops and priests who declined to acknowledge the royal supremacy in spiritual affairs, amounts to no less a sum than £800,000; and a bill has been introduced into the Prussian Parliament for paying over this sum to the bishops. The grant is accompanied by certain recommendations as to the manner in which the Government would like this large sum of money to be spent; but each prelate is to have the absolute power of disposing of the share belonging to his diocese. The Prussian bishops and their flocks are to be congratulated on the approaching completion of this act of justice; and the Prussian Government deserve great credit for their courage in performing it. But the chief evils of the May Laws were spiritual, not temporal; and the extent of those evils cannot be computed. We can only hope that German statesmen will lay the lesson to heart that nothing can in the long run be gained by trying to coerce the consciences of Catholics.

Cardinal Simor, the shoemaker's son, whose selection as a member of the Sacred College and Primate of Hungary illustrates the essentially democratic spirit of the Catholic Church, proved by his conduct that the Church could have no more jealous custodian of its dignity than a man raised from the humblest ranks. In June, 1867, a few weeks after his appointment as Archbishop and Primate, Cardinal Simor went to Rome. It was then proposed that in an imposing procession in honour of the Apostles S.S. Peter and Paul he should take his place as the last of the Archbishops, since he was the last chosen. Simor vigorously protested and insisted that he could as Primate of Hungary rank a mongst the Patriarchs and Metropolitanans. His appeal was laid before Pius IX. and he carried his point, the knighthood of Paul and Francis being a mark of extraordinary energy. But whilst scrupulous in maintaining his privileges as a churchman, Simor was personally a model of humility.

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

CONCERT IN DUNEDIN.

THE third Chamber Concert, given by Signor Squarise and Herr Barmeyer, and which took place in the Choral Hall, on Friday evening was also markedly successful. A trio from Beethoven for piano, violin, and 'cello, was the opening performance. It consisted of four movements, *allegro con brio*, *andante*, *minuetto*, and *prestissimo*, each of which was very effectively played. The *andante* especially was of exquisite beauty, demanding great powers of expression, both in the pianist and violinist. The performances of the other movements, especially that of the *prestissimo*, was remarkable for its combined brilliancy and delicacy. The other concerted performance was a trio from Mendelssohn, which was also delightfully played. The viola solo played by Signor Squarise was a *fantaisie* on "Faust" by the famous violinist Sarasate. The piece was one evidently composed with a view to bringing out the powers of the instrument by the hands of a master. It bristled with technical difficulties and needed a very full production of tone. To deal with it, as Signor Squarise did, required the qualifications of a thorough artist. Indeed, no other need attempt the composition. A *Polonaise* and *Cracovienne*, by Rubinstein, were not so satisfactory as others of Herr Barmeyer's solo performances. Not that the player failed to do them justice, or to display the brilliant execution required of him. The music, however, was not of a very high order. The *Polonaise* seemed faulty in rhythm, and might almost be characterised as grotesque. The *Cracovienne* hardly rose above the level of the common-place. In listening to some of the passages one was inclined to wonder if a Russian, as the composer is, dealing with Polish themes, thought some shade of ferocity, with perhaps a little approach to coarseness appropriate to his undertaking. A sensible relief was the performance of Liszt's "Marche Tannhauser," given as an encore—which the merits of the performer well deserved. The vocalists were Miss Cooper, and Messrs. Reunert and H. Smith. Mr. Reunert sang Schubert's "Der Erlkönig," giving a very fine rendering of the splendid song. Miss Cooper, both in a solo and in a duet with Mr. H. Smith, sang charmingly. Mr. H. Smith was also as successful as usual. The hall was fairly filled, and the audience were appreciative and enthusiastic, but, were the attendance what the performance merits, it must be thronged. In a town like Dunedin, where there is so much musical aspiration among the young people, it seems strange that an opportunity like the present of becoming acquainted with classical works, and forming the taste, is not more numerously taken advantage of.

IS IT SUICIDE?

MARK TWAIN tells the story: that at the inquest held on the body of Buck Fushaw—who during the delirium of a raging typhoid fever had taken arsenic, shot himself through the body, cut his throat, and jumped out of a first-storey window, breaking his neck—the jury after due deliberation, sad and tearful, but with intelligence unblinded by its sorrow, brought in a verdict of "death by the visitation of God."

Buck undoubtedly committed suicide, and so does everyone who neglects the first symptoms of approaching sickness and disease. Nature always gives ample notice of any disturbance of physical processes, sometimes it is neuralgia, sometimes a sharp shooting pain in the abdomen or side, or a dull or throbbing headache; no two persons get the same symptoms. What you have to do is to attack the first symptoms, for if consumption, dropsy, cancer, or Bright's disease once gets a start, you cannot stop its headlong course to the grave. These are facts there is no disputing, for all the medical skill in the world cannot do much for you when real organic disease has set in.

We emphatically recommend CLEMENTS' TONIC because we know by personal experience and by the evidence of influential and reliable people who have used it that it will do good and prevent disease. CLEMENTS' TONIC is a medicine that invigorates and strengthens the entire corporeal organism; it does not only affect certain members but strengthens the whole system, thus preventing the attack of disease.

The *Lancet* and *Adelong Times* says:—"CLEMENTS' TONIC is rapidly becoming the popular remedy it has acquired, we have had *proof positive*, in cases (under our notice) in this neighbourhood, of its valuable properties."

Mr. T. Garret, M.P., says:—"I have taken CLEMENTS' TONIC with great advantages."

Mr. John Plummer (Fort street Public School) says:—"Mrs. Plummer has frequently derived great benefit from the use of CLEMENTS' TONIC."

Mr. S. D. Wood (Verger of All Saint's Cathedral, Bathurst), writes:—"That he found CLEMENTS' TONIC a grand pick-me-up and it completely cured him of low spirits, indigestion, giddiness, and humming noises in the ears."

Mr. G. Swan, Junce Junction, who suffered from debility, cardiac weakness, and nervousness, following on typhoid, took CLEMENTS' TONIC and says:—"That after taking 6 or 7 bottles his health was fully restored, and that he can now eat anything, and do any reasonable amount of work, whereas before taking CLEMENTS' TONIC he could do none at all."

CLEMENTS' TONIC can be obtained from all medicine dealers or from F. M. CLEMENTS, Newtown, Sydney.



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,
MOBAY 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-Boilers, Mountings, Injectors, and Ejectors. Mining Machinery a Specialty. We supply Fluming, Sluicing Giants and Nozzles, V Pieces, Sluice Valves and Silvered Copper Plates.

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

All kinds of Sheet Metal Work executed with despatch.

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

At our Works. "
On receipt of P.O. Order they will be put FREE on Railway or Steamer
Price and particulars on application.

ARE YOU FURNISHING ?

If so

Call and Inspect the Stock of

FURNITURE, ETC.,

At the

OCTAGON

FURNISHING WAREHOUSE,

Where you will find

EVERY NECESSITY

At a Low Cost.

F. A. HOOPER AND CO.,

OCTAGON, DUNEDIN.

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.

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.

WE LIVE TO DIE AND DYE TO LIVE.

J. RHODES,
DUNEDIN DYEWORKS,
116 George Street, Dunedin.

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

RAILWAY HOTEL,
BALOLUTHA.

SADDLE HORSES AND BUGGIES ON HIRE.
Tourists visiting Catlin's Lake scenery afforded all information re Fishing and Shooting. Wines, Spirits, and Ales of the Best Brands. First-class Accommodation for Travellers. Good Paddock Accommodation.
JOHN MCCOBLEY, Propr.

F. KNIGHT
(Successor to Macdonald and McKenzie)
OCTAGON,

Carver, Gilder, Picture Frame Maker,
Mount Cutter and Plush Worker.

F.K. is prepared to execute orders for every description of Picture Frame, both Hand-Made, English Gold, Washable Gilt, Black and Gold, White and Gold Walnut and Oak—workmanship and quality of material used guaranteed.

Re-gilding and Restoring Old Paintings, Engravings Bleached, Pier Glasses and Overmantles Re-gilded, etc., equal to new.

Plain and Fancy Mounts cut on the premises, with real gold bevel edges, at a few moments' notice.

GOLD, BRONZE, AND PLUSH MOUNTS
MADE.

Architects' Plans, Maps, etc., etc.,
Mounted and Varished.

A large collection of English, Scotch, and Irish Photo. Views in stock.

PIER HOTEL

CRAWFORD AND JETTY STS.,
DUNEDIN

W. HEFFERNAN PROPRIETOR

(LATE SHAMROCK HOTEL,
BENDIGO, VICTORIA.)

Successor to J. Baxter.

IMPERIAL HOTEL,
THAMES STREET,
OAMARU.

J. CURRAN ... PROPRIETOR.
First-Class Accommodation for Borders and Travellers.

Best Brands of Liquors kept.
Good Stabling.

QUEENSTOWN.—M'BRIDE'S
FAMILY HOTEL. Mrs. M'Bride,

Proprietress. This is the Hotel *par excellence* for Tourists, Families, and Commercial Gentlemen. Centrally situated, overlooking the neighbouring Mountainous Scenery. A porter waits on every boat. Sample Rooms for Commercial Gentlemen. Private Suites for families. Ladies' Boudoir, Bath Room, etc. Tariff—8s per day, or £2 2s per week.

ZEALANDIA BOOTS!!

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

Zealandia

None others are Genuine.

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

SKELTON, FROSTICK & CO., Christchurch.

STOP! JUST A MINUTE.

J. C. BOSS AND CO.
HATTERS AND HOSIERS,
95 George Street, Dunedin.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

Gentlemen requiring Hats try
J. C. BOSS AND CO'S

CELEBRATED FEATHERWEIGHTS,
5s 6d, 6s 6d, and 8s 6d.

Gent's Underclothing and Shirts of every description at Prices that simply defy competition.

Irish News.

Artrim.—A meeting of Belfast merchants was held in the Town Hall with the object of taking steps to aid Balfour's Relief Fund by opening a subscription list for the city and neighbourhood. Sir William Quartus Ewart, J.P., presided, and letters of apology were read from Sir E. J. Harlan, M.P., enclosing a sum of £50; from Rev. A. H. Pakenham, enclosing £20; from Dunville and Co., promising £100; from Hon. Robert O'Neill, M.P., enclosing £50 and from S. M. Johnston enclosing £100. Mr. Wellington suggested the addition of the name of Most Rev. Doctor McAister, Bishop of Down and Connor, to the committee, and it was unanimously agreed to, provided he gave his consent.

Armagh.—An effort is being made to provide a perfectly equipped gymnasium for Lurgan, and there seems every reason to expect this healthful institution will soon be numbered among the local institutions.

At a meeting of the members of the Catholic Reading Room Armagh, recently held, the following resolution, moved by Rev. H. McOscar, A.M., was adopted, with one dissentient:—That the picture of Mr. Parnell be put out of this room.

Most Rev. Doctor Logue, Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of All-Ireland, on his return from Rome was given a hearty welcome home. His Grace celebrated the 8 o'clock Mass in St. Malachy's, and referring to the political crisis in a short address after Mass, said he took the first opportunity of expressing his approval of the action of his people in the stand they made in the crisis that threatened to disrupt a great movement. Afterwards in the sacristy the members of the Cathedral Committee waited upon his Grace to present an address.

Carlow.—There was a full attendance at recent meeting of the Bagnalstown League. Mr. Fenelon presided. The following resolution was proposed by William Prandy and seconded by James Cleary:—That we, the members of the Bagnalstown Branch of the Irish National League, renew our full confidence in Mr. Parnell as Parliamentary leader and leader of the Irish people.

Cavan.—The following resolution was unanimously passed at recent meeting of the Virginia National League:—That we desire to return our best thanks to the electors of North Kilkenny for the noble stand they made in the cause of Ireland by returning the Home Rule candidate, Sir J. P. Hennessy, notwithstanding the great difficulties they had to contend with in doing so.

Clare.—Simon Connell of Clooneylisane, one of the ill-treated tenants on the Vandeleur estate, recently died and was interred at Burrane. At the evictions on the Vandeleur estate in July, 1889 Connell was an object of special attention by the great Bishop, Colonel Turner, who commanded the invading army and showed that he possessed a heart hardened as steel itself. The deceased Connell displayed a disposition to protect his house and castle, and in defending it received several wounds from policemen's batons, from which he never recovered.

Archbishop Corrigan of New York recently remitted to the Catholic clergy of Killaloe the handsome sum of 250 lbs., for distribution amongst the poor of Killaloe. The magnificent gift forms portion of a fund which was collected throughout the diocese of New York for the sufferers in the Irish famine. The good priests of Killaloe have been busy in distributing fuel and coal to the famishing poor, who are wretchedly off this winter owing to the dearth of peat. The Archbishop's gift has proved a great boon to the poor people who have suffered great privations this winter in consequence of the suspension three months ago of the Shannon Drainage Works.

At each of the Masses celebrated in the Kilrush Catholic Church a few Sundays since, the eloquent preachers, Very Rev. Dr. White, Rev. J. McKeena, and Rev. D. Courtney, made a stirring appeal to the generosity of the public to aid in every possible way the Ladies' Clothing Society recently established in town. Much good has been done, but, needless to say, much remains to be done yet, and the energetic lady president, Miss Fletstone, and her lady colleagues, the vice-president, Mrs. R. O'Dwyer; secretary, Mabel O'Ryan, Agnes Colligan, and Emily Foley, and treasurer, Kate O'D., are leaving nothing undone to make the Clothing Society a means of helping the really deserving poor of Kilrush. Such a noble effort deserves all the assistance those who can afford to do so can give.

Cork.—Relief works have been commenced in the townland of Lissigriffin, between Goleen and Mizen Head and already 1,000 hands—of all ages and sexes—are afforded employment. The work at which they are engaged in the repairing and fencing of roads, and they are being superintended by a Corporal of the Royal Engineers. Their hours of labour are from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., with an hour for dinner, and after this they are paid 7s a week each, which makes it very good for some, where four or five members of the same family are employed. The works being light and simple, some old men of four score summers are able to get a crust by it, while females and youngsters are also not denied their share of the labour.

At Mitchelstown January Fair the supply of stock was very large. The market was rather dull. Every department of the fair showed a downward tendency in prices. Three-year-olds fetched from £13 to £17 each; two-year-olds, £9 to £13 10s; calves, £4 to £6 10s; milk cows, superior kinds, £13 to £17 each; secondary and inferior ranged from £6 to £12 each.

Donegal.—The prosecutions of Police Inspector Hill, Sergeants Reynolds and Clark, and other constables and emergency-men for riot and assault on the occasion of the evictions at Meencloody, November last were tried last week. Amongst those in court were Fathers McFadden, McGlynn, McNelis, and Sweeney, and Mr. Dalton, M.P. It is superfluous to relate that the cases were dismissed.

The Court of Chancery has empowered their receiver to grant an abatement of 5s in the pound on all judicial rents on the Deazeley estate, Lettermicka varl. Mr. Irwin has offered 5s in the pound to the tenants on Doochary estate, same district.

Miss Thornburn, an English lady, who had visited Donegal during the memorable evictions on the Olphert estate, when addressing a meeting in Liverpool, giving an account of evictions she had recently witnessed at Falcarragh, said it was difficult to believe that the whole thing was real and that she was in a civilised country. After the evictors had done their work the country looked much as it would have done after a devastating army had passed through it, only there were no dead bodies lying about.

Down.—An interesting experiment was given at Bangor recently by D'Arcy Irvine of a newly-invented gun to be used on board ships in distress for life-saving purposes. The experiment was carried out in the presence of a large number of inhabitants on the shore at Sea Cliff, the residence of John Coates, near where Lord Cantelupe lost his life recently. The inventor put off with his machine in a boat manned by a crew of the local coastguards, a heavy sea running and a half gale blowing. Accompanying the crew was a life-size "dummy," intended to represent a person struggling for life in the waves. Upon reaching a point about 200 yards from shore Mr. Irvine discharged a shot which, in two and one-half seconds, carried a line clear on to the mainland. This line was attached to the "dummy," which was speedily dragged ashore by the bystanders.

Fermanagh.—A most successful meeting was held recently in the townland of Lattinbar, close to the police barrack—Rev. J. Smythe, Vice-President, in the chair. The following members of the committee were present:—James Leonard, sec.; James Quigley, James Lambe, John Rooney, P. Rooney, Michael Smythe, P. Loal, Michael Cox was also present. Forty members handed in their subscriptions for the ensuing year. It was an encouraging fact that never since the branch was inaugurated were the people so anxious to maintain the National League as they are at present.

Galway.—A meeting of the Adraban National League was held in the chapel-yard, and was addressed by James Keane, of the Gort Guardians, after which a resolution of confidence in Mr. Parnell was passed.

For the past few weeks the skaters of Tuam have had a high old time of it. The ice at Gallagher was in splendid order, and all who could get along at all, or procure skates, availed themselves of this the first opportunity for many years to display their agility upon the ice.

The Hawk, a steamship, chartered by the Government, arrived in Galway dock to convey inspectors and others who are appointed by the Government to go round the coast for the purpose of distributing the relief funds. The Hawk left, having on board Major Peacock, Captain Walsh, J. Harcourt, County Inspector, along with a shorthand writer and interpreter. They will visit the different villages along the coast.

Kerry.—The Killarney Board of Guardians has decided to take legal proceedings against the rate-collectors to compel them to collect the outstanding rates, which amount to over 15,000 lols.

During the meeting of the Tralee Board of Guardians—Mr. Murphy, Chairman, presiding—a memorial was received from forty families in Brosna district stating they were on the verge of starvation, and praying the Board to do something to relieve them.

The first sod of the new waterworks in Castleisland was turned a few days ago by John K. O'Connor. The work had been in contemplation for a long time, and a good deal of opposition had to be met with from various quarters. The works were opened by John B. Healey sooner than was expected in order to give employment during the period of distress. J. B. Healey and Terence Brosnan spoke, and bore testimony to the efforts of Mr. O'Connor in pushing the works forward. A large number of men are employed.

The business to be disposed of at Killarney Quarter Sessions was comparatively light, and consists of 126 civil bills, fifty-nine of which were defended; sixteen adjournments, four of which were defended; two equity cases, thirty-nine fair-rent applications, two criminal cases, and two license applications. The Grand Jury, of which T. T. O'Connor, Killarney, was foreman, were sworn by Stephen Huggard, Clerk of the Crown and Peace for criminal business. The Judge complimented the Grand Jury on the peaceful condition of the County since last sessions.

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 Odonalgine 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 must 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 Agent:
 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 on hand.

RAILWAY HOTEL,
 THORNDON QUAY, WELLINGTON.

DEALY ... Proprietor.

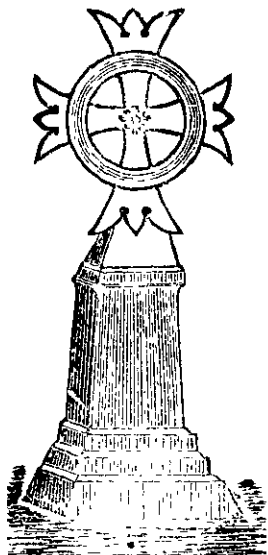
D.D., 1 to license of the Cricketers' Arms, having purchased the Lease and Goodwill of the above Hotel, begs to inform his numerous friends, old customers, and the travelling public generally, that he has renovated and re-furnished it throughout, comfort, cleanliness and moderate charges being his motto. A conveyance leaves every night to convey guests' baggage to and from both railway stations. No charge for conveyance of luggage to station. Passengers by this train can have breakfast before leaving. Free-stabling, Wines and Spirits of the best brands. Night Porter on attendance.

W. S T O C K S,

MONUMENTAL MASON,
 CHRISTCHURCH.

[Established 1872.]

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



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

Designs and Estimates forwarded on application

MONUMENTAL WORKS,
 MADRAS STREET SOUTH.

MR. A. R. BARCLAY

BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR,

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

MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION BUILDINGS.

D. MAHONEY,

SHAWROCK 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.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

A. RANDELL

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

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

Capital £125,000.

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

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

"ACME" BLACKING

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

"ACME" BLACK LEAD

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 12¹/₂ NAVY TWIST.
 This Season's Crop.

To be had at MAX MENDERSHAUSEN'S
 WANTED KNOWN.

GEORGE SON AND CO. Have added a large saloon at back of Shop 15 Rattray Street, where Oysters may be had with full table luxury for 6d per plate. Visitors Specially Invited.

GEORGE SON AND CO., FISHMONGERS AND PAULTRERS,
 15 Rattray Street; also 112 George Street and Mac'aggan Street, Dunedin.

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

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

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

Kildare.—The last meeting of the Carragh Branch of the National League was held in Prosperous, and was a most representative one. A resolution was unanimously passed calling upon Mr. Parnell to withdraw from the ruinous course pursued by him presently.

The following prices were obtained at recent Newbridge fair:—Beef, 50s to 58s per cwt; and for choice, 60s per cwt; mutton, 6d to 7½d per pound; three-year-old heifers and bullocks, £15 to £16 10s; two-year-olds, £12 to £14; yearlings, £7 to £9; calves from £5 to £6 each. In the pig fair pork sold at 38s per cwt; stores, from 30s to 45s; bonhams, from 12s to 18s.

Kilkenny.—The Templorum branch of the National League—W. White presiding—decided not to forward the money for the Tenants' Defence Fund through the *Freeman*.

On the night of the declaration of the Kilkenny contest Rev. D. O'Halloran, who took a prominent part in the election, was mobbed and hooted by a number of men whom he described as drunken rowdies. At a recent meeting of the Kilkenny branch of the League the insult offered to the reverend gentleman was strongly condemned.

King's County.—An old man named English, of Kinnetty, has been sent to Paris for treatment in Pasteur's Hydrophobia Hospital. He was bitten by a setter dog owned by F. E. Saunders. The man is 80 years old, and is being accompanied to Paris by James L. Dooley, assistant in the Clerk of the Union's office.

Limerick.—A number of the friends of John G. Fogarty, the energetic secretary of the Catholic Literary Institution, Limerick, entertained him at a farewell supper at the Provincial Hotel, the occasion being his departure for Russia, where he is to fill an appointment in connection with James O'Mara's new bacon factory. The evening was enjoyed by all present.

Longford.—Patrick Lennell presided at recent meeting of the Carrickedmond branch of the National League. The following resolution was passed:—"That we endorse the resolution passed at our last meeting of confidence in Charles Stewart Parnell as leader of the Irish nation." The meeting also unanimously pledged themselves to support and stand faithful to the central branch of the Irish National League known as 43 O'Connell street, Upper.

Joseph Wilson presided at recent meeting of the Longford National League, which was numerously attended, and at which the following resolution was passed:—"That this meeting of the Home Rule branch Irish National League hopes that William O'Brien and John Dillon will refuse to countenance the treacherous adulterer who is trying to engage them in a bogus conference for the purpose of gaining time to complete the work of disunion in this unhappy country.

The attendance at last Edgeworthstown Labour Federation meeting was large, and the branch decided in favour of the Irish M.P.s led by Mr. McCarthy. The following resolution was passed:—"That we hereby call on the veteran patriot, the Chairman of the Grand Union, P. S. O'Reilly, to see justice done to the labourers, the Guardians of this district having neglected their duty with regard to the workingman, as they are in a deplorable state for want of healthy dwellings.

Mayo.—There are 20,000 persons in the parishes of Westport, Aughagower, and Kilmenna who require relief, and they are not getting a single turn of work to do.

Fever is making fearful ravages in Ballina district, and many persons have died and many more are suffering from the scourge.

At the Swinford Quarter Sessions over 100 ejection decrees at the suit of Lord Dillon were heard. In a few cases a defence was taken, but in the vast majority the tenants were not represented, and decrees for possession were given. They are all very poor people, and the failure of the potato crop has reduced their condition to one of unutterable misery.

Queen's County.—There died at Ballylidan, Queen's County, a few days ago, a woman named Dempsey at the extraordinary age of 110 years. Her son, who resided with her, is upwards of 80 years of age.

At a meeting of Grogan National League numerously attended with M. Hennessy presiding, a resolution was passed calling on W. A. McDonald, M.P., to resign, as they considered he has violated the pledge "to sit, act, and vote with the majority of the Irish party," given by him when selected to represent them.

At the recent meeting of the Mountmellick Guardians, Skiffington Smyth presiding, W. H. Cobbe referred to the great necessity of urging on the Government to proceed with the drainage of the Barrow, so as to give much-needed employment, and effect an improvement which would be of a permanent nature. He proposed a resolution, which was seconded by T. Morrin, pressing upon the Government the necessity that exists for the carrying out of the project.

Roscommon.—At special meeting of the Drumblin National League branch, P. Kiely presiding, the question of Mr. Parnell's leadership, adjourned since last meeting, was fully discussed, when a division was taken, with the result that nine voted for Mr. Parnell and five against.

The Star Chamber is still in full swing in Castlereagh, and Removable Brady is kept hard at work by the plucky De Freyne tenants

who treat his court with contempt. The following have been sent for the third time to Castlereagh Gaol.—William Pritchard, Owen Lavin, Michael Duffy, John Corcoran, Martin Byrne. James Gordon is amongst these summoned for the next batch.

The largest meeting of Kilmore National League took place immediately after last Mass recently. Young and old assembled for the purpose of having their say on the most important subject now before the country—the question of Parnell's leadership. A big majority, however, declared against Parnell, and although the people expressed their opinions in a fairly amicable spirit, yet the air was literally charged with suppressed excitement from beginning to end. Mr. Harrington came in for some hot shot for applying for the branch's subscriptions since 1888, when the treasurer produced receipts for every period mentioned in Mr. Harrington's letter.

Tipperary.—Mr. Smith-Barry, M.P., accompanied by Bates, one of his Cordaogan stewards, last week visited his evicted farms in Tipperary. He proceeded first to Roesboro', where the greatest number of his vacant farms are situated, and subsequently another locality, all the time being closely followed by a carload of police and three constables on bicycles.

Arnold Power, sub-Sheriff for the County, and a force of police, proceeded to New Tipperary and seized, under a writ, the stock in trade of Mr. Dunn, Dillon street, and Michael Clifford, Parnell street, for rent and costs due to Smith-Barry for the holdings which these people formerly occupied in Old Tipperary. In each case a bailiff and some policemen were left in possession of the shop and premises.

Jerome Cussen was charged in Templemore with intimidating J. K. Braeken by preventing him from purchasing certain house property. The alleged intimidation took place on November 5 at a public meeting in that town. Two constables, who had taken long-hand reports of the meeting, were examined for the prosecution. Defendant was found guilty, and was sentenced to one month's imprisonment, at the expiration of which he was to be bound to the peace for six months.

Tyrene.—A large meeting of Dromore National League was held on Sunday, T. M. Lriley in the chair. The Chairman, in an able speech, proposed the following resolution, which unanimously passed:—"That we the members of this branch are disgusted with the *Freeman* and *Derry Journal* in espousing the cause of a fallen and degraded man, and we consider them no longer worthy of the support of the Nationalists of this parish. P. Mulloony was re-elected Secretary for the ensuing year.

Waterford.—The death is announced of Lord Doneraile, who succeeded in 1887 to the title on the death of his cousin from hydrophobia, caused by the bite of a rabid pet fox. The late lord is succeeded by his nephew, son of the late Rev. Edward Frederick St. Leger, who is 24 years of age. The Donerailes have considerable property in Tramore. The "Doneraile Walk" was called after the family title.

A new branch of the League is being started in Knockboy. The sooner the better, as there is plenty of duty to be done in that locality. The land-grabbers may expect a hot time of it in future.

The Guardians of the Dungarvan Union are doing their utmost to procure a supply of good seed potatoes for the small farmers around. There were several kinds commended at the meeting, but the members pinned their faith to the champions.

A split has occurred in the Tramore Branch of the National League. The great majority of members are in favour of Mr. Parnell's leadership. The Secretary, however, declines to give up the banner, which was often through in triumph by the united branch at many meetings in former years.

Wexford.—The name of W. Redmond, M.P., appears in the list of gentlemen recently called to the Irish Bar.

A curious incident occurred at recent meeting of the Coolgreany National League, when the Ballylarkin grabber applied for aid to the branch. Of course, the man being a grabber, the League could not consistently direct its sympathy in his favour.

Wicklow.—Mr. Parnell recently visited Wicklow and received a kind of mixed reception from the inhabitants.

A report was made to the Wicklow Harbour Commissioners that the pier was reported to be in a very precarious condition. There had been some gales recently, and it was said now the pier was split in several places, and that the light-house was bent towards the north-west, and if something was not done the pier would fall.

A meeting of the sailors connected with the Wicklow Port was recently held, who demanded that their wages in future shall be £3 10s per month and that they be provided with food when on board by the ship-owners, and was addressed by Mr. Donnelly, the delegate from the Sailors' Union, a branch of which was formed. A ship-owner (Mr. Gregory) presided. Almost all the owners are willing to concede the terms demanded.

Bishop McQuaid, of Rochester, has founded a place for the making of altar wines.

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 CLOSES AT SIX O'CLOCK, EXCEPT SATURDAYS.

Note the Address—

MRS. LOFT,

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

J. ERRELL, MANAGER.

J. NISBET, Painter, Glazier, Paperhanger iten 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 highest 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 everywhere, and warranted to give entire satisfaction to customers.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO FARMERS.

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

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

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

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

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

PROMPT Returns and Medium Charges may be relied on.

DONALD REID, AND CO.,

AUCTIONEERS,

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

THE SPECIAL WINES FOR HOLY COMMUNION UNFERMENTED.

GUARANTEED PURE JUICE OF THE GRAPE And Unadulterated.

Testimonials sent free on application to
F. C. B. BISHOP,
WINE MERCHANT, 184 ARMAGH STREET, CHRISTCHURCH.

E. O'CONNOR

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

BOOKS SUITABLE FOR THE HOLY TIME OF LENT.

Holy Week Book, or the Office of Holy Week according to the Roman Missal and Breviary, with an Explanation of its Ceremonies, 1s 6d.
Sufferings of Our Lord. 3s 6d.
St. Joseph, by Fr. Kinane. 2s 3d.
Life of our Lord Jesus Christ. 4s 6d.
Cballoer's Meditations. 3s 6d.
Clock of the Passion, by St. Liguori. 1s.
" Think Well on it. 1s and 6d.
Soul on Calvary, by do. 1s 3d.
Catholic Belief (cloth), 1s; (paper), 8d.
Considerations on the Passion, by do. 1s.
Crown of Jesus Hymn Book (½ calf), 15s.
The Glories of Mary, by do. 4s 6d.
Crown of Jesus Hymn Book Parts I, II, III, IV., 2s 6d each.
Forty Hours' Adoration, by do. 1s.
Manual Sacred Heart 2s.
Golden Grains. 1s 9d.
Holy Wisdom, by Fr. Baker. 6s 6d.
Miniature Lives Saints, 2 vls. 4s 6d.
History of Confession. 4s 6d.
Legends of the Blessed Sacrament. 6s 6d.
The Christian Father. 2s 6d.
Life St. Thomas Aquinas (N.E.) 6s.
" Mother. 2s 6d.
Martyr from the Quarter Deck 5s 6d.
A Sure Way to a Happy Marriage. 2s 6d.
Life St. Vincent De Paul. 3s.
Youth's Director. 2s 6d.
Readings with the Saints. 3s.
Maxims and Counsels of St. Ignatius. 1s 3d.
Imitation of the Sacred Heart, by Arnold. 4s 6d.
Sins of the Tongue. 5s 6d.
Visits to the Blessed Sacrament. 1s 3d.
Biblia Sacra. 7s. (Vulgate Ed)
Imitation of Christ, in all bindings, from 1s upwards.
Novum Testamentum. 2s 6d.
Works of Cardinals Manning, Newman, and Wiseman, Faber Brownson, etc., etc.
Devout Client of St. Joseph. 1s 3d.
Pure Wax Candles, Charcoal, Wicks, Tapers, Incense, etc., etc.

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 17 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 PRIORRESS.

CONVENT OF THE HOLY ROSARY
OAMARU.

The course of instruction in these schools is the same as that followed in the schools of the Dominican Nuns Dunedin.

Senior pupils	...	£12 per annum.
Junior pupils (under 10)	...	6 "
Kindergarten (children from 5 to 7)	...	2 "

NOTICE.

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

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

Commercial.

THE NEW ZEALAND LOAN AND MERCANTILE AGENCY CO., LIMITED, report for the week ending April 8, as follows:—

Fat Cattle.—116 yarded. Best bullocks brought £6 to £7 17s 6d; medium to good, £4 12s 5d to £5 17s 6d; light weights, £3 to £4 7s 6d. Cows—best, £5 to £5 17s 6d; medium, £2 to £4 5s.

Fat Sheep.—Best crossbred wethers, 13s 9d to 15s 9d; best do ewes, 13s to 14s 6d; medium, 10s to 12s 9d; merino wethers 5s to 6s 3d. **Fat Lambs.**—Only 135 penned. Best brought 9s to 11s 3d; others, 7s 3d to 8s 9d.

Pigs.—47 penned. Light stores brought 16s to 19s; porkers, 21s to 26s; baconers, 29s to 33s.

Store Cattle.—There are several lots of these offering, and a few sales being effected, but at the moment the demand is not very active, and to make sales prices commensurate with those obtaining now for fat cattle would have to be accepted.

Store Sheep.—A very large business still continues to be transacted in this line. So far the demand appears to be quite equal to the supply, and in many instances buyers are unable to secure sufficient for their requirements.

Wool.—We are in receipt by the San Francisco mail of priced catalogues from the commencement of the first series of sales in London on the 27th January, down to the 19th February, also our London circular dated February 21st, explaining the course of the market by stating that when buyers met sellers on the opening day there was a general scarcity of supplies in second hands, and it was therefore a matter of necessity for stocks to be replenished in order to meet current requirements. This however having been accomplished, in view of a somewhat difficult trade, and an outlook by no means clear, a policy of caution has since generally been adopted, and for the reason that medium and inferior merinos have formed the bulk of the offerings these sorts have been the first to exhibit weakness. Crossbreds having been in comparatively small supply have been well competed for throughout, and after an advance of a ½d had been established prices remained fairly steady.

Sheepskins.—At our regular weekly sale on Monday there was a large attendance of buyers, who competed with spirit. Country dry skins, both crossbred and merino, sold well; dry crossbreds, inferior to medium, brought 2s to 3s 10d; do do merino, 1s 10d to 3s 9d; full-woolled crossbred, 4s 10d to 6s 9d; do do merino, 4s 1d to 5s 11d; dry pelts, 4d to 1s 8d; butchers' green crossbreds, best, brought 3s 4d to 3s 9d; good to medium, 2s 2d to 2s 8d; inferior, 1s 7d to 2s; green lambskins, best, 2s 7d to 3s 3d; medium to inferior, 1s 8d to 2s 6d.

Rabbitskins.—A good demand exists. On Monday we submitted a small catalogue to a full attendance of buyers, when competition was brisk and very full prices were secured for each lot. Half-grown brought 4½d; others from 6d to 11½d per lb.

Hides.—A steady demand continues to be experienced, but heavy sorts are in most request, all forward, however, are readily placed at about equal to late quotations, which we give as follows—viz., for inferior and shippy, 1d to 1½d; light, 1½d to 1¾d; medium, 2d to 2½d; up to best, 2½d to 3d; 65 to 80 lbs, free from offal and scars, ½d to 1d per lb more.

Tallow.—The market continues firm. We quote—Prime rendered mutton 18s 6d to 20s; medium to good, 15s 6d to 17s 6d; inferior and mixed, 12s to 15s. Rough fat—best fresh caul, 13s to 13s 6d; inferior to medium and good, 9s to 12s 6d per cwt.

Grain.—Wheat: The latest advices from Home report the market firm and rising, the English market showing a general advance of 1s. We quote—Prime milling, velvet and Tuscan, 4s to 4s 2d; medium to good, 3s 10d to 4s; inferior, 3s 6d to 3s 9d (ex store) terms.—Oats: A moderate demand for coastwise and to Australia has been experienced during the week, and several lines have been taken up on the basis of last week's quotations. Consignments are now coming to hand pretty freely, but shippers are not disposed to operate to any extent at present rates, only purchasing sufficient for present requirements. The same remarks apply to local millers' operations. We quote, prime malting, bright and stout, thinskin, 1s 5d to 1s 5½d; best short bright feed, 1s 1½d to 1s 5d; medium to good, 1s 3d to 1s 4d, ex store, sacks extra.—Barley: There are buyers for really good, bright and plump malting, and some sales of this description are being effected, but most of the samples offering are only very medium, and command but little attention. We quote, prime malting, 3s to 3s 3d; medium, 2s 6d to 2s 9d; feed and millhog 1s 10d to 2s 4d, ex store, sacks extra.

Ryegrass Seed.—The demand is not so active. We quote—Best machine-dressed, guaranteed off old pasture, 5s 6d to 5s 9d; medium, 5s to 5s 3d; farmers' best dressed, 4s to 4s 6d; medium, 3s to 3s 9d (ex store). Cocksfoot Seed: We quote—For best dressed, 5½d to 5½d; medium, 4½d to 5d per lb.

Potatoes.—Deliveries have not been so extensive during the past week. Sales are, in consequence, more easily effected, but without any improvement in price. Quotations—For best derwents, 50s to 55s; medium, 40s to 47s 6d; kidneys, 35s to 42s 6d per ton (sacks weighed in).

Chaff.—The market has been bare during the past few days and up to 47s 6d has been paid for a truck or so, but now there is a fuller supply to hand, which will prevent any further advance being obtained. We quote—Best, 42s 6d to 45s; inferior, 30s to 40s per ton.

Dairy Produce.—The supply of butter has fallen off considerably, but is more than sufficient for requirements, the demand being for local consumption only, at from 6d to 7d per lb for best salted. Cheese has only a very feeble demand at 4½d to 4¾d for factory-made medium size, and 4½d to 5d for loaf.

Flax.—Reports from Home are less satisfactory lately, the market showing a downward tendency, buyers in the local market in consequence are not so keen to operate at late rates, which we still quote,

viz.—For common, coarse, and strawy, £13 to £15; medium, £15 10s to £17; good, £17 10s to £19; extra fine, £20 per ton.

Messrs. DONALD STRONACH AND SONS report as follows for the week ending April 1:

Fat Cattle.—244 head were yarded at Burnside for this day's sales, about half of which were good to prime, the balance three parts fat steers, with a considerable portion aged cows and light weights. This number was considerably in excess of requirements. Best bullocks brought £6 10s to £8, extra heavy a shade more; medium to good, £4 15s to £6 5s; light weights, £3 to £4 10s; best cows, £5 5s to £6; medium, £3 to £4 7s 6d; light and aged, £2 to £2 17s 6d. We sold light bullocks on account of Mr. J. J. McAuley (Portobello) at £4 to £4 17s 6d. On account of Mr. William Hunter, (Sandymount) bullocks at £5 2s 6d and small drafts on account of Mr. Wm. Edwards (Port Road), Mr. Thomas Godfrey (Pine Hill), and Mr. A. Stoddart (Burnside) at quotations.

Fat Sheep.—The entry to-day consisted of 923 crossbreds. Of these only a small proportion were wethers, the greater number being aged ewes. The quality ranged from prime to middling. Although there was only a small supply forward, competition was by no means brisk, and prices, except for best wethers and maiden ewes, were 1s easier than last week. Best crossbred wethers sold at 13s to 14s 9d; medium, 10s 6d to 12s 3d; best crossbred ewes, 12s 3d to 13s 6d; medium, 8s 6d to 11s 9d.

Fat Lambs.—350 were penned, medium to good. Best brought 9s to 10s 6d; one pen to 11s 6d; others, 6s 6d to 8s 9d.

Pigs.—150 were penned, nearly all suckers and stores, with two or three heavy-weight pigs. No porkers or baconers forward. Suckers brought 3s to 8s; slips, 3s to 8s; stores, 26s to 18s; heavy pigs, to 35s. We sold a mixed draft of 15 pigs for Mr. W. C. Dale (Clinton) at quotations.

Store Sheep.—All classes are inquired for, but those in most demand are good breeding ewes, both crossbred and merino, which are freely taken up whenever in the market, indifferent to age, if healthy and sound mouthed.

Sheepskins.—On Tuesday, as usual, we offered a moderate catalogue, comprising all sorts. Country dry crossbreds, inferior to medium, brought 2s to 3s 9d; do do merino, 1s 9d to 3s 10d; full-woolled crossbreds, 4s 9d to 6s 12d; do do merino, 4s to 5s 10d; dry pelts, 3d to 1s 9d; butchers' green crossbreds, best, brought 3s 2d, 3s 1d, 2s 11d, 2s 10d, 2s 9d, 2s 8d; good to medium, 2s 7d, 2s 6d, 2s 5d, 2s 4d, 2s 2d; inferior, 2s, 1s 10d, 1s 8d; green lambskins, best, 3s 2d, 3s 1d, 3s, 2s 10d, 2s 8d; medium to inferior, 2s 5d, 2s 2d, 2s, 1s 9d.

Rabbitskins.—The few that now come forward are readily disposed of, and, considering the quality, realise prices comparing favourably with those secured for better skins earlier in the season.

Hides.—We have no change to report. Quotations for inferior and shippy, 1d to 1½d; light, 1½d to 1¾d; medium, 2d to 2½d up to 60lb, 2½d to 3d 65lb to 80lb; in prime condition, ½d to 1d more per lb.

Tallow.—We quote prime rendered mutton, 18s 6d to 20s; medium to good, 15s 6d to 17s 6d; inferior and mixed, 12s to 15s. Best fresh caul fetches 13s to 13s 6d; inferior to medium and good, 9s to 12s 6d per cwt.

Grain.—Wheat: For best samples there are indications of an improvement in the demand. A decidedly more active tone pervades the market, prices all round being in favour of sellers. We quote prime milling velvet and Tuscan, 4s to 4s 2d; medium to good, 3s 10d to 4s; inferior, 3s 6d to 3s 9d (ex store)—Oats: We quote best short millhog, 1s 5d to 1s 5½d; best short bright feed, 1s 4½d to 1s 5d; medium to good, 1s 3d to 1s 4d; inferior, 1s to 1s 2d (ex store, sacks extra)—Barley: There are but few transactions taking place in this cereal. The supply to hand of really good malting is limited, but any offering could be readily placed. We quote best malting, 3s to 3s 3d; medium to good, 2s 6d to 2s 9d; feed and millhog, 1s 10d to 2s 4d (ex store, sacks extra).

Ryegrass Seed.—We quote best machine-dressed, off old pasture, at 5s 6d to 5s 9d; medium, 5s to 5s 3d; farmer's best dressed, 4s to 4s 6d; medium, 3s to 3s 9d (ex store)—Cocksfoot seed is moving off quietly, but in slightly larger parcels; stocks on hands are not excessive, and prices likely to be maintained. Quotations for best dressed, 5½d to 5½d; medium, 4½d to 5d per lb.

Potatoes.—Quotations this week for best Derwents, 50s to 55s; medium, 40s to 47s 6d; kidneys, 30s to 40s per ton (sacks weighed in, ex store).

Chaff.—There is no change in price, which we give as last week—for best, 40s to 42s 6d; extra prime, 45s; medium to good, 30s to 37s 6d per ton.

Dairy Produce.—Nearly all the factory made cheese is being shipped Home, very little being consumed locally, dairy-made being obtained at lower prices, (3s to 3½ per lb while 4½ to 4¾ is asked for factory-made. Good salt butter is selling pretty freely, only for local consumption, but without any advance in price, which remains at 6½ to 7d per lb.

Flax.—A good deal of inquiry continues to be experienced for this. A considerable quantity is also coming forward, which we have been successful in placing at our late quotations—viz., for common, coarse, and strawy, £13 to £15; medium, £15 10s to £17; good, £17 10s to £19; thoroughly scrubbed, clean, and good colour, £20 per ton.

Messrs. DONALD REID AND CO, Dunedin, report for the week ending April 8, as follows:—

Wool.—At our wool sales on Monday we submitted a small catalogue to a full attendance of buyers.

Sheepskins.—We quote—Green pelts, 1s 10d to 3s 1d; do lambs, 2s 4d to 2s 10d; dry crossbreds, 2s 3d to 7s 2d; do merinos, 1s 9d to 5s 6d; do pelts and lambs, 10d to 2s 2d.

Tallow.—We quote—Prime rendered, 18s to 20s; medium, 15s to 17s; inferior, 11s 6d to 14s; rough fat, 9s 6d to 13s.

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.

JAMES SAMSON AND CO
AUCTIONEERS, COMMISSION,
HOUSE & LAND AGENTS, VALUATORS,
DOWLING STREET, DUNEDIN.

ROYAL HOTEL,
TIMARU,
J. EGAN (late Fairlie Creek Hotel), PROP.

This old-established, well-known, and centrally-situated Hotel has been almost entirely re-built in the new. The rooms are spacious, lofty, and well-ventilated, and are furnished throughout in first-class style.

The accommodation offered cannot be surpassed in the Colony. — Private rooms for families. Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.

Only the best procurable Brands of Liquor kept in stock. Dunedin Beer always on tap.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

To CONTRACTORS and BUILDERS.

CLEARING SURPLUS STOCKS

(Slightly damaged by late Fire)

OF

TIMBER, DOORS, SASHES,

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.

**SANITARY PIPE AND STONEWARE
FACTORY, KENSINGTON.**

THE undersigned having purchased the above Work is prepared to sell at Lowest

Current Rates

J. H. LAMBERT.

NORTH-EAST VALLEY AND KENSINGTON

**BOOK BINDING &
PAPER RULING.**

ACCOUNT-BOOK MANUFACTURING,
including the supply of Paper, Ruling, Printing, Numbering, etc.

ALEXANDER SLIGO,

42 George St.—Dunedin—42 George St.

NEWS AGENT.

Importer of Magazines and Periodicals of every kind.

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER.

EMPIRE HOTEL,
PALMERSTON SOUTH.

M. FAGAN (late of the Sussex Hotel, Dunedin) has taken the Empire Hotel, Palmerston South, lately occupied by Mr. Lloyd, and intends conducting the Business as it should be.

J. A. BURNSIDE,
ARCHITECT,

RATRAY AND VOGEL STREETS,
DUNEDIN.

THOMAS FALCONER
FURNISHING UNDERTAKER,
THAMES ST., OAMARU.

Funerals, full-mounted or plain, as required, either in Town or Country.
Charges in all cases Strictly Moderate.

CABINETMAKER AND UPHOLSTERER.
FURNITURE MADE TO ORDER.
THOMAS FALCONER,
THAMES ST., OAMARU.

W. J. ROSSBOTHAM
HAIRDRESSER AND TOBACCONIST,
129, GEORGE ST. (Corner Hanover St.),
DUNEDIN.

Finest Brands of Tobacco and Cigars
always in stock.

REMOVAL.

J. F. BRUNDELL
PLUMBER AND GASFITTER.

HAS REMOVED TO STUART STREET
(Corner of Bath Street),

Where he is prepared to do all kinds of
Repairs of Jobbing at Moderate Prices
and with Punctuality.

Telephone No. 437. Baths fitted up, &c.

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, Cornish, and Ketchup Sauces

BILLIARD BALLS RE-TURNED.

BAND SAWING and every description
of Wood-Framing done at

W. H. DAVIES,

TURNERY WORKS,

Moray Place and King Street, Dunedin.

VENETIAN BLINDS

VENETIAN BLINDS!
At Moderate Prices.

PATERSON BURK & CO.,
STUART ST.

(Opposite St. Paul's Church.)



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

The above Company will despatch steamers
as under:—

FOR LYTTLETON, WELLINGTON. —
ROTORUA, s.s. on Monday, April 13.
Passengers 3 p.m. from Dunedin wharf.

FOR LYTTLETON, WELLINGTON, and
NELSON.—ROTORUA, s.s. on Monday,
April 13. Passengers from Dunedin Wharf
at 3 p.m.

FOR AUCKLAND, VIA LYTTLETON
WELLINGTON, NAPIER, and GIS-
BORNE.—WAIRARAPA, s.s., on Wednes-
day, April 15. Passengers per 2 30 p.m.
train.

FOR SYDNEY, VIA LYTTLETON, WELL-
INGTON, NAPIER, GISBORNE, and
AUCKLAND.—WAIRARAPA, s.s., on
Wednesday, April 15. Passengers per
2 30 p.m. train.

FOR SYDNEY, via LYTTLETON, WELL-
INGTON.—Steamer early.

FOR MELBOURNE, VIA BLUFF.—ROTO-
MAHANA, s.s. on Friday, April 11. Pas-
sengers per 2 30 p.m. train.

FOR OAMARU, TIMARU, and LYTTLETON.
BEAUFUL SPAR, s.s., on Monday,
April 13. Passengers from Dunedin Wharf
at midnight. Cargo till 3 p.m.

FOR WESTPORT, via TIMARU, AKAROA,
LYTTLETON, and WELLINGTON. —
BRUNNER, s.s., on Friday, April 10.

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

FOR FIJI, from AUCKLAND. — TAUPO,
s.s., on April 24.

FOR TONGA and SAMOA, from AUCK-
LAND. — WAINUI, s.s., about Wednes-
day, May 6.

OFFICES:

Corner Vogel, Water, and Cumberland streets

IMPERIAL BOOT DEPOT,
4 PRINCES STREET.

W. HARRIS has just received his
new shipments of Goods from lead-
ing English and Continental Manufacturers,
comprising Ladies' and Gents' SHOES AND
BOOTS in numerous varieties, and is expect-
ing duplicate orders, also New Goods by every
direct steamer. Inspection respectfully in-
vited.

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

Ladies' Evening Shoes, 5s 6d.

Patent Leather Pumps, 4s 6d.

Gents' Shoes from 9s 6d per pair.

English Boots from 10s 6d per pair.

Note the Address:

W. HARRIS, IMPERIAL BOOT DEPOT
4 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

Wheat.—We quote—Milling (prime) 4s to 4s 2d; milling (medium) 3s 9d to 3s 11d; fowl wheat, 3s 3d to 3s 8d.

Oats.—We quote—Milling, 1s 5d to 1s 5½d; feed, 1s 3s to 1s 4½d (sacks extra).

Barley.—We quote—Malting, 2s 10d to 3s 1d; milling, 2s 3d to 2s 6d; feed, 1s 10d to 2s 2d (sacks extra).

Chaff.—Prime heavy catshead, £2 5s to £2 7s 6d; mixed and light, £2 to £2 2s 6d.

Potatoes.—Market moderately supplied Prime, £2 10s to £2 15s; inferior, £2 to £2 5s.

Ryegrass.—Best machine dressed, off old pasture, 4s 9d to 5s 6d; good farmers' dressed, 4s to 4s 6d; medium and inferior, 3s to 4s.

Flax.—Sound straw-coloured, £20 to £21; medium quality, £18 10s to £19.

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

MESSRS. WRIGHT, STEPHENSON AND Co. report as follows:—A very large number of horses came forward for to-day's sale, and among them were included drafts from Messrs. James M'Bride (Green Valley), George Field (Butcher's Gully), and a team of horses, waggon, and harness sold by order of official assignee. A very large number of the horses were good useful draughts, and for these, when really good sorts and young, a very fair demand was experienced at prices ranging from £15 to £20. A very few useful hacks and harness horses were also offered, including a very handsome pair of chestnut buggy horses by Messingham, from E. Monson, of Queenstown, which found a purchaser at £30 10s for the pair. In all we offered about 70 horses, of which 45 changed hands at quotations. We quote—really first-class heavy draught geldings, £22 to £25; good ordinary draught horses, £14 to £20; light and aged draught horses, £4 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; useful hacks and harness horses, £7 to £16; weedy sorts, £2 to £5.

Mr. F. MERNAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale prices—Oats: 1s 3d to 1s 5d (bags extra), quiet. Wheat: milling, 3s 9d to 4s 3d; fowls, 3s 6d—both firm, sacks included. Chaff: Market full—£2 to £2 7s 6d; hay, oaten, £3; best rye-grass, £3 Bran, £2 10s. Pollard, £3 10s. Potatoes, kidneys, £1 10s to £2; derwents, £2 10s. Flour: roller, £11 to £11 15s; stone, £10 to £10 15s firm. Fresh butter, 8d to 9d; salt, nominal, for prime, 6d. Eggs, 1s 4d. Oatmeal, £8 15s.

TEMUKA LETTER.

(From an Occasional Correspondent.)

Temuka, April 6, 1891.

As I intimated in my previous letter, the services in Holy Week were very impressive. The Holy sacrifice of Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Fauvel at 10 o'clock, the congregation being large. The principal altar, that of the Blessed Virgin, and the statuary were draped, giving the beautiful church a very solemn appearance. The choir had been carefully trained for these solemnities by the Rev. Father Aubry, and their efforts were exceptionally good. Webb's Mass in G was rendered, and at the offertory the "O Salutaris." After Mass a solemn procession of the Blessed Sacrament took place. It was formed at the altar, and was headed by a beautiful silk banner (the work of the Sisters), on which was the picture of the Saviour of Mankind instituting the Blessed Sacrament. Next came the children, the boys wearing a broad red sash and the girls in white, each carrying a lighted candle. These were followed by the altar boys (two carrying the large candlestick-) and Father Aubry. The Rev. Father Fauvel, under the elaborate canopy (also worked by the Sisters), carried by four boys, came next, bearing the Blessed Sacrament. The procession marched along the passage towards the door, around the vacant space at the end of the church, and to the altar of Repose, the choir peeling forth "Pange Lingua." When the altar was reached "Tantum Ergo" was sung. The Altar of Repose was most beautiful to behold. St. Joseph's altar being transformed into it. This was the best attempt at effect I have seen, and it is difficult for an unskilled pen to describe it when that of a connoisseur is required. It was the combined work of the Fathers Fauvel and Aubry and the Sisters. The altar was about 18ft. by 10ft. The niche in which stands the statue of St. Joseph, was obscured by white material, and from the top to the bottom of the altar hung elaborate lace curtains, and on these were artistic sprays of roses. The whole was surmounted by a long string of roses of different shades (of course artificial), made into an oval shape. This was set off to perfection by the beautiful gilt edging of the vestry wall. Below were made five steps, on which were innumerable candles. Between each candlestick (which for the most part were silvered glass, which gave the whole a sparkling appearance) were vases, containing roses and other species of flowers, natural and artificial. Each side of the altar stood the branch candlesticks, and around the altar, on the floor, was a large profusion of flowers in pots and in vases, and some evergreens. On this ravishing altar, which was beyond describing, the Sacred Host rested until the following day. The attendance of adorers (ladies in the day and gentlemen at night, as well as the Sisters) during the exposition was most edifying. In the night the altar, with its lights and flowers, looked really ravishing, and the artist's must be complimented on their skill.

The Good Friday services commenced at nine o'clock. Father Fauvel again officiating. Everything was carried out with great decorum. During the Adoration of the Cross the choir sang "O Come and Mourn." These services being completed, a procession was again formed, and the Blessed Sacrament was carried from the Altar of Repose to the High Altar, the choir singing "Vexilla Regis." The Mass of the Pre-Sanctified was then celebrated. The ceremonies of this memorable day concluded with the Way of the Cross.

On the Feast of Easter the Church was transformed from its sorrowful appearance to one which is seldom seen in the churches of the colony. Everything looked perfect. High Mass was sung by the Rev. Father Fauvel at 10 o'clock, and preached a concise and practical sermon on the Feast. The choir on this occasion excelled all its previous exertions; their renditions, to say the least, were excellent, and reflected unqualified praise on their teacher, Father Aubry.

Before Mass the "Resurrection Hymn" and "Vici Aquam" was sung. The "Kyrie" and "Gloria" were from Est's Mass, "Credo" from Winter's Mass, and "Sanctus" and "Agnus Dei" from Bordese's Mass. Before the Gospel "O Filii et Filiae" was rendered. The Offertory piece was one of Labat de Serene's elaborate compositions, "Regina Coeli, Lactare." This was given in three parts, and the effect was really splendid. Two voluntaries were also rendered, and after Mass a "Grand March" by the famous composer Haydn. In the evening Solemn Vespers were sung. At the Benediction the choir sang the "O Salutaris" and "Tantum Ergo" from St. Mary's Service. The "Litany" was from the Parochial Hymn Book, a very able composition in four parts by Father Police, and this was very effective. The "Regina Coeli" was again rendered with equal success. Miss Quinn presided at the organ at both services, and contributed substantially to the choir's success.

The neat little church of St. Mary's, Pleasant Point, on Easter Sunday was not surpassed by its neighbouring churches for beauty. In time it will be a very near approach in design to that of the famous church of St. Joseph, which is being visited weekly by tourists from all parts of the colony. Two lateral altars have just been erected in the above church, and the *coup de grace* on these handsome additions is the work of the Sisters of the Kerrytown Convent. It is in the shape of some specimens of the painter's of a unique design. On a splendidly-done ground-work of marble on the front of the altar erected to the honour of Our Lady of Perpetual Help is some fine work. At the four corners are painted red passion flowers, while in the centre the letter "M" is encircled with a wreath of lilies. On the front of St. Joseph's altar the letter "J" is artistically encircled in golden leaf. The altars, with their rare lace and artificial flowers present a very nice appearance, and the work just mentioned is a credit to the Sisters, and only substantiates what is said about them, that they are skilled in every art. The decorations on the day in question were supplemented by evergreens and natural flowers, which unquestionably contributed to the beautiful spectacle. High Mass was celebrated at 10 o'clock by the Rev. Father Aubry, who has the charge of this portion of the parish, the church being crowded. The choir's contributions on this occasion were of an exceptional merit. Webb's Mass in G, with the exception of the "Kyrie," which was Est's, was rendered, with great effect, as well as the Easter Hymn, "Regina Coeli, Lactare." Father Aubry is putting forth laudable efforts to clear this church of debt. It will be remembered that when I last spoke on this subject I mentioned it was amounting to £200. On the Sunday in question Father Aubry collected about £120 of this amount, and has a good many promises. This reflects credit on the rev. gentleman's energy, as well as on the good will of his people. Father Aubry has every confidence of totally wiping out the debt shortly.

On Sunday a special Easter sermon was preached in the Roman Catholic Church Geraldine by the Rev. Father Treacy. The main and side altars were decorated with flowers. The *Missa Cantata* and Webb's Mass in G were sung, the Offertory being "Regina Coeli Lactare." The rev. gentleman took for his text the words "Ye seek Jesus of Nazareth who was crucified. He is risen; He is not here; behold the place where they laid him."—Mark xvi., 6. He preached an appropriate and eloquent sermon, pointing out that the resurrection of Christ was the ground and foundation of our Faith, and also a symbol of our resurrection from a life of sin to a life in Christ, and that we should all rise again. At the conclusion of the sermon the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was celebrated. Notwithstanding that the morning was damp there was a large congregation. The hymns had been very carefully practised by the choir, and added greatly to the enjoyment of the service. Mrs. Wiltloughby presided at the organ.

I beg to acknowledge a donation of £2 from A. E. G. Rhodes, Esq., M.H.R., the fourth annual gift towards the school treat.

A dramatic and musical entertainment will be held on the 30th inst, for the purpose of purchasing a new organ for the church. Of this I will have more to say in a future letter.

The address of Mr. W. J. Cantwell's Beehive grocery warehouse is 180 George street, Dunedin. His telephone number is 443.

By permission of the Hon. Colonial Secretary.

A DRAWING OF WORKS OF ART

In aid of SACRED HEART N. E. VALLEY CHURCH BUILDING FUND.

DRAWING POSITIVELY MAY 25th.

Tickets issued March 19th.

NO POSTPONEMENT.

TICKETS One Shilling Each. Ten Tickets in a Book, and a COMPLIMENTARY TICKET with each Book of Ten Tickets!

The following ladies and gentlemen have very kindly sent in blocks and remittances, for which grateful acknowledgment is now made:—Mr J P Armstrong (2), Miss M E Rodgers (2), Miss Macedo, Mr Hanley, Waibao, South Canterbury; Mrs J C Baldwin, Mrs Laughland, Mr John McNally, Half-Moon Bay, Stewart Island; Mr A C Mackin, Miss H Connor, Mrs J F Murphy, Christian Brothers (4), Mrs Massey, Oamaru; Mr J Steadman, Mr M McManus, Clyde; Mr J Braithwaite, Mr W Fitzpatrick, Mr P Dorgan, Lime Hills, Southland; Miss Maggie Jones, Mr D W Woods (3), Mrs C Hogan, Miss A Barnes, Very Rev P O'Leary, Lawrence; Miss J Shannon, Mr Percival, Mrs Heley, Mrs Lyons (4), Mrs M Cercoran, Mr C Colomb, Mrs Hessian (2), Mrs Nesbett, Constable Hastings, Waitati; Mr P Kelgher, Mr W H McKesy, senr. (2), Misses Morkane (4), Miss J Connor, Mrs Slattery, Tinkers; Mr J J Woods, Lawrence; Mr John Drumm, Miss McClure, Mrs M Green, Miss J Aitchison (4), Mr M J Hunt, Nelson; Mrs M Staunton, Mr P O'Farrell, Warrington; Mr H McKeown, senr., Lawrence; Mr A Court, Constable J Daly, Mrs Creagh, Miss K Faikoer, Mrs P Cotter (2), Miss McKesey, Mr O'Brien, Miss Nelly O'Rourke, Mrs Flaherty, Mrs Stephen Marks, Miss Costello, Mrs J Bolt, Mandeville; Mr Ross, Hokonui; Mr T McCafferty, Marsden, Westland, Miss K Murphy, Mrs Court.

"I can no other answer make but thanks, And thanks, and ever thanks; and oft good turns Are shuffled off with such uncurrent pay." —Shakespeare.

When sending postal notes or orders, kindly make payable to Rev. P. Lynch, Dunedin.

If your name be omitted in list already published, please notify immediately.

Why buy a small bottle of Lea and Perrin's Sauce when you can buy a large bottle of Gawne's Worcestershire Sauce of equal quality, and nearly double the quantity, for about half the price.

Have you tasted Gawne's Worcestershire Sauce? It is one of the Cheapest Sauces made, but is of Excellent quality. In fact, Gawne's Sauce is second to none in the market, and about half the price of English. It has a peculiar Rich and Piquancy; is a thorough Appetiser and Tonic, and will agree with the most Delicate Stomach. Gawne's Worcestershire Sauce is all that the most exacting connoisseur could wish, and should find a place in every household.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.

J. DOUGLAS PERRETT, ARTIST, HAS NOW RESUMED TEACHING.

Classes and Private Tuition. Terms at Studio, Moray Place West

PALMERSTON SOUTH ART UNION.

The Rev. Father Donnelly begs to acknowledge, with many thanks, Blocks of Tickets and Remittances as follows —

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Very Rev Father Walsh	1	1	0	Mr T Yardly	1	0	0
Dominican Nuns	1	0	0	Mrs Moate	1	0	0
Very Rev Father Sheehan	2	0	0	Mr W M Faithful	1	0	0
Miss Hanning	2	0	0	" P Condon	1	0	0
" Macedo	1	0	0	Mrs Pistor	1	0	0
" Piper	1	0	0	Mr J Sheehy	1	0	0
Mrs Jennings	0	10	0	Mr W Smith	0	10	0
Miss Piggott	0	10	0	" Duen	0	10	0
Mrs Sweeney	1	0	0	" W J Williamson	1	0	0
Mr Metz	1	0	0	" P McEvedy	1	0	0
Mrs Macquario	1	0	0	" T Power	0	13	0
Mr P McDonald	1	0	0	Several small sums in stamps	0	15	0
" W Knott	1	0	0				

(To be continued.)

Owing to the large number of Art-Union Books still out, and a number of most valuable prizes not having yet arrived from Europe, the drawing will be postponed to further notice. The Rev Father Donnelly desires to thank all who have sent works of art for drawing, and begs to remind those who have promised to send in their gifts soon as convenient.

NOTICE.

MR. P. J. MURPHY, Waikato, is appointed Agent for the TABLET for Waikato, Waikato, and Waikato North.

NOTICE.

I HAVE much pleasure in announcing to Customers and the Public generally that I have taken over that Old-established Business the BEEHIVE GROCERY WAREHOUSE, lately carried on by W. Sutton. Telephone No 443

W. J. CANTWELL.

SISTERS OF MERCY'S ART-UNION, GORE. POSTPONED TO APRIL 23.

I beg to acknowledge, with many thanks, receipts of blocks and remittances as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Mr K O'Brien, Waipori	1	0	0
" J O'Brien, Round Hill	2	0	0
" J Doulan, Lawrence	1	12	0
Miss Smith, Dunedin	1	4	0
Mr Ryan, Clyde	0	6	0
Mrs Bunbury, Dunedin	2	0	0
Mr P Lexton, Riversdale	2	0	0

(To be continued.)

Holders of books of tickets will kindly remember that the drawing is nigh at hand. They will consequently do their utmost to dispose of them, and so aid the laudable work. Blocks and remittances to be sent in before the 23rd inst.

W. J. NEWPORT.

TO RABBITERS.

WE ARE PREPARED to take any quantity of Fresh-Trapped BABBITS AT SIXPENCE PER PAIR, delivered by rail or otherwise to Burnside Freezing Works. A letter advising each lot to be posted us to Dunedin.

ARTHUR McDONALD AND CO.

MARRIAGE.

YOUNG—TOBIN.—At St. Joseph's Cathedral, March 30, by the Rev. Father Lynch, Robert Frederick Young, Esq., to Lucy Christina Tobin, both of Dunedin.

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT.

"F. A.'S REQUEST."—We refer our correspondent to an article quoted by us from the Melbourne Advocate to be found under the heading "Current Topics."

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 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.

STRIKES AND THE LABOUR QUESTION.

THESE are interesting and perplexing questions, on which a great deal may be said, and has been said. It is so now, has been so in the past, and in all probability will be so in the future. We are not silly enough to flatter ourselves that anything we can advance will settle these questions, or, indeed, that we have acquired the right understanding of them, or possess the key to their solution. But there are certain points in reference to matters of fact so far as the present is concerned on which we may be permitted to say a word or two. Strikes and unions seem to be the fashion just now, and we are of opinion that instead of settling these knotty questions, their only effect will be to aggravate the evils they are intended to redress. Capital can, as it were, retire within its own boundaries and live, but labour, without capital,

cannot do so. Any attempt in that direction must result in starvation. Capitalists can hold out; workmen who are not capitalists cannot. This is self-evident; and is it not, we ask, something akin to profound folly, therefore, for labour to provoke capital to close the purse, and wait, as it can, for its opportunity? What, in the meantime, is labour to do? It cannot wait, for to do so is to starve. Men have only to consider for a moment the state of things which is now rampant in all our cities, and, indeed, elsewhere. There is no work, or perhaps it would be more accurate to say there is a great dearth of work. And why? Is it because there is no money in the country? On the contrary, the bank returns show there is an abundance of money. Let us take the building trade, for example. Nothing is doing in this line, not because men are unwilling to build, or have not the means to build. No, this is not the reason; but it is because men will not submit to bounce, and begin works which they may be compelled to discontinue half way before completion owing to the interference of strike bosses with their employees. This is really the true reason of the want of employment so sorely felt just now. Then, again, there is deeply-seated indignation amongst the public at the tyrannical action which prevails to such a large extent in regard to free labour. It is said, and felt, that no man should be prevented from making use of his liberty and right to dispose of his labour as he pleases. The attempt to coerce free men, and to compel them to join unions, under the penalty of no work for such, and consequent starvation, revolts the public mind and conscience, and takes from unionists the sympathy of people generally. The conduct of the shearers in Queensland is pointed to as a shocking example, and forces men to consider whether it is not better for capital to withdraw than subject itself to the tender mercies of such men. There are capitalists in these countries who are seriously considering whether they had not better take away their capital to other lands, and be satisfied with even two-and-a-half per cent. with peace and security, than subject themselves to the tyranny, as they call it, of unions, with the very probable risk of losing it all. This is a serious state of things, and for none more so than unionists themselves. Even supposing that labour in these countries does not now fully partake of the profits arising from the combined use of labour and capital, is not, it may be asked, half a loaf better than no bread? And this is the question which reasonable men will ask themselves, which, indeed, they are now being driven to ask themselves. As we said above, capital can wait and live, but labour without capital can do neither. It appears to us that in every fight between labour and capital, capital must win, and consequently it is by rational discussion and the enlightenment of the public mind that amelioration is to be sought, not by childish and obstinate sulk. We do not think, whatever may be said of European countries, that labour has had very much to complain of in these new communities; not so much, at all events, as to justify the recent conduct of the unions. We say this not because of any want of sympathy with labour, but on the contrary. We have, and always have had, the deepest sympathy with labour and the working classes, and have always thought that the working classes have not been sufficiently remunerated for their labour. But it is precisely because we entertain the deepest sympathy with them, we so much regret a line of proceeding which is bringing on these classes such terrible calamities as must inevitably arise from the want of employment. We are convinced there are faults on both sides, but are also persuaded that the way to cure these faults is not the road on which unionism is now advancing. It is to be sincerely hoped that, instead of a spirit of defiance and warfare, a spirit of conciliation and give and take may henceforward prevail on both sides. Unless this should come to pass, it is greatly to be feared that terrible suffering will be the result—suffering felt by all, but particularly by the working classes.

ON Sunday last, the 35th anniversary of the consecration of the Bishop of Dunedin, Pontifical High Mass was celebrated by his Lordship in St. Joseph's Cathedral, Dunedin. The Rev. Father Lynch, Adm., acted as deacon, and the Rev. Father O'Neil as sub-deacon. The Bishop also preached, taking the epistle and gospel of the day as his subject, and tracing the profits thereby furnished of the Divinity of Christ. The most rev. preacher also alluded to the event commemorated, asking the prayers of the congregation that he might still be given grace and strength to fulfil the duties required of him.

THE 35th anniversary of the episcopal consecration of the Most Rev. Dr. Moran was observed on Monday by the pupils of the Dominican nuns' schools. An entertainment was tendered by them to his Lordship in St. Joseph's schoolroom, which had been beautifully decorated. An extremely well arranged programme was carried out, the pupils of the High School giving some excellent music, and those of St. Joseph's school a dramatic performance and a series of graceful evolutions especially devised for the occasion. The Bishop, who was accompanied by the priests of the Dunedin mission, expressed himself highly pleased, and spoke of the entertainment as in all respects perfect and even quite unique.

THE Rev. Father Donnelly regrets that a further post-ponement of the art-union in aid of the Palmerston Presbytery fund is an inevitable necessity. The prizes offered are extremely valuable, including some very fine paintings both in oils and water-colours. To sacrifice them as must be the case were the drawing held before a sufficient number of tickets had been disposed of would be an injury rather than a gain to charity. It is, therefore, earnestly hoped that an exertion will be made to prevent so lamentable an occurrence and to permit of the drawing at an early date.

THE authorities in centres so widely separated, at least by distance, as Paris and Buenos Ayres are, it appears, opposing the Salvation Army. By the way that seems rather a questionable statement made by Admiral Scott in a letter to the London *Daily Graphic*:—"At first assailed on all sides," he writes, "and not infrequently experiencing personal violence, the New Zealand branch of this Association at length won general esteem and support." Now we all know that in Dunedin at least—in whose neighbourhood Admiral Scott resided—nothing of the kind took place. The Salvation Army was not assailed or violently attacked here. On the contrary, it was received by many people with open arms. As to the esteem in which it is now held, we know little of it, but this we can say—when it first arrived here it was quite common to meet along the roads troops of people hastening to its meetings, or to hear them returning rather noisily, though piously, at night. Such marks of sympathy and approval are not now visible to the naked eye or audible to the ear of the uninitiated.

WE learn from a telegram under date Auckland, April 3, that the New Zealand District Board of the Hibernian Society have appointed Bro. G. Kearney as their delegate at the representative conference of that society in Melbourne.

MR. PARNELL has received another marked rebuff in the defeat of his candidate at Sligo, where Alderman Collury has been elected by a majority of 768. If he were capable of taking a warning he must now retire from the contest. He seems, however, inclined to go from bad to worse, and the prediction that he would ultimately join the Tories appears to have some chance of immediate fulfilment. The following cablegram under date April 6, seems very suggestive:—"Mr. Parnell, speaking at Dublin, said that the Liberals were notorious for making political prisoners, and the Tories for liberating them."

A REVOLT at Manipur in India, in which British Indian forces have been defeated and massacred, and which is not yet subdued or revenged, has been followed by an outbreak in another native State. We do not know that there is anything very alarming in the matter, but it is still significant as to the watchfulness and realness demanded of the Imperial Government. It is also suggestive as to the possibilities of the Russian position in Central Asia.

THE Home Secretary has made a revelation in accrediting the diplomacy of Lord Salisbury with averting serious dangers in regard of the Behring Sea dispute and the imbroglio in Newfoundland. The chances are, however, that the Home Secretary has spoken prematurely and disclosed dangers of which the country knew nothing. It seems the negotiations respecting Behring Sea have been abruptly broken off, and things in Newfoundland are evidently still far from settled. Mr. Ma new's congratulations, in fact, give serious grounds for uneasiness.

HERE is another cablegram that seems anything rather than reassuring. "Berlin, April 4. The Emperor complains of the recent statement of the Premier of Italy that the Triple Alliance is purely for defensive purposes, and considers that it is calculated to weaken the alliance." The Emperor, of course, insists that the alliance is also offensive.

A CATHOLIC who knew how to make a good use of his wealth was evidently the late Mr. Donald Gordon Stuart of Liverpool. A contemporary gives us the following details as to the bequests left by him. Mr. Donald Stuart has left a sum of £17,250 for the Roman Catholic Church of his native country of Scotland. He bequeaths £8750 for the education of young men for the priesthood. A sum of

£2500 is for this purpose bequeathed to the Right Rev. Hugh Macdonald, R.C., Bishop of Aberdeen. A like sum, £2500, is bequeathed to the Right Rev. Angus Macdonald, R.C., Bishop of Argyll and the Isles. Three sums, each of £1250, are bequeathed for the same purpose—the education of young men for the priesthood, to the Most Rev. William Smith, Archbishop of St. Andrews and Edinburgh; and to the Right Rev. John M'Lachlan, R.C., Bishop of Galloway. Besides these sums for education, a sum of £500 has been bequeathed to the Convent of Mercy, Tomintoul, Banffshire, and a like sum of £500 to the Convent of Dornie, in Kintail, Ross-shire. A sum of £2500 is bequeathed to the Rev. William Dawson, Inverurie, as treasurer of the Secular Clergy Fund in the diocese of Aberdeen; a like sum of £2500 to the treasurer or trustee of the same fund in the diocese of Argyll and the Isles; and two sums, each of £1250, to the treasurer or trustee of the Secular Clergy Fund in the dioceses of Dunkeld and Galloway respectively.

ON Tuesday (writes the Roman correspondent of the *Irish Catholic* of 7th February) private interviews were granted to Monsignor Grimes (Bishop of Christchurch, New Zealand) and to Monsignor Leonard Haas (Bishop of Basle and Lugano). The Bishop of Christchurch made the usual report on the state of his diocese, and then asked the Holy Father to grant him another audience later on, in order to present the Peter Pence and an album of addresses, which, unfortunately, had not yet arrived in Rome. Now this has arrived and was on view in the Irish College last Thursday. It contains addresses, beautifully illuminated, from the priests, religious Orders and laity, with views of the principal towns. Irish emblems are very prominent in all, chief, of course, being the harp, surrounded with shamrocks. The case containing the address is a fine specimen of New Zealand wood, and is very handsome.

Was it really a Justice of the Peace who wrote a letter last week to the *Dunedin Star*, protesting that Catholics should not be allowed to hold any position worth speaking of in the police—or some rubbish of that kind? Still a Justice of the Peace can occasionally act like a goose, and, although with some contradiction of names, like a wild goose to boot. So the mid-night antics of one of the class performed at South Dunedin lately informed us. "I'm a Justice of the Peace,"—"My name is Mallard." Such were the cries with which that zealous functionary, the Manager of the Union Insurance Company, J.P., awoke the echoes of the murky hours—in pursuit of a constable—whether a Catholic member of the force or not we cannot say—who seemed too slow for his anxious vigilance. If a Justice of the Peace, therefore, has really figured as a goose in the columns of the *Evening Star*, his action, as we see, was not without precedent. So rabid a bigot, nevertheless, whatever may be his fitness to perform the duties of any other office, in which, of course, he must also shun all contact with Catholics, is quite out of his place in occupying a position that, like the magisterial bench, demands complete impartiality in those who occupy it.

A WRITER in the *Quarterly Review* (says the *Liverpool Catholic Times*) makes a vigorous onslaught on the foolish and wasteful system of School Boards, which, he says, is practically an endowment of the religion of Nonconformists—and, we should add, of blank atheism. The figures he gives are most eloquent. The School Boards take from the ratepayers alone the sum of £2,718,891 per annum, the school rate being over 1s in the pound in 223 places. The supporters of the Education Act always prophesied that the Act would cause a large decrease of crime; and that the money spent on palatial buildings, extravagant salaries, and the like, would thus in the long run be saved. What are the facts? In 1869, the year before the Act was passed, the juvenile offenders against the law numbered 8,863. In 1889, after twenty years of Board schools, the 8,863 had increased to 28,033! So much for the morality that springs from a godless education.

THE Rev. Brother Murray, who had for some years been Superior of the Christian Brothers' schools in Dunedin, has been removed to Melbourne, where he will take charge of the St. Vincent's Boys' Orphanage at Emerald Hill. Much regret is felt at Brother Murray's departure from this city, where his sterling qualities had won for him the esteem of all who came in contact with him.

An octogenarian named Francis Geuden died at Aston, Birmingham, on the 13th January (says the London correspondent of the *New Zealand Herald*), who may be remembered with respect in New Zealand, though he lived and died a poor working-man. Thirty years ago he emigrated to New Zealand, having previously vowed that if successful he would present a peal of bells to the Roman Catholic Church at Erdington. He returned home in 1887, and at once fulfilled his promise, at a cost of £800. On the blessing of the bells on January 20, 1887, the Bishop of Birmingham eulogised the old labourer's pious zeal for the beauty of God's home. Mr Geuden resided at Erdington until his death. The property he had acquired in New Zealand he had made over to Bishop Grimes, of Christ-

church, some years ago, it being the first landed property his see had acquired.

THE session of the university of Otago was opened on Wednesday the 1st inst. We do not know that anything particularly deserving of notice took place on the occasion—unless, in deed, it was the conferring by the Chancellor of an honorary degree on Dr. Hocken—who is henceforth to be known as the "Herodotus of New Zealand." Does the worthy Doctor cry "Defend me from my friends?" The Chancellor, also, at the conclusion of the ceremonies, remarked that the students had behaved admirably. Are we to attribute this to the composing influences of Mr. D. Wilkinson, A.R.S.M., who delivered a lecture on the occasion? The report of this lecture, at least, seems very suggestive as to its effects on an audience.

MR. JOHN ROBERTS, C.M.G., of Dunedin, is among the passengers by the direct steamer Coptic, for England. Mr. Roberts is accompanied by the good wishes of his fellow citizens for a prosperous voyage and a safe and speedy return.

ACCORDING to cablegrams published by the American Press an intrigue had been undertaken by Germany and Russia for the deposition of Cardinal Rampolla from the position of Papal Secretary of State, in which Russia wished to see him replaced by Cardinal Vannutelli. A Cablegram under date Rome, February 23, explains the matter as follows. "The only grain of truth in the news' agency report of the intrigues against Cardinal Rampolla, Papal Secretary of State, is that Pope Leo has given it to be distinctly understood that the policy of the Vatican towards the Governments of Europe is, and has been, upon the lines laid down by himself personally. No Secretary has ever been in closer harmony with his Pontiff than is Cardinal Rampolla with Leo XIII." We may add that the rumours in question most probably account for the *canard* cabled to these colonies respecting Cardinal Parocchi. To the cable agency no doubt one Cardinal or one intrigue is the same as another.

O B I T U A R Y.

It is with feelings of regret that we record the death of the Rev. Brother John Austin Horan, of the Christian Brothers' Orphanage, Emerald Hill, Melbourne. Deceased was in his usual good health and spirits on Palm Sunday, the 22nd ult., went through all his various duties with his accustomed zeal, and retired tranquilly to sleep about 10 p.m. Little was it thought by the Brothers or boys that that night was to be his last. But so it was ordained above—for deceased passed quietly—without the slightest struggle—'o a better world about four a.m. on Monday the 23rd ult. His death, though so sudden, was not quite unexpected, as the worthy Brother had been told previously by a medical gentleman that he might drop off at any moment from heart disease. Brother Horan was in the 63rd year of his age and the 44th of his religious profession. Deceased was close on 20 years in Victoria, the last fifteen of which he spent amongst the poor orphans on Emerald Hill, labouring zealously for the spiritual and temporal wants of those little ones who ever found in him a father and a friend. There were close on 200 lads in the orphanage, and to feed and clothe such a number was no easy task. But Brother Horan's genial and winning manner made him a universal favourite, so that people of every creed and class were always ready to assist him liberally in the support of his institution. His long, devoted, and charitable labours have, no doubt, earned for him a great reward; but, as all are human, and as the slightest earthly stain is enough to exclude for a time from the Celestial Vision, we are confident our readers will join us in a fervent prayer for the eternal repose of the soul of Brother John Austin Horan. Deceased was prayed for at all the Masses and at Vespers in St. Joseph's Cathedral, Dunedin, on Sunday the 5th instant.—R. I. P.

The *Clare Advertiser*, a newspaper published in Kiltrush, County Clare, Ireland, refers as follows to the death of Miss Ellen O'Grady, daughter of the late lamented Michael O'Grady, Esq., and sister of Mrs Bunbury, wife of our highly esteemed fellow-townsmen, Mr. Cornelius Bunbury, of Dunedin, which took place on the morning of Saturday, February 14:—"Miss O'Grady had been suffering from an acute illness for many months past, which she bore with perfect resignation to the will of God. She was daily attended by the good Sisters of the Holy Cross Convent and by the priests of the parish, who took a delight in preparing her happy soul. A more exemplary or practical Catholic young lady Kiltrush did not possess than the subject of our obituary notice—one whose unostentatious benevolence characterised her life, and who has left a large circle of friends to mourn her loss, to whom we extend our sympathy in their sad bereavement. Miss O'Grady was attended throughout her long and weary illness by our much-respected and skillful townsman, Dr. B. Madigan, Frances street, who was unremitting in his attention to his patient.

O Jesus, sweet and gentle Lord,

Eternal rest to her soul accord.

May her soul rest in peace.

Correspondence.

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

AN EXPLANATION.

TO THE EDITOR N.Z. TABLET.

SIR,—Kindly allow me space to make a statement in reference to the small drawing in aid of the proposed church of the Sacred Heart in N.E. Valley, which seems called for.

1st.—The suite of drawing-room furniture now on view at Scoullar and Chisholm's, and valued by them at £25, will be presented to winner of prize No. 20 (a small painting in oils), and NOT to ticket marked No. 20, as some erroneously suppose—unless, indeed, 20 be the lucky number. This seemingly superfluous explanation is made because of the indignation of a few persons who bought tickets, saw a certain notice in Scoullar and Chisholm's window, and found they had not No. 20 in their possession. Being so anxious to secure the handsome suite, the best thing they can now do is to take a few more books of tickets. Practically, the winner of prize 20 will receive a tapestry and plush suite of nine pieces to furnish a drawing-room and a small oil painting to adorn the walls.

2nd.—As to the diamond cross: All that can be said about it is that it was given by His Lordship Bishop Moran, who cannot say what it cost in South Africa. There are thirteen diamonds set in a Celtic cross of South African gold. The centre diamond is about the size of a pea, and the cross is nearly two inches in length. A well-known Dunedin jeweller cannot value it; a diamond-cutter—a specialist in gems—cannot assign a value, because of the uncut state of the diamonds, but assures me that the thirteen gems are just as they came out of the mine.

3rd.—Some have expressed the hope that there may be no postponement. I would remind these persons that the words "no postponement" are printed on the tickets in large letters. From the first the fixed and unalterable resolution has been to have the drawing held, no matter what the returns, positively on the day announced.

4th.—A correspondent has asked may she keep the complimentary ticket. The person who keeps or disposes of the small book of ten tickets is presented with the eleventh, marked complimentary on the back.

5th.—I have been told by a gentleman from another part of New Zealand, that blocks of tickets sold, would, in many instances, be returned at once but for the fear that a second book would immediately be sent. Being a mere novice in the art union business, I cannot say what the ordinary practice is, but the rule laid down in this matter for this small drawing has been, and is, this:—Persons who have disposed of one book of ten tickets, and wish to dispose of a second will have to write for another. A second book will not be sent unless specially asked for.

6th.—With regard now to the prizes offered—care has been taken to secure prizes of artistic merit and of solid value (*vide Otago Daily Times and N.Z. TABLET*). Values have not been put on prizes named in tickets, but the public have been allowed to inspect and judge for themselves.

7th.—To give an idea of approximate values (it is hard to give real value of oil painting, for instance), the portrait of Bishop Moran, painted by a Royal Academician is valued at £10 10s. The steel engraving of Dore's picture: "The Dream of Pilate's Wife," is valued at £10 10s. I am told by persons who consider themselves competent judges that it is worth much more. All I say is: "It is a beautiful picture, and the winner will be lucky." A pair of hand-painted vases are said to have cost £12 12s at Melbourne Exhibition. A connoisseur says they are certainly worth £10 10s. The bronzes may be set down at £5 5s. The much-admired tea set cost £5 5s in Dunedin. Several oil paintings are valued from £5 upwards. Whatever be the value of prizes, most of which have been presented, the winners will find, I venture to say, that they will not be sorry they invested a shilling, or even took a whole book of ten shilling-tickets.

8th.—As the drawing will take place on May 25, blocks should be sent in, if possible, before May 20. It is said that the time for disposal of tickets is short. That is true, but the person who will work and will be unable to dispose of ten shilling-tickets in two months would hardly succeed better if the time were prolonged. Shakespeare says: "In duty there lies no plenty."

9th.—A word in reference to the object. The congregation at N.E. Valley, Dunedin, is very small, and unable of itself to do much just now. Fully half the congregation in Kirk's Hall at Mass last Sunday were children, or young people who had just left school. By disposing of a small book of ten tickets help will be given to build a church for a struggling people, who are doing their best by weekly subscriptions to pay for the site.

10th.—And lastly, for helping to build another church in honour of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, a special blessing will without doubt be

given by Him who has said that persons who spread devotion to the Sacred Heart will have their names written in that Heart never to be effaced.

Thanking you for allowing me to occupy so much space,—I am etc.,
P. LYNCH.

REVIEW.

Life of John M'Hale, Archbishop of Tuam: by B. O'Reilly.

THIS is an admirable life, well written, full of interesting and important information. Whoever reads it will be well repaid. Monsignor O'Reilly has had access to the best sources of accurate information, and he has availed himself to the full of this. Dr. M'Hale lived to a patriarchal age, during which he held a prominent place as prelate, statesman, and author. His learning was extensive and profound, and his genius of a high order. The history of the life of such a man must be most interesting and useful and at the hands of Mgr. O'Reilly it has lost none of the interest naturally attached to it. Those who feel an interest in the proceedings of the English Government in reference to ecclesiastical affairs in Ireland will find in the life of Archbishop M'Hale some chapters that will not fail to convince them that Providence has watched over the liberty and independence of the true Church.

H. A. C. B. S., OAMARU.

A BRANCH of the Hibernian Australasian Catholic Benefit Society was opened at Oamaru on Easter Monday evening by Brothers Carroll and Dunne of the Dunedin branch, the delegates appointed to perform the ceremony. About thirty members start the new Branch, and it is anticipated that this number will be more than doubled within a month or two. Brothers Carroll and Dunne addressed the meeting at length, explaining the advantages that accrue from being members of the Society, after which the initiation of brothers was proceeded with.

Those initiated then elected the following as first officers of the new branch, the election being unanimous in each instance. President Mr. A. Dineen; vice-president, Mr. T. Burke; secretary, Mr. J. P.J.C. Martin; treasurer Mr. J. Maxwell; guardian Mr. Jao., Rooney; Warden, Mr. J. McEwan.

After the election of officers, the delegates addressed a few words of encouragement to those present and wished the Society in Oamaru prosperity and success. The President briefly thanked them for their share in the opening of the branch, and hoped to see a large and influential branch within a very short time in the white stone city by the sea. The thanks of the local Society are due to the Very Rev. Father Mackay and Mr. R. A. Dunne, both of whom have in various ways worked indefatigably in their efforts to form what has now become an accomplished fact, viz. the establishment of a branch of the above excellent society in Oamaru. Flourish H.A.C.B.S.

AN IRISH JOURNALIST'S REMINISCENCES OF '48.

MR W. H. RU-SELL, who has already written in the columns of the *Times* much of the more important and dramatic history of the last forty years, is preparing a book of Reminiscences, says the *Anti-Jacobin*. Some of the MS., we have seen, and, what is more, are permitted to make an extract, here and there, from what will prove one of the most interesting and valuable works of its kind that has appeared for many a year. A couple of these extracts follow:—

On the 20th September (1848) I left Dublin for Clonmel. The State Trials (never ending, still beginning, these State Trials) of the chiefs of the confederates in "the Rising" which subsided in the Widow Cornack's cabbage-gardens, were to open the next day. The *Times* had sent over as my senior Mr Nicholls, of the Chancery bar, a precise, stiff, dry, but kind-hearted man, whose short visit to Ireland filled him with anger—now against the people, now against the priests, anon against the Government (he was not quite sure which were to blame) for the misery he beheld. We had lodgings in the house of a respectable cutler named Holmes in Dublin-street, and Delane, who had been on a visit to Bernal Osborne at Newtown Anner, came into Clonmel to see us on his way to London. He was impressed with the gravity of the situation. "It's useless talking of the loyalty or disloyalty of the people! They are all against us! They do not like our laws, our ways, or anything that is ours! But the Government and landowners, supported by the police and the army, can always deal with insurrection, and the jury to-morrow will be quite safe." It was a very remarkable scene next morning. We made our way with difficulty through a dense crowd to the court-house, which was guarded by a large body of police with fixed bayonets. Horse, foot, and artillery were close at hand in readiness to support them. We passed between a line of police to our places, reserved by the High Sheriff. The court was crowded from floor to ceiling; on the bench, arrayed in their scarlet and ermine robes and in flowing wigs, were the four judges—the Chief Justice, Mr Justice

Blackburn, Mr Justice Crampton, Mr Justice Perrin—who were sent down under a special Commission to try the prisoners. There was a great "bar" retained for the Crown on the one side and for the prisoners on the other. The proceedings began with the skirmishing between counsel which usually precedes the joint battle, ample room for the display of the ingenuity and *finesse* which are supposed to characterise the Irish bar. . . . There were dramatic scenes and moving incidents from day to day. I may be under the impressions formed at a time when I was what is called emotions if I now express the opinion that on no occasion in any court of law was there a more brilliant illustration of learning, argument, passion, and wit than that by which counsel for the prisoners, in the long course of this trial, moved the audience, if they failed to convince the jury or to divert the attention of the judges from the essential issues before them. From the gallery at times burst forth wailing cries or suppressed groans as the witnesses forged link after link of the chain which bound the accused to their fate. The dignity of the Court was exemplary, and it was with difficulty we could believe our eyes, or rather our ears, when one night, after dinner, to which we were invited by the judges, we heard Mr Justice Blackburn troling an Irish melody with exquisite pathos in a rich, mellow voice. I found that my colleague Nicholls was by degrees touched with something like a sympathy for some of the prisoners. "Smith O'Brien," he said, "after all conducts himself like a gentleman, and that M'Manus is a fine honest fellow. I pity him! I dare say if one knew Meagher he would turn out to be a pleasant agreeable man, full of enthusiasm and poetry, but he is without judgment." The end came at last.

On October 8th, the jury came into Court with a verdict of "Guilty" against William Smith O'Brien for high treason and for levying war against the Queen, with a recommendation to the merciful consideration of the Crown. He heard the words unmoved, with his arms folded, his head thrown back, and a scornful smile upon his lips. He listened to the judge with the utmost calmness, and when called upon to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon him, he spoke in measured accents, declaring that he had done what was right as he believed, and that he had nothing to repent but his failure. On the 9th he was brought up and placed in the dock to receive the sentence of the Court, which was, "that you, William Smith O'Brien, be drawn on a hurdle to the place of execution, and hanged by the neck until you be dead; that you then shall be disemboweled, and your body divided into four quarters, to be disposed of as her Majesty should direct." It was said at the time that his composure was due to an assurance the night before that he would not be executed, but I do not believe that he was influenced in his defiant attitude by the knowledge that he would only be condemned to exile for life. M'Manus, who was next put on his trial, a man of action, no orator or phrasemonger, conducted himself with perfect propriety. A resolute revolutionist, he had renounced a competence, and placed his life on the hazard of the die in that miserable rising. Even the judges (I say even, because they were bound to look at the great gravity of the offence) were moved by the honesty and earnestness of the man. He was found guilty on the 12th. After him, on the 15th, came O'Donoghue, then Meagher, on the 21st, each to be found guilty and be sentenced to a traitor's doom, on the 23rd of October.

The Special Commission having done their work, rose and adjourned to December.

A delightful visit to Knocklofty, Lord Donoughmore's charming seat, in a beautiful park surrounded by picturesque scenery, closed my sojourn at Clonmel. I left the town on the day after the rising of the Court, carrying with me as a souvenir a book in which Smith O'Brien, Meagher, M'Manus, and O'Donoghue signed their names "in remembrance," and very sad and distressed I was at the fate of these miserable men. The scene now changed to Dublin—the play was the same. On October 26th I attended the Court of Queen's Bench to hear a long argument on a lay point in demurrer raised by his counsel for C. Gavan Duffy. There I saw in the dock arraigned as a traitorous felon the man who has since been a minister of the Crown, the Premier of Victoria, and a Knight of St. Michael and St. George, and who holds, I believe, the same opinions—his expression a little dulcified, perhaps—which he propounded, and the doctrines, which he taught in the *Nation*. More fortunate than his confederates, he escaped the meshes of the law and defeated the Government in two prosecutions against him for treason felony. These things lasted for several weeks. The judges now and then gave judgment against the Crown, and as the Crown lawyers were bound to justify their opinions, each adverse judgment was a basis for a new phase of legal action. There was an incident one day which illustrated the composure and readiness of Judge Blackburn, though words could scarcely give an idea of his dignity in Court. He had just risen at the close of a long argument when a redheaded man got up in the body of the Court and exclaimed, in a loud voice, "My Lord! My Lord!" Blackburn turned and asked severely, "Who are you, sir?" "My Lord, my name is J. O'Brien; I am an attorney of this honourable Court." The Judge exchanged a word with the officer below him. "Proceed, Mr. O'Brien. What have you to say?" "My Lord, I am requested by several respectable citizens of Dublin to ask your Lordship when

this honourable Court means to give judgment in the case of Smith O'Brien and others *versus* the Queen in error." Blackburn looked at the attorney, hemmed, and then with great solemnity, pausing on every word, said: "Mr. O'Brien! Tell the respectable citizens of Dublin who requested you to put that question to the Court that you did put it to the Court, and that the Court gave you no reply." His Lordship retired, and Mr. O'Brien collapsed.

THE POPE AND IRELAND.

(From the *Nation's* Correspondent.)

Rome, 17th January, 1891.

ON Sunday morning the Holy Father said Mass in the private chapel, to which several families, who afterwards had the honour of being received in private audience, were admitted. The same evening his Holiness gave a special private audience of nearly half an hour to the Very Rev. Prior P. J. Glynn, O.S.A., in his private room. The Prior, who found the Pope in excellent health and spirits, was received with great kindness. He was the bearer of the sum of 6,600 lire, the annual offering of Peter's Pence from the bishops, priests, and people of the diocese of Sandhurst, Australia. The Holy Father made very special inquiries after the bishop, Monsignor Crane, and expressed great sorrow on hearing that his eyesight was not restored, and that his eyes were really in no better condition than they were when he was in Rome in 1885. His Holiness also referred with pleasure to the visit made by Dr. Beville, O.S.A., the Coadjutor Bishop, who, he hoped, was well. The Very Rev. Prior had the pleasure of assuring the Pontiff that both Bishops were able to work incessantly and zealously for the spiritual benefit of the people committed to their care; upon which the Pope told him to write to the Bishop thanking him in his name for the liberal offering, and conveying to him, to his Coadjutor, Dr. Beville, the priests and people of the diocese of Sandhurst, the Apostolic Benediction, and to assure Dr. Crane that he will pray especially that God will grant his lordship, even in this life, a large measure of consolation to compensate him for all the sufferings which he has so patiently endured. The very flourishing state of religion—shown by the increase in the number of the clergy, the many charitable and benevolent institutions founded, the introduction of religious Orders, both of men and women, in the diocese of Sandhurst—gave the Pope great pleasure.

When the Holy Father afterwards spoke of the present condition of Ireland he appeared very sad; but then, raising his eyes to heaven, he said: "God will bring those faithful people in safety out of this lamentable difficulty." "I have the greatest hope for the future of Ireland," said Leo XIII., with special emphasis. Finally his Holiness referred, in terms of the greatest kindness, to the new buildings in honour of St. Patrick in the Villa Ludovisi, and congratulated the Prior on the progress made. He said that he had heard with the greatest satisfaction of the progress in the works of the college and new Church of St. Patrick. He told the Prior to go on with the works, and though the times are bad in poor Ireland and the faithful children of the Irish race throughout the world have to bear many burdens, yet no son of St. Patrick, he was sure would refuse to contribute to honour his spiritual Father in Rome where the great Apostle received Episcopal consecration, and St. Celestine gave him the Divine Commission to preach the Gospel to the Irish people. In dismissing the Prior, the Pope said: "Thank God, We have lived to see Ireland and St. Patrick honoured by a Roman Basilica." It is easy to be seen from the above that Leo XIII. has even a greater love and interest in Ireland and her children than ever, for he well knows that the Greater Ireland and the motherland are one.

Sir John Pope Hennessy is, according to one of the London dailies, a Jacobite. He always wears a white rose on the anniversary of the birthday of James III., as he terms the personage whom good Hanoverians style the Old Pretender.

Mr. Joseph O'Mara, the new Irish tenor, was educated by the Jesuits. His musical training was completed at Milan. He is brimming with enthusiasm, and when Sir Arthur Sullivan wants to check in a little he tells him that he must not be too much inclined to the "blarney."

Messrs. Arthur McDonald and Co. offer sixpence a pair for an unlimited supply of fresh-trapped rabbits, delivered at Burnside Freezing Works.

Mr. M. Fagan, late of the Sussex Hotel, Dunedin, has taken the Empire Hotel, Palm-street. Mr. Fagan's well-known reputation is a sufficient guarantee for the admirable manner in which his house will be conducted.

Messrs. Sargood and Son's celebrated "standard" boots and shoes may be known by the trade mark on the heel. None that claim to own the brand are otherwise genuine, and purchasers would do well to ascertain its presence, as the well-known excellence of the articles to which it belongs makes imitation of them very tempting.

The Tory journals, following the advice of Lord Salisbury, are still "backing" Mr. Parnell. The London correspondent of the *Dublin Daily Express* endeavours to damage the anti-Parnellite members of the Parliamentary party by stating that they are to be paid by the Liberals, and that £5000 has been handed over to them as a first instalment. Needless to say the statement is baseless.

Dublin Notes.

(From the National Papers.)

THE Queen, March 30, 1872, said:—"Several members who came up to the Ladies' Gallery were speaking rather hardly of Mr. Gladstone for having risen from his seat when Mr. Butt was introduced and made a point of shaking hands with him." It appears, therefore, that Mr. Gladstone's first welcome to Home Rule may be antedated by fourteen years.

Sir Charles Russell made a good point and told a good story in his address to the Liberals of Surrey. Lord Hartington, he noted had discovered that there had been a sudden increase of legislative business while the Irish members were engaged in their own concerns in committee room No. 15. That, he said, was what the English Home Rulers had been preaching. It recalled to his mind a story told him by his friend, Mr. Russell Lowell, just after the election of a President of the United States, who was supposed to have owed his election largely to the support of the Irish vote in America. One of the opponents of the President was passing through London. Mr. Lowell said to him, "My friend, where are you going to spend your holiday?" "I guess I shall go to Ireland," was the reply. "To Ireland!" said Mr. Lowell, in surprise. "Why, you have just been informing me of the ungrateful action of the Irish party in America." "Well, I guess," said the American, "that Ireland is the only English-speaking community where the Irish don't rule."

Ireland has been the scene of an execution for murder.—Bartholomew Sullivan was executed at Tralee for the murder of Patrick Flahive, at Glenlea, so long ago as 1886. The prisoner was tried by a special jury at the Nenagh Winter Assizes. The unfortunate Sullivan left behind him a declaration of innocence, and the local journals state that there is a general impression that the wrong man has been hanged for the murder. This dreadful thought does more to weaken the law than any stringency of punishment secured by manipulation of juries and charges of *venue* can accomplish to strengthen it. The *Kerry Sentinel* writes:—"Many here say that you need only show a Kerryman to a special jury in one of the mid-land counties and they will find him guilty of any crime almost without leaving the box." While the administration of the law leaves room for suspicions of that kind there will never be well-established order in Kerry.

Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P., received a warm welcome from the Liberals of Manchester who form the constituency of Mr. Jacob Bright. In his address to them, Mr. McCarthy denied that the Home Rule cause was dead. A cause which had joined in harmony the Irish people and the English democracy, and which had the support of their united efforts, could end only in success. Trials and troubles might make more difficult the attainment of the goal, but by mutual trust and forbearance those difficulties would be surmounted. He appealed to English Liberals to await with patience the issue of the negotiations at Boulogne, and to leave it to the patriotism and sincerity of the Irish party to find a satisfactory and final settlement of their domestic quarrel. Thus, Mr. McCarthy said, they would do, and his assurance was received with applause. He said that the influence and genius of Mr. Gladstone was entirely due to the cordial alliance which now exists between the peoples of Great Britain and Ireland. This alliance they should, in the interests of both peoples, maintain, and the result would be the victory of their cause, in which it was Ireland's lot, as it had been so often before, to be compulsory leader in the path of reform. Mr. McCarthy's hopefulness with regard to the Boulogne negotiations is an answer to the latest Parnellite lie that "the Chief" had "nobbled" Mr. William O'Brien. That was the fiction floated at Waterford.

Nearly £125,000 was the cost of the House of Commons to the country for the past year after deducting the fees (£22,000) which were received during that period. Mr. Peck's salary as Speaker is £5,000, with his official residence, coals, and candles thrown in as extras. Mr. Courtney, as Chairman of Committees, draws £2,500, without any extras. On the other hand, Mr. Paigrove, as Chief Clerk, receives £2,000 a year, an official residence, and his perquisites in the shape of fire and light. The Sergeant-at-Arms takes for his salary £1,200 a year, a residence, and the usual extras. His deputy receives £800 a year.

The House of Lords is not quite so expensive a Legislative Chamber to run. The venerable and time-honoured institution costs the British taxpayer last year only £71,000. "The Lord High Jobber," as the present Lord Chancellor is unceremoniously called, draws £4,000 as Speaker of the House of Lords, and £6,000 extra for being president of the Supreme Court and of the Chancery Division. The Black Rod, who is a very old retired admiral, drawing a handsome half-pay, receives £2,000 a year, in addition has a magnificent suite of apartments in the Palace, and three coals and candles to boot. Old Admiral Drummond's labours are consoled by the noble lords to be so onerous that they have provided him with an assistant, called the Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod. His duties appear to consist in

wearing a court dress and lying asleep in a soft-cushioned pew in the gilded chamber during their Lordship's deliberations; and for this he gets a beggarly thousand a year.

On Sunday, February 8, the usual Lenten Pastorals of the Bishops were read throughout Ireland. In addition to the usual Lenten notices and regulations, allusions were made in several of them to the present political crisis. Their Lordships were outspoken and unwavering in their determination that the cause of Ireland shall not be entrusted to the guidance of those who ask that private morality and virtue should be excluded from their political and public conduct of the nation. No issue or reconciliation of the present differences can receive the sanction or support of the clergy that recognises any leadership of Mr. Parnell, and in the Primate's eloquent Pastoral this is already indicated. His Grace criticised severely the Parnellite Press, which teaches that politics are to be regarded apart from morality, and points with warning to the disastrous results which similar doctrines have produced in France and Italy. He cautions his clergy that it is not only their privilege, but also their duty, to use every care that their flock shall not be led astray by such pernicious doctrines. The other prelates join in the same warning, and reiterate the advice they that have already given in their Manifesto.

In the accounts which have reached Europe of the insurrection in Chili, mention is made of two Chilean war-ships bearing the familiar names, The O'Higgins and The Admiral Lynch. The names commemorate the lives of two Irishmen who won renown in that far-off land. Patrick Lynch though not actually born in Ireland, was of Irish parentage. He was the best seaman whose services Chili has ever had, and did much to bring the fleet of that Republic to its present state of efficiency. He died so recently as 1886. Don Bernardo O'Higgins was born in Ireland in 1780. Both his father, Ambrose, and himself showed themselves good soldiers and capable rulers of men. The former, who died at the beginning of this century, bore the titles of Viceroy of Peru and Marquis of Osorno. Don Bernardo O'Higgins led the Chileans in their revolt against Spanish rule, and, after defeating over and over again the legions of Spain, finally emancipated his adopted land from all foreign sway. He became President of the Republic he had founded, and after his death in 1846 an equestrian statue was erected to him in the leading thoroughfare of Santiago.

We are admirers of Mr. Labouchere. That is, of Mr. Labouchere the witty editor and the friendly politician. But we have only a modified confidence in him as a guide in matters religious. We have every respect for his advice on secular affairs but we feel a distrust—not wholly inexcusable, he will admit—in his lectures on our spiritual concerns. He is thoroughly competent to suggest the best method of winning a contested election; but his guidance as to the best means of satisfying the requirements of our own conscience is not so thoroughly reliable. In last week's *Truth* Mr. Labouchere "publishes with pleasure," and, we presume, with approval, the letter of a correspondent who assures us that "the wise thing for the Irish Bishops and priests to do will be to retire altogether from politics. Thus, a good thing only, can the Faith be preserved." We fear that Mr. Labouchere's worthy correspondent does not understand us. With us the priest in politics is so very familiar a figure that we have difficulty in representing to ourselves Irish politics without him. That his presence there has been hurtful to the Faith in the countries that are gone by we do not believe, nor, we venture to assert, does the correspondent of *Truth*. That such presence will be hurtful in the times that are coming we have no good reason to anticipate, and the columns of *Truth* do not furnish us with one.

Our English friends had best make up their minds to take us as we are. Their attempts to reform us religiously will only breed disagreements. With us religion is a serious element of life, quite as much so as the National Debt or Septennial Parliaments. It occupies as important a place in our thoughts as does the state of the Funds or the prospects of the Ministry. To ask us to put it out of our minds when we are voting at elections is as large a demand on us as to ask us to forget our nationality. This, Mr. Labouchere's correspondent will say, is not a worthy frame of mind in which to approach the ballot box. On this opinion will differ. We claim the right to hold our own.

To prove the mischief of clerical interference in politics, the correspondent cites the case of Belgium:—"I am old enough to remember when Belgium was a Catholic country. It is now something rather less than half a Catholic country. What has wrought the change? Simply the virulence and unreasonableness, and pernicious activity of the Clerical Party." But, my dear candid friend and adviser, if Belgium is less than half Catholic, how is it that the so-called Clerical Party is again and again triumphant at the polls? How is it that they have, at every election that has taken place for many years, secured a majority of the voters? And what is the golden age of Catholicity in Belgium to which you look back so regretfully? Is it not that reign of Pierre-Orban and his brother Marions, to which most of our memories also reach back, in which the religious instincts of the people were outraged, their religious institutions oppressed, their schools prohibited, and themselves heavily taxed to pay for M. Pierre-Orban's vagaries in government? Was it

DONAGHY'S BINDER TWINES.

No. 1—Best Prize Medal Manila.
No. 2—Second Quality (Mixed).
No. 3—New Zealand Flax.

CONSUMPTION OF DONAGHY'S TWINE SINCE FIRST YEAR OF ITS MANUFACTURE.

	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
Tons ...	10	25	50	55	85	210	377	515

Expected consumption for the approaching season, 700 Tons.

M. DONAGHY & CO., LTD.

OTAGO STEAM ROPE AND TWINE WORKS,

DUNEDIN.

W H I T A K E R B R O S .
CATHOLIC BOOKSELLERS, ETC.,
183 Lambton Quay, Wellington, and Boundary Street, Greymouth.

NEW SUPPLIES! NEW BOOKS!

Bridgett, Rev. T. E., History of the Holy Eucharist in Great Britain, 2 vols., 19s

Blunders and Forgeries. 6s 6d.

The Prigment, being the life of a Prig, etc., 5s 6d

A Romance of the Decussants, by the Prig, 5s 6d

The Venerable Bede, Expurgated, Expounded, etc., 4s

Wilfrid Ward, The Wish to Believe, 5s 6d

The Clothes of Religion, 4s

Henri Perreyne and his Counsels to the Sick, 5s 6d

A Year's Meditations, translated from the French, 6s 6d

Bernard, From World to Cloister, or My Novitiate, 5s 6d

Richardson, Rev. Austin, What are the Catholic Claims? 3s 6d

Rivington, Rev. Luke, Plain Reason for Joining the Church of Rome, 4s

Mivart, St. George On Truth—A Systematic Enquiry, 16s 6d

Dependence on the Insecurity of the Anglican Position, 5s 6d

The Origin of Human Reason, 11s 6d

Lilly, W. S., Ancient Religion and Modern Thought, 13s

Hendrick, Dom Lawrence, The London Charter-House—Its Monks and Its Martyrs, 16s 6d

Manning, Cardinal, Towards Evening—Extracts from Writings, 2s 3d

Life and Works of St. Bernard, edited by Dom Mabillon, 2 vols., 24s

Wirth, Rev. Augustine, The Pulpit Orator, containing seven elaborate sermons for each Sunday, translated from the German, 6 vols., 70s

Imitation of Christ, bound in roan, 1s 3d

Catechism of Perseverance, new and cheap edition, 1s 9d

Cardinal Newman's Apologia, 4s; Miscellanies, 4s; Callista, 4s,—

Note—Orders booked for cheap editions of Cardinal Newman's works.

Duffy, Sir Charles Gavan, Thomas Davis; Memories of an Irish Patriot, 13s 6d

Manzoni, The Betrothed Lovers, richly bound, 2s 6d

Moore's Irish Melodies, with the accompaniments of Sir John Stevenson and Sir Henry Bishop, handsomely bound, 8s 6d

Ave Maria, latest volume, 11s 6d

Knocknagow, or the Homes of Tipperary, 4s

Stead, W. T., The Pope and the New Era, 6s 6d

Ferguson, Lady, The Story of the Irish before the Conquest, 6s 6d

Upton, W. C., Cuchulain, the Story of His Combats at the Ford, a dramatic poem, 4s

Ireland in the Days of Dean Swift, 6s

The largest and best variety of Prayer Books in the Colonies to select from. Prices from 3d to 40s each. A very choice Stock of Lace Pictures for Prayer Books, 2d, 4d, 6d, and 1s each.

JUST RECEIVED

Our new supplies of PRIZE BOOKS. All Orders carefully attended to.

Splendid Variety of STATUES now landing per "Ionic," comprising The Sacred Heart, The Blessed Virgin, and St. Joseph, 10, 18, 23, and 36 inches high. Will easily wash.

Immense Assortment of XMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS from 1d upwards. Try our packet of Twelve Cards, only 6d; do do Twenty-five, only 1s.

A Splendid Stock of BOOKLETS from 4d each.—Besides our Catholic Prize Books, we have a very select stock of Boys' and Girls' PRESENTATION and PICTURE BOOKS from 6d upwards.

Special Note.—We have now very Large Stocks of Xtian Brothers' and Marist Brothers' School Books. We are issuing a Special List of School Books, and will forward same at once on application.

Please note address—

W H I T A K E R B R O S .,
CATHOLIC BOOKSELLERS,

183 Lambton Quay, Wellington, and Boundary Street, Greymouth.

D E N T A L N O T I C E .

ALTERATION OF DATES.

M R. F R A N K A R M S T R O N G ,
Surgeon Dentist of Dunedin,

WITH

M B. T. J. C O L L I N S

Fifteen months at the Dental Hospital, London, and Late Assistant with Mr. Ibbetson, F.R.C.S., West End, London,

Intend making the First of a Series of

QUARTERLY TOURS of the PROVINCE OF OTAGO,

And may be Consulted on the following Dates

at the following places:—

NASEBY—Nov. 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th (Monday to Thursday), at Horswell's Hotel.

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

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

OPHIR MILTON
CLYDE QUEENSTOWN
CROMWELL ARROWTOWN
ALEXANDRA GORE
ROXBURGH TAPANUI
LAWRENCE BALCLUTHA

} will be announced later.

A complete Outfit is carried, both for Operative and Mechanical Dentistry.

CONTINUOUS GUM WORK, which is so like the natural gum that detection is impossible.

Crown Bar and Bridge Work. Gold Stoppings Stent's System, the strongest and lightest system of Vulcanite work. Gas, Cocaine or Chloroform administered. All the latest appliances.

FEES MOST MODERATE.

We are sorry that, owing to pressure of business, we were unable to keep dates previously announced.

BY SPECIAL



APPOINTMENT,

J. W. M C 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.

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

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

THE "GRAND" PHARMACY,

HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

IMPORTER OF—

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

pernicious activity to upset the tyranny and the fraud? Evidently the Belgian voters do not think so, and their opinion must count for something.

Truth's well-meaning correspondent invites us to look for guidance to America, "about the most religious country in the world." "There there is no anti-clerical party. Why? Because there is no Liberal party. The clergy (*qua* clergy) do not take part in politics." Is all this quite certain? How much of the weekly Catholic Press of America is edited by priests? And does not the Press take part in politics? And when religious interests are at stake, when faith or morality is threatened, have they nothing to say? Had the clergy (*qua* clergy) no protest to make against the Massachusetts School legislation? And have they taken no public action in resisting it? We fear the correspondent of *Truth* knows as little about America as he knows about Belgium.

Candidly, our Radical friends ought not to give us over-much advice, by themselves or their correspondents, on the subject of clerical influence in politics. They will remember that their own course of policy at present has been largely determined by that influence. The Rev. Hugh Price Hughes has done more to determine the plans of Liberal and Radical statesmen than any priest or Bishop in Ireland. We have heard no reproach levelled against Mr. Hughes, no charge that he exceeded his duty in appealing to the consciences of his congregation against the alliance of the Liberals with Mr. Parnell. Why should that be a fault in Archbishop Logue which is a virtue in the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes?

When Mr. Rhodes gave his £10,000 towards the Irish Home Rule cause, the journal states, he did so solely on the consideration that Ireland was to remain represented in the Imperial Parliament. In accepting the munificent gift, Mr. Parnell came under a pledge that he would not agree to any measure which would not provide for the representation of Ireland at Westminster. Mr. Cecil Rhodes is an Imperial Nationalist, and his donation to the Irish cause was primarily, at all events, in the interests of Imperial Nationalism. He did not want Ireland to get without the Imperial pale, and his compact with Mr. Parnell, as Irish leader, was to obviate such a possibility. Such, then, was the position of Mr. Rhodes with reference to Mr. Parnell and the Irish party, before the latter broke into two camps. Mr. Rhodes does not recognise that, so far as he is concerned, the position has changed. Mr. Parnell has not sought to withdraw from his compact, and Mr. Rhodes some time ago—before there was a suggestion of a split in the Irish party—paid over the full amount of his subscription. Further than the extent of his own compact with Mr. Parnell, the Cape Premier does not go in for Irish politics, at all events in relation to the split. He takes no part or side in the conflict between the two sections of the party; he does not think it his right to do so. Says Mr. Rhodes in effect: "It is true that I happen to be here in London just now, but that is no reason why I should take part in the difference between the members of the Irish party. I am Colonial; this is a question purely local to this country; it is a question with which I have nothing to do. Mr. Parnell has honourably observed the condition which he came under to me, and there my interest ends." To sum up the position of Mr. Rhodes in a word would be to say that he stands to his compact with Mr. Parnell, and takes no side upon the split in the party.

FRANCES.

(By MAGDALEN ROCK, in the New York *Freeman*.)

(Continued.)

Frightened and amazed as Mrs. Acland was she attended Sir Charles Darce's dinner-party. Frances was much shocked at her looks that evening, and wished her to stay at home, but her grandmother was feverishly anxious to see Mr. Rivers and to hide the effects of Mrs. Harper's visit from Frances.

"I am only tired, France—not ill in the least," she said.

"But you are as white as my frock," Frances replied, glancing at her dainty muslin gown.

"I am not too rosy at the best," Mrs. Acland said, forcing a wan smile to her lips. "I saw an old servant this evening—one who recalled sad memories," she went on.

"Oh! and I, too, kept you talking all this afternoon," Frances said, penitently. "But, indeed, grandmamma, you should stay at home."

But Mrs. Acland went. In the drawing-room, before dinner, she had a glimpse of Mr. Rivers. He was tall and dark, and other observers would call him good-looking; but Mrs. Acland saw too decided a resemblance to Mrs. Harper in his dark eyes and thin lips to think so.

The next day brought Mr. and Mrs. Parr, old friends of Mrs. Acland, and their daughter, Annie, as well as Roland Brentwood. Ever since Mrs. Acland settled down at Brentwood, Roland had come when he listed, and that was pretty often. Had he not been her cousin, and had he not shown his love quite so plainly, Frances, perhaps, might have grown to care for him as he cared for her, for Roland had many

things to recommend him to most women. A fair, honest Saxon face, with blue eyes and flaxen hair he had, and his square shoulders and deep chest showed that the tales of his prowess at Oxford in the cricket field and on the river were not exaggerated.

Mrs. Acland had in those days to admit that she was ill. The thoughts of begging Frances or wronging Roland warred with each other. Mrs. Harper insisted on her asking her son to Brentwood. Roland found all too soon that Miss Parr fell very much to his share in those country walks and excursions in which the young people delighted.

Too soon, too, Roland noticed other things. He saw how Frances' eyes would brighten at Rivers' approach; how the blood would mount to her cheeks if by accident he touched her hand; how contented and happy she seemed by his side, and he felt that his chance was over. More than once on other occasions had he attempted to speak to Frances, and she had always done that easy thing for a woman to do, particularly if the man loves her, stopped his confession. Frances had all her life been a hero worshipper—what more natural than that she should love this man, who was so eloquent in debate—who had already made a name among his fellows? And Frances? If she were as yet without that enchanting world of love, she had at least reached the borderland.

A couple of weeks went by, and Rivers still lingered, though he spoke once or twice of going away. Roland had gone away to his own home, but as he suffered quite as much there he had returned. Mrs. Acland had heard more than once from Mrs. Harper, and now had reached that stage that she almost wished Rivers would marry Frances. During the long hours of the night she had thought and planned till her brain seemed on fire. Sometimes she felt that she would speak to Roland; but the dislike that she had to his father, and in a measure to himself, restrained her. She had suffered much, and aged greatly in these few weeks. Frances insisted in calling in a doctor, and he spoke of change of air, prescribed tonics, but found nothing particularly amiss with his patient.

"Has she any worry or annoyance lately?" he asked; but Frances snook her head.

"Well, I would recommend change of air and scene, and I dare say she will be all right in a few month's time. She is of a nervous temperament," he explained.

Frances was anxious to put his plan into effect, and proposed a visit to Rosemount; but Mrs. Acland, formerly so yielding, would not hear of it.

"Pray, don't worry so, Frances," she said, pettishly. "You might pay more attention to your guests and leave me to myself," and Frances rose hurt and puzzled, left her.

They were all gathered about the open windows of the drawing-room that same evening, Mrs. Parr knitting, and Mrs. Acland near her looking ill and worn. Frances and Mr. Rivers, as usual, were together discussing botany at one of the windows, and Mr. Parr, Annie, and Roland were looking over a book of engravings, when Annie suddenly asked some question of Frances, who turned with a slightly startled look in her eyes, and asked:

"I beg your pardon; but what did you say?"

"Nothing worth repeating. At any rate, you need not look so surprised."

"By Jove! I have it," said Roland, suddenly.

"What?" asked Annie. "Toothache, or influenza, or what?"

"No; but who it is Frances' eyes remind me of."

"I didn't know," said Frances, "that they reminded you of anyone. Who is it?"

"A poor woman I saw once in a country chapel in Ireland. I spoke to her one day, and she had just the same look in her eyes that Frances has now. She was not quite sane, but harmless."

"What a charming comment," said Rivers, sneeringly, and Roland flushed.

"It is no compliment," he said, "but the truth."

"And not a pleasant truth. Don't you know, Mr. Brentwood, that truth should be withheld at times?"

Annie began to say something, but Mrs. Parr interrupted her.

"Are you ill, dear Mrs. Acland; you look so white?"

"Only just a little giddiness. I will be down for an hour," she said, and left the room, and Frances followed her, while Rivers sauntered on to the terrace.

"How savage that man looked when we interrupted him!" said Miss Parr. "I shouldn't wonder that he was proposing at the time."

Roland did not answer, and she looked up.

"My poor lad," she said, kindly, "I did not think it was so bad as that," and Miss Parr, being a lady beyond any thoughts of love-making on her own account, laid her hand gently on his shoulder.

He smiled bitterly. "Yes, it is a bit hard."

"Well, don't despair. She hasn't said 'yes' yet—though it looks likely enough," she added, with a disapproving nod. "I don't like him."

If Mr. Rivers had not been proposing, as Miss Parr surmised, at least he was paving the way for that, and Frances had listened not ill pleased. He was going, he was telling her, to dine at Sir Charles

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, 3½l. 42-inch Bordered Nun's Veiling, 4½d. Cheviot Tweeds, in checks (all wool), 6½d—were 1s 6d. 20 pieces Small Check Ginghams, 5½d.
- Fire. Fire. **MANCHESTER DEPARTMENT.**—Damaged Swanskin, 4½d—was 1s 2d. Best Harvard Skirts, 6½l. Linen Diaper, 11½d. Cotton Ticks, 3½d, 4½d. Linen Ticks, 10½d, 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' Garibaldi's, 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 Silks, 1s 6d—were 4s 6d. 1,000 Remnants, 1s—were 3s 6d to 6s. Coloured Satins, 11½d. Washing Silks, from 9½d. 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.

THE DRESDEN PIANOFORTE MANU-

FACTURING AND AGENCY COMPANY,

31 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN,

Have on hand the **LARGEST STOCK** of

PIANOS' PIANOS' ORGANS' ORGANS'
And **HARMONIUMS**

In New Zealand to select from at
WHOLESALE PRICES FOR CASH,
Or on the

TWO YEARS' HIRE SYSTEM.

PLEASE NOTE.—No matter where you live, you can obtain any of our **CELEBRATED INSTRUMENTS** by paying a Small Deposit, and the balance extending over **TWO YEARS.**

The Largest and Best-Assorted Stock of
PIANO MUSIC IN THE COLONY
And Special Terms are made to Teachers and the Profession;

Note the Address:

PRINCE STREET, DUNEDIN.
J. A. X. BEIDLE,
Manager

CITY BREWERY, DUNEDIN.

J A S S P E I G H T A N D C O.
MALSTERS AND BREWERS.

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, Sphigmometers, Lactometers, Mathematical Instruments, Field Glasses, Telescopes, etc.

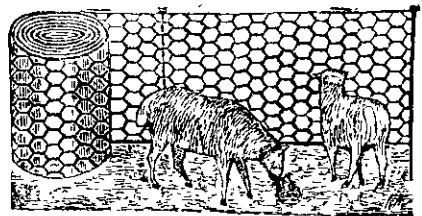
Human Artificial Eyes in Stock.

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

M U L L E R A N D A N D E R S O N.

FURNITURE, Furniture.—We claim to be the Cheapest, because we Buy for Cash, Manufacture our Own Goods, Sell at Lowest Prices, Trade only with best people, Warrant all Goods give satisfaction. Mattresses Remade, Furniture Repaired, Recovered, and Polished.

MULLER AND ANDERSON;
83 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.



J. W. F A U L K N E
CUMBERLAND STREET
(Opposite Railway Station),
DUNEDIN

Makes and Fixes **IRON GRAVE RAILS**, any height, strength, or pattern; also **WIRE GRAVE RAILINGS**, from £1 upwards. Both can be fixed with or without kerbing. Concrete and Stone Kerbing supplied at Lowest Prices.

Also, Wire Bordering, Porches, Flower Stands, Garden Seat Wire Trelliswork for Vineries, etc.; Wire Netting, for sheep, pigs, etc. Iron Gates, Front Fencing, and Iron Standards at London prices. Illustrated Catalogues and Price List (on application) post free.

T O R E A D E R S O F T A B L E T.

For primest Meat, both fresh and sweet,
To **E. F. LAWRENCE** go.
Who keeps the largest Butchery,
Also the largest show
Of bullocks young and wether sheep,
Fat porkers, veal, and lambs,
The choicest stock of small goods too,
And best supply of hams.
This is indeed no empty boast,
But is most strictly true,
The largest shop this side the line,
The cheapest and best too.

E. F. LAWRENCE, BUTCHER, 82 and 84 GEORGE STREET

D O M I N I C A N C O N V E N T, D U N E D I N.

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
Kinderarten	...	...	2

D. I. C.

ANNUAL STOCK-TAKING BARGAIN TABLES!!
HAVE NOW COMMENCED.

All Reduced Goods marked in Plain **RED** Figures.

INSPECTION INVITED!

D. I. C.

B. HALLENSTEIN, Chairman of Directors; **P. LAING** Manager.

Darce's and afterwards address a meeting at Sadbury, and would not get back till late. On the morrow he was leaving, after the happiest days—with an eloquent glance—he had ever spent, and then he begged for a few minutes to-morrow—minutes that would leave him the happiest or most miserable of mortals, and Frances with a blush agreed.

"And you'll give me one of these," he had whispered, touching the roses in her hand, and Miss Parr's quick eye noticed one of these rose-buds in his coat when he drove away to dinner.

Frances was up very early the following morning, and had made the tour of the gardens. She came up to the open windows of the library singing softly to herself as she arranged her flowers. She ceased as she came up, and, stepping lightly into the window, paused, hearing her own name mentioned.

"Miss Brentwood, or, to give her her own name, Miss Nolan, would, I am sure, think it an easy sacrifice."

"But she must never know," moaned Mrs. Acland. "It is enough that the sin should rest on me."

"No," said her visitor, "hope there will be no reason why she should know. If she does not accept him freely, as I trust she will, there must be some compulsion on your part."

"No," said Mrs. Acland, more firmly, "that there will not. So far I have done as you desired, but I shall go no further."

"And for want of a little firmness let this," and she waved her hand, "go to Roland Brentwood."

"It would be but fair."

"And let Frances drift into genteel poverty? Your own income dies with you."

"But I have saved some money. Frances would not be penniless."

"And then the story of your fraud and deceit. You need not fear but I shall make the most of it. No one can accuse me of interest in the matter. I shall take care to see to that."

Poor Mrs. Acland bowed her head. Far from being a strong-minded woman, she was weak and timid, and easily frightened, and Mrs. Harper had calculated on this. Love for Frances was the ruling passion of her life now, and a bitter fight had been waged between that love and her own sense of right and honesty, but when she saw that Frances was growing to love Rivers she let her love outweigh all scruples.

"Roland is a rich man as it is," she argued to herself.

"And now," said Mrs. Harper, "I will go. I—"

"Not yet, if you please," said a clear voice, and, pushing back the curtains, Frances came towards them.

"What does it mean, grannie?" she said, dropping her flowers and clasping her hands on Mrs. Acland's shoulders, who only sobbed "Oh! Frances, Frances!"

"Who is this person," Frances asked again, "and what does she mean?"

"I am Mrs. Harper," the woman answered with an evil look in her eyes, "and you are not Mrs. Acland's granddaughter, but Frances Nolan, the daughter of a fellow-passenger of mine on board the Earl, of Ulster. Mrs. Brentwood's baby was washed overboard that morning, and knowing how grieved Mrs. Acland would be I brought you to her as her daughter's child. Is that explanation clear enough?" she asked.

"And that woman gave you her child?"

"No," said Mrs. Harper with a laugh, "I took it. Indeed, I did not think it probable that she would recover from a fall she had."

"You worse than thief—" began Frances, when Mrs. Acland interrupted her.

"Oh! Frances, Frances, take care. She is his mother."

"Whose mother?" she questioned fiercely.

"Mr. Rivers."

For some moments she stood still and then she advanced near Mrs. Harper, and spoke quickly.

"I see it now. And to obtain me or my wealth for your son you held this threat over Mrs. Acland. You cowardly, contemptible—Oh!" she broke off with a sob, "I might forgive you that, but to take me from my mother, my mother—" and she bent her head to dry the tears that would come.

In a moment she advanced to the door and threw it open.

"There, Mrs. Harper," she said, pointing to it imperiously.

The woman went towards it, but she flung back one last sneer.

"You forget you are no longer mistress."

"Frances did not reply—she was weeping her anger and grief out on Mrs. Acland's shoulder.

"And now," she said when she was somewhat composed, and had heard of Mrs. Harper's visits, and of her letters, even to the one arranging the interview of that morning, "it is past the breakfast hours as it is; we must go and tell that story to our guests."

"Not yet, Frances. Wait and see Roland by himself."

"No, no. I must tell them now."

Mr. and Mrs. Parr, Annie and Roland were already at the breakfast table, and a feeling of constraint hung over the party. Rivers was not yet down, but he entered a few moments after, time enough to understand Frances' tearful and somewhat incoherent explanation.

Roland and Annie sat dazed. Even Mrs. Parr betrayed some excitement, and Mr. Parr, for once completely forgot his specimens.

"And then you are not Miss Brentwood? Oh! Frances!" said Annie.

"I suppose I am not even Frances," she answered tearfully.

Roland rose, half advanced towards her, then suddenly turned, and left the room by the open window, when he saw Frances turn towards Rivers.

"You understand this, I believe, Mr. Rivers?" she said coldly, and with a look full of contempt. "You leave to-day, I believe. I am very glad to bid you good-bye," and with a stately inclination of her head she passed to the door saying:

"Aunie, will you come to my room?"

Although Annie went to Frances' room after the attempt at breakfast, she found it empty, for its occupant had after a time wandered out to the grounds and encountered Boland, who came rapidly towards her when he saw her.

"Oh! Frances, what need was there to tell that story to-day. I am wealthy as it is, and Brentwood shall never be mine. What need was there to make all this public?"

"Because it was right."

"No, no."

"But yes. Could it be right to bear a name not mine, to—?"

"But that name, I doubt not, would have been quickly changed," he said, with a return of the old bitter feeling of jealousy.

She flushed hotly and answered straightforwardly.

"No, that is why I am thankful to-day, because I found out that man in time," and then she told Boland all, and when she finished his first question was:

"Then Frances, you don't love him?"

"Love him! Oh, no! I thought—perhaps I might; but now—oh, no."

"Are you sure, Frances? Then, Frances, be Frances Brentwood still; be my wife."

That Frances made many objections is true, that he overruled them all we may guess, for when Annie Parr discovered them an hour later they were seated in deepest contentment under an ash tree in the shrubbery, both oblivious of the fact that it was wearing on to noon, and that neither had breakfasted.

"But I must see my mother," said Frances, when Annie had been informed of the state of affairs, "at once."

"Where does she live?" Annie asked.

"I don't know; grannie does. Somewhere in the North of Ireland."

"And I know, too," exclaimed Roland, triumphantly. "You remember the woman I spoke of last night."

"With eyes like Frances'?"

"Yes; I am quite sure she is your mother. She takes care of a little chapel in Tyrone. The people are very fond of her."

"Didn't you say that she was not—?" and she paused.

"Sane. Yes, but that may be only my fancy. I remember the people used to say 'poor Marianne,' and touch their foreheads. Yes, yes, Frances, she must be your mother, for they told me that she had lost her baby years before, and yet still insisted that it did not die, or something like that."

"My poor mother," said Frances, softly. "What was she like?"

"Very worn and aged, but with a good deal of that refinement that is seldom met with among any other peasantry than the Irish," said Boland, quickly.

"I must go at once home to the house till we arrange matters. Grannie can't come with me. Will you, Annie?"

It was arranged so, and a few days later Frances and Annie were in the inn of the little village of Macken.

"It must be Marianne you mean," said the landlady. "Poor Marianne."

"Yes," Annie answered, "that is her name."

"But sure she's dying. She lives in that little house beside the chapel," she said, and if the ladies wished to see her alive they should make haste.

Annie almost dragged Frances along.

"She may not be so ill," she said. "Bear up."

They entered the house and found the clean, tidy kitchen deserted. A voice, however, came from the room, and they drew near and looked in. A priest was administering the last sacraments, and a couple of women knelt in prayer. The woman on the bed was perhaps fifty years old, and though the death dews were gathering on her brow, she was still handsome. The last rite was finished but the woman yet prayed on with clasped hands, and closed eyes. Suddenly she started up.

"She is coming, she is near me—my child."

"Yes, indeed," said the priest gently, "you are nearing her," while the women wept.

"But she is here, I tell you. Look!" and the dying woman pointed to the door to which Frances had advanced.

"Oh! mother, mother," and in an instant the mother again after twenty years, held her child in her arms.

NEW PROCESS TOMATO SAUCE.

AFTER DINNER.

[The following lines have been written on the Tomato as a cure for dyspepsia. The fruit has of late years been largely recommended by physicians as one of the most useful alternatives that can be taken, and especially for all forms of indigestion and the complications arising therefrom.]

Don't talk to me of colocynth or famed cerealean pill,
 Don't mention hyoseyamus or aloe when I'm ill;
 The very word podophyllin is odious in mine ears;
 The thought of all the drugs I've taken calls up the blinding tears.
 The Demon of Dyspepsia (a sufferer writes to say)
 At sight of the tomato plant will vanish quite away.
 The Faculty will on't you till indigestion stops,
 On what have a ways seemed to me interminable slops;
 A dainty dish is sure to be the worst thing you can eat;
 The bismuth and the charcoal come like nightmares after meat;
 Away with all restriction now, bring mutton, beef, and veal,
 As long as ripe tomatoes come to supplement a meal.

Hepatic action, doctors say, is very hard to start,
 And if you have too much of it, that also makes you smart;
 And so the fate of many folks, especially in town,
 Is first to stir the liver up, and then to calm him down.
 Now he can trouble us no more, although we go the pace;
 A diet of tomatoes keeps the tyrant in his place.
 Away with deleterious drugs, for here's a plant been found,
 Worth all the weird concoctions that dispensers can compound;
 Get fresh tomatoes, red and ripe, and slice and eat, and then—
 You'll find that you are liver-less and not like other men.
 Come ye who dire dyspepsia's pangs impatiently endure;
 It cannot hurt, and may do good, this new tomato cure.

AS SHIPPED TO THE LONDON MARKETS BY
CONNOR AND CO., DUNEDIN.
 NO FIRST-CLASS TABLE COMPLETE WITHOUT IT.

JAMES O'DRISCOLL,
 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.

WHITE HORSE HOTEL,
 NGAHAURANGA, WELLINGTON.

J. BREEN ... Proprietor.

J. BREEN begs to intimate to the residents of Wellington and the Travelling Public that he has taken the above Hotel, and will leave no act undone to ensure Comfort and Convenience to his Patrons.
 Wines, Ales, and Liquors of the best brands always on hand.
 Meals at all hours; Good Table; Charges Liberal.
 Night Porter always in attendance.

YOURS TRULY,
J. BREEN, Proprietor.

[A CARD.]
J. P. MACALISTER
 BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR,
 BRANDON STREET, WELLINGTON.

JOHN BARRON
 GROCER, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
 29 RATTRAY STREET, DUNEDIN.

MESSES J. SPEIGHT & CO.'S CELEBRATED ALES,
 In Bottle, can be had from John Barron—Sole Bottler of these Ales.
 BEST QUALITIES IN GROCERIES, WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

SPECIAL LINES.—Decorated Canister Tea, per tin, 3s. Port Wine for Invalids, recommended by medical men (yellow seal), 5s per bottle. Famous Edina Blend Whiskey, 4s 6d per bottle. Coffee that at 1s 10d per lb is the best in the market.

MCDUGALL'S
NON-POISONOUS SHEEP DIP
 PASTE, PASTE,
 LIQUID, LIQUID,
 POWDER, POWDER.



THE ORIGINAL OR PARENT NON-POISONOUS DIP.

FREE FROM THE DANGER AND INJURIOUS EFFECTS OF POISONOUS DRESSINGS.

IS A TRUE SPECIFIC FOR SCAB.

EXTERMINATES ALL INSECTS ON ALL ANIMALS.

HEALS ALL SORES AND WOUNDS.

INELY STIMULATES THE GROWTH OF WOOL.

Whilst its action in destroying INSECTS is even more certain than Poisons, it does not act by POISONING, but has the effect of coagulating or solidifying the INSECTS, so that they instantly cease to breathe.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR NEW ZEALAND
FULTON, STANLEY & Co.,
 CRAWFORD ST., DUNEDIN.

FRANK W. PETRE
 ENGINEER AND ARCHITECT,
 PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN
 And 171 Herford Street, Christchurch

Complete designs for Catholic Churches finished under special arrangements.



CAMPBELL & CRUST
 NEW ZEALAND EXPRESS COMPANY,
 CUSTOMS, SHIPPING, AND EXPRESS FORWARDING AGENTS.

Branches Wellington, Christchurch, Invercargill, and Oamaru. Agencies throughout the Colony, Australia, Britain, &c.

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

To	3lb	7lb	14lb	28lb	56lb	112lb
Christch	9d	1s 3d	2s 3d	4s 0d	5s 0d	6s 0d
Invercarg	1s 1d	1s 0d	1s 6d	2s 6d	3s 6d	4s 6d
Oamaru	... 6d	9d	1s 0d	1s 6d	2s 0d	3s 6d
Timaru	... 6d	1s 0d	1s 6d	2s 9d	4s 0d	4s 6d

Auckland } Each addi- { 2s 6d 3s 6d 4s 6d
 Napier ... } sional sup { 2s 6d 4s 0d 4s 6d
 Wellington } to 9lb, 3l. { 2s 6d 3s 6d 4s 0d

And upwards at slight increase.
 Parcels for Great Britain and Ireland:—
 1lb, 1s; and 6d per lb additional.

Agents for Gt. Britain... W. R. Sutton & Co.
 .. Melbourne ... F. Tate
 .. Sydney ... Sydney Transfer Co.

C.O.D.—Amount of invoices collected against delivery of goods on small commission.

HEAD OFFICE: 7 MANSE STREET.

DONALD STRONACH & SON
 AUCTIONEERS, WOOLBROKERS, STOCK AND STATION AGENTS, &c.,
 DUNEDIN,

Are prepared to receive Wool, Grain, Sheepskins, Hides, Rabbitskins, &c., for sale at their Premises, lately occupied by Messrs. Reid and Maclean, Princes Street south, Dunedin.

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.

Cornsacks, Woolpacks, Twine, &c., supplied at current rates.
DONALD STRONACH & SON,
 Dunedin.

Buy the Best and insist on having
NOONDAY FAMILY OIL
 From your Grocer,
 BRILLIANT, ECONOMICAL, SAFE.

Every Tin Stamped to Avoid Counterfeit.

SMITH BROS
 GEORGE STREET.

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

THE GREAT SALE
 THE GREAT SALE
 OF

SALVAGE STOCK
 SALVAGE STOCK
 SALVAGE STOCK

Has Commenced,
 Has Commenced,
 AND

IS NOW ON
 IS NOW ON
 IS NOW ON

SMITH BROS.
SMITH BROS.
SMITH BROS.

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

We may mention that the bulk of the Goods damaged by water has been stowed up-stairs on the roof, and we are getting them into the shop daily.
£8,000 WORTH £8,000
WET AND DAMAGED BY FIRE, SMOKE, AND WATER.

SMITH BROS.,
 GEORGE STREET.

GREAT SALE OF SALVAGE STOCK
 From Recent Fire
 NOW ON.

1,000 LADIES' STRAW BONNETS,
 New Shapes.
 The Boxes of these were only singed.
 These Bonnets were 5s 6d, 7s 6d, and 8s 6d each—now sold at 3d and 4d each.

In that short last hour of her life she asked no questions, nor manifested any surprise. Once Frances in a broken voice began to explain, but she stopped her.

"It is enough that you are here, and I know it was not your fault."

"Mavourneen, how beautiful you are! God grant my darling a happy life, and bring her to Heaven at last, as Thou hast brought her to me. I know I should see you. All my life, when they thought me mad I knew that the Mother I prayed to would obtain my prayer," she said, with a radiant smile.

Ere the evening she died, and in the little churchyard near they laid her to sleep, and here each summer come Frances and her husband, Roland Brentwood.

Mr. Rivers is an important man in his party now, and is married to a wealthy manufacturer's daughter, but the memory of those summer days at Brentwood return occasionally still. He seldom sees or hears of Mr. and Mrs Brentwood; their ways are not his ways; but he never forgets the woman he so nearly won.

FROM MOUNT MELLERAY TO MOUNT ST. JOSEPH.

(Concluded.)

(From the *Irish Catholic*.)

Dr Johnson said "he envied not that man whose piety did not receive a new glow when standing amidst the ruins of Iona"—and why? Was it from its being the sepulchre of so many kings and heroes, or as being a profaned shrine, whence issued, age after age, the "perennial praise of the monks." He certainly wrote very strongly of the monastic institute as tending to solace the cares of man's life and as a balmy retreat in which to end one's days. Thus he writes:—"In monasticism the weak and the timid may be easily sheltered, the weary may repose and the penitent may meditate. Those retreats of prayer and contemplation have something so congenial to the mind of man that perhaps there is scarcely one that does not propose to close his life in pious abstraction with a few associates serious as himself." Very orthodox all this, but rather poetic from one of his temperament, if history belie him not. Another Protestant gentleman describes his sensations of unfeigned delight in traversing the deserted aisles and corridors of a ruined abbey, and expresses a desire to visit it at lonely midnight hour that he may be favoured with a view of the spirits of the old monks, its former inhabitants, who must yet haunt the spot at that uncanny hour. To disabuse many of their erroneous notions regarding the life led in a Trappist monastery, it may be well to shear off its romance and to give it as it is in daily practice at Mount St. Joseph. Let one picture a low-eaved building, with a long row of couches running at right angles to one wall, and parallel with each other, but separated by a wooden partition seven feet high, and allowing about four feet in width to each cell, which is furnished with an iron bedstead, a straw mattress and bolster, a blue serge coverlet, and a blanket or two. The entrance is screened off by a thin curtain of cotton, and beneath the coverlet is a monk, fully dressed, but without shoes, enjoying the sleep of the just. Fancy that it is two o'clock, a.m., and that the *reveille* has broken in upon the slumbers of that reclining figure, when behold, he springs to his feet like a vigilant soldier, arms himself with the sign of the Cross, slips on his shoes, draws back the screen, and silently proceeds from the dormitory on through the cloister, keeping close by the wall. Receiving holy water at the church-door, he glides slowly up the aisle to the crossing, where he salutes our Lord in the Blessed Sacrament with a profound bow, seeks his stall in the choir, and there, at that solemn hour, in the dim but reverential light of the sanctuary lamp, he makes his morning oblation, renews on his knees the sacrifice of his life to his Maker, adores and blesses Him. Figure after figure steals in till the stalls are occupied by their several owners in less than three minutes from the *reveille*, and then on the still night air comes the booming of the church-bell, waking echoes through the woods and dells, and inviting the whole world to praise the Lord, "for He is good, for his mercy endureth for ever." At the sound of this bell, the monks stand in choir facing the altar till the abbot's signal is heard, then with one impulse they all fall on their knees and, like Daniel of old, place their knuckles on the ground and in this reverential posture salute the Queen of Heaven by responding to the Angelic Salutation (Ave Maria), which the abbot intones. The Little Office of the Blessed Virgin continues until half-past two, when a half hour is devoted to meditation, that spiritual food which recreates and invigorates the souls of the devout. Let the worldly man approach that sacred temple then, with, perhaps, the storm howling without and signing through the aisles, deep and lasting will be the impression. "Verily," he will exclaim, "the Lord is here, and this is the portal of heaven!" Even in summer the time is equally calculated to fill the mind of man with heavenly thoughts. At the close of the meditation or towards three o'clock, the first faint rays of morning light break in through the stained glass windows, and fill the church with fantastic shapes and colours. The Canonical Office commences at three, during

which the monks stand, except that at the "Gloria" at the end of each psalm they step out of the stalls and bow profoundly in honour of the Adorable Trinity. They sit during the lessons. Practical self-styled earnest workers condemn an old fashioned life of intercessory prayer like this—a life that year by year imposes on those who adopt it the obligation of singing God's praises in his temple in atonement for the sins of the world which neglects and offends Him. Picture a body of men at that early hour calling in unison on all creatures to bless the Lord, the heavens and earth to exalt him; and ignore if you can, their services to the Church of God which ever sanctions and safeguards such institutes. The Lauds are finished at four unless the Office of the Dead is to be recited, which with them is of frequent occurrence, for deceased members of the Order, their relations and benefactors. Lauds over, some of the priests vest for Mass; two being especially appointed weekly to say Masses at the Blessed Virgin's and St. Joseph's altars for living and deceased benefactors. The lay brothers serve the Masses and generally hear four or five each morning. Those not engaged in saying Mass either prolong their devotions in the church or retire to the Chapter-room to study the Sacred Scriptures. Masses succeed each other until half-past five o'clock, when the choir brethren assemble for the Office of Prime, which, with all the other hours of the day, is sung. The Little Office of the Blessed Virgin, too, is recited in public and precedes the Canonical Office. Ever since the foundation of the Order she is honoured with special devotion, and wonderful is the protection accorded to the institute and its members by this benign mother. When giving the white habit to Saint Allieric she promised to defend and protect the Order to the end of time; and when a Pope was bent on suppressing it, she appeared to him and threatened to remove him from his dignity if he persisted in his design; "for," said this august Mother, "this Order is very dear to me." Prime is over at six, and all proceed to chapter, where the abbot explains the Holy Rule of St. Benedict, receives the public accusation of faults committed against it or against the customs of the Order, and enjoins suitable penances. Mass is then said in the secular church, and again at seven o'clock, at which many people assist and go to Holy Communion. At a quarter past seven a collation, consisting of some bread and coffee, or milk, is partaken of in the refectory, and at a quarter to eight all enter choir for Tierce and High Mass, after which they proceed to the Cowl Hall, where they put off their cowls, tie up their robes, put on strong shoes, and go out to the fields in single file, following the Superior. There they work till recalled by the bell at half-past eleven to the church for Sext. In early spring they prepare the ground for the reception of young trees, which they cultivate in large numbers. They have already planted on the abbey lands about eighty thousand trees of different kinds of timber. After Sext there is another interval for work, during which the juniors have their classes, humanities, philosophy, etc., and the priests apply themselves to study in their cells. At two None is sung, and all go from the church in procession to the refectory for dinner. Vegetables, pea-soup, milk and bread, without any seasoning or butter, constitute this, their principal, and during seven months of the year their *sola* meal. Dinner is followed by an interval for reading and prayer until a quarter past four, when Vespers are sung; then a quarter of an hour's meditation and another interval till six, when the lecture is read in the Chapter-room for another quarter of an hour, and all go to the church for the Office of Compline and the Salve. The Angelus concludes this well-spent day, and after a short examen all leave the church, receiving holy water at the door from the abbot, and withdraw to the dormitory to rest their weary bodies. Needless to say, no narcotics are necessary to promote sleep, for scarcely have their heads touched the pillow, hard though it be, than "Nature's nurse" puts in an appearance. This is the daily life of a choir monk from September 14th to Easter Sunday, when the exercises vary somewhat, and two meals are allowed, owing to the additional amount of outdoor work to be done.

Where were the lay brothers all the time? The tradesmen in their neat, tidy shops plying their craft till the bell summons the choir monks to the choruses in the church, then they, either singly or in groups, say their office, which is a certain number of Paters and Aves recited on the beads. Their workshops have many pious objects hung on the walls, and often in the course of their toil will their eyes catch sight of the pious symbol of salvation, reminding them of Him who died for their sakes and who beholds with complacency the profession of their faith in Him, and their love for Him, accentuated in no mistakable manner by the life they have adopted. Others are employed in domestic affairs, for at monasteries of the Order there are occupations found adapted to every capacity. Tradesmen have ever been in requisition, and skilled hands in any department, from the agricultural labourer upwards, find there a haven of rest, and that peace which the world cannot give or take away.

Such is a brief outline of the life daily practised in Trappist monasteries at the present day as at the very infancy of the Order, with a few slight modifications to suit the altered times. Now, as then, St. Bernard's definition of the Order holds good. "Our Order," says the saint, "is humility, peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost. Our Order is silence, fasting, prayer, labour; and, above all, to hold the

H. E. SHACKLOCK'S
"ORION" RANGE
Will burn Lignite, Coal, or Wood.

REQUIRES NO SETTING.



Most Economical and Durable Range made.
Supplied with High or Low Pressure Boiler.
Tomb Railings, Fretwork, and General Castings.
Repairs Effected.

SOUTHBEND FOUNDRY,
Crawford Street, Dunedin.



CHRISTCHURCH MONUMENTAL WORKS,

MANCHESTER AND BARBADOES STREETS, CHRISTCHURCH.

J. B. MANSFIELD,
MONUMENTAL MASON.

Designs and Estimates forwarded to all parts of the Colony on Application.—Stone Carvings, etc., Iron Railings, and Cemetery Enclosures.—All kinds of Lavatory and Jobbing Work done in Stone or Marble.

LESLIE A. NORMAN,
COMMISSION, MINING, AND LAND AGENT,
MONEY, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
(Late of Naseby).

Offices:

A.M.P. BUILDINGS, PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

P.O. Box 375. Telephone 569.

Stocks of all Descriptions Bought and Sold at stipulated rates of commission.

SOUTH END MONUMENTAL WORKS
Established 1865.

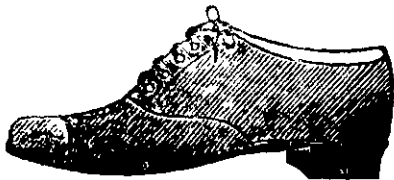
H. PALMER,
STONE MASON & SCULPTOR,
Princes Street South, Dunedin.

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

Tomb Railings in great variety.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

Town and Country Orders promptly attended to.



BOOTS } FACTS STAND TESTING!

SIMON BROTHERS
The Largest Local Boot Manufacturers who supply the Public direct.

The Largest Direct Importers who supply the public direct

See LARGE SHIPMENTS just opened for New Season.

ADDRESS:

GEORGE STREET (Near Octagon).

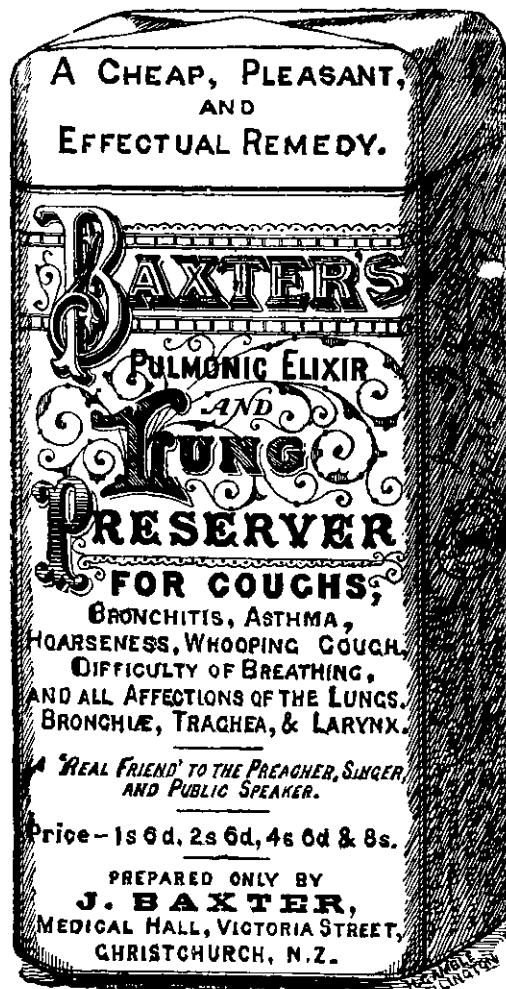
Branches—PRINCES ST., Opposite Post Office (Continental Boot Depot).

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

COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, & c.

DR. DOBELL,

SENIOR PHYSICIAN TO THE BROMPTON HOSPITAL
FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST, says:—



"If we could nip every Catarrh in the bud, what a catalogue of ills we should prevent. And yet this is not such a difficult thing when we have a chance of trying it. But, unfortunately, Colds are thought so lightly of by patients that they seldom try to stop them till they become severe, have lasted an unusual time, or have produced some complication. Nevertheless I believe they would do better in this respect if they had more faith in the possibility of stopping Colds; if they knew that Colds could be stopped without lying in bed, staying at home, or in any way interfering with business."

BAXTER'S LUNG PRESERVE
SPEDILY REMOVES CATARRH
And even where Complications have arisen, used according to the directions, it effectually eradicates the complaint.

DR. EWART writes:

"I regard your Lung Preserver as a really good preparation. In cases of Asthma it quickly cuts short the paroxysm. In Chronic Bronchitis or Winter Cough it is useful; the discharge of mucus is greatly assisted, and the wheezing and difficulty of breathing are greatly relieved by it. In Acute Bronchitis it is also beneficial; and whilst it tends to check inflammation, it promotes expectoration, and thus relieves the difficult and laborious breathing so general in these attacks. As a Cough Medicine for persons of all ages it is excellent." - Vide "Book for Every Home."

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS.

IMPORTANT TO PURCHASERS

Purchasers are requested to see that each packet of Lung Preserver offered for sale is a *fac simile* of the above drawing, and that the words "Baxter's Lung Preserver, Christchurch," are blown in the bottle.

Further, that the Wrapper of each packet of LUNG PRESERVER bears the proprietor's Trade Mark and Autograph along with the late proprietor's signature, thus—

JOHN BAXTER.
ROBT. W. BAXTER.

REFUSE ALL OTHERS AS COUNTERFEITS.

ALLIANCE HOTEL,
THAMES STREET, OAMARU.

P. CORCORAN,

(Late of Maheno Hotel.)

Wishes to intimate to his friends and the general public that he has

LEASED THE ABOVE HOTEL.

The house has been thoroughly renovated, refurnished, and Splendid Accommodation has been provided for boarders and visitors. New stables have been erected, and with all these improvements the house will be second to none in the Colony for comfort and cleanliness. None but the very best of all brands of Beer, Wines, and Spirits kept.

P. CORCORAN,

ALLIANCE HOTEL, OAMARU.

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.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

ACCOMMODATION FOR 100 PERSONS.

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

P. BURKE,

more excellent way, which is charity." And again the saint asks, "is not that a holy state in which a man lives more purely, falls more rarely, rises more quickly, walks more cautiously, is bedewed more frequently, is purged more speedily, and rewarded more abundantly." To those who expressed their wonder at the austerities of the rule, he replied:—"You see our cross, but you do not see the unction which accompanies it;" and he added that a powerful incentive to embrace this painful manner is the reflection that "no security is too great when eternity is at stake." "What are you doing, young men," he was wont to exclaim, "who offer the flowers of your youth to the devil, and the dregs of old age to God? It is more secure, with Abel, to offer the first fruits to God."

At the present day these words seem to find an echo and response in the hearts of many young men, and it is prognosticated that in the youngest Cistercian Abbey in Ireland, which in site (being on the right bank of the river Brosna), and in construction resembles the beautiful and magnificent houses of the Order long ago, the glories of the institute will be revived, and that history will, with unerring certainty, repeat itself at Roscrea once that abbey takes root. Ireland is a monastic nation, and as truly religious in her tendencies now as when St. Cronan ruled over Ely O'Carroll (for they contend he was a bishop), and St. Kieran governed his numerous community in Sier Kieran. Of all the existing Orders in this country this one most closely resembles the old Columbian Rule; and how the rule of St. Bennet and that of St. Columbannus became blended in France may be seen in "Mabillon's Prefaces." But it will be alleged that the spirit of the age is opposed to monasticism, and even devout Catholics say that the Trappists are behind time. The spirit of the age chafes under every restraint from any quarter whatsoever, and the spirit of the Gospel reduced to practice is a constant unpleasant reminder of its delinquency; therefore it is hostile to monks. The devout Catholic's answer may be given in true Irish fashion—viz., replying to a question by putting another. Does this Order clog the wheels of modern progress in science and art, or does the observance of the Gospel counsels jar upon their religious sensibility? It boasts of antiquity like its mother, the Church, which has sanctioned it by the mouths of one hundred Popes, from Pascal II to Pius IX. inclusive. Still the sphere of its utility, which consists rather in work than in word, is not diminished; for, like a city on a mountain top, it signals to men both near and afar to seek the things that are above, and to fly the things that are on earth. That they do not neglect the means of advancement, intellectual and otherwise, may be seen from the fact that in twenty-two houses of the Order printing presses are in full swing, and many have schools, principally of agriculture, attached. If the man who causes a blade of grass to grow is a benefactor to his kind, how beneficent, then, is the avocation of those who study and reduce to practice the most approved and remunerative methods of tillage, and by their example and encouragement give a stimulus to the advancement of others. In the matter of industries they do not lag behind. At Mount St. Joseph a steam engine has been set up which separates cream, churns, turns a butter-worker, while the steam is made to boil water in various offices, and in a short time will supersede the use of fuel in the culinary department.

Solitude, says Pere Ravnian, is the mother country of the strong, silence their prayer. Whilst the zealous missionary is being spent with toil, the prayer of the retired Trappist strengthens his hands, and often that irresistible force effects more conversions than the burning words of apostolic men. St. Theresa in her cell could number as many neophytes as fell to the lot of the glorious apostle of the Indies, St. Francis Xavier. "Some souls by nature pitched too high and by suffering plunged too low" will ever see the calm security of the cloister, where, like Mary at the Lord's feet, they can enjoy His more intimate conversation, and till the kingdom of heaven cease to have less attractions for men than the uncertain ephemeral joys of earth, devout souls who long to be crucified with Jesus will embrace a state which tends to unite them even here with Him in a manner not given to the world-wise to fathom. Day by day, and several times each day, do their fervent prayers ascend for the needs of the Church, and in particular for those who by their alms assist them to carry on their charitable works to the poor, and to follow out their calling. For their benefactors, living and dead, special Masses, Communion, Offices, and prayers are enjoined, besides making them participants in all their good works, according to St. Bernard's express wish: "We eat their bread," said the saint, "we ought also to eat their sins." The poor have at every Monastery of the Order a Brother told off to wait on them exclusively, and to minister to their wants with al. charity and kindness. At present the community of Mount St. Joseph numbers forty, of whom twelve are priests.

It is notice might aptly conclude with Abbe Ratisbonne's Vindication of the Cistercian Order in his Life of St. Bernard:—"The merely rational man does not understand the spiritual man's austerities; he sees no further than the surface of things, and condemns as blameable extravagances the mortifications which tend to purify his earthly life. Confounding in his ignorance human nature as it came out of the hands of God, with human nature now contaminated by sin, he asks if God endowed it with so marvellous a sensibility never

to know enjoyment?—if God gave it organs never to be used?—if God can take delight in the sufferings of man? This is to ask why Christianity was founded on the Cross? Why Christ Himself suffered and died? The doctrine of suffering and tears is not an after-refinement of Christian morality; it is the expression and promulgation of the very laws and inevitable realities of our earthly existence. This mortal life which terminates in death is but a course of suffering necessary for the destruction of our perverted nature. Blessed are they who give themselves voluntarily to this work instead of waiting for the last day to do by violence that which should have been the gradual work of a whole life."

"This mortal flesh, so prized, alas!
Is called in Scripture flower of grass;
Our life a leaf, the sport of wind,
That flies and leaves no trace behind.

Call not thine own what fades away,
The world's creation are her prey;
How blessed whose heart is fixed above,
Cleared of the world's corroding love.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND LIBERTY.

THE following passages are taken from a lecture recently delivered in Boston by Mr. Charles Jerome Bonaparte:—

If we apply to the sum of American institutions the vague and much-abused term "liberty," a century's history proves that liberty is good for the Catholic Church; and if it has "essentially changed the nature of Catholicism," the change has been but to make the Church more enterprising and aggressive, more than ever full of the missionary, proselytising spirit which marks a truly living faith, and yet to put asleep the hatred which she once encountered here and still encounters elsewhere.

To understand why American liberty has proved thus congenial to the Church, we must first appreciate what, in its essentials, our liberty is, and how it differs from political systems abroad, which usurp and masquerade in the same name. A competent and candid observer asked to indicate the countries whose history during the present century could be read with most pleasure by devout Catholics would unhesitatingly group with the United States the great English colonies.

In old Catholic countries the Church has too often contended with hostility and spoliation from the State; elsewhere she has been steadfast under persecution from non-Catholic rulers of arbitrary power; but among all English-speaking peoples she has gained ground, and in Canada, and Australia, and the United States her prosperity has been manifest and her progress rapid. What suits her in our country, then, is something we share with our Northern neighbours and our kinsmen in the great island of the Southern sea, and we share with them a large measure of individual freedom under a popular Government.

The genius of our common institutions is to let each citizen work out his own happiness with little hindrance and little help from the State; the Government protects his person and property and enforces his contract, then leaves him as nearly to himself as the exigencies of national defence and public order permit. We ask and allow our rulers to do only such work as no one else can do for us; or if this statement is a little too sweeping, we require clear proof that they can do it better than it will otherwise be done before entrusting it to them. In case of any doubt, the presumption is in favour of private agencies; *prima facie* the State's intervention is an evil, and the *onus probandi* rests always on its advocates, and we at least discourage its undertaking any business to which anybody else can and will attend.

Advocates of Communistic experiments among us are men who have not yet become, and who, for the most part, never will become, Americans; for the mass of our people, their visions of Utopia are unattractive and well-nigh unintelligible; an omniscient and omnipotent Government, making everybody happy according to rule, is to Americans not only a dream but a nightmare.

This spirit of self-helpfulness and personal independence has been utterly wanting in the ephemeral republics which this century has seen rise and fall in Europe; they may have committed the State's authority to many hands, but have made that authority even more and more arbitrary and far-reaching; in such a republic

"The worst of tyrants, a usurping crowd,"

intrudes upon every phase of a man's life, assumes to watch over his coming in and his going out, the management of his property, the education of his children, the care of his health; it dictates even the words he shall use and the clothes he shall wear.

The legitimate outcome of the first system is complete religious liberty: to give any creed, not grossly repugnant to the accepted standard of public morals, a fair field, but no favour; for the State to ask only the things of Cæsar, leaving to the conscience of each citizen to care for these more lasting interests which lie beyond its humbler sphere. The Bill of Rights of my native State declares:

A. & T. INGLIS

Beg to announce that the
EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS
 AND
ADDITIONS TO THEIR WAREHOUSE, GEORGE STREET
ARE COMPLETED.

The Warehouse is now one of the Largest, most Extensive, and best Equipped in the Australian Colonies, each Department having double the space it had formerly, the extra facilities having been gained by our New Mantle Room, Carpet, Furniture, and Hardware Show Rooms. The Fixtures now cover 30,576ft of wall space, whilst the ground floor space occupies 37,250ft. Notwithstanding this, there is not a dark corner in the whole building. These features give us a great advantage for the proper display of goods, and we cordially invite the Public to visit us and see for themselves the improvements made.

A. & T. INGLIS.

3RD EDITION OF ST. JOSEPH'S PRAYER BOOK.

IS NOW IN THE PRESS,
AND WILL SHORTLY BE READY.

Approved By
HIS HOLINESS THE POPE.

ORDERS NOW BEING RECEIVED.

SPRING AND SUMMER NOVELTIES!

MESSRS. BROWN, EWING & CO

Are now prepared with Choice Stocks of SEASONABLE DRAPERY ATTRACTIVE NOVELTIES in all Departments, comprising the latest HOME and CONTINENTAL FASHIONS for the PRESENT SEASON, and trust they will be found of a character that will maintain the reputation B. E. & Co. have so long maintained for keeping HIGH CLASS GOODS at MODERATE PRICES that will bear comparison with any other house in New Zealand.

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 Sergee, Black Grenadines, Donegal Rough Tweeds, Flaked Snow Tweeds, Natural Diagonals, French Model Robes, New Black Lace Cloths, etc., etc.

DRESSMAKING.—Estimates given for all Costumes complete. Send for Samples and Self Measurement Charts.

Novelties in Ladies' Fashionable Lace Dolmans, Ladies' Fashionable Cloth Jackets, Ladies' Fashionable Figaro Jackets, Ladies' Fashionable Capes, Ladies' Fashionable Dust Cloaks, Garibaldi, 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.

CUSTOMERS unable to make personal selections will have prompt and careful attention assured to all their orders by post. Goods forwarded to any part of the Colony on receipt of remittance or satisfactory reference.

WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.

BROWN, EWING AND CO.,
PRINCES AND MANSE STREETS, DUNEDIN.

CALLAN AND GALLAWAY
 SOLICITORS,
 JETTY STREET, DUNEDIN,
 Have Sections for Sale in South Dunedin on Easy Terms and
 Money to Lend to build thereon.

CENTRAL HOTEL
 PALMERSTON NORTH.

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

A Good Billiard Table. Night Porter specially engaged.

MAURICE CRONIN PROPRIETOR.

"That as it is the duty of every man to worship God in such manner as he thinks most acceptable to Him, all persons are equally entitled to protection in their religious liberty; wherefore no person ought by any law to be molested in his person or estate on account of his religious persuasion or profession or for his religious practice, unless under colour of religion he shall disturb the good order, peace or safety of the State, or shall infringe the laws of morality, or injure others in their natural, civil or religious rights, nor ought any person to be compelled to frequent, or maintain, or contribute (unless on contract) to maintain any place of worship or any ministry."

This provision embodies the spirit of American law in matters of religion. In all things we strive to make the State's duties as few and as easy as possible, and thus we have perfect religious liberty, and yet it must be remembered that we are not a nation of infidels; on the contrary, we enjoy well-nigh all the political advantages which flow from a legal sanction to religious influences. We are in fact, essentially a religious people, but we do not deem the civil government competent to determine the comparative merits of different faiths. That function is reserved to the individual citizen, and wherever public opinion ceases to be practically unanimous as to questions of belief or morals, the State's province ends.

Under the second system the State becomes itself a Church; a Church wanting, indeed, in almost all that makes a Church a means of good, but with a potent influence for evil. To be consistent, a paternal government must provide a legal religion; it cannot, in the words of the great Frederick, "let its subjects go to hell by the road they like best," and under such a government the Catholic Church stands face to face with a rival. Indeed, the aim of ecclesiastical legislation in many European countries is precisely to make all places of worship public buildings, and all ministers of religion, of whatsoever creed or order, public functionaries, controlled by the State, and maintained from the proceeds of taxation.

Our civil rulers are not anointed of the Lord; their oath of office has no quasi-sacramental efficacy to make them Providential leaders in the paths of salvation; their concern is with the things of Cæsar, and we have no wish that they should meddle with what concerns them not.

Here, then, the Church goes her way and does her work without caring, almost without thinking, whether such rulers for the time being are within or without her fold; there she may be hampered in every function of her ministry by their hostility, or more gravely embarrassed, more permanently discredited by their compromising friendship. For, even if I scandalise some worthy people by so thinking, I yet think the civil power less dangerous to the Church as a rival, even an oppressor, than as a patron. The Church of Christ should be no hot-house plant—

"Moored in the rifted rock
Proof to the tempest's shock,
The firmer they root her, the harder they blow."

But when fenced about with laws, when sheltered behind privileges and prescriptions, her rugged fibre grows soft and her sturdy frame feeble. When the time of trial comes—and come it will, for dynasties and their kingdoms, laws and the nations that made them, man and all man's works, must sometimes change and pass away—when all these screens and safeguards of a day fall around her, and she faces again the whirlwind of human error and human passion, many sapped boughs shall break, and much dead wood claim the pruning knife. It is no trick of theologians' jargon that calls the Church "militant"; she is indeed a fighting body, and her conquests must be held, as they were made, by valour and discipline and well-kept arms, not by a Chinese wall of timid isolation.

Moreover, Cæsar does not work for nothing; he must be paid for his protection; if he makes heresy treason, he asks that she make treason heresy, and this is little less than a ruinous price for a less than doubtful service. Here the Church hires no mercenary defender; she guards her own by her own might; no prince or magistrate, no parliament or judge, wielding the clumsy weapon of unconvincing force, is called on to fulfil a mission for which her clergy have never grown unworthy. Her soldiers cannot rust in barracks or cower behind entrenchments; they must meet their foes of to-day, as all the countless spiritual heroes of her history met and conquered theirs, in the open field of argument and example, with the armament of zeal and eloquence, learning, and saintly life. The American priesthood is no refuge for cowardice and sloth, either intellectual or physical. It has a work to do, a vast and hard and endless work, which no one else will do or pretend to do for it, and which is well-nigh a question of life or death, not merely for the Church, but for civil society as well, that some one should do an end thoroughly.

For to my mind, at least, nothing can be more certain than that the Church has greatly prospered in America precisely because America greatly needed the Church. Recruiting her hierarchy from every rank and class of men, living less with or for the rich or learned than with and for that great mass of humanity whose passions, untamed by letters, are daily goaded by physical wants, her influence is most salutary where "*ardor civium prava jumentum*"

constitutes an ever-present danger. The working of American democracy has no doubt shown some *a priori* objections to popular government to be exaggerated or groundless, but it has also shown no less clearly that Demos, like other sovereigns, is often selfish, short-sighted, lazy, and misled by bad advice. He is as ready as any other ruler to grow into a tyrant, and a very bad tyrant he can be.

A self-governing nation, of all others, needs the Catholic Church. She can remind the sovereign people, as one having authority over it as over all monarchs, that right and wrong are things changeless and eternal, not moulded by earthly fortune or fixed by its or any royal pleasure; that for her "success" never "sanctifies a fraud"; that for her, as for her Founder, one man's guilt is but blackened when he finds to share it thousands of accomplices or dupes.

True, the Church has no politics; she knows nothing of candidates or platforms, of administrations or policies, of tariffs or currencies; she is mute on every question as to which honest men may honestly differ, and no more tells her children what ticket they shall vote than what food they shall eat or what clothes they shall wear. But as she demands that they eat with temperance, that they dress with decency, so she requires of them to vote with an unclouded judgment, with an undrugged conscience, with the good of the country as their motive, with the fear of God before their eyes.

STRUCK DOWN IN BURMAH.

BEETHOVEN composed music he was too deaf to hear, and the fastest steam craft in the world was built (both hull and machinery) by an American who has been perfectly blind for many years. Nevertheless the one would have been the better for his hearing and the other for his sight. A soldier may be a model of patriotism and courage, but of what use is he in an army if he cannot carry a musket?

Allow us to illustrate the point by a short story. Mr. John Hodson was born at Warboys, in Huntingdonshire. When he was twenty-five years old he took work as a navy under the great railway contractors, Messrs. Lucas, Aire, Sons, and Co. of Westminster, and remained under them seven years. He then enlisted in Her Majesty's 51st Regiment and went with it to India in 1833. He assisted in the Burmah Expedition in 1855-6, and was at Mandalay when King Theebaw surrendered. With this explanation we will now let Mr. Hodson tell his own tale. He says:—After reaching Shorebo I began to feel badly, I had a sinking sensation at the pit of the stomach and I was so drowsy I could scarcely hold my head up. I had pain in my right side and under the shoulder blades, lost my spirits and took a gloomy view of everything. I could neither eat nor sleep. I lay in bed awake night after night. My liver was perfectly torpid, skin and eyes yellow, tongue badly coated, heart irregular, no appetite, cold extremities, sickness, vomiting and an incessant diarrhoea. With these symptoms I was in bed four months in the year 1857.

In the hospital I was treated by the Regimental physician, and was visited by Dr. Bell, of the Indian Government, who said I was suffering from dysentery. I became so weak I could hardly stand and passed nothing but slime from the bowels. No treatment availed to stop the diarrhoea. Finally I was sent home and arrived at Gosport on Dec. 1858, and was transferred to the hospital there until Feb. 1859, when I was discharged as incurable and placed in the army Reserve. I returned to Warboys, and feeling a trifle better, tried to work. But I soon had to give up. I became so thin that people who had known me for years did not recognise me. My old friends and mates said 'Hodson, you needn't trouble to buy any more clothes to wear in this world. *The next suit you'll want will be made of wood.*'

Still, I ate something, of course, but it gave me no strength. After eating I was often obliged to leave the table hurriedly, so severe were the griping, gnawing pains that seized me. My father and mother were alarmed at my condition. I consulted a physician at Warboys, who gave me some medicine, which, however, made no impression upon my complaint.

I then went to Mr. Nicholl, the chemist of Warboys (now of Croydon), who said, "You had better try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup." I got a bottle and took it, but it seemed to have no effect. Mr. Nicholl said "Try it again; I have such confidence in it that I will give you the second bottle free of charge."

He did so, and before I had taken the half of the second bottle I began to feel better. I got a third bottle, and before I had finished it I had so much improved that I was asked to go back to my work. But I was afraid, and said, "No; wait till I have used three bottles more, for this wonderful medicine is doing what nothing else in India or England has been able to do—it is healing me from the very depths where I was ill and dying."

I kept on with Mother Seigel, and indeed a Mother she truly is to the suffering. The fifth bottle was gone at last and I presented myself to the astonished people of Warboys as robust, strong, and well as ever I was in all my life. I returned to my work, and my comrades looked upon me as one risen from the dead. "What has done this for you?" they asked with wondering eyes. "I owe my life and health to Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup," I answered, "and I am willing all the world should hear me say so."

I have never lost an hour's work since, and will gladly reply to any letters of enquiry addressed to John Hodson, Warboys, Huntingdonshire.

To the above true and faithful account of Mr. Hodson's experience it is only necessary to add a word of explanation. His real disease was indigestion and dyspepsia brought on by change of climate, habits and food. The diarrhoea, of which he speaks, is (strange as it may seem) an effect and symptom of prolonged and prevailing constipation. It is nature's last efforts to free the bowels of their terrible and poisonous load. In this crisis Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup came to the rescue, and not a day too soon.

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS



EXCELLENCY THE EARL OF ONSLOW.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

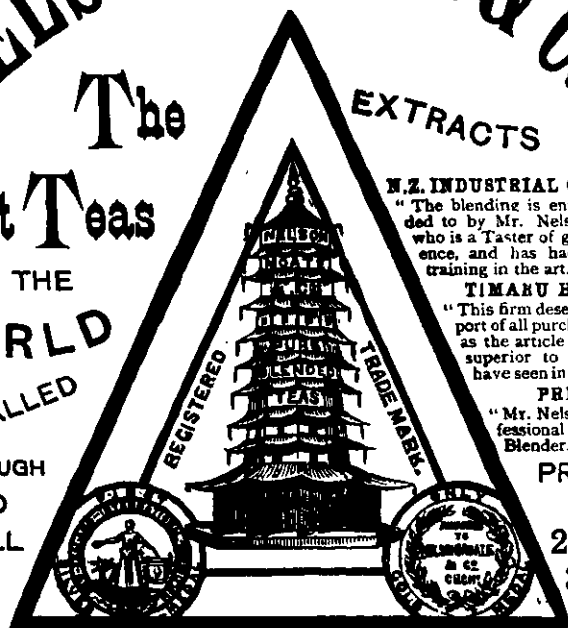
NELSON MOATE & Co's

The **EXTRACTS**

Best Teas

IN THE
WORLD

UNRIVALLED

THOUGH
COPIED
BY ALL

N.Z. INDUSTRIAL GAZETTE.
"The blending is entirely attended to by Mr. Nelson himself, who is a Taster of great experience, and has had a special training in the art."

TIMARU HERALD.
"This firm deserves the support of all purchasers of Tea as the article they offer is superior to anything we have seen in this Colony."

PRESS
"Mr. Nelson is a professional Taster and Blender."

PRICES:
2/- 2/4
2/8 3/-
3/4 & 4/-
per lb.

PURE BLENDED TEAS.

AUCKLAND, WELLINGTON, CHRISTCHURCH, DUNEDIN.

AGENTS EVERYWHERE.



REAPERS & BINDERS.

REID AND GRAY beg to announce to their Farming Friends that owing to their having taken the Agency of the "MERCER" BINDER (which dispenses with all Canvases), they are giving up making their own, and are prepared to dispose of the FEW ON HAND at the LOW SUM of £35 NETT.

These Binders are as LIGHT IN DRAUGHT, STRONGER, will last longer, and are in every way EQUAL TO THE BEST IMPORTED.

DUPLICATE FITTINGS can always be relied on.

VISITORS to CHRISTCHURCH and those with engagements in the City requiring the convenience and comfort of a home—near the business centre, and in the immediate vicinity of the church and Convent Schools,—should stay at Miss **KEENAN'S ENNISKILLEN BOARDING-HOUSE**, Barbadoes Street South.
First-class accommodation for Families.

THE ASHBURTON HOTEL
EAST STREET.

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

FRANCIS MEENAN,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,

Wholesale and Retail
PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANT
GREAT KING STREET, DUNEDIN
(Opposite Hospital).
Cash buyer of Oats, Butter and Potatoes

COOKING RANGE

The Patent Prize Range
ZEALANDIA
Requires no Setting, and will burn any Coal.
VERANDAH CASTINGS of all kinds.
Catalogues on Application.
BARNINGHAM & CO.
VICTORIA FOUNDRY, GEORGE ST., DUNEDIN
(Opposite Knox Church).

SOUTHERN HOTEL,
PRINCES STREET SOUTH,
DUNEDIN

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

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

Nearest Hotel to the Exhibition.

P. DWYER ... PROPRIETOR.

[A CARD.]

P. W. LAING
ARCHITECT,
LAND AND ESTATE AGENT,
St. Andrew Street (next George St.), Dunedin

PROVINCIAL HOTEL
AND WINE VAULTS.

J. WELLS
(Formerly of the Exhibition Dining Rooms),
LESSEE.

J. WELLS begs to inform his Friends and the Public generally that the above Hotel, being now completed, is ready for occupation. Being next the Theatre, and centrally situated, Travellers and Visitors will find it well suited to their requirements, and they may depend on receiving every attention and civility. The finest brands of Wines and Liquors obtainable are kept in stock; and the Colonial Ales and Wines cannot be surpassed.

Note the address—

J. WELLS,
PROVINCIAL HOTEL,
Stafford Street, Dunedin.

Established, 1859.
NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND MARINE.)

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

Offices of Otago Branch:
Corner of
BATTRAY AND CRAWFORD STREETS,
DUNEDIN

OTAGO BRANCH SUB-AGENTS]

Abbotsford	...	C. H. Morgan;
Alexandra South	...	James Rivers
Blueskin	...	Edward Johnson
Balclutha	...	Peter Keddie
Broad Bay	...	Robert Beatson
Clinton	...	James Garden
Gaversham	...	George Allen
Jromwell	...	Henry Hotop
Dunroon	...	Wm. Sutherland
Hampden	...	Edward Lefevre
Kakanui	...	Wm. Barr
Kaitangata	...	Wm. Kelly
Kaikora	...	Jno. Fraser
Lawrence	...	Herbert & Co.
Milton	...	Jas. Elder Brown
Moegiel	...	J. E. Jago
Maheno	...	John Bankin

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

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

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

Special Facilities afforded to Shippers and Importers.

JAMES EDGAR,
Branch Manager.

ADELAIDE WINES.

MR. H. W. MONKMAN,
5 JETTY STREET DUNEDIN,
Has been appointed Resident Agent for the Celebrated Prize Wines from Beaumont and Mooroo Vineyards, Cleland's very old Port, Chablis and Clarets. Altar Wines and Olive Oil a speciality.
Merchants and the Trade are invited to apply for Samples and Prices.

Printed and published for the NEW ZEALAND TABLET PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, (Limited), by J. J. GOWAN, at their Registered Printing Office, Octagon, Dunedin this 10th day of April 1891