

# New Zealand Herald

NINETEENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

VOL. XIX.—No. 37.

DUNEDIN: FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1891.

PRICE 6D.

## Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

**A SENSIBLE JUDGMENT.** THE judgment of Mr. Justice Denniston with respect to the licensing committee at Sydenham and to which we referred briefly in our last issue, whether it is borne out on appeal or not, appears very consistent with just law and common sense. His Honour's judgment was, in effect, (1) that a renewal of licences could not be refused merely on the grounds that a majority of the rate-payers were opposed to it, and (2) that the committee were bound to consider whether licensed houses were required by the reasonable wants of residents desiring to purchase liquor. Indeed, to turn a licensing committee into a committee enforcing prohibition seems something like a contradiction in terms, for what, in fact, is the use of a licensing committee if no licences are to be granted? By an act of complete rejection the committee destroys its own *raison d'être*, and should cease to exist. As the Judge pointed out, the Acts had been passed for police purposes, for the right and orderly regulation of the trade, and not for doing away with it altogether. He described the right claimed as a serious interference with liberty—"the right of what may be a bare majority to impose upon a minority the consequences of certain views of the majority." We have no desire to say a word in favour of the abuse of the liquor trade. On the contrary, from its very nature we believe it necessary to place it under very strict and careful control. But it is also needful that abuses should not creep into the control, which, in turn, is a matter far from impossible. It is, in fact, almost as necessary to limit the power of the controlling body as it is to restrict the liberty of the trade. Favouritism, prejudice, even wilful injustice, amounting to oppression, for example, may be employed. In fact, it might not be hard to quote an instance in which some such motive seems to be at work without going very far to look for it. We know ourselves of two houses, of which one has been frequently complained of, and bears in its neighbourhood a reputation for anything rather than exceptionally good management. Of the other no complaint has ever been made, and every one acquainted with it acknowledges that it has been always admirably conducted. Yet the licence of the first has been granted and that of the second refused. There seems, moreover, to be some defect in that reason sometimes assigned for closing a house, to the effect that it is too near another of the kind. If such proximity leads to a harmful rivalry, if the proprietors vie with each other in offering inducements to people to drink, or any other abuse is found to be the consequence, the reason indeed holds good. But in such cases as those in which well managed houses stand close together, why should one be shut merely to give additional trade to the other? Nay, the effect of this may be harmful, for there is more danger of abuses occurring where business is too brisk to admit of minute watchfulness. Or, again, if a house be shut because that appeal *ad misericordiam* so often and so excusably put forward attaches to it, relative to the running to and fro of children with cans and jugs, is it more humane or Christian to force the poor things to travel three or four streets instead of one or two? The question, in short, may very well be entertained as to whether it is not advisable to limit rather than increase the powers of committees, and in every case in which a house is well conducted to make a renewal of licence obligatory. As to prohibition, the matter is a serious one, and its discussion must be undertaken seriously and at length. There is much, no doubt, to be said in favour of it, and there is something to be urged against it. Of its working in the State of Maine, for example, accounts vary, are so various, in fact, as to make it seem that nothing but personal knowledge and experience could solve the doubt. In another of the States, Rhode Island if we recollect aright, it was tried some two or three years ago and abandoned after a brief trial. What, however, must seem evident to every man of cool judgment and sound sense is that, to be successful, if it be capable of success, it must be the fruits of legislation and must embrace a whole country instead of resulting from the humours of a clique, and being confined to some limited locality. Partial prohibi-

tion, as indeed we see, is an undertaking worthy only of fanatics and to be adopted by men whose motives are, in some cases at least, very doubtful. There can be little risk in predicting that it is certain to prove a failure, and that to ruin men who are honestly conducting the publicans' trade is an injustice as absurd as it is grievous. It is, besides, in some degree indirect robbery, because the question of compensation to publicans in the event of a general prohibition is still an open one, and the men whose houses are arbitrarily closed in particular districts are deprived of their chance of benefitting by its solution. Who, indeed, believes that either in Sydenham or in Roslyn or in any other locality in which a prohibition committee pursues its ill-considered plans, there will be one drunkard the less at the end of the year? No one, certainly, who has any experience of the drunkard or his ways. If Judge Denniston's decision, therefore, puts an end to the foolish and bullying attempt alluded to even these ill-advised committees themselves may have reason to be thankful for escaping the ridicule due to failure.

THE London *Tablet* is quite delighted at Mr Parnell's defalcation with respect to Mrs O'Shea. The **REJOICING IN INIQUITY.** Catholicism on stilts which our exalted contemporary so finely represents is evidently quite above the obligations of charity. On the contrary, it rejoices in iniquity. The "whisperings of a woman" that have done for Mr Parnell what the snows of Russia did for Napoleon are to it matter, it would seem, for warm congratulation. The *Tablet* tells us that the whisperings of Mrs O'Shea have produced the same effect on the Plan of Campaign as did the snows of Russia on the invasion of Napoleon. But is there really no difference in the sources whence the punishment in question proceeded? As for the snows of Russia—"Before the face of His cold who shall abide?" Perhaps, in dealing with the mere Irish it was becoming that the devil, the father, for example, of adultery, should be called in to aid. Nevertheless, for people less exalted and claiming ordinary privileges only, there appears to be some degree of blasphemy in the comparison. But does our aristocratic contemporary really understand what he is doing when he makes his high and mighty attack upon the Plan of Campaign, and, in effect, asserts that the devil was called in, in the person of an adulteress, to chastise all those who had any part in supporting it. We may give up to him bishops of Irish nationality, wherever they are to be found—or, at least, of his own accord he will make short work of them. In the eyes of the party the *Tablet* represents, Irish nationality seems to be regarded as offering an effectual bar to the reception of the Apostolical succession. But our excellent contemporary brings a very formidable accusation of flagrant disobedience to the Pope against bishops who are open to no such reproach. Let us take Australasia as an example. Mr John Dillon, on his return from his late tour in these colonies, made altogether in the interests of the Plan of Campaign, and for no other purpose than to obtain assistance and support for the tenants engaged it, was able to declare with truth that, with the exception of one Italian bishop, the whole hierarchy of the colonies had given him their active sympathy. Our contemporary's accusation then, has a wider bearing than he appears to suspect. It is not only Mr Dillon and Mr O'Brien and the newspaper representing Mr McCarthy he arraigns, but several prelates who have nothing of the truculent Irish taint about them and whom even the *Tablet* cannot believe to have offered any impediment in their blood to the grace of consecration. There for particular example, is the Bishop of Auckland—no one calls in question his Lordship's purely English origin and character. On one occasion, indeed, the Auckland correspondent of the *Otago Daily Times* approvingly hailed his Lordship as an Englishman first and then a Catholic. That was a calumny, but it shows us the reputation in which the Bishop's *pur sang* and attachment to his nationality is held—and yet Dr. Luck gave his patronage to Mr Dillon's object. Must the blighting influence of Mrs O'Shea's whispers, therefore, be also invoked against Dr. Luck? At Wellington, again Mr Dillon was most cordially received. Does Archbishop Redwood come under the stigma of rebellion? The same is true with regard to Christchurch. Yet Dr. Grimes, within the last few months, has been treated by the Pope with especial affection—nay, has even been rewarded by His Holiness with a handsome gift. If the snows of Russia falling as a celestial chastisement on

the sacrilegious pride of the Emperor Napoleon have had their infernal counterpart in the whisperings of Mrs O'Shea—sent as a punishment on Irish offenders against the Holy See—whose transgressions, according to the *London Tablet*, Heaven could not condescend directly to visit—a full measure of justice needs, a much wider extension of the penal effluvia. These effects, indeed, must be felt in quarters in which the *Tablet* would witness them with dismay. The *Tablet*, in fact, makes an accusation, and, to put it plainly, denounces damnation in a case, that, if his arraignment and sentence are true, constitutes a very grave and wide-spread scandal. All English-speaking Catholicism, in short, with the exception of the anti-Irish section of Catholicism in England, which the *Tablet* so appropriately and virulently represents is compromised in the matter. To be consistent, our contemporary must also rejoice to see the devil let loose against it. And, indeed, to use a homely but expressive phrase, we would not put it past him.

## Colonial Notes.

No one can complain that the speech delivered by the Governor at the opening of Parliament on Thursday, the 11th inst, was an empty one. On the contrary, it contained a long and highly debatable programme: The opening up of Crown lands, the acquisition of Native lands for settlement, the repurchasing of private estates, development of the mining industries, reform of the direct taxation, reform of the Legislative Council, an important postal change, bills for consolidating and amending the law relating to electors and elections, and for completing the abolition of plural voting; for classifying and improving the civil service; for amending the law affecting gold mining, and the working of our coal fields; for altering and consolidating the law of bankruptcy; for defining the law of libel; for amending the laws relating to companies and to juries; for fixing the liability of promoters and the directors of companies; and for consolidating and codifying the criminal law, as well as other bills dealing with matters of public interest, and, though last, not least—perhaps, indeed, most important of all, a bill providing for the establishment of boards of conciliation and courts of arbitration, to deal with industrial disputes. Verily the list is a full and goodly one. The speech also contained an enigma: "The elasticity of the Colony's resources has been again shown by a further increase in the already remarkable volume of our exports," said his Excellency, and yet, in the next breath, he had to deplore the unfortunate exodus of population. How does it happen, then, that money is flowing into the Colony while the people are flowing out, and that the increase of products seems inversely proportional to a reduction in the force of producers? The session, however, if we may judge from the Governor's speech, bids fair to be a busy one.

The Address-in-Reply was moved by Mr M'Guire, the new Member for Egmont, and to whom an additional interest attaches as Sir Harry Atkinson's successor. His speech was appropriate and sensible, evidently giving promise of a creditable Parliamentary career. Mr Buick, a member of the labour party, was the seconder. The motion was carried without unnecessary debate.

What does Mr Fisher mean by that question of his, if the Government will introduce Mr Pyke's Private School Bill, or some cognate measure? Are we to look upon Mr Fisher as a newly acquired ally? If so he will be heartily welcome, and some of our opponents will be a good deal mortified. Or can it be that Mr Fisher's motive is that of embarrassing the Government. He has grievously taken to heart his rejection as Chairman of Committees. He has in fact, publicly threatened vengeance. "The party in quite a gratuitous way has put upon me an affront," he writes in a letter to a contemporary, "and that affront the party will expiate. There is no nonsense about me in a matter of this kind." Can it be that Mr Fisher's intention is to put the Government by forcing them to make a declaration which will place them in a dilemma, obliging them either to sacrifice the support of the secularists or to incur the necessary opposition of the denominational party? We do not know what Mr Fisher's meaning is. We hope it may not be sinister, but, if this is the manner in which he understands his parliamentary duties and is prepared to fulfil them, all we can say, speaking of course in a strictly metaphorical and political kind of way, is, that he deserves to be whipped at the tail of a cart, a good old punishment reserved for offenders of a particularly mean and despicable type.

The Secretary of State supports the Governor, as we said he would, in the matter of the appointments to the Legislative Council. His reply is that His Excellency acted strictly in accordance with the constitution of the colony. He however, adds a saving clause to the effect that he offers no opinion as to the action of the defeated Ministry. We understand, nevertheless, that a Tory manoeuvre receives a necessary support from the head-quarters of Toryism.

Our contemporary, the *Globe*, makes a loud condemnation of a proposal put forward by the U.S.S. Company for the formation of a Mutual Benefit Society, of which the men at present in their employment should voluntarily become members, but whose membership would be obligatory on all future employees. The proposal undoubtedly does seem something like an attempt on the part of the Company to obtain an unfair hold on the men and to bind them by ties which it would be more difficult for them to break. Some of the rules are of a nature that seems calculated to place the members more in the power of their employers than they would otherwise be. It may, for example, seem reasonable to decree that a member should be expelled for disorderly, drunken, or immoral conduct, but the epithet "disorderly" at least is capable of various interpretations. That a member should forfeit his subscriptions and rights again, on leaving the service of the company without the consent of the authorities, seems a rather doubtful requirement. It might be better for men to join societies where no such restriction would be placed upon their liberties, and whose benefits would not be bound up with their continuance in any particular employment. The complaint of the *Globe*, moreover, to the effect that the interests of friendly societies are threatened by this proposal seems justified. The men who subscribe to the society in question, whether voluntarily or by compulsion, will necessarily be lost to them. No doubt the Company mean well by their project. It is, however, open to question as to whether any more peaceful solution of the labour difficulty is to be found in shackling the working men even with gilded fetters, especially if it be done because they cannot help themselves. We may doubt, besides, as to whether the Union Company have acted over wisely in betraying the fear that this proposal certainly seems to bespeak.

New Zealand bids fair to heaven the colonies with fads. A Mr J. M. Haslett, for instance, who has just been defeated in an election for the Zeehan district of Tasmania came forward as an advocate of education, free, secular, and compulsory, and of the nationalisation of the land. Mr Haslett's more sane pretensions were those of a representative of the mining interests with which the district is especially associated. Tasmania, however, does not seem as yet ripe for the adoption of fads, and consequently the more legitimate object suffered. Mr Haslett appealed to his friends to testify if he had not always employed the best men, and paid the highest wages in New Zealand. Such being the case it is a pity we lost him—and a man or two, more or less, beset by fads could make no great difference to us here.

Lord Jersey, Governor of New South Wales, spoke a sensible word or two during a visit paid by him the other day to St. Ignatius' College, Riverview. In replying to an address presented to him his Excellency alluded pointedly to the nature of the education given in the institution—"an education," he said, "grounded on religion, which is the foundation of all true culture."

A warning to burglars has occurred near Sydney where a man, supposed to have been a member of the brotherhood, was found the other morning smothered in a chimney. Some modification of suspicion is, however, possible, owing to the fact that the chimney was that of a refreshment room, into which an unfortunate fellow might have been attempting an entrance to ease his hunger. In any case burglars had better try some safer way.

In alluding to an action recently tried in Melbourne the *Advocate* asks a pertinent question or two:—"In the course of the trial" says our contemporary, "it was suggested that the plaintiff had violated a Masonic rule in bringing his complaint before a civil tribunal instead of before the Masonic lodge of which both parties were members. Referring to that feature of the case, Mr Justice Hodges said, in his summing up, that no matter how grossly the rules of the Masonic body were violated they could not prevent any man coming with a grievance to a court of law. Of course not; but can the Masonic Lodge inflict a penalty on the offending member, and is he amenable to its jurisdiction? Has the Lodge the power to punish him for exercising his civil rights, and is he bound by oath or fear of consequences to submit to its decision? When it became known a few years past that the Chinese had a court of their own, to which disputes among themselves were carried for settlement, and that this court inflicted fines on wrongdoers, there was a great outcry against this *imperium in imperio* on a small scale. Is the same thing on a somewhat higher scale among Freemasons to be altogether overlooked? The Chinese Court was regarded as a sign of alienation from the common interests and an offence to our established institutions. The Masonic Court is an analogous case, and have those who censured the Chinamen nothing to say against the Masons?"

In view of the resolution of the labour party to fight their cause in Parliament, a committee of employers, entitled the Electoral Registration Society, has been formed in Melbourne to secure that the names of voters of the right class are placed upon the rolls. The

times, indeed, look perilous for the Capitalists and they cannot afford to leave any measure for defence neglected.

"We (*Sydney Freeman's Journal*) record with deep regret the death of Father John Stokes, of the Redemptorists, who breathed his last at the monastery, Ballarat, Vic., on the 1st inst. Father Stokes, who was 54 years of age, and 25 years a Redemptorist, was well known in this colony. He came out to the Diocese of Maitland in 1833, and was a member of the Redemptorist community at Mount St. Alphonsus, Waratah, till sent to the Ballarat monastery in failing health last August." It will be remembered that some months ago Father Stokes was detained by illness in Dunedin, Father Plunkett, who accompanied him, taking advantage of the opportunity to give a mission in St. Joseph's Cathedral. A good man is gone to his reward.

A bronze statue of O'Connell, which has been erected in front of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Melbourne, was unveiled by Sir Bryan O'Loughlin on Saturday afternoon, May the 30th. In the evening, at a gathering in the Hibernian Hall, His Grace the Archbishop delivered an eloquent address on the life of the Liberator.

A paper on Irish-Australians which has appeared in the congenial columns of the *Argus*, has attracted some notice. Why it has done so it is hard to say, unless the prominence of the newspaper which has published it be taken into account. The writer styles himself "One of Them"—but an Orangeman can hardly lay just claim to Irish blood and the writer is an Orangeman—unless, indeed, he be something worse, if possible—a creature not even reckoned fit for such distinction. The paper is alike stupid and virulent—and its virulence is its only merit. The line of argument is that because Catholics believe in the existence of eternal punishment, their moral sanction is a degrading one—as if English, and, for the matter of that, Irish Protestants too had not firmly believed in the same without exception until within the last few years. An awful example is quoted in the condition of the Irish in America. As Irish-Americans, however, hold their own very well in every position in life—and particularly in the matter of education, to which the writer also alludes, take a leading place—their boys heading the returns of the competitive examinations, the illustration will hardly bear examination. The paper is one simply designed by unscrupulous and wicked assertion to stir up bigotry. The writer, in fact though he asserts that a belief in eternal punishment is degrading in its effects, has evidently a full belief in the salutary nature of punishment in the present life. He would add, if he could, to the Catholic belief—an uncomfortable belief, truly, for people who have, after all, a vague fear that it may prove true—the Catholic experience of a hell upon earth. The question is, while such writers can obtain a place for their wicked incitements in newspapers of good position, are Catholics fully secure of their liberty—or even quite beyond the reach of persecution? The raising of this question is the only matter of importance attaching to this paper—or rather to its publication by the *Argus*, which alone entitles it to notice.

At a preliminary meeting held in Sydney on the evening of the 4th inst., Mr J. R. Cox, M.P., urged the necessity of taking immediate steps for the relief of the evicted tenants. "Mr Cox," says the *Freeman's Journal*, "explained the painful circumstances under which he had come to Australia to solicit help for the evicted tenants. He came out to make an effort to save the tenants. Their condition, bad as it was then, was much worse now, for the cables told them that the Plan of Campaign was on the eve of collapse, and that not only were the national funds in Paris still locked up, but that the source of supply in America had been checked by an appeal to the Courts to prevent the money raised for the relief of the tenants being sent to Mr McCarthy for distribution. The only hope was now in Australia, and he (Mr Cox) would beg and implore all who sympathised with the tenants to put aside all political differences and act on the instincts of compassion and humanity. Hundreds of tenants who have been fighting against 'rack-renting' would perish unless aid was promptly sent. He claimed that he made the appeal in no party spirit, and expressed the belief that aid would be forthcoming from all creeds and nationalities, as it was asked not for political purposes, but on behalf of men who were carrying on a prolonged and painful struggle for bare life and in defence of the common rights of humanity."

The *Catholic Standard* for the current month refers as follows to a mission of the Passionist Fathers. "The labours of the zealous Passionist Fathers in Hobart are already well-known, and are, we believe, equally well appreciated. No one could look on them as they stood on the platform in the Cathedral, in St. Joseph's, or in the New Town Church, without feeling impressed that they are true followers of a crucified Master, nor could any one listen to their fervid oratory without thinking in his heart these men are anxious to save souls. That their labours are appreciated by the Archbishop, clergy, and

faithful in this city, is evidenced by the crowds that attended and continue to attend the Missions, and not a few of those who differ from us in religious belief have testified by their presence and religious demeanour that they regard them as animated by zeal for the great cause of their heavenly Master. We rejoice to hear that several converts from heresy tell more forcibly than words can possibly do of the excellent results of their zeal, eloquence, and charity, and the hundreds of lukewarm and indifferent Catholics who have been aroused to shake off their lethargy and become practical members of the Church are further evidences of the success of the labours of these learned and indefatigable fathers."

It is good to learn that there is at least one place in the world where the peculiar Anglo-Saxon civilisation has proved a failure, somewhat, as it would appear, to the chagrin of the civiliser. We take the following from the *Graaf Reinet Advertiser*:—"The great increase of the natives—kafir tribes—as revealed by the Census—has surprised, if not alarmed, many. The Premier said of it at the Paarl: 'Now, if you will allow me to take you into my confidence, I must say that I hesitate to annex still more native races. I am frightened, if I may so put it, at the returns the Census show, for we have the bald record that whilst we have about 1,400,000 human beings in this colony, one million of them are black, and only 400,000 white.' . . . Mr Rhodes had no remedy to suggest for this tremendous increase of the natives. He merely said 'but the increase was one of the problems of the future. He does not seem to have come to Mr Hofmeyr's solution of the problem: Give them every facility to poison themselves off with Cape Smoke. A gentleman who has been for many years in the Transkeian country tells us that some 15 years ago he found in that country large tracts a wilderness without any people. A few years after that he found those tracts swarming with people. He asked Krelé what was to become of all this? Krelé replied that he did not know; they had no place to go to; and the country would soon not be able to contain them all. Before the English became the possessors of the Colony these natives were often thinned out by internecine wars and famines. There are no such destructive agencies at work now."

The great trek to Mashonaland has been creating considerable stir in South Africa. President Kruger was understood to be strongly opposed to it, but his influence was not thought likely to produce any preventive effect. Indeed the rumour was that the Boers joining the movement were anxious to get out of the range of the President's Government with which they were dissatisfied. The opinion was that the Portuguese would support the trek, and that the natives would prove friendly to it under the belief that England had suffered a defeat—for such has been the effect on their minds of recent Portuguese action.

Our contemporary the *Bombay Catholic Examiner* answers in the negative certain questions relative to an assertion made to the effect that Indian factory hands were scandalously over-worked especially in the cotton-ginning factories. With respect to this the *Examiner* quotes the testimony of a witness examined before a commission in 1884. "We earn enough," he said, "in three or four months to keep us all the rest of the year. When the season is over we return to our villages and live well till the next season begins." In such a case as this rules limiting the hours of labour would be evidently out of place.

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.]

The pagan Sinhalese are nominally Buddhists, but really Demon-worshippers, says the *Ceylon Catholic Messenger*. It is true that they offer flowers in Buddhist temples, and perhaps make a pilgrimage now and then to Adam's Peak. But they also visit St. Anthony Church in Colombo, and other Catholic holy places, for the purpose of performing acts of worship, and they sometimes join in Catholic pilgrimages. They are no more Buddhists in the former case than they are Catholics in the latter. The fact is, Buddha (if such a person ever existed) admitted into the society founded by him no one who did not adopt the monastic rule of life. Hence there are no true Buddhists except the bonzes and the Buddhist female mendicants. What we want to know therefore from our English and American Buddhists is, why they do not shave their heads, put off their shoes and socks, put on a yellow robe, take a begging bowl in one hand and a talpat fan in the other, and "walk alone like a rhinoceros," as their master did? It is Buddha's teaching that there is no other way of attaining Nirvana. Why then waste time in proving that Nirvana is not annihilation, but only what Christians call salvation? Be it so; but how is it that our theosophists so hugely hunger for the blessed Nirvana, and yet refuse to take one step on the only road which leads to it? That is the question.

## OUR WONDERFUL BARGAIN PARCELS

FOR THE WINTER SEASON HAVE NOW COMMENCED.

## A. &amp; T. INGLIS,

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN,

The Largest Drapers in the Colony. Give us one trial order and you will become a constant customer. We employ no travelling agents, therefore bad debts and all expenses connected therewith are entirely eliminated, the benefit of which we give our customers in the price of the goods.

All Orders must be accompanied by Cheque, Notes, or Postal Orders. It is advisable in all cases to register letters containing money.

PARCEL 1—A very special trial parcel, containing Two Dresses of 12yds each—one of Velour-finished Plain Melton Dress Fabric in navy, brown or maroon; the other a choice fashionable Broken Check Dress Tweed in myrtle, brown, or navy ground; 7yds of Linings, 4 doz Buttons, 1yd of Plush or Velvetten to match, 1 good quality Ladies Cooking Apron with trimmed lace, 1 Ladies Tweed Cap, good quality. The whole lot, carriage paid, for 30s

NO. 27—Women's Boots at 12s 6d—1 pair high-leg Calf Balmorals (sewn), 1 pair high-leg Kid Balmorals (sewn), 1 pair high-leg S al Balmorals (sewn). Any of these 12s 6d, post free.

PARCEL 4—Ladies Underclothing a Specialty—2 good quality Ladies Chemises nicely trimmed, 2 Night Dresses trimmed embroidery, 2 nice quality Knicker Drawers handsomely trimmed, all made of pure useful Calico, a Ladies Knitted Wool Petticoat and 2 pairs of Black Cashmere Ribbed Hose. The whole lot carriage paid, for 25s

NO. 22—Our far-famed Clothing Parcel contains 1 gent's splendid all-wool Tweed Suit, 1 good Tweed or Felt Hat. This parcel is specially prepared for meeting the requirements of our country friends who have rarely an opportunity of visiting town. The garments are made from a choice selection of Roslyn, Kaipoi, and Mosgiel Tweeds every article being well shrunk, cut, and finished in the very latest style by experienced workmen and has all the appearance of a bespoke suit at nearly double the money. Can be confidently recommended as being a well-fitting hard-wearing, grand lot. This lot, carriage paid to any address for 42s. In ordering please state size required.

NO. 8—Men's Parcel—2 strong-wearing Shirts, 1 pair heavy-ribbed Drawers, 1 Flannel Singlet, 1 heavy Cardigan Jacket, 2 pairs ribbed Colonial Socks, 1 soft Felt Hat, 1 pair Braces, 2 Ties. We shall send the above, carriage paid, for 30s

NO. 12—The Household Parcel—contains 1 pair Whitney Blankets 2½yds long, nice fl ecy goods, 1 pair real Bolton Twilled Sheets 2½yds long (these will wash white in two or three washings), 1 blue and white Quilt 2½yds long, 6yds good Shetland or White Flannel, 6yds White Calico, suitable for Ladies or Children's wear, 1 pure Linen Damask Tablecloth 2yds long, 2 large brown Turkish Towels 42in long. The whole lot, carriage paid, for 32s

NO. 13—A Special Household Parcel—contains 1 very handsome Eiderdown Quilt 2yds long, covered, padded, and quilted in reversible sateen, and has all the warmth of a blanket and quilt combined; 1 pair best quality twilled Cotton Sheets, full size, 12yds fine longcloth Calico (36in wide) for ladies wear, 12yds superior quality Crewdson's Calico suitable for Ladies or Children's underclothing, 4 large brown Bath Towels, 4 unbleached Hor eycomb Towels 45in long, 1 good Marcella-fringed Toilet Cover. The whole lot, carriage paid to any address, 37s 6d

NO. 26—Women's Boots at 10s 6d—1 pair blocked leather Elastic-side Boots, 1 pair high-leg Balmorals (light make or nailed), 1 pair superior Calf Shoes (sewn). Any of these 10s 6d post free.

NO. 28—Men's Boots at 10s 9d—1 pair strong nailed Balmorals, 1 pair strong Kip Butchers, 1 pair Oxford Shoes with heel and toe plates, no nails. Any of these lines, 10s 9d post free.

FOR the benefit of those who are at too great a distance to pay us a visit, we give the Price at which we will Supply the Furniture for a Two, Three, or Four-roomed Cottage; and shall be glad to supply any information or estimate for any sized house or prices for single articles.

## TWO ROOMS, KITCHEN AND BEDROOM, FOR £12.

4 strong wood Chairs  
Colonial Sofa (Carpet Cushion)  
2 Iron Saucepans, 1 large & 1 small  
Frypan  
6 Tea Spoons  
Milk Jug  
6 Meat Plates  
Iron Tub  
Washboard

Kitchen Table  
Fender  
Iron Kettle  
6 Knives and Forks  
6 Cups and Saucers  
Sugar-basin  
1 Meat Dish  
Iron Bucket  
American Broom

Scrubbing-brush  
Set Shoe-brushes  
Teapot  
Full size Wood Bedstead  
Wool Flock Mattress  
2 Kapock Pillows  
Toilet Set  
Toilet Glass  
1 piece Waxcloth, 6ft. x 6ft.

Black-lead Brush  
Knife-board and Polish  
Lamp  
1 pair Paliasses  
Bolster  
Washstand  
Toilet Table  
1 Cane Chair  
1 piece Carpet, 6ft. x 3ft.

## £21. THREE ROOMS, KITCHEN AND TWO BEDROOMS. £21

4 strong wood Chairs  
Colonial Sofa (Carpet Cushion)  
2 Iron Saucepans, 1 large & 1 small  
Frypan  
6 Tea-spoons  
Milk Jug  
6 Meat Plates  
Iron Tub  
Washboard  
Scrubbing-brush  
Set shoe-brushes  
Teapot

Full size wood Bedstead  
Wool Flock Mattress  
2 Kapock Pillows  
Toilet Set  
Toilet Glass  
1 piece Waxcloth, 6ft. x 6ft.  
Pair Paliasses  
Bolster  
Washstand  
Toilet table  
1 cane chair  
1 piece Carpet, 6ft. x 3ft.

Kitchen Table  
Fender  
Iron Kettle  
6 Knives and Forks  
6 Cups and Saucers  
Sugar basin  
1 Meat Dish  
Iron Bucket  
American Broom  
Black-lead Brush  
Knife-board and Polish  
Lamp

4ft Wood Bedstead  
Wool flock Mattress  
2 Kapock Pillows  
Toilet Set  
Toilet Glass  
1 cane Chair  
Pair Paliasses  
Bolster  
Washstand  
Toilet Table  
Chest of Drawers (5 drawers)  
Piece carpet, 6ft. x 3ft.

## £50. FOUR ROOMS, SITTING-ROOM, TWO BEDROOMS AND KITCHEN. £50.

Tapestry Carpet, 12ft. x 11ft. 3in.  
Suite in Haircloth or Cretonne  
Pillar and claw Table (round or oval)  
8 set Fire Irons  
Curtain-pole  
Lamp  
Hearthrug  
Cheffonier (3ft. 6in. wide)  
Steel bar Fender  
Black and Gold or Walnut Overmantel  
1 pair white curtains, 3½ yards long  
Full-size wood Bedstead  
Wool Flock Mattress

Pair Paliasses  
Bolster  
Washstand  
Toilet table  
Chest of Drawer (5 drawers)  
1 piece carpet, 6ft. x 3ft.  
4 strong wood Chairs  
Colonial Sofa (carpet cushions)  
3 Iron Saucepans  
Frypan  
6 Tea-spoons  
Milk Jug  
6 meat plates  
Iron Tub  
Washboard  
Scrubbing-brush

2 Kapock Pillows  
Toilet Set  
Toilet Glass  
1 piece carpet, 6ft. x 3ft.  
Pair Paliasses  
Bolster  
Washstand  
Toilet table  
1 cane chair  
4ft. wood Bedstead  
Wool flock Mattress  
2 Kapock pillows  
Toilet Set  
Toilet Glass  
1 cane chair  
Lamp

Set Shoe-brushes  
Teapot  
Kitchen Table  
Fender  
Iron kettle  
6 Knives and Forks  
6 Cups and Saucers  
Sugar-basin  
1 Meat Dish  
1 on-ucket  
American broom  
Black-lead brush  
Knife-board and polish

## Scotch Notes.

THE eighth centenary of the death of St. Margaret, which occurs in November 1893, will be celebrated by the opening of a church under her invocation at Dumfermline. A suitable site was secured some time ago through the generosity of a gentleman since deceased, and preparations for commencing the building including the very necessary one of soliciting subscriptions, are being busily carried on.

The *Glasgow Mail* reports an act of devotion on the part of an English lady visiting the West of Ireland. During an outbreak of a virulent fever at Renvyle in Connemara, she went boldly into one of the worst cabins in the place, where several people lay ill, and personally nursed them day and night, until competent aid to replace her was obtained. This heroic lady, a Miss Mander, the *Mail* adds, had been a witness in the recent trials at Cork, when she was roughly handled by the Crown counsel, in giving evidence as to the conduct of the police at Tipperary court house.

The unfortunate crofters have made another bold move for the recovery of their homes. A party of them recently proceeded from Crossbost to re-enter on the possession of their confiscated holdings in the deer forest at Park—intending to plant potatoes, rebuild their huts, and live upon venison and fish until the crop was ready to dig. The superior force of the law, however, interfered with the success of the daring plan, and the upshot was that a representative number of the adventurers were sent to gaol. Feeling in the island nevertheless, is strongly in their favour—and if the *vox populi* in this instance speaks the truth the men are the victims of gross injustice. It seems indeed a very flagrant case of the deer against the man.

The ceremony of the profession of a Dominican nun which took place recently at the convent of Our Lady Help of Christians at Oriff, was especially interesting as the first profession in the order, which had occurred in Scotland since the Reformation. The community in question are conducting schools with marked success though in the face of difficulties and opposition.

Some curious revelations with respect to the religious condition of the Highlands have just been made, in the Free Church Synod of Sutherland and Caithness. It appears from the report on religion and morality read on the occasion that godliness and whiskey-drinking are looked upon by the primitive congregations as inseparably connected. Some striking instances of this were quoted, and the sorrowful conclusion was arrived at that an early introduction of total abstinence, or perhaps even of temperance, among the people in question, could not be expected to result in success.

Young Colonials are particularly well represented in the Faculty of Medicine attached to the University of Edinburgh. Out of 1,979 medical students 270 belonged last year to the British Colonies, exclusive of India, which had sent 99.

Jennie Geddes has had a humble imitator at Kirriemuir, where some weeks ago the serenity of the Sabbath worship of a U. P. Kirk was disturbed by a zealous lady. In godly indignation she aimed her Bible at a member of the choir who had so far forgotten himself as to fall asleep during the sermon. Whether the pious dame is to be blamed for an irreverent use of the "unaided Word" or praised for her fervour must be left as a question for the elders of the Kirk to determine. And, indeed, it may form as important a subject as many that divide their attention.

The belief that time is money appears to prevail largely at Campbeltown. The Highland parish minister there complains of the unseasonable hours at which he is commonly called upon to perform the marriage ceremony. Sometimes it is at midnight, sometimes before five o'clock in the morning, the important rite being apparently fixed for a moment when there is nothing else to be done. Or do prudent Scotch lassies insist on taking the ball at the hop, as the saying is?

By the death of Dr. Patrick Stirling of Dunblane, Scotland has recently lost a man who, besides being distinguished as a notary and land agent on an extensive scale, held a very respectable place in the world of letters. In early life he had been a pupil of the famous Dr. Chalmers. A work of his entitled "Gold Discoveries" attained to something like European fame.

The *Scotsman*, of April 18, publishes a leader on the reduction of licenses. "Many of the Magistrates at Licensing Courts," it says, "unquestionably believe that they are doing a good thing in the cause of temperance by reducing the number of licences. They are mistaken. They are simply increasing the value of the monopoly in the

hands of those whose licences are maintained." The writer quotes in proof of his argument, the condition of things in Edinburgh. "In 1888," he says, "there were 803 licences granted in the city. In 1890, there were 769—that is, the licences had been reduced by 34. In 1888, the total number of people apprehended was 5,996. In 1890 the number was 6,336. Of these the number who were drunk when they were apprehended was 3,932 in 1888, and 4,306 in 1890. Still further the number of persons found drunk and incapable in the streets was, in 1888, 2,190, and in 1890 it was 2,235." In reply to the objection that the difference was caused by the increase in the population, the writer states that the percentage to population both of apprehensions and drunkenness was higher in 1890 than it had been in 1888. "There is no possibility of mistaking these figures," he adds. "They show as plainly as anything can show that there is no reduction in drunkenness caused by the reduction in licences." The writer pursues his investigations at some length, tracing the state of the case since the year 1854, and always with similar results. His conclusion is the following:—"The lesson is one that ought to be taken to heart. Let those who are urging that injustices should be done to honest men who have invested their money in a business sanctioned by the law think what they are doing. They have a good object. They wish to reduce drunkenness. All the figures go to show that the result of their action is not the attainment of their object. Education will help them; restriction will not."

It is much to be feared that Scotland bids fair to lose her time-honoured reputation for piety. At least if the state of affairs prevalent in Dundee is to be taken as typical, and some who ought to know say it is so, a very melancholy prospect opens before us. A census has just been taken by the staff of the *Dundee Advertiser* relative to the attendance at the city churches, with the result that a woeful falling off is shown as compared with that was the custom ten years ago. Then the attendance at forenoon worship numbered close upon 31,000; now it amounts to little more than 24,000. The number of churches meantime has increased from 85 to 94—four meeting houses or barracks of the Salvation Army being reckoned among them. The percentage to population of church-goers ten years ago was 22; to-day it is 15. If, therefore, as we have said is probably the case, this state of thing applies to the whole country the downward path upon which Scotland has set out is evident. The Scotch people, in fact, are losing one of their distinctive powers of physical and moral endurance—that of sitting out with patience and even some feeling of stolid contentment a service of the Presbyterian kirk. How far the national character is otherwise destined to degenerate remains to be seen.

An evidently authoritative exposition of the budget of the Vatican has been published by a Catholic Munich paper. The Sovereign Pontiff's annual expenditure for his own household, and for all matters not comprised under the other departments, amounts to £20,000. The Sacred College is maintained on £28,000; poor dioceses receive a subvention of £18,000; for the Apostolic Palaces His Holiness is at a charge of £72,000; the State Secretariate costs £40,000, and the salary of functionaries and officials £60,000; schools and charities are supplied by £48,000.

It is stated that Barnum has died worth 5,000,000dols. The cause of death was old age, as he had no organic disease. For twenty-one weeks he had been struggling against death. For several hours before his death he was unable to speak, but he gave occasional glances of recognition to the friends around him. The "Greatest Show on Earth" will be continued, as 3,500,000dols. are invested in it. According both to Mr Barnum's will and the articles of partnership with Mr Bailey, who has been responsible for most of the business done in Mr Barnum's name in recent years, a generous provision has been made for all dependents. His chief heir is a grandson, who will have a fortune that is estimated at 5,000,000dols. Here is a characteristic story told of Barnum during his last visit to England: "Well, Mr Barnum," said an illustrious personage to the great showman at the Agricultural Hall, as the Household troops went by in a martial ride, "would you not like to run the Life Guards in the States?" "Sir," he answered, "I have no desire to run the Life Guards; but I will give good terms to be allowed to run your Royal Highness."—*Cork Examiner*.

Mr Spurgeon, who occasionally reviews books himself in his *Sword and Trowel*, has been picking the tit bits for his readers out of Mr Woodcock's "Primitive Methodism on the Yorkshire Wolds." The pastor of the Tabernacle is particularly pleased with Yorkshire criticism of sermons. Here is one of them: "Ah say, Mister, you preeched a goodish sermon to-night; but if it had been cut short at beath ends, and set a-fire in the middle, it wad a dean us mere good." Mr Spurgeon "scarcely remembers a better criticism than this," and says it might be applied to many of the discourses and speeches which one hears nowadays. Another story tells of a not very fluent young man who, being in the habit of saying in his prayers "Lord, help me to pray," was answered one night by an old man's ejaculation, "And the Lord help thee to give over." "How heartily," remarks Mr Spurgeon, "could we say 'Amen' to such a prayer in the case of a long-winded brother." Mr Spurgeon also likes the story of the clergyman who at a noisy prayer-meeting commanded silence and said, "My dear friends, the Lord is not deaf. Now, don't you think you could pray a little more quietly? You remember, when the temple was being built at Jerusalem, there was no sound of any tools heard in it while building." "Yes, Sir," said one of the brothers, "that's all very true; but you see we're not building the temple, we're blasting the rocks."

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## THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN RUSSIA.

We take the following passages from a paper contributed by a writer signing himself Thomas Stevens to an American exchange:—

Now, as ever, and in Russia no less than in all other parts of the world, the priests of the Catholic Church are the most fearless and aggressive of the clergy. In China, in Africa, in the most barbarous quarters of the earth the Catholic missionary wins the admiration of all who have had the opportunity to observe his fearlessness and dogged perseverance in the face of difficulty and danger. Their audacity is splendid; and the writer was, therefore, not particularly surprised to find them risking Siberia and all manner of evil consequences in Russia, as fearlessly as fever in Africa or mobs in China.

After relating several racy stories about the performance of orthodox pops, my informant plunged eloquently into the subject of religious persecution in Russia, treating chiefly of the Catholics. The audience chamber was the Father's comfortable rooms in the college attached to a Catholic church on Nevsky.

The Catholic religion, I was assured, was gaining ground in Russia, not only in spite of the persecution directed against it, but as a direct result of it. Religion thrives on persecution nowadays, as it has always done; and while it gains strength with every blow that falls upon it, the arm that delivers the blow grows feebler in proportion. The absence of bitterness in his tone when telling of the manner in which the Government applies the screws of persecution was striking. He talked like one sure of his ground and confident of ultimate victory.

A hundred Catholic priests, he said, had returned from Siberia during the present year, having served out their terms of exile. Ninety of them were disqualified by the Government from hearing confessions and performing priestly functions, and they were only allowed to hold Masses with locked doors. Yet there were a hundred others ready to follow where they had led, if necessary, for the triumph of religious liberty.

The reverend Father puffed his American cigar with vigorous satisfaction as he related an incident that had occurred in St. Petersburg but a short time before my interview. Father W—— a brother Dominican, is religious instructor in eight schools in St. Petersburg. He speaks several languages, and having to do with a cosmopolitan set of students, he used his polyglot accomplishments to the best advantage in their interests. With the French boy who knew little of any other tongue the Father would of course, get on better in French; with the German student, in German, &c. Father W——, having a keener eye to the advancement of his charges than to his own personal safety did not even stop at using Polish in his intercourse with students who could understand him better in that language, though well aware that Polish in the schools is forbidden under severe penalties.

Somehow, the police got wind of what was going on, and at midnight, in the Marine School, on Vasili Ostroff, was heard the all too familiar command to open, "In the name of the Czar." A nocturnal descent was made on the school by the secret police. The students were all tumbled out of their beds and questions in regard to Father W——'s alleged use of Polish. Between midnight and morning each of the other seven schools were in turn visited in like manner.

"The boys were trumps," said Father T——. "Not a boy in any of the schools would confess that their tutor had made use of the interdicted language."

A sore thorn in the side of the Ecclesiastical authorities of Russia is the question of confessing the Uniates. The Uniates are the offspring of the attempt made at the Council of Florence to unite the long-estranged Eastern and Western churches. The Orthodox Greeks claim that their representatives at the Council sold them and have refused to recognise the right of the Uniates to go to confession to a Catholic priest.

Mr Pobedonostzeff, the Procureur of the Holy Synod of the Orthodox Greek Church, and—some say not excepting the Czar—is the most powerful and influential person in Russia, a sort of nineteenth century inquisitor. If the spirit of the age would permit him to do so, he would probably be burning heretics at the stakes on the Champs de Mars of St. Petersburg, or tying them in sacks and poking them down through holes in the ice on the Neva. He is understood to be the prime moving spirit in the present reactionary movement that is going on in Russia and to wield a pericious influence over the Czar, whose power he turns into an instrument of punishment against his adversaries. He is peculiarly determined on the question of the Uniates, whom he persists in treating as legally Orthodox members of the State Church whether they will or no.

At Catholic Churches, where it is suspected that Uniates are in the habit of going to confession, policemen are stationed at the door, with authority to demand of all who would enter a passport proving that they are Catholics and not Uniates or Orthodox. The priests are also required to see the passports of those who come to them to confess and if they confess a Uniat or an Orthodox the penalty is Siberia, or the punishment monastery in Aglonis.

Aglonis is a monastery in a wretchedly poor, out-of-the-world district, a few hours from Petersburg, where the monks are in rags and tatters and barely manage to keep themselves from starving. Recalcitrant Catholic priests who are not sent to Siberia are compelled to take up their quarters in Aglonis, where they lead a wretched existence, subjected to all manner of annoying inconveniences. Amongst the inmates at present is Father Leonard Zidjik, of Lublin, Poland, who are sent there for the crime of confessing a Uniat. For some time he has been suffering with a dangerous throat disease and has begged permission to go to Petersburg for treatment. His requests have always been refused.

There are now in exile in the dreary northern province of Olonetz all the monks of the Dominican monastery of Lublin, who several years ago were exiled *en masse* and their monastery disbanded for the deadly sin of confessing Uniates. Olonetz is a semi-wilderness of forest, swamp and lake, thinly inhabited, and without a single Catholic or Uniat to tempt the spiritual mettle of the exiled Dominicans. They are not allowed to perform Masses or hold communion services, even among themselves. The Government allows them eight roubles (5 dollars) a month to keep them from starving.

In St. Petersburg the spirit of persecution is, of course, less brutally naked than in the provinces. St. Petersburg is only half Russian in outward and visible particulars, and there the authorities never forget that all Europe is looking on. Here the Orthodox Inquisition contents itself with sending spies to the Catholic and Protestant churches to listen to the sermons and carefully watching the priests and parsons in the hope of catching them tripping with in the letter of the law.

For some time the Catholic Union of St. Petersburg has been petitioning for leave to found an orphan asylum. "No, no, I will grant you nothing!" was the last reply they had received from the late Minister of the Interior, Tolstol.

Americans can form no conception of the insufferable tyranny of the Russian provincial police, even when dealing with Russians. When having to do with heretics their overbearing insolence is hardly supportable. In the western provinces, where the people are mostly Catholics and Lutherans, Poles and Germans, the sextons of the Catholic churches are required to ring the bell when a Russian bishop passes by. In 1888 on the estate of Count Tijkewitch, a Polish nobleman in the government of Wilna, the people had for some reason been forbidden to worship inside the chapel. They had been keeping up the services, however, outside. One day they received notice that a Russian bishop was coming, and that the bell would have to be rung as usual. This they refused to do unless they were allowed to worship in the church. The end of it was the district police mounted into the belfry, and as the Russian bishop passed, himself rang the bell.

The great majority of the Catholics in Russia are Poles, and in Poland and the Baltic Provinces the agents of the Government inquisition and the Catholic priests keep up a sort of monkey-and-parrot time generally. Churches are being constantly shut by the police, and the priests exiled or disqualified from the performance of their functions.

When their churches are shut up, the priests take to the woods or fields, and appoint secret rendezvous for their people to come to them to confess. The priests are not allowed to teach the children the Catechism except in secret in the sacristy, lest a word of what they communicate should perchance reach an orthodox ear.

All this badgering and baiting has to be endured and fought against by the Catholics, and still the screw is continually tightened. Recently one more ingenious twist has been given. A new rule was passed by which any army officer who marries a Catholic wife forfeits his regular turn of promotion, those behind him being promoted over his head.

Some years ago, the authorities even went the ridiculous length of getting up a book of ready made sermons for the use of the Catholic priests, who were forbidden to preach an independent word; and they likewise had the Catholic Masses translated into Russian. Latin was forbidden, and the Masses were to be given in Russian from the Government translation, in order that the spies who attended could understand all that passed.

This outrageous proceeding was, however, found to be the last straw which the persecuted camel was determined not to bear. Father Petrovitch, of Wilna, took his copy of the translated Masses and the book of Russian-written sermons into the pulpit with him, and before all the people lit candles and burned them up. He was immediately incarcerated in jail, but the Government perceived that serious trouble would come of trying to enforce this diabolical piece of tyranny, and at present this law is allowed to remain a dead letter.

An opulent tradesman, a bachelor, whose death has taken place at Hamburg, has left a legacy of 12,000 marks to a widow. Shortly before he died he penned a letter to the lady, which was to be delivered to her with the legacy. The letter ran: "Some thirty years ago I was a suitor for your hand in marriage. You refused my offer. As a consequence my days have passed in peace and quietness. And now I requite your goodness."



**A** WRITER says that language comes more easily to some than others. That's right. A barefooted man who stumbles over a rocking chair in the dark will find language coming to him a great deal more easily than it will to his wife who is in bed in the next room. To those who are fond of walking we would tender this advice:—Economise to some purpose by purchasing your Boots and Shoes at the leading house, the City Boot Palace. Their immense stock is offered at lowest cash prices, in order to ensure a large and rapid turnover; all qualities being sound, solid, and reliable.

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## Irish News.

**Antrim.**—The Commissioners of Public Works have granted authority to the Ballycastle Board of Guardians to obtain a loan of £800 to build labourers' cottages in the Union's districts. The loan is to be repaid in thirty-five years, with interest at the rate of three and one-fourth per cent. per annum.

An influential meeting of tenants on the Downshire Castlereagh estate, was held recently at the house of David Brown Boardmills, when the following resolution was unanimously passed:—That the tenant-farmers of Ulster are dissatisfied with the constitution and administration of the Land Act, believing their interests are not represented owing to the Chief Commissioners being strong patrons of landlordism, whilst the Sub-Commissioners are invariably called to the ranks of would-be aristocrats who are not in sympathy with the farmers' interests.

At Ballymoney Mr T. C. McElroy, who contested North Antrim as a Protestant Home Ruler at the last general election, has been presented with an address and £400 in recognition of his services to the cause of land reform.

**Carlow.**—It is proposed to install nuns as teachers in the Carlow Workhouse.

The recent fair was well stocked, but prices in all departments ruled low. Three-year-old bullocks and heifers brought £13 to £15 per head; two-and-a-half-year old do, £11 to £12 10s per head; two-year-old do, £9 10s to £11 per head; yearlings, £7 to £9 per head; calves fetched £5 to £6 apiece. Beef, first quality, 56s to 60s per cwt., and for second quality, 45s to 52s per cwt. Springers averaged £15 to £18 apiece. Milch cows rated £13 to £14 10s; strippers sold at £12 to £14 apiece.

**Cork.**—At Macroom Quarter Sessions recently County Court Judge Ferguson was presented with white gloves, there being no criminal business.

John Dwane, Sheriff's officer, Fermoy, with assistant bailiffs and police, proceeded to Ballinure, near Bartlemy, and evicted William Healy and John Aberne. The landlord is Rosetta Percy Armytage, 23 Hans Place, London, and it appears that Healy was a middle landlord and received the rent from Aberne, but failed to pay the head rent to the agent for some time past, and hence the evictions.

The Mitchelstown March fair was held on Wednesday week. There was an immense supply of stock and a good attendance of buyers, dealers, and exporters. Business was somewhat dull notwithstanding, and there was a downward tendency in prices.

The Charleville branch of the Irish National Federation recently held a meeting, Father Walsh presiding, at which the following resolution was passed:—That we congratulate Mr M. Healy, M.P., for his prompt and manly acceptance of Mr Parnell's "bogus" challenge.

**Derry.**—A meeting of the Nationalists of South Derry was held last week in the Market square, Magherafelt, for the purpose of expressing confidence in the majority of the Irish Parliamentary party and condemning the tactics adopted by Mr Parnell. Prior to the hour of meeting the main streets of the town were paraded by bands from the outlying districts of the country, and the streets presented an animated appearance. A special train was run from Maghera conveying a large contingent from that district. A procession was formed at the railway station, and, the bands having taken their respective positions, proceeded to the place of meeting. There were 3,000 persons present. John Keenan proposed the following resolution, which passed unanimously:—That we, the Nationalists of South Derry, in public meeting assembled, most emphatically condemn the action of Mr Parnell in refusing to submit to the decision of the majority of the Irish party, constitutionally expressed, in ignoring the opinions of the vast majority of the Irish people, and in throwing the country into a state of disunion and disorder, to the great injury of the national cause.

The great annual exodus through the port of Derry has fairly begun. This year it was rather late setting in than usual, and this was probably owing to the inclement season, people from the rural districts being unwilling to go to sea when the weather is at all turbulent. During the past two or three weeks the number sailing from Derry has been gradually going up. The emigration during the week, however, will be by far the highest of the present year. Since Tuesday straggling lots of young men and women have been arriving in the city, but the great rush was yesterday, when about five hundred emigrants arrived, principally by the Great Northern line. They are almost all young people in the prime of life, the only aged persons being parents going out to join their children in America. To-day there will likely be a further large number of emigrants arriving by the early trains from points near Derry in time for the steamers sailing during the day for Moville. The vast bulk of those leaving the country go to the United States, only a very small proportion of the great body going to British colonies.

**Donegal.**—A memorial was recently presented to the Local Government Board to construct a pier at Kencarslegh.

Much indignation has been expressed over the refusal of those in charge of the Zetland Balfour Fund to give assistance from it to the unfortunate people destitute in Ballyshannon district. Application was made through the local Guardians.

In a remote district of the County a ball was organised in aid of a local charity, and dancing was proceeding when a man carrying a double-barrelled gun rushed into the room, raised the weapon, and deliberately fired both barrels into the midst of the joyous throng. The ladies screamed, and some fainted when blood was seen flowing from the back of a young girl. It was found that two shots had entered her back, inflicting wounds from which there is grave reason to fear she will not recover. On examination the man proved to be insane. He is detained in custody.

**Down.**—The meeting of the Sheepbridge branch recently held had the question of leaving the old Land League under consideration. Peter Byrne, Newry, presided. The following resolution, proposed by P. Mackin and seconded by P. Strain, was carried unanimously:—That we renounce all connection with Timothy Harrington's discredited National League, and that in future this branch be called the Sheepbridge Branch of the Irish National Federation; that we affiliate our branch to the central body in Dublin, and that our Secretary be instructed to communicate with Alfred Webb, M.P., Dublin.

**Fermanagh.**—A deputation from the Town Commissioners of Enniskillen waited on Lord Wolsley last week and urged the retention of that town as a headquarter military station. Lord Wolsley, in reply, said he was glad to hear the views of the deputation, and assured them he would take them into consideration as far as lay with him.

**Galway.**—All over the County the old National League Branches, which were absolutely in the hands of Harrington and Co., are being rapidly dissolved and branches of the Irish National Federation established instead. The City of Galway and the district of Oaltra and Castieblakeny have been recent additions to the National organisation. Parnellism is losing the glamor which surrounded it for so many years.

**Kerry.**—The local yawls of Portmagee, one of the fishing stations of this extensive district, succeeded in capturing 1,300 mackerel recently at a little distance outside Valentia Island. The fish were very large, the average weight being about two pounds, and were sold at £2 7s per 120.

Bailiffs, protected by a large police escort, proceeded to Rathoneen last week, and evicted an old woman named O'Connor from a little holding which she held from T. W. Sandes, Sallowglin. Some cattle found grazing on the farm were seized in satisfaction of the rent due, but they belonged to the landlord.

**Kildare.**—At last meeting of Kildare Guardians Arthur B. Verschoyle gave notice of his intention to evict Daniel Kelly from part of the lands of Kilberry, with house and premises.

At the last meeting of the Kildare Branch of the National League Mr Heffernan drew attention to the fact that several members had joined the National Federation and did not send in their resignation to the National League. As far as Ireland is concerned the National League does not now exist; therefore there was no necessity for formal resignations.

**Kilkenny.**—In the Tullaroan division of the Kilkenny Union there was a fierce contest between the Parnellites and the anti-Parnellites in the poor law election. The anti-Parnellite candidate had the support of the parochial clergy, but in spite of this fact Mr Bowe, the Parnellite, came in at the top of the poll by a majority of twenty-four. In some of the divisions of the Kilkenny Union there were no contests.

**King's County.**—Father Walsh, P.P., Clonbullogue, appeared before the Elenderry Guardians a few days ago, and complained of the way in which the Laborers' Act is being carried out in the Union. The Chairman made the extraordinary statement that it takes a year and a half from the time the representation is sent in before the cottage can be proceeded with. Everything now practically rests with the Guardians in pushing the preparation of the scheme and applying for the Provisional Order. Under these circumstances the delay complained of required explanation.

**Longford.**—The Parnellites having received such a sound thrashing in the elections the Nationalists celebrated with a demonstration. Ballymacormick fife and drum band paraded the parish, followed by a crowd which cheered enthusiastically for McCarthy, Davitt, and Healy, and the successful Nationalist P. L. G's. Bonfires were lighted in several parts of the parish, and in the town at Ballymahon lane and Connaught road.

One of the members at recent meeting of the Federation drew the attention of the meeting to two evictions that were carried out on the estate of Lord Annally. The persons evicted are the Widow Guy and Patrick Doherty in the townland of Kilcurry. John

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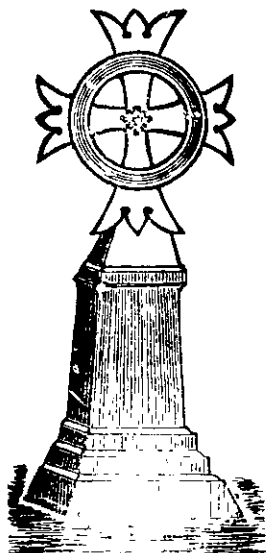
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Cormick Listbit, proposed a resolution and Thomas Farrell seconded it, sympathising with the evicted tenants, and hoping to see them reinstated in their once comfortable homes.

**Monaghan.**—A large meeting of the Committee of the Clones Branch was held recently, James Fitzpatrick, Dromara, in the chair, the following resolution was passed unanimously:—That the Clones Branch of the Irish National League, owing to the action of the Central Branch in sacrificing the best interests of the Irish Nation cause to pander to the selfish ambition of Charles S. Parnell, hereby severs all further communication with that body and dissolves itself, and recommends the former members of this branch to join the only true National organisation at present existing in Ireland—viz., the British National Federation founded in this parish on St. Patrick's Day last.

**Tyrone.**—There has been an exceedingly large number of sudden deaths in the County Tyrone within the past three months.

Several largely-attended and representative meetings have been held in the County at which the present unhappy condition of National politics was carefully and dispassionately discussed. The decision in every instance was dead against the great "uncrowned," particularly at Stewartstown and Coalisland.

**Waterford.**—A woman named Connolly, living in a hovel on the Comeragh Mountains, has received an intimation from a Waterford solicitor that a sum of £2,700 had been left her under the following circumstances.—Thirty years ago, a few days after the birth of a daughter, her husband disappeared from the Comeragh district, and was never again heard of by her. A communication from a Catholic clergyman residing at Brisbane states that Connolly, the missing man worked his way to Australia, and went to the Gold Fields, and having amassed about £5,000 in three years, was returning from Australia to Ireland, when he was attacked by bushrangers and robbed of the whole amount. Penniless he returned to the Gold Fields again, and set to work once more. About two months ago he reached Brisbane broken down in health. He was then on his way to Ireland, but died in a few days, leaving the above amount to his wife, if alive, or if not to his daughter. During his thirty years of voluntary exile he never wrote a letter to his wife.

**Wexford.**—A whale 100 feet long and 23 feet in width was captured at Swanton Bank, Wexford. It was valued at £300. Two young fellows named Cogley and Wickham saw the monster fish first.

**Wicklow.**—On Sunday, 5th April, a meeting of the people of Bathvilly and the surrounding district was held for the purpose of promoting the National Federation. Mr Sheehy, M.P., attended.

The Judge at recent Wicklow Assizes congratulated the Grand Jury on the peaceful condition of the County. In referring to a case arising out of the Arklow street preaching, he stated that the extra police and military brought into the town had cost the County £7,000.

## WHAT THE ARCHBISHOP OF MELBOURNE THINKS OF IT.

(Daily Telegraph, 26th May).

A GOOD deal of speculation was caused a day or two since by a singular and somewhat slipshod article published in a contemporary, charging it against Irish-Australians, as a body, that they are on the down grade to helotage, through a slavish adherence to the teachings of the Church of Rome. Archbishop Carr has too busy a life to notice every guerilla attack made on his denominational citadel, and when this one was brought under his notice he merely smiled as he made himself acquainted with the positions adopted by this latent and most venomous assailant of his Church.

"I do not regard this as at all a serious onslaught," he said. "Far from it. I think that this agnostic gentleman and Bishop Moorhouse, while taking exactly similar stands, both really sustain the position of the Catholic Church. For example, this critic makes it a charge against Catholics that they have to suffer a sort of social ostracism as the penalty of an adherence to their faith. If that be true, and I do not deny but what it is partially so, it must be counted to their credit, and to the discredit of those who impose it. Again, he makes it an accusation that the Church is 'stationary.' That is the chief glory of the Church, so far as it relates to her doctrines, because Truth is unchangeable, and the unchangeableness of the Church is a sign of her infallible Truth."

"Your Catholic Irish are charged, your Grace, with finding their sole moral sanction in the fear of eternal physical torture?"

"Yes, I had noticed that. It is, of course, very far from being true. No one who knows the Catholic doctrine could have written that. It is quite true that 'the first moral sanction of the Catholic is fear—the fear of God's wrath—of hell. 'The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom.' But it is only the beginning. There is a much higher moral sanction than this primary one—one that leads up to the pure love of God through the intermediate hope of a reward in heaven. The love of God is the highest of all moral sanctions.

The fear of hell is the lowest. But they are all a part of the restraining force of the Church. This agnostic's premiss is, therefore, utterly unsound, and consequently all the reasoning based on an unsound premiss falls."

"It is said, your Grace, that while all other religions are expanding 'the Catholic remains at a standstill!'"

"Quite so; I had not overlooked that. That may be taken in either of two senses. If he means that the Catholic Church is non-progressive in the meaning of extending the sphere of her teaching and influence, he is not correct as a matter of fact. I believe the Catholic Church in this colony, and all the world over, is growing more rapidly than any other. Only this very day I was at West Melbourne, where a sum of £5700 was subscribed for the extension of church work in that suburb. Later on I was at the opening of a church at Northcote, where £500 was subscribed for a similar purpose. Nearly every Sunday of the year I am called upon to perform some similar work, where there are similar evidences of growth and vitality. We are everywhere establishing schools, as well as philanthropic and religious Orders. In this sense the Catholic Church is very far indeed from being at a "stand-still." But if he means that the doctrines of the Church are always the same then he is quite right. And this is the Church's greatest boast and greatest glory. Truth is immutable and unchanging. Doctrines that change and expand and progress cannot be true. One of the most certain signs of error is its variableness. And therefore in this sense the agnostic critic is quite right when he says that the Catholic Church is at a standstill."

"But as to the danger of helotage, your Grace?"

"It is non-existent. So far indeed from this being so the very reverse is likely to be true. As to Catholics being excluded from positions of influence on account of their faith, I am inclined to think that in this the critic is correct. But this will not certainly tell to their discredit or to their moral deterioration. On the contrary, it is to the credit of their self-sacrifice that in the face of this social penalty they have unflinchingly maintained their faith in their schools and their religion. I may go farther and say that no church which is not prepared to make a sacrifice in defence of its principles and faith can be considered worthy of the name of a church. Trials of this sort inflicted upon any people, so far from being to them a cause of demoralisation, will tend to strengthen their moral fibre, bind them more closely together, and refine the dross of selfishness. Instead of having the effect of permanently reducing any people in the social scale, such an ordeal will give them greater strength and stability of purpose and character."

"It is stated that the Catholic people would gladly accept the Education Act, but for the dictation of their priests?"

"Well, as to that, the clergy merely teach one of the dogmas of their Church in this matter of religious education. No Catholic has any option of belief as to what is his duty. The people themselves have given the most convincing proofs of their attachment to their schools by the monetary sacrifices they have made to maintain them. And these they are repeating every day. Nor is this peculiar to Catholics of this colony. Where the people have a perfect choice you will find the Catholic prefers to have his own school, and the Protestant prefers his. It was said by this Irish-Australian critic that separate schools tend to sow divisions amongst the people, while a common school for all would tend to build up harmony. This is not borne out in Ireland. There is one province in Ireland, Ulster, where, owing to the small number of Catholics, it has not been found possible to provide separate schools. There the Catholic children and Protestant children all go to the same schools. But this northern province of Ireland is the only one where sectarian feeling runs high."

"As to the growing differentiation?"

"I do not believe it exists. I have seen no proof of it. Rather I have seen many cheering evidences to the contrary in the good will shown by Protestants to their Catholic fellow-colonists. In very many of the matters I have had to do with in building churches, schools, and even convents, a considerable portion of the money has come from generous and friendly Protestants. This tells directly against the differentiation theory and idea of future helotage."

At the mention of that charge of "secret conspiracy," and the distrust and suspicion engendered by the priests, the Archbishop laughed a little, and then said:—

"Well, you know it would be hard to disprove any allegations about what people think and feel. Some people, of course, may view with suspicion everything that is said and done by Catholics; but they are such as are anxious to find cause of evil. For any real suspicion, generally felt, I do not think it exists. Why should it? Catholics are always ready to take their part as citizens in the work and expense of Government; and certainly no priest or layman can desire to say or do anything that may interfere with the blessings of peace. This education question is not a Victorian one. Bishop Moorhouse is fighting it in Manchester just as we are here. He lately thanked God for the grand act of self-denial which the Catholics had exhibited, and said he was ready to beg from door to door in the cause of religious education in the schools of England."

## KAITANGATA COAL.

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

Consumers who have not yet had it will add to their HOME COMFORTS by asking their coal merchant to send them KAITANGATA COAL.

## WAIN'S FAMILY HOTEL,

PRINCES STREET (Opposite G.P.O.),  
DUNEDIN.

MR. PALMER begs to intimate to Tourists, Travellers, and the General Public that from this date the whole Business of this Large and Commodious Hotel, which has a double frontage facing Princes and Manse streets, will be entirely under his immediate control, Mr. E. Wilson having retired from the Management of the Manse street portion.

By this change, and contemplated alterations, Mr. Palmer will be able to offer to Patrons Splendid Rooms (centrally situated) suitable for all kinds of Club Meetings, &c., and to Commercial Travellers.

SAMPLE ROOMS equal to any in the Colony.

The superiority of the general management of Wain's Hotel, from the Culinary Department and Cellar to the Dormitories, is too well known to need a detailed description.

ALEXANDER PALMER, Proprietor.

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

**F**OR good Oils, Paints, Paperhangings, try J. Nisbet, Octagon.

**T**O those Building.—The Cheapest and Best place in town for Glazing and

**P**AINTING of all kinds will be found at J. Nisbet's, Octagon, Dunedin: Give him a trial.

**P**APERHANGINGS cheaper than any other house in town.

## CRYSTAL! CRYSTAL CRYSTAL!

**C**RYSTAL KEROSENE is guaranteed water white, and 30 per cent. above Government standard.

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

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

Sold everywhere, and warranted to give entire satisfaction to customers.

## SPECIAL NOTICE TO FARMERS.

**W**E beg to intimate that we make liberal Cash Advances, free of Commission, on Wool, Hemp, Grain, Rabbitskins, 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, Rabbitskins, 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 BEID, AND CO.,

AUCTIONEERS,

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

## 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, and hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of patronage.

W. J. CANTWELL.

180 GEORGE STREET. Telephone No 443.

## MRS. LOFT & CO.,

No. 9, ROYAL ARCADE, DUNEDIN.

TAKE CARE amidst the roar of rivalry and noise of competition amongst Boot Dealers that you are not misled. Look anywhere and everywhere, but buy none until you have seen

MRS. LOFT & CO'S.,

No. 9, Royal Arcade, Dunedin.

## WHO SAID SO?

Why lots of people say they have tried shops all over Dunedin; but it's no use, they cannot get Men's sound and strong reliable Balmorals except at

MRS. LOFT & CO'S.,

No. 9, Royal Arcade, Dunedin.

## LOST! GONE FOR EVER!!

A Lot of money that ought to have been saved. Parents will save money by buying their children's school boots at

MRS. LOFT & CO'S.,

No. 9, Royal Arcade, Dunedin.

J. MERRILL, MANAGER.

## 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  
Harp  
Violin  
Harmonium

Singing  
Drawing and Painting  
(Oil and Water Colours)  
Artificial Flower Making

Laundress Fee.

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

For further particulars and prospectus apply to the

REV. MOTHER Prioress.

**W**hy 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 Relish 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.

## 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.

"What does your Grace say to the statement that the man who adheres to his creed must become morally and intellectually inferior?"

"That in that case any man who believes in us on such down grade. Every Catholic accepts the teachings of revelation, and is, of course prepared to abide by the voice of authority which interprets such revelation to man. For the rest, I don't think any such agnostic writings as these will find any large measure of popular acceptance."

## Commercial.

THE NEW ZEALAND LOAN AND MERCANTILE AGENCY CO., LIMITED, report for week ending June 17, as follows:—

**Store Cattle.**—There is but little enquiry for these meantime, although there are buyers in the market for grown bullocks, suitable for finishing off on root crops, at prices comparing favourably with those now ruling for finished off lots.

**Store Sheep.**—These still continue to have some demand, but the business now done is of very much less importance.

**Sheepskins.**—Country dry crossbreeds, inferior to medium, brought 2s 6d to 3s 9d; do do merino, 1s 1ld to 2s 10d; full-woolled crossbreeds, 4s 9d to 7s 3d; do do merino, 4s 7d to 6s 4d; dry pelts, 3d to 1s 9d; butchers' green crossbreeds, best, 4s 6d to 5s 1d; good to medium, 3s 4d to 4s 6d.

**Rabbitkins.**—We catalogued five bales and five bags for this week's sale, none of which were extra prime, best brought 1s 2½d to 1s 4d; medium, 1s to 1s 2½d; autumns, 9d to 10½d; summers, 6d to 8d; suckers and half-grown, 3d to 5d per lb.

**Hides.**—We quote—60lb hides, 2½d to 3d; 65lbs and upwards, ½d to 1d more; medium weight, 2d to 2½d; light do, 1½d to 1¾d; inferior and bulls', 1d to 1½d per lb.

**Tallow.**—We quote—Medium to good, 16s to 18s 6d; inferior and mixed, 12s to 15s; rough fat, best, 13s to 13s 6d; inferior to medium and good, 9s to 12s 9d per cwt.

**Grain.**—Wheat: We quote—Best milling velvet and tuscan, 4s 7d to 4s 8d, extra choice a shade more; medium to good, 4s 3d to 4s 6d; inferior to medium, 3s 3d to 4s (ex store, sacks weighed in, terms). Oats: We quote—Best milling and feed, 1s 5d to 1s 5½d; medium to good, 1s 4d to 1s 4½d; inferior to medium, 1s to 1s 3½d; long tartars for seed brought 1s 7d at auction (ex store, sacks extra, net cash). Barley: We quote—Prime bright malting, 2s 9d to 3s; medium nominal, 2s 3d to 2s 6d; feed and milling, 1s 6d to 2s 2d (ex store, sacks extra, terms).

**Grass Seed.**—There is not much doing in either rye-grass seed or cocksfoot, quotations nominal.

**Potatoes.**—Quotations nominal for best, 35s to 40s; medium, 25s to 32s 6d; sacks weighed in.

**Chaff.**—Owing to the supply being within moderate limits this week's consignments have been readily placed, best fetching, 45s to 47s 6d; medium, 37s 6d to 42s 6d; inferior and straw, 30s to 35s per ton.

**Dairy Produce.**—During the past week the supply of salt butter has been more plentiful and prices slightly easier, say for good to prime, 6½d to 7½d; choice, 8d; cheese is moving off in retail lots, at for factory-made medium size, 4½d to 4¾d; loaf, 5d to 5½d; good dairy-made, 3½d to 4½d per lb.

**Flax.**—Owing to the want of supplies the business done in this line is unimportant. All consignments coming to hand, however, are easily placed at our last quotations.

MESSRS. DONALD STRONACH AND SONS report as follows for week ending June 10:—

**Fat Cattle.**—The supply was somewhat limited, comprising 236 head, but a considerable improvement in the quality yarded was noticeable to-day, the entry being chiefly good beef, which was well competed for by the trade. Best bullocks brought £8 5s to £10 2s 6d; medium to good, £5 10s to £7 5s; light and inferior, £3 5s to £4 10s; best cows, £6 7s 6d to £7 10s; medium, £4 5s to £5 17s 6d; inferior and light, £2 2s 6d to £3 12s 6d.

**Fat Sheep.**—The entry at Burnside to-day was again small, only 1870 head (including 200 merino wethers) being yarded, consisting mostly of good crossbreeds, for which there was keen competition throughout the sales, while all classes of fat sheep were readily disposed of at a slight advance on last week's prices; best crossbred wethers sold at 15s 9d to 18s 9d; medium, 12s to 15s; best do ewes, 14s 6d to 17s 6d; medium, 10s to 13s 6d; and merino wethers up to 13s 6d.

**Lambs.**—The season is now almost over, but the odd lots coming in meet with a ready sale. The entry to day numbered 140 head. Medium to good sold at from 8s 6d to 10s.

**Pigs.**—A large supply came in to-day to a dull market, the entry numbering 277 met with a poor demand, and were disposed of as follows:—Slips, 8s to 14s; stores, 16s to 18s 6d; porkers, 20s to 25s; baconers, 30s to 40s.

**Store Sheep.**—A few lots are changing hands at late rates, but dealers are not operating with the freedom shown a few weeks since; scarcity of feed being probably the chief cause.

**Store Cattle.**—A few inquiries are made for small lots in forward condition for putting on turnips; for other sorts the market is dull—prices all round being in sympathy with those obtaining for fat stock.

**Sheepskins.**—Full catalogues were submitted to a small attendance of buyers, but, notwithstanding the absence of three of the best buyers, all lots offered were sold at satisfactory prices. Bidding was free and active, and prices obtained showed a slight advance on last week's quotations. We quote—Butchers' green crossbreeds, 5s 1d, 4s 1ld, 4s 8d, 4s 7d, 4s 5d, 4s 2d, 4s; good to medium, 3s 10d, 3s 8d, 3s 7d, 3s 6d, 3s 4d; country dry skins, crossbreeds, 2s 2d to 4s 3d; merino, 1s 8d to 3s 9d; full-woolled skins, 4s 6d to 7s.

**Rabbitkins.**—As the colder weather comes on there is a very noticeable improvement in the quality of skins coming to store.—Consignments also are getting heavier, and business consequently increasing. Local sales are well attended, and competition brisk for all lots offered. A still further improvement may be expected as the winter draws on. Quotations—Latest autumns, 1s 3d to 1s 4½d; early do, 10d to 1s 2d; summers, 6d to 9d; suckers and half grown, 1d to 6d.

**Hides.**—There is no alteration to note in prices lately quoted, which may be repeated—Inferior and slippy, 1d to 1½d; light, 1½d to 1¾d; medium, 2d to 2½d; up to 60lbs, 2½d to 3d. A large majority of hides offering are of the inferior and light order.

**Tallow.**—No alteration in price locally, though the Home market is a shade firmer. Quotations are—Prime rendered mutton, 19s to 20s; medium to good, 15s to 17s 6d; mixed, 12s 6d to 15s; clean can, 13s to 13s 6d; rough fat, 10s to 12s.

**Grain.**—Oats: Consignments this week are not so readily disposed of, owing chiefly to one of the principal buyers having ceased operations. Shippers cannot do business here till prices are on a par with those obtaining at the Bluff. Quotations are—Prime milling, 1s 6d to 1s 6½d; bright stout feed, 1s 6d to 1s 6½d; medium to good, 1s 5½d to 1s 6d; inferior sorts, 1s 2d to 1s 4½d; Danish black, 1s 4½d to 1s 5½d (sacks extra, net cash). Wheat: Only a little at present offering, with prices about same as those quoted last week. Millers have stocks in hand to last two or three months, and till these are exhausted there will probably be little demand. There is a general feeling that prices will advance later on. Quotations are:—Best milling, velvet and Tuscan, 4s 7d to 4s 8d; medium to good, 4s 3d to 4s 6d; inferior to medium, 3s 9d to 4s; broken, 2s 9d to 3s 9d (ex store, terms). Barley: There is nothing doing in this cereal, only buyers for small lines of feed, except for really prime first-class samples. A lot of inferior on the market at present for which there is no demand. Prime malting may be quoted at 3s to 3s 3d; medium, 2s 6d to 2s 9d; inferior to medium, 1s 10d to 2s 8s (ex store, sacks extra, terms).

**Grass Seed.**—Business confined almost entirely to a retail trade. Little change can be expected before spring sowing. Ryegrass: Best machine dressed, 5s 6d to 5s 9d; medium 5s to 5s 3d; farmers' best dressed, 3s 9d to 4s 3d; medium 2s 6d to 3s 6d (ex store).

**Potatoes.**—Arrivals heavy, considerably more than can be absorbed by local consumption. Best derwents, 37s 6d to 40s; inferior, 27s 6d to 32s 6d per ton (sacks weighed in).

**Chaff.**—Supplies are heavy. Best, 45s; medium to good, 30s to 35s.

MESSRS. DONALD REID AND CO., report for the week ending June 19, as follows:

**Sheepskins.**—Competition was rather better than last week. Green crossbreeds sold at 3s 4d to 4s 10d; do merinos, 2s 8d to 3s 4d; dry crossbreeds, 2s 1d to 5s 7d; do merinos, 1s 8d to 5s 5d; do pelts and lambs, 4d to 2s 5d.

**Rabbitkins.**—At present the supply is not equal to the demand, and if more than double the present supply were coming forward they would meet a ready sale and realise full values.

**Tallow.**—During the week we sold medium rendered up to 16s, and rough fat up to 13s, and quote—Prime rendered, 19s to 21s; medium, 15s to 17s; inferior, 12s to 14s; rough fat 10s to 13s.

**Wheat.**—Only a small amount of business is passing. Milling, prime, 4s 6d to 4s 9d; do medium, 4s 3d to 4s 5d; do inferior and broken, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; fowls' wheat, 3s to 5s 9d.

**Oats.**—Business very dull. Milling, 1s 5½d to 1s 6½d; feed, 1s 2d to 1s 5d (sacks extra).

**Potatoes.**—Firm at quotations—prime, 37s 6d to 40s; inferior, 30s to 35s.

**Chaff.**—Market bare; ready sale; prime heavy, £2 5s to £2 7s 6d; mixed and light, £1 15s to £2 2s 6d.

Mr. F. MEENAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale prices—Oats: 1s 4d to 1s 5½d (bags extra), quiet. Wheat: milling, 4s 6d to 4s 9d; fowls', 3s 6d, easier—sacks included. Chaff: Market full—£2 to £2 7s 6d; hay, oaten, £3; best rye-grass, £3. Bran, £3 10s. Pollard, £4 10s. Potatoes, kidneys, £2 0s to £2 5s; derwents, £1 15s to £2. Flour: roller, £12 to £12 15s; stone, £11 5s to £11 15s, firm. Fresh butter, 10d to 1s; salt, nominal, for prime, 7d. Eggs, 1s 6d. Oatmeal, £9 0s.

### RABBITSKIN MARKET.

MESSRS. ROBERT CLELAND AND CO., Crawford street, Dunedin (next Pier Hotel), report as follows:—Rabbitkins are coming to hand very freely for the time of year, but still not in sufficient quantities to fill our orders, which promise to be larger than usual this season. Our customers may rely upon receiving the highest market price, and others who have not given us a trial are invited to do so. Returns sent promptly without deduction of any kind.

Few men, observes the *Weekly Register*, could look back on their past political lives with so few regrets as Earl Granville; and few men will be so greatly regretted as he by his brother politicians.—His foes paid him an unconscious compliment by grudging him, as they did, to the Gladstonians. As the brother of Lady Georgiana Fullerton, he often came in contact with Catholics—a contact which possibly had something to do with his refusal to rank himself among the opponents of Home Rule. Those who attended the great anti-slavery meeting in London, when Cardinal Lavigerie and the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster sat on the left and right of Earl Granville as chairman, will remember that in his urbanity there was something fatherly—almost ecclesiastical. Earl Granville, like several other statesmen of both parties, was a subscriber to *Merry England*; and he took great interest in watching, month by month, the progress of the forward school of literary and artistic criticism among Catholics.

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

DUNEDIN.

CAPITAL ... .. £4,500,000.

Advances Made on Private Agreements to Delive

**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.

**MONEY TO LEND.**

I HAVE various sums in hand for investment.

A. R. BARCLAY,  
SOLICITOR,

No. 70, Princes street, Dunedin.

**TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES.**

AS the undersigned are giving up the nursery business, the whole of their select stock of Fruit Trees and other Plants will be sold at a great reduction in price.

GORDON BROTHERS,

Anderson's Bay, Dunedin.

**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 &amp; MURDOCH.

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

**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

**SANITARY PIPE AND STONWARE  
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

**LONGWORTH & SONS**

COAL MERCHANTS.

STUART STREET.

Have a constant supply of Coalbrookdale, Newcastle, Kaitangata, Shag Point, Allandale, and all local coals, which they will deliver in Town or Suburbs at lowest rates. Telephone. 608.

**W. LANGFORD**FURNISHING UNDERTAKER,  
Furnishes Funerals with respectability and economy. Adults from £6 upwards. Children's from £2 10s upwards.Country Orders receive prompt attention.  
Town Office—133 Colombo St., Christchurch.  
Telephone, No. 387.

Workshops—Corner of North-East Belt.

**SHOE DEALERS**

If you wish to increase your business and make money at the same time (and that is what you are in business for)

**BUY**

THE "PREMIER" BOOTS

The Best in New Zealand.

They are quick sellers. Good profit-makers.

THE PUBLIC SHOULD INSIST  
UPON GETTING  
THE "PREMIER" BOOTS.

They Wear Like Iron.

Wholesale from—

M. O'BRIEN &amp; CO.,

Boot Manufacturers and Importers,  
Leather & Grindery Merchants,

CHRISTCHURCH.

Telegraphic Address—

O'BRIEN, CHRISTCHURCH.

P.O. Box 162. Telephone 314.

**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.**WATSON AND M'GILLI.  
TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS,  
PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA.**The FINEST DARK TOBACCOS  
in the Market.FLAT WORK and 12<sup>th</sup> NAVY TWIST.  
This Seacoast's Crop.

Sold by all leading Grocers.

**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 LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON. —  
ROTORUA, s. s., on Monday, June 22  
Passengers 3 p.m. from Dunedin wharf.FOR LITTLETON, WELLINGTON, and  
NELSON.—ROTORUA, s. s., on Monday,  
June 22. Passengers from Dunedin Wharf  
at 3 p.m.FOR AUCKLAND, VIA LYTTELTON  
WELLINGTON, NAPIER, and GIS-  
BORNE.—TE ANAU, s.s., on Wednes-  
day, June 24. Passengers from Dunedin  
Wharf at 3 p.m.FOR SYDNEY, VIA LYTTELTON, WELL-  
INGTON, NAPIER, GISBORNE, and  
AUCKLAND.—TABAWERA, s. s., on  
Wednesday, July 18. Passengers per 2.30  
p.m. train.FOR SYDNEY, VIA LYTTELTON AND  
WELLINGTON.—TEKAPO, s. s., on  
Wednesday 24<sup>th</sup> June.FOR MELBOURNE, VIA BLUFF.—  
HAUROTO, s.s., on Thursday, June 25.  
Passengers per 2.30 p.m. train.FOR WESTPORT, via TIMARU, AKAROA,  
LYTTELTON, AND WELLINGTON.—  
BRUNNER, s. s., on Friday, June 19,  
Passengers from Dunedin Wharf at 7 p.m.  
Cargo till 3 p.m.FOR GREYMOUTH, via OAMARU, TIMARU  
LYTTELTON, AND WELLINGTON.—  
ROSAMOND, s. s., early.FOR FIJI, from AUCKLAND.—TAUPO,  
s.s., Monday, June 22.FOR TONGA and SAMOA, from AUCK-  
LAND.—WAINUI, s.s., about Tuesday,  
June 30.**OFFICES:**

Corner Vogel, Water, and Cumberland streets

**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 accommo-  
dation to travellers and others.All drinks in stock are of the very best  
descriptions.Excellent Stabling, with loose box accom-  
modation.

MODERATE CHARGES.

Buy the Best and insist on having

**NOONDAY FAMILY OIL**  
From your Grocer,

BRILLIANT, ECONOMICAL, SAFE.

Every Tin Stamped to Avoid Counterfeit.



## SPIRITED ADDRESS BY SIR BRYAN O'LOGHLEN, M.L.A.

(Melbourne *Advocate*, June 6.)

THE unveiling of the bronze statue erected in front of St. Patrick's Cathedral to the memory of Daniel O'Connell took place, in the presence of a large and enthusiastic assemblage of the public, on Saturday afternoon.

Sir Bryan O'Loghlen, who was received with a storm of applause said—

My Lord Archbishop, Ladies and gentlemen,—To-day is a white letter day in my life—I may say its proudest day—for the high honour has been conferred on me of unveiling the statue of the great O'Connell—the Liberator of the Irish Catholics and the foremost champion of the Legislative Independence of Ireland (cheers). We are twelve thousand miles away from the scene of his triumphs, and forty-four years have gone by since his death, yet we love and admire him as strongly as ever (cheers). To-day is the thirtieth of May, the anniversary of two thirtieths of May remarkable in the history of O'Connell and of Ireland. The first, forty-seven years ago, we execrate. The second, forty-six years ago, we celebrate here to-day. The first was the day of his imprisonment, the second was the day when a triumphant nation hailed him as still their chosen chief at a national *levée* at the Rotunda in Dublin (cheers). His imprisonment was both illegal and unjust. Unjust because Judge Burton, who sentenced him, exonerated O'Connell from any intention of using force or violence, and further said O'Connell had used his unbounded influence to keep and preserve the peace. As a matter of fact, a packed jury had found a partisan political verdict, and this sentence was based on that verdict. O'Connell's imprisonment was illegal, as judgment was reserved by the highest court of the realm, and Lord Denman, one of the Law Lords, in delivering judgment of reversal used the historical words: "If such practices as have taken place in the present instance in Ireland, should continue the trial by jury would become a mockery, a delusion, and a snare." Three months of imprisonment passed away before the final decision was given in favour of O'Connell. In those days there was no telegraph system, but we had organised a national telegraph. On every hill and mountain top heaps of wood had been erected. On Thursday, the 5th September, the *Medusa* arrived in Kingstown. I well remember the wild excitement—the cheering along the roads of distant Clare—as in the gloaming of that autumn evening mountain peak and hilltop blazed in succession to the skies, flashed the glorious news of the release of our nation's leader (cheers). On the 30th of May following, in '45, the whole of Ireland sent deputations from its counties, cities, and towns to *levée* O'Connell. Two hundred thousand people paid their homage to O'Connell in the streets of Dublin as he passed with the other Repeal Martyrs in triumphal procession, and within the Rotunda, what a glorious sight? The mayors and councillors in their scarlet robes; the '82 club in their green and gold. I remember well all the leading Nationalists were there; Thomas Davis, John Mitchell, Richard O'Gorman, Gavan Duffy, Dr. Gray, my brother Colman, Meagher of the flashing sword. (A voice. "Smith O'Brien.") Yes, I saw Smith O'Brien present to O'Connell a solemn pledge signed individually by those present, that they, one and all, would never desist from seeking by every lawful means the Legislative Independence of Ireland until it is obtained (cheers). That is the 30th May, of which we celebrate to-day the anniversary. The pledge taken that day has been kept faithfully and will bear fruition yet in the restoration of its Parliament to Ireland (cheers). And this chosen champion of our nation, what manner of man was he? Was he endowed with a spark of Archangel fire, or was he inspired like the prophets of old? He was neither. He was but a man, with all the passions, all the weaknesses of man, but his intellect, and his soul, his will, and his conscience, all the higher ethereal parts of his being, in its beauty and strength, completely overshadowed and eclipsed the blemishes (cheers). We were blind to his weaknesses—we saw only his virtues and his talents—much as when we gaze upon the firmament of Heaven, with all its glory of countless stars, this lower earth is left aside out of our charmed vision and forgotten (cheers). Now what were his principles? I have often thought they lay in the first two petitions of the Lord's Prayer that he learned in Gaelic at his mother's knee. "Ar n-atair a ta ir neabh, go naomtar t-anam, go tainic do riogdác." "Our Father who art in Heaven. Hallowed be Thy name. Thy Kingdom come." He must have conned these words over and over; out on the purple hills of Kerry, that he loved so well—gazing on the boundless expanse of the broad Atlantic, and listening to the boom of its mighty rollers endlessly breaking on its cliffs and headlands—his soul must have drunk in the greatness of God the Creator (cheers). He must have felt that every man owes unceasing praise to His name, and that the duty lies upon every man of intellectual force to bring about to the utmost of his power the Kingdom of God on earth. These words made all men brothers in his eyes—sharers in that Kingdom, whether Catholic, Dissenter, or Jew—whether his own countryman or a Pole—whether the white pauper of the United

Kingdom, or the negro slave of Jamaica or the States. All, in his eyes, were entitled, not to an equality of intellect, strength, or beauty, of rank, power, or money, but, as subjects of that Kingdom, to an equality of rights, an equality of justice, an equality of good government, an equality of freedom—in a word, entitled to civil and religious liberty (cheers). His two principles were these—first, glory to God; and, second, ordered liberty. If he wanted any confirmation of these convictions of his, there were the words of the angelic song, "Glory be to God on high, and peace on earth to men of good-will." Epitomise these words, and you may shortly say that O'Connell's life-long principles were what are ours to-day—faith and freedom (cheers). In his dying days he exemplified these principles. "I leave my soul to God, my heart to Rome, and my body to Ireland." Thus he crystallised his heart-whole devotion to his Church and his country. Lord O'Hagan, late Lord Chancellor of Ireland, wrote of O'Connell as the Apostle of Liberty and the enemy of license. O'Connell, had reconciled order and progress, and identified religion with the advancement of human right. The famous Montalembert addressed O'Connell on his last journey through France not only as "the man of one nation," but "the man of Christendom," for he had shown all nations how to combine the cause of liberty with that of religion and order (cheers). What, then, were his methods? Discussion, agitation, and public meeting—public meeting, agitation, and discussion. Blessed with a great presence—a smile that won the heart—a voice as clear, as silvery, and as far penetrating as the tones of a bell—with a magnetic sympathy drawing all men towards him—with a power to play at will upon all the chords of the human heart—evoking in turn mirth and laughter, indignation and boisterous elation and cheering, ridicule and jeers, scorn and groans, pity and tears—blessed, too, with a vigour and terseness and variety of argument to convince his friends and to overwhelm his opponents, he devoted all these gifts to the service of his country (cheers). After more than twenty years of unsuccessful effort in support of the Catholic claims and the Repeal of the Union, in the year 1823 he founded the Catholic Association, which the Government suppressed by Act of Parliament in 1825. Nothing daunted, he founded the new Catholic Association, which body attained such influence that, in the general election of 1826, it succeeded in returning seven more emancipators, and ousting their opponents from Waterford, South Monaghan, and Armagh (cheers). Its successful weapon was the franchise gained in 1793 from the Irish Parliament. The talisman had been found. The man to use it was there, and the hour came. Vesey Fitzgerald took office in the Government. The seat for Clare became vacant, and O'Connell, the proscribed Catholic, was returned by a majority of two to one (cheers). All honour to the electors of Clare who thus changed the destiny of their race and the future of the world to all time (cheers). Peel and Wellington acknowledged themselves beaten, and carried emancipation in 1829. While celebrating this almost miraculous success of O'Connell, let us pay a tribute to those noble Protestants who for years renounced power, place, and pay that justice might be done to their fellow-countrymen, for without their aid the Catholics alone could not have carried emancipation (cheers). O'Connell did not rest here. He threw himself into the arena of Parliament, and helped to carry the Reform Act of '32, the Tithes Commutation Act, the Emancipation of the Dissenters and of the Jews, the Test and Corporation Acts. But the one question that he made his own, that for forty-five years he proclaimed to be of more importance to Ireland than even Emancipation, was the Legislative Independence of his country—the Repeal of the Union (cheers). Like another Moses it was not given to him to see that promised land, though he had led his people out of the house of bondage. But his spirit still lives. It walks abroad. His works have not been in vain. That cause will yet triumph, and Ireland, as sure as to-morrow's sun will rise, will yet see her own Parliament in College Green (cheers). There is one great lesson in O'Connell's life for all men. Stand up for the right, in and out of season, for the sake of right, regardless of the consequences to oneself. But there is a second, bear good will to all men—know no distinction of race, colour, or creed. Let not difference in religion or politics create dissension. Let each man act up to the best of his lights to promote full, civil, and religious liberty, and though like O'Connell he may not live to see the promised land of his political desire, yet like O'Connell he shall hear the words: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of the Lord." My Lord Archbishop, I have been requested by the committee of subscribers to the O'Connell statue to entrust it to the custody of your Grace and your Grace's successors, in trust for the citizens of Melbourne, with every confidence that here, in front of that splendid cathedral that is dedicated to our national saint, the statue of his great spiritual son, O'Connell—second to none in the benefits he conferred on the Irish nation—will be preserved for future ages to the utmost of your and their power.

On resuming his seat Sir Bryan was loudly applauded.

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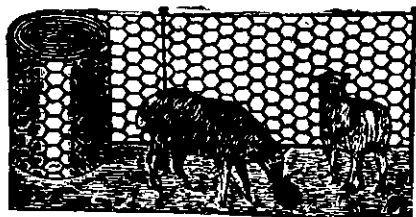
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**D E A T H.**

L'ESTRANGE.—On the 29th May, at Edinburgh House, Victoria-square, Adelaide, suddenly, of heart disease, Mary Alice, the wife of John Henderson L'Estrange, aged 28 years. Dublin papers please copy.

**The New Zealand Tablet.**


FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 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

**THE GOVERNMENT AND THE EDUCATION QUESTION.**

 FROM a reply given by the Minister of Education in the House of Representatives, it appears that Government will not introduce Mr. PYKE's Bill, or any other Bill having for its object to do an act of justice to the Catholics of the Colony. The Government, we are sorry to perceive, is dominated by the party of bigotry, intolerance, and injustice. And it is clear that neither the

present Ministry nor any other Ministry will undertake to redress a striking and crying injustice till Parliament makes it clear beforehand that it is in favour of justice on this question, and opposed to the continued reign of injustice and plunder. On this account we desire that some Member who is in favour of justice to Catholics would proceed in the House of Representatives, by way of resolution, calling on the Government to introduce a Bill to put Catholic schools on a footing of equality with Government or public schools. We conceive that there is a sufficiently strong sense of justice and fair play in Parliament to allow people who provide as good an education in secular subjects as the public schools do, to have their own money for the support of their

own schools. What do hon. Members want? They say they only want secular education. Well, let them be tested. Catholics in their own schools teach as well in secular subjects as public schools. Ought not this to satisfy secularists? But it does not. They are not satisfied unless in addition all allusion and reference to religion, even to the existence of God and our Lord Jesus Christ, is also forbidden in schools. What, therefore, is the inevitable conclusion to be drawn from this godless attitude of secularists? Why, most certainly that it is not secular education they so much aim at, as the destruction of Christianity. Yes, this is the primary and almost the only object of secularism, and if this object could not be attained, the patrons of secularism would care very little indeed for education even in secular subjects. That it is so is evident from the fact that secularists never make any effort to establish by voluntary effort schools for education, even in secular subjects. Men who love education for its own sake do make sacrifices to give it; but secularists never, from which the necessary conclusion is that it is not for education even in secular subjects they care, but only for the destruction of Christian faith and morality. Secularists are never seen to be zealous for education, except when there is a chance of establishing godless schools at other people's expense. With them, therefore, it is a system of tyranny and plunder, designed and carried out for the express, though unavowed purpose, of destroying the faith of Christians and demoralising them. Such being the case, and about this view there is no doubt whatever, it cannot be possible that a majority of what we must, for the present at all events, regard as an assemblage of rational men will refuse to let us have our own money to help us to give as good an education in secular schools as the public schools give, or that they will persevere in a course of public plunder, and odious tyranny simply because, together with an excellent education in secular subjects, we manage at our own expense to teach, at the same time, the existence of God and His Christ, and inculcate the principles and practices of Christian faith and morality. Until it is actually proved to us that our legislature and representatives are so devoid of common sense and justice as to persevere in the present policy of persecuting the Christian religion, we shall refuse to believe that our Members of Parliament are so silly, ridiculous, and childish. We hope, therefore, that some one of our friends will table a resolution in the House of Parliament to the effect that aid should be given to Catholic schools, and that these schools should be put in all particulars on a footing of equality with public schools, and thus afford Parliament an opportunity of showing its spirit and intentions. At present Catholic schools are not only handicapped in the matter of money, but in various other ways, as, for example, in scholarships for which Catholics pay, as well as other people, and in regard of employment under Government. We understand that applicants have been turned away by Government employers simply because they had not passed the Sixth Standard in public schools, although they had done so in Catholic schools. This, if true, is simply monstrous, and we have been assured that it is true. We sincerely trust that this session of Parliament shall not be allowed to pass without an effort, and an efficacious one, being made to do an act of justice, fair play, and sound policy in reference to this important and necessary question.

A NOVENA in preparation for the Feast of St Aloysius was commenced at St Joseph's Cathedral, Dunedin, on Saturday evening. A statue of the saint has been placed on the altar beneath the picture of Our Lady of Perpetual Succour, and before which a lamp is kept lighted. On Sunday at 11 a.m., Pontifical High Mass will be celebrated in honour of the Festival. The music will be Signor Squarise's Mass with orchestral accompaniment. A general communion, especially of the young people, will also take place on the occasion.

The names of the ladies and gentlemen who have kindly given their services for the concert in aid of the Dominican Convent building fund, to take place in the Garrison Hall, Dunedin, on July 15, are a full assurance of the high character of the entertainment. Both the instrumental and vocal divisions of the programme are admirably provided for, as will be seen by reference to our advertising columns.

A MEETING of lady members of St. Mary's congregation (says the Nelson Mail of the 9th inst.) was held in the schoolroom on Sunday afternoon for the purpose of considering the best steps to be taken to procure an organ for the Church. It was decided to have a

Committee with a President, Treasurer, and Secretary, whose duty it would be to organise various entertainments for raising money. Mrs Broad, who was proposed as President, declined on the ground that her domestic duties would prevent her from attending the meetings regularly, and Mrs G. A. Macquarie was then, unanimously elected and kindly consented to act as President. Mrs Broad agreed to act as Hon. Treasurer, and Miss McGee as Hon. Secretary. The election of a working committee was left over until the next meeting. It was resolved, however, to take steps at once to have a Christmas Tree on an unusually grand scale, and a Cake Show in some large hall, as soon as possible. It was stated that the young men of the congregation would have a committee of their own and intended getting up concerts and probably an Art Union.

THE Wellington correspondent of the *Otago Daily Times* gives us the following sinister paragraph:—"A peculiar question is likely to be tabled shortly in the House. A certain section of the members has been actively engaged to-day in endeavouring to find some members outside that circle who will consent to father the query in order that it may not seem too pointed. The question is as to the age, length of service, and religion of the officers in a particular department who have respectively been dismissed and retained, the object being to show that all officers belonging to a certain religious body have been retained in the service, while those selected for dismissal were in every case outside this favoured sect. A private meeting of members holding particular religious views was held this morning, when it was decided that notice should be given of a question to the effect stated above, with the view of eliciting and exposing the facts as they were alleged to be. Considerable difficulty has been experienced, however, in finding a member willing to 'bell the cat' in this matter, and as the promoters of the movement are reluctant to appear in it personally lest they should seem to be actuated by sectarian prejudices, it is not unlikely that the attempt to drag the facts into daylight may fail, for the simple reason that nobody relishes the unpleasant and somewhat invidious task of moving in the matter. Regret is expressed that Mr Goldie is not here, as he would probably have taken up the question with the utmost zest." Of course there is only one religion in the colony to which this paragraph can apply. "Jew, Turk and Infidel may enter here but not a Papist." Can it be possible that the hue and cry raised by a "Justice of the Peace" and the rest of the pack in the correspondence columns of the *Dunedin Star* has really obtained attention? If so troubled times lie before the Catholics of the colony, and it is hard to say where the matter may end. Nothing will satisfy the mob alluded to short, for instance, of the gallows and ripping knives of her Satanic Majesty Queen Bees. Such agitations as that referred to, however, are generally got up in favour of men not worth their salt as the saying is, and in whose favour nothing rational can be advanced.

THE result of the Baccarat case appears to have been rather fortunate for the man who lost it. Sir William Gordon Cumming, although cashiered from the army, has been married upon the spot by a most devoted, beautiful, and wealthy young lady, and has been accorded an enthusiastic reception by the tenants on his ancestral estate in Scotland. And, by the way, the young lady being wealthy, is it not a pity she did not marry Sir William some little time before, at least, if it be true that he did cheat at cards, and that he did so because of pecuniary embarrassment. There is, however, some doubt on the subject of which we would give Sir William Gordon Cumming the full benefit. It is the unhappy Prince of Wales, who has come in for the heaviest share of blame. The whole country seems to have been turned loose against him, and both in Press and pulpit his misdoing is severely denounced. As it becomes a loyal subject, we are glad to see that Her Majesty the Queen does not permit the disgrace of her son and heir to prey upon her mind, as it might be feared she would. It is announced, for example, that she is about to attend publicly to hear Madame Melba sing in opera. Under the circumstances the event must be taken as significant.

THE Queensland shearers' strike has come to an end, another warning to men to look before they leap. A good deal now depends on how the pastoralists make use of their victory. The opportunity offers of effecting a lasting settlement, if they have the wisdom to avail themselves of it. On the other hand the world of labour is again admonished, by the failure of such partial efforts, of the necessity for general combination, and they at least will not fail to profit by the lesson. The victors, therefore, need not be over jubilant.

IN a note to a paper on English Freemasonry recently published by him, and which we quote elsewhere, the Rev. Father Clarke, S.J., writes as follows:—"The following is the oath taken by the Apprentice at his initiation. I can vouch for its substantial but not its verbal accuracy. 'I swear in the Name of the Supreme Architect of all worlds, never to reveal the secrets, the signs, the grips, the passwords, the doctrines, or the customs of the Freemasons, and to preserve with respect to them an eternal silence. I promise and swear

to God never to betray any of them either by writing, by word, or gesture; never to cause them to be written, lithographed, or printed never to make public anything of that which has now been confided to me, or of that which shall be confided to me in the future. I pledge myself to this and submit myself to the following penalties if I fail in keeping my word: They may burn my lips with a red hot iron, they may cut off my hand, they may pluck out my tongue, they may cut my throat, they may hang up my dead body in a lodge during the admission of a new Brother as a scourge for my faithlessness and as a terrible warning to others; then they may burn it and cast its ashes to the winds, to the end that there may not remain a single trace of the memory of my treason. So help me God. Amen.'"

THE Financial statement was delivered by the Hon. J. Ballance on Tuesday evening. A chief point, however, is that there is a surplus of £143,965, from last year, that estimated for the current year being £257,660. The report reaches us only as we go to press. The estimated expenditure for the year amounts to £4,155,105. The surplus will be applied in part to establishing a penny post, aiding settlement of the lands, and paying off a portion of the deficit of 1888. Another point of interest in the Statement is the proposal to substitute for the property tax a graduated land and income tax.

MR DE COBAIN'S constituents purpose offering strong opposition to his expulsion from the House of Commons." Well, it would be a pity to deprive them of a congenial representative, if only the decent Members of the House could at all manage to stomach his company.

THE *South Australian Register* of June 2 gives us the following particulars respecting the death of a lady who, a few years ago, was resident for a short time, in Dunedin:—"It was considered unnecessary to hold an inquest upon the body of Mrs Mary Alice L'Estrange, who died suddenly at her apartments, Edinburgh House, Victoria-square, at about 11 o'clock on Friday morning last, her medical attendant, Dr. J. A. G. Hamilton, having certified that the cause of death was disease of the heart. With a few weeks intermission Mrs L'Estrange had resided in Adelaide for about ten months, and was a highly educated and accomplished lady, much esteemed by the many friends who had the privilege of her acquaintance."

THE Paris correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs: The Irish Fund in Paris, as ascertained in connection with the recent correspondence between Mr Parnell and Mr McCarthy, is £40,000. It was £48,000 but Mr O'Brien drew £8,000 for the Relief Committee.

THERE is a meeting of Greek with Greek between Sir Robert Stout and the *Otago Daily Times*. The *Times*, says Sir Robert Stout is as much a boated aristocrat and he himself is, because he owns shares in the New Zealand Pine Company. Sir Robert replies that the leader writer of the *Times* is everything he ought not to be, and threatens him with dire exposure. Sir Robert further declares that, in taking the timber off the land the Company is acting the part of a public benefactor, and, until the season arrives for an even distribution of goods, Sir Robert may as well be left to enjoy his property in peace. We can understand that he loathes the existing condition of things which obliges him to do so; but the circumstances of the times compel him to submit to it. Just as, for instance, he declares he must do as he loathes, if the *Daily Times* compels him by interfering any further with his private concerns. Sir Robert characteristically calls on the community to frown down his intention. The *Times* meanwhile evidently does not like Sir Robert Stout's threat to invade his privacy in revenge and expose the leader writer. He quotes in deprecation the ethics of journalism which, he says, does not permit anything of the kind. The ethics of journalism, nevertheless, varies. In America, for example, we find journalists addressing one another by name—and sometimes a great deal depends on the identity of the writer. Sir Robert and the *Times*, however, appear tolerably well matched, and it cannot fail to be amusing to see the fight between them fought out.

Messrs. Malcolm and Grigg, George street, Dunedin, are the New Zealand agents for Badam's microbe killer, which is said to surpass by far that of the famous Dr. Koch.

Messrs F. Howell and Co.'s action in securing a showroom in a central position (next City Hotel, Princes street, Dunedin) would have been justifiable had it been taken merely to exhibit their English Model Piano. The term "English model" signifies a class of piano specially manufactured by their firm for the purpose of supplying the local demand for a first class instrument at a reasonable price; and as it combines all the most recent patents and improvements contained in European-made instruments, it can honestly be compared with the best English and German pianos selling at from 50 guineas upwards. The price of the English Model is only 40 guineas, and intending purchasers are invited to inspect and criticise the tone and touch, which are simply exquisite. This piano is guaranteed for six years, and to judge from the flattering testimonials will become the favourite instrument throughout Otago. Easy terms of purchase arranged.

## THE GOVERNOR OF NEW SOUTH WALES AT RIVERVIEW.

(The Australian Star, June 2.)

YESTERDAY was a gala day at St. Ignatius College, the occasion being the first visit by his Excellency Lord Jersey to that great educational institution. His Excellency and Lady Jersey, accompanied by Lord Ancram, reached Riverview at 11 o'clock. The boatshed was gaily decked for the occasion, and presented despite the weather quite a holiday aspect. As the Governor and his lady stepped ashore the college band, under the able direction of Rev. J. McCabe, S.J., struck up the national anthem, and the cadets, drawn up as a guard of honour, fired a royal salute. The rector of the college (Father Ryan, S.J.), his Eminence Cardinal Moran, his Lordship Dr Higgins, Dr O'Brien, Revs F. Keating, Dr O'Haran, Father Dalton and the community were present to receive the visitors, and the following address of welcome was read by the rector:—

"May it please your Excellency.—In the name of the masters and pupils of St. Ignatius College, I beg to offer to you and to her ladyship, the Countess, a loyal and cordial greeting on the occasion of this your first visit to Riverview. We all unite in welcoming your Excellency as the representative of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen in this fair and flourishing portion of her dominions. We also welcome in your Excellency one who, by the warm interest he has manifested in all our institutions, as well as by kindly courtesy and genial manners, has in so short a time gained a firm hold on the esteem and affections of the people of this country. But we, in this college of Riverview, feel a special pleasure in welcoming in you a brilliant representative of that grand old seat of learning on the banks of the Isis which has given so many illustrious men to England in every walk of life; and this pleasure is singularly enhanced by the presence here to-day of the gifted lady who, by her varied culture and rare endowments of mind and heart, sheds such lustre on the exalted sphere in which she moves; and thus, to borrow the words addressed to a former Countess of Jersey by one of the master poets of this century:—

'She more decess her glory to endure  
Than all a gold Colossus could secure.'

Within these walls are gathered youths from every part of this island continent, and it is our object so to train their intellects and cultivate their hearts that they may become not only distinguished and patriotic citizens of their respective colonies, but that also in their after career, linked together by ties of early friendship, they may be able to take a broader and deeper view of the responsibilities of their position as citizens of a great Australian nation and still more as citizens of a vast united empire. The presence of your Excellency and Lady Jersey here to-day cannot but serve to impress upon their minds the reality of this union—a union not preserved by force, but by the bonds of sympathy and common interests. Once more, then, on behalf of the masters and students, I thank your Excellency and your Ladyship for the distinguished favour conferred on us by your visit, and again bid you a hearty welcome to Riverview. Signed on behalf of the masters and pupils.—JOHN RYAN, S.J., rector, St. Ignatius' College, Riverview, Sydney."

His Excellency, in replying, said:—Your Eminence, Father Ryan, masters and students, of St. Ignatius.—On behalf of Lady Jersey and myself I thank you for your very hearty reception. When bearing the address read I could not help thinking that it was not composed by any of my masters or tutors at Oxford. They would not have been ready to bestow on me such praise; but it certainly is a consolation that when I have travelled so far my reputation should have increased. I was aware before I came here that the education imparted here was excellent, and upon this I congratulate the masters, who, in such an institution as this, have a work to perform which demands no ordinary self sacrifice and devotion. I am sure from what I see that you boys will afford every help to them in fulfilling their expectations. For you boys (I speak to you dressed in martial attire, and also to you dressed in the more ordinary schoolboy garb) there is a career open of usefulness and of honour. It is to a person like me in such a responsible position a great comfort to think that there are here and there throughout the colony establishments such as this engaged in the great work of education—an education, too, grounded on religion, which is the foundation of all true culture (applause). Your opportunities here prepare you for taking a foremost place in shaping the destinies of this great nation—which we ought never to forget, as, as Father Ryan mentioned, part of a mighty Empire—and when years have rolled by, and when I shall no longer be Governor of New South Wales, I shall be glad to hear in some quiet nook in England that some of the most distinguished posts in this State are filled by the boys of St. Ignatius. I was a school boy once myself, and I can now enter with sympathy into your contests whether pertaining to books or belonging to the healthy rivalry of games. In the latter I was delighted to hear that you of St. Ignatius' can be generous to your opponents. On behalf

of Lady Jersey and myself I thank you for your very hearty invitation to visit Riverview, its class rooms, play rooms and playgrounds.

After this an album, with a number of specially-prepared views of the college and its grounds, was presented to their Excellencies by Masters Godfrey Austin and Earnest O'Connor, and the latter read a poem especially written for the occasion.

The reception over, a tour of inspection of the college and grounds was made. The president of the boat club, Father Connell, showed the party over the boatshed, which was highly praised by the visitors. The college itself was the subject of warm approbation. At the conclusion of the inspection Cardinal Moran thanked his Excellency and Lady Jersey for their visit. At the request of the boys Lady Jersey addressed them briefly. She said that it was difficult for her to adequately express her thanks to the boys for the enthusiastic manner in which they had welcomed her. As a result of the visit she was glad to announce that the rector had, in honour of Lord Jersey, granted the boys a holiday, and on her account had promised to extend the vacation two days (Loud cheers). Light refreshment was then partaken of and before the party left Lady Jersey was presented with a beautiful bouquet. The launch steamed away amid ringing cheers from the boys, and a number of the lads in racing boats accompanied the party some distance down the river.

## ENGLISH FREEMASONRY.

(By REV. B. F. CLARKE, S.J.)

IN English-speaking countries it is of more importance to speak of Freemasonry than elsewhere. In Italy and France it is impossible to mistake the anti-religious character of the Freemason Lodges; but in England and America it is quite different. Freemasonry there puts on the garb of religion; it enlists in its ranks men who fill the highest places in Church and State; it is essentially a Conservative institution, and professes to cling to English tradition, and to be a staunch upholder of Divine and human law. It has its chaplains among Anglican dignitaries; its offices are filled by Royal personages. When it lays the foundation-stone of some new temple, God's blessing is invoked in solemn ritual. The Holy Bible occupies a conspicuous place in its assemblies; in its proceedings Almighty God is recognised with an outward show of honour and respect.

Nor is English Freemasonry satisfied with a mere negative harmlessness or with keeping aloof from all anti-religious movements on the part of foreign brethren. When the French and Italian lodges in 1878 disclaimed any official recognition of God and erased from the Masonic Creed their belief in Him, the English Grand Master on the part of the English Lodges, not only protested against the irreligious act, but severed their connection with them altogether, so as to secure themselves against being held responsible for their future proceedings as members of the same society.

But, in spite of their creditable protest, responsible they remained and still remain. Not perhaps directly responsible for the act, but responsible for the false principles of which the act was but the fruit, and which the English Masons did not disown. As long as they remained Masons, they remained faithful to the principles which underlie all Freemasonry, English or French, American, German, Italian, or Spanish. They still belong to the same tree whose poison had discovered itself in its deadly fruit.

In order to recognise the true nature of Freemasonry, we must first of all examine what it really is. We may describe it as a secret society, whose members are bound by a solemn oath to an unswerving fidelity to their craft, offering to undergo the severest penalties if they shall ever disobey its laws, reveal its secrets, act against its interests.

1. The first question that suggests itself about such a society is—For what end is it instituted? If I join any society whatever, I must first know for what end it associates its members together, and till I know this I may not promise obedience by a solemn oath and under the severest sanctions. Any society in the world is bound to give this information to those who are admitted into it before their admission, and without such information it is *ipso facto* an unlawful society. If I join a cricket club I know that it associates its members together for the purposes of healthy recreation; if I join a literary association, it is for the object of intellectual culture. These ends are sanctioned by the laws of God and man, and are clearly set before me with all the rules and regulations before I join the association. It has a right therefore to my obedience as long as I belong to it. But Freemasonry has no such legitimate end, it binds me to I know not what, it requires me to join in promoting what I may be utterly averse to, it exacts my submission to its authority without showing any justification for its claim to such authority. It does all this under a terrible threat, if I desert its ranks or reveal its secrets. This is true of English Freemasonry just as much as of any other, and therefore English Freemasonry is in its very essence a secret society, an unlawful society, a society subversive of the principles on which the moral order of the universe is based.

2. Secondly, the Masonic oath is an unconditional oath. When an oath is administered to me by anyone who occupies an official



position in Church, or State, or human society, and therefore acts as God's delegate, the oath he administers carries with it implicitly the condition that nothing sinful shall be required of the person sworn. The moment that anything is asked of me that I am sincerely convinced is sinful, I am not only justified in neglecting the oath I have taken, but I am bound to do so under pain of sin, or to speak correctly, the oath vanishes as soon as such a case occurs, because it was in the first instance accompanied by the implicit condition of its requirements being lawful.

But the Masonic oath is unlawful, because it is of its own nature totally unconditional. There is an assurance, it is alleged, given to every English Freemason before he is initiated that nothing will be required of him at variance with his loyalty to the Crown, his duty as a good citizen, or the tenets of whatever religion he professes. But an unconditional oath is not made conditional by the comforting assurance preceding it. It is none the less a leap in the dark. If I bind myself to work at a certain trade with the implied condition that I may give it up as soon as I find I am losing money by it, this is a very different thing from being first assured that it will be very profitable, and then binding myself unconditionally. The first is not a rash venture, the second necessarily is. If I neglect the conditional oath on the non-fulfilment of the condition, I do not in any way break the oath. If I neglect the unconditional oath, I violate the oath, whatever the circumstances may be which lead to its violation.

Let us suppose that an English Mason visits Italy, and there, in a Masonic lodge, he hears the discussion of a proposal to "remove" some obnoxious statesman who is the friend of religion and the enemy of revolution and secret societies. The visitor is a Conservative Englishman, a religious man as far as his knowledge goes, a friend of law and order. He listens aghast, and his first impulse is to warn the intended victim. But then comes the thought of his Masonic oath, which, in spite of English disclaimers of the atheistic proceedings of the Paris and Italian lodges, binds him to inviolable secrecy respecting the plots of the villains. It is of no use for him to urge that he was informed before joining in England that he never would be required to act against his conscience or to violate his duty as a good citizen. What care the Carbonari for the futile disclaimers of their English brethren? If he protests too loudly, their hands play significantly about the handles of their stilettoes, and a friend warns him to be careful not to be out alone after dark.

3. It is the boast of English Freemasonry that it unites in one common worship all who believe in the Supreme Architect of the Universe, that it presents the spectacle of men, divided in a thousand points of doctrine, setting aside their religious differences and worshipping in union that God, whom under various aspects and under circumstances widely different, they one and all adore. Here we find the third great vice inherent in Freemasonry—it is essentially a non-Christian society, recognising a religion, which, as the common religion of the various members of the lodge, necessarily excludes Jesus Christ altogether from its services, its prayers, its formulas of consecration, its solemn acts of ritual, and makes no mention of Him in the sermons and discourses of those appointed to be its chaplains. They must not even in the grace before or after meals mention the name of Christ. We wonder how those who call themselves Christian ministers do not shrink from a system which banishes Him whom they profess to regard as their Lord and Master, their King and God, ignoring Him who is the Life of our life, whom not to acknowledge is to deny, whom to confess is eternal life, whom to reject explicitly or implicitly is eternal death. The absence of the name of Christ our Lord from all Masonic proceedings, the elimination of all mention of Him from its prayers and formularies of consecration, is enough to condemn it without any need of further witness. No loyal Christian who realises the full meaning of this single fact could ever regard Freemasonry with anything but hostility and abhorrence.

God will never accept any prayer unless it is offered to Him in the name and through the merits of His Son. If we do not confess that Son, when we kneel in supplication to His Eternal Father, when are we to confess Him? If we unite with Jews, Mahomedans and Deists when we come before the footstool of God, thrusting Jesus Christ out of sight, compelled to say nothing about Him in whom the Christian should live and move and have his being, what are we but cowards and renegades, nay, deserters to the enemy, who have no part or lot in Him? English Freemasonry, then, is essentially an anti-Christian sect, for it offers Christless prayers and as a corporate body it practically renounces Christ.

Mrs Arlidge, Leith street, Dunedin, is sole agent for Madame Demorest's famous patterns, by which ladies can become their own dressmakers. Orders for ladies' and children's clothing of all kinds will be carefully attended to by Mrs Arlidge, who is always provided with the newest fashions.

Mr W. Langford, 133 Colombo street, Christchurch, is prepared to carry out all funeral arrangements entrusted to him with strict economy, while at the same time nothing required by complete respectability is neglected.

The City Boot Palace, George and St. Andrew streets, Dunedin, should be visited by all those who are in search of genuine value for their money. Cheapness united to excellent qualities is the rule of the establishment.

## DUNEDIN CATHOLIC LITERARY SOCIETY.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Dunedin Catholic Literary Society was held in the Christian Brothers' School on Wednesday, when the chair was taken by the Rev. Father Lynch.

Mr J. Kennedy, who was proposed at the previous meeting, was elected a member of the Society.

Mr Griffen gave a humorous reading, taken from Max Adeler, on "Music," which excited much laughter, and recitations were given by Mr J. Macedo and Mr J. Simmonds, both of whom acquitted themselves admirably. Mr Macedo's contribution was "Hamlet's advice to the players," which he gave in very good style. The other was a piece entitled "The Uncle," which, though very long, was well delivered, Mr Simmonds evidently having the makings of a good elocutionist in him. A paper, "On the Health of the Body," was read by Mr J. Cantwell, the composition of which was excellent. He touched on the necessity for ventilation and cleanliness, etc., and gave some very useful information on the subject, although a few of the members did not entirely agree with some of his remarks.

A vote of thanks was proposed by Mr J. Hally and seconded by Mr McKeay. Messrs Haughton, Popplewell, Carolin, J. J. Dunne, S. Simmonds, and J. Eager also spoke, all the items being very favourably criticised. Mr Cantwell, who rose to reply to the criticisms on his paper, also commented on the other items.

The matter of having a mock banquet was discussed, and it was finally decided to hold it in a fortnight's time, the arrangement of it to be left to the committee.

## MORE POWER TO BALFOUR!

MR PARNELL (says the *Nation* of 25th April) has at length gone the whole hog. He throws himself at the feet of Balfour, beseeching him to accept the *quondam* Home Rule general as a bravo for the destruction of Mr Gladstone and his party. The speeches at Ballina on Monday formed one stream of panegyric on the butcher of John Mandeville and the gaoler of John Dillon and William O'Brien. "I am not at all jealous of Mr Balfour, but I say more power to his elbow as long as he is giving employment to the people of Ireland, and I hope we may be in a position to keep him to the work." More power to the elbow of the man whose grasp is on the lock that keeps two of the best sons of Ireland in gaol simply for their work in behalf of the Irish peasants! This is what Parnell has come to. Ay, but he has his reasons. He knew that the lies which his followers have been uttering about John Dillon and William O'Brien were about to be answered. He knew, moreover, that they would have nothing to do with the man who panegyrises the Michelstown murders, and whose sole policy now is to weaken the forces of the British Home Rule party. Therefore he had no hesitation about crying, "More power to Balfour" and "More power to him," for the very reason that he is the gaoler of those two Irishmen. The longer he keeps them in the better for Mr Parnell.

That is placed beyond doubt at last. Those brave Irishmen must have heard of the base uses to which Parnell was turning their consideration and tenderness for him. The rumours of his recent tactics must have reached them, and they have now authorised the most emphatic and public repudiation of the slanders that have been uttered about them to be made. Fr. Keaveney, the Administrator of Ballaghaderin, where Mr John Dillon's friends reside, and where Mrs William O'Brien is at present sojourning, has been authorised by them to make the repudiation. At the great demonstration of South Sligo men held at Gurteen on Sunday, Fr. Keaveney said that "he came there from one of the most prominent fighting districts of the country, where the principles of John Dillon vibrate in the national life, and the people were one and all in support of the Irish Nationalist party. He could tell them that those who had any doubt about the attitude of John Dillon in this struggle are making a mistake. It was the business of Parnell and his brigade of liars to try and deceive them, but their lies had gone too far, and he was in a position there to-day on the authority of John Dillon himself—almost from his own lips—to tell them, or any body of Irishmen who may doubt it, that there is not within the four seas of Ireland a man more determinedly opposed to Mr Parnell than John Dillon. And to those who shake their heads and say, 'Dillon is gone astray; we have O'Brien'—to such he had this important statement to make, that John Dillon with his own lips sent out the message which he had delivered to them and asked to have it also added that William O'Brien is at one with him in his opposition to Mr Parnell." No wonder that Parnell calls, "More power to Mr Balfour."

A letter lately received from the Right Rev. Charles Jolivet, D.D., Vicar-Apostolic of Natal, speaks of the consoling progress made by the Church in the South African colony. During the past year churches, schools, convents and so forth have been built more extensively than at any previous period. The missionary work in the colony is directed chiefly by Oblates of Mary Immaculate and Trappist monks.



# Dublin Notes.

(From the National Papers.)

THE French Government are at present buying in Ireland all the horses they can obtain that are suitable for cavalry mounts. Ten very fine animals have been already shipped for France. This is a hint to enterprising readers of the Irish farming class. Horse-breeding can be made a very lucrative branch of their business.

There is a good deal of regret and annoyance in Irish Catholic circles that the Custody of Children Bill, which came from the Upper House, should have passed through the committee stage in the House of Commons, under a belief, by the Attorney General, that all sections, Catholic and Protestant, were in favour of it. A telegram putting a different aspect upon the matter was received recently by Mr Justin M'Carthy from Mr Sexton, who has been in communication with the Irish Archbishops and Bishops concerning several amendments they desire to have proposed.

From a statement laid before Parliament, it appears that the assets of the Irish Reproductive Loan Fund consist of £43,524 in consols, £2591 in cash, and £19,118 in outstanding loans, making a total of £69,233. The assets of the Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund consist of £19,189 in consols, £16,006 in outstanding loans, and £3586 in cash. These two funds, limited as they are, have conferred considerable benefit to the country. Those who administer them are doing in a small and feeble way what a native government would do in a comprehensive and vigorous fashion, to the permanent advantage of the whole country.

The Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language has issued its report for the year 1890, and the progress made by it may be judged from the fact that over 1000 books more than the previous year had been sold. During the year 1889 the Irish language was taught in 51 of the National schools, and nearly 1000 entered for public examination in it. The Society's efforts have been rewarded with an encouraging degree of success notwithstanding the great difficulties they have to contend with.

Father Humphreys, of Tipperary, writes:—"Colonel Caddell is reported to have said in the Cork Court House that he was glad to have an opportunity of contradicting on oath the statement that he had put out his tongue at me in New Tipperary on May 26 last. The court house was burnt down the day after, and no wonder. The wonder is that every court house in Ireland has not been burnt down. I beg to state that the allegation which Colonel Caddell has made on oath is false. He did put out his tongue at me in derision on the occasion mentioned. I charged him on the spot with having done so, and he did not dare deny it."

The O'Gorman Mahon has just completed his 88th year. It was his custom to celebrate his birthday on the 12th March by inviting some of his colleagues to dine with him. One of them once asked him how old he was—"Ab, my boy," said he, "that is one of the things I have had time to forget." He is six years older than Mr Gladstone, and entered the House of Commons two years before the Liberal leader. The warmest friendship exists between the two gentlemen, and the divine attribute of perpetual youth seems to be theirs. Old age, however, is leaving its mark on the O'Gorman Mahon, and of late his health has not been good. He was unable to attend the St Patrick's Banquet in London, and had to content himself, like Cardinal Manning, with an apology.

The Government has established a new scheme of colleges for the training of National school teachers, removing the inequalities in the treatment of denominational and undenominational colleges, and placing all alike on the same footing. Under the new scheme fixed grants are given in all the colleges (Marlborough street included) of £50 a year for males and £25 a year for females, besides a diploma bonus of £10 for males and £7 for females for each year of training, on reward of the diploma for training after a probationary service of two years in the actual work of teaching. If the new scheme should yield a surplus the surplus will be applicable to scholarships, prizes, and other educational matters connected with the colleges. Under the new scheme also the Government will substantially make a gift to the heads of the denominational colleges of the value of the college buildings.

A correspondent, writing from Doogort, Achill Island, says:—"Lady Zetland shook hands with some of the old women who came to the front to welcome her. The dwellings occupied by the people are constructed in such a way that the interior is absolutely dark, and as her Excellency and Miss Balfour stepped into the first cabin they met, it was some time before they discovered that beside them, in a corner next the door, lay a cow. At the fire sat an old man almost blind with age, and it was intimated that his wife had recently died, and that he was alone in the world. There were no articles of furniture in the apartment save a little dresser, a block of wood on which he sat, and a few boards fixed into the wall. A pile of old rags denoted that this bench served as a bed. Lady Zetland asked him some questions, and his answers in Irish were interpreted. He could

not tell what age he was, except that he remembered certain natives of the islands whom he named and who died many years ago.

Sir Thomas F. Brady, Inspector of Irish Fisheries, has issued the fourth annual report relating to the fund subscribed for the relief of distress in Ireland in 1886, which fund was handed to Sir Thomas for distribution. The plan chiefly followed with regard to the fund was the issuing of small loans to poor people, and making free grants where it appeared that the persons were in circumstances too reduced to give much prospect of repayment. Over 400 separate cash loans were issued, some of which were to enable harvest men to go to England and Scotland, and Sir Thomas bears testimony that the repayments have been, on the whole, very punctual. In the case of loans to harvest men, every shilling, with interest at the rate of 5 per cent, has been repaid. The sums repaid are lent to other needy people, and in this way the fund has been a great boon by enabling persons in poor circumstances to keep out of the hands of the "Gombeen men." The number of open cash loans at the end of 1890 was 368, amounting to £613 9s 4d.

A representative of the Press Association has interviewed Mr M'Carthy with reference to the letter published by Mr Parnell, in which the latter throws upon his political opponents the responsibility of not responding to a proposal of his with reference to the relief of the evicted tenants. Mr M'Carthy says it is quite true that in reply to a communication from Mr Parnell he wrote to him:—"You have made a practical proposal with which I am glad to deal." But Mr M'Carthy says Mr Parnell has entirely ignored the remainder of his letter, which read as follows:—"I could not without the sanction of my party make any final arrangement, but I am willing that any sum actually needed for the present wants of tenants should be released and should be entrusted by you and me to Mr J. F. X. O'Brien and Mr Clancy for distribution. No time would thus be lost, and no delay in the relief of the tenants interposed, pending some definite and final settlement of the question." Mr M'Carthy has not yet received any reply to this letter of March 2, and he adds that his letter bearing on the same subject, which was published yesterday in some of the Irish newspapers, was not a reply to that of Mr Parnell, but had been written and posted before the latter was published.

Speaking in the Rotunda, Mr T. Harrington, M.P., in the course of his address, the greater part of which was devoted to an attack on the Irish hierarchy, said with reference to the recent Parliamentary vacancy in Cavan, that "the bishop of the diocese in which Cavan is refused to receive Mr Knox because he was a Protestant. He was very uncomfortable, and said that they wanted a Catholic for that Catholic constituency. These were facts that came to his (Mr Harrington's) knowledge at the time, and he thought that it was about time that they should come before the Irish people. After a while the bishop gave way, and Mr Knox was elected."—Mr E. F. V. Knox, M.P., writes:—"There is one aspect of Mr Harrington's statement which it is well to notice. The London *Times*, which would not before the pledge-breaking began give much space to Mr Harrington's speeches, was careful to report his speech in the Rotunda. The editor was doubtless aware, as Mr Harrington was aware, of the injury which may be done to the cause of Home Rule by such speeches. The Irish people have tried to show their religious tolerance by returning, perhaps, an undue proportion of Protestant Home Rulers. Mr Harrington wishes to remove all effect which those returns had upon English opinion, by representing that Protestant members were forced upon the people in face of the opposition of bishops and priests. His conduct is only of a piece with the conduct of the whole faction from Mr Parnell downwards. Now that it is clear they cannot rule they try to ruin, and if in any case a Home Ruler is defeated in Great Britain as a consequence of Parnellite efforts to create prejudice against the Home Rule cause, they chuckle to think of the ruin they have wrought."

On Sunday, April 5, the census for great Britain and Ireland for the decade '81-'91 was taken, and will, as far as Ireland is concerned, undoubtedly show a sad diminution of the population. Ten years ago that country had a population of 5,144,983 persons. To-day it is estimated that the number will fall in or about 500,000 short of that figure. Not for the past three decades has there been anything like such an enormous decrease. It was only equalled, and but to a comparatively small extent surpassed, in the period immediately following the famine when in the course of ten short years the country lost upwards of 700,000 inhabitants. Every census taken for the past forty years show a steady falling off in the population, and, contrasting the four latter periods, it would be found that between '51 and '61 the decrease was 726,058; between '61 and '71, 390,236; between '71 and '81, 253,196, and between '81 and '91, 493,692. With the exception of the latter figures the others have been taken from the census reports, and with regard to the last these are based on the quarterly estimates furnished to the Registrar-General and may be presumed to be substantially correct. To the officials in the Registrar-General's office is entrusted the work of arranging, tabulating, and summarising the returns. In this they are assisted by an indoor staff consisting of 100 boy copyists, and 80 men and 10 women clerks, with an outside staff of 25 men and 25 women clerks. On the

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morning of April 6 all over the country the work of collecting the papers commenced, beginning at half-past eight o'clock in the morning and closing for the day at six. The returns for the smaller counties will be first published, but it is believed that before the entire result of the census will be presented to Parliament at least 18 months must elapse.

### A GIRL'S STRATAGEM.

(By KATHERINE TYNAN.)

BETTY LA TOUCHE had not sustained the family tradition for beauty, though some held her handsome, and her worst enemy could not say she was plain-looking. She was a tall girl, almost too slender, with a face which seldom by any chance had any colour in it, vivid, scarlet lips, and a strange pair of eyes, half grey, half hazel, which were apt to take a topaz colour when their owner was excited. Her mother had been a beauty, and a worthless one. Harry La Touche had never had a happy hour from the time he became possessor of her until he lay, a dying man, on the grass of the Fifteen Acres, shot in a duel which her heartless coquetries had brought about. Betty remembered him dimly; a fresh-looking, honest-faced fellow, to the last an incongruous presence in the gambling saloons, whither his wife's follies drove him. She remembered his kissing her in the grey dawn of the morning he went out to die, and putting her down so tenderly on her warm pillow. Growing older, she came to learn the story of that day, and it filled her with a great bitterness against her mother, now an elderly butterfly, known in half the cities of Europe. She had dragged her little girl in her train almost from the time she could walk. She was no beauty, her mother said half complacently, and there was no fear of rivalry. However, the bitterness grew and grew, and had become almost insupportable, when Mrs La Touche took it in her head to bestow her faded person upon a parson ten years her junior, who had been long devoted to her or her jointure. They were in Belgium when this happened, and Betty very gladly shook the dust of the hot little Belgium town off her feet and travelled homewards to Ireland, where she had not been for twelve years.

It was in the last years of the last century, and the journey was a toilsome, and even dangerous one, but it was accomplished safely. She was going to her father's aunt, whose country house was on the outskirts of the city at Inchicore, not far from Phoenix Park, a quiet and little frequented place, though somewhat spoilt by his Majesty's prison of Kilmainham, in the near vicinity. The packet had been half the week tossing about in the Channel, and Miss La Touche was a bad sailor, so she was a pitiable object for her presentation to her great aunt. Still, when the coach deposited her at the green-barred gate of her new abode, she felt the life creeping back in her veins, and the joy in her heart at the pleasant sight.

A long garden stretched away from the gate, rosy and white with apple blossoms, over which stood up a grey old house framed in creepers with gabled roof and twisted chimneys, the diamond-paned windows open, and all, basking in the morning sun, looking a very haven of rest. Down the long pathway came the stateliest of ladies in a stiff dove-coloured silk-gown, with a lace kerchief crossed on her bosom, and a cap of the same, frail as a cobweb, on soft, white hair. Peach-coloured ribbons in gay knots adorned cap and kerchief, and matched with mild violet eyes which looked out of her worn fair face. She gathered the tired girl into such a motherly embrace as she had never known in all her life; then, having dismissed the hackney coach, carried her off into the shaly old house, where her maid Hester was waiting with almost as warm a welcome. And then there was a dainty breakfast and a warm bath prepared, and the tired traveller afterwards went to sleep in a room all roses on a green background, and slept nearly through the twenty-four hours, to be awakened only by the songs of the thrushes and blackbirds just outside her window.

She was a fascinating girl, despite her lack of absolute beauty. No belle of the day had more admirers, and would-be-lovers; but Betty would have none of them in that capacity, though she had plenty of smiles and gay words for them. Some said she was cold and some exacting, but she was neither, as after events proved; only unable to love a man who had displayed mere social qualities. She was now getting on for twenty-six years of age and her name had been associated with no man's. She gave none of her admirers cause to complain. Her favours, were impartially distributed, and there was no duelling on her account. She was unconventional in an age when what we nowadays would call fastness was almost a convention. She thought her own thoughts and put them into speech, and she chose her own friends. Also, now and then, she made her own enemies. She could be curiously bitter at times, and had a way of flashing out at pretence, at scandal-mongering, or anything else that earned her disdain, with a dilation of her yellow eyes, which occasionally made for her implacable enemies; but she was well loved, too, and went on her way unheeding. She took part in all the town's gaieties, dancing at the Rotunda, and

driving to take the water at Lixlip surrounded by a posse of her admirers on horseback, and altogether led a very gay existence.

The high tide of gaiety which the Rutland Administration had inaugurated had not yet fallen to its ebb. Lord Buckingham was followed by Lord Fitzwilliam, and under this beloved Viceroy the Irish capital was a gay and pleasant place indeed. It was the day of the United Irish Society (when the noblest in the land belonged to its ranks, and the proudest dames displayed its favours, and as yet its strength and power and the boldness of its pretensions had not seemed to inspire with anxiety the ruling authorities. But this happy state of things was not for long. In March, 1797, Lord Fitzwilliam was recalled, and left Ireland amid the deepest national mourning, his kind rule being replaced by the savage despotism of Lord Camden's viceroyalty. It came like a thunder-clap on the country, when some of the noblest and most beloved among the United Irishmen were seized and imprisoned in Newgate, in the old prison of Kilmainham, in Carrickfergus, and the other strongholds throughout the country, the most active agent in the new policy of repression being the newly-appointed Chief Secretary, Robert Stewart, Lord Castlereagh, who had been one of the foremost among the United Irishmen in his native northern province.

Under the new rule the gaieties went on with less heart, but little outward expression of the gloom that had fallen upon the city in common with the country. The fairest and noblest faces were missing perhaps, but society agreed, as it always does, to bury its dead as decently as possible. So martial law not yet proclaimed, coaches rumbled through the city by night, and link-boys ran shouting with their lights, and the sedan chairmen had not to complain of much diminution of custom. Some, indeed were too generous to accept the existing state of things; many a gentleman laid aside his ruffles and velvet, and went no more to Court; many a lady folded her brocades sprinkled with shamrocks in dusky drawers strewn with lavender, and put by her gaieties for a better day. But, contrary to all expectations, Betty La Touche went with the tide.

She had made one hot little protest at first. One night she had overruled all her adoring aunt's objections to appearing at one of the Viceroy's balls. She had come down muffled in her white silk cloak, and while they were waiting for the coach the gentle old lady had time to notice the feverish excitement in the girl's face. Her own heart was sad enough. She could not see why they should be junketing off to the Castle, with all this misery going on and some of their dearest and most honoured friends lying in prison. Betty must have guessed her thoughts, for turning to her suddenly she bent and kissed the sweet withered face.

"Bear with me, my dearest," she said, "O, what are you thinking of me? That I am my mother's daughter, perhaps light and hard like her. Bear with me a little, and you will soon understand."

And the tears brimmed over her two bright eyes. So they went off, the old lady's kind heart comforted through all sense of mystification.

However, Betty's appearance at the ball created considerable commotion. Her white velvet was embroidered thickly with silver shamrocks, and her underskirt was of the rebel green. The shamrock was in her hair, on her breast—everywhere. Miss La Touche was a little dismayed at this madcap freak, and yet in her brave heart a little proud of it. On the Chief Secretary, whose first appearance this was under the new regime, the effect was far from what Betty had anticipated. As she swept by him and the Viceroy, her haughty head in the air, her long train gathered over her arm, her eyes quite golden with anger and excitement, his Lordship swore he had never seen so charming an apparition. "A dangerous little rebel, and one worth knowing, by Heaven," was his comment, which was chronicled and repeated to Betty herself next day.

After this her fire seemed to have died out, and to all the world she looked well in process of taming. On the very first opportunity my Lord Castlereagh had obtained an introduction, and a friendship seemed to grow between the two, to the scandal of many and the wonder of all. His Lordship found time between the cares of the State to lavish the *petite soirs* on this one charming woman. Not that there was anything to give scandal; scarcely anything even in the way of flirtation. Betty La Touche was far too haughtily careful of her good name for that. All the world might hear her shower of gay witticisms as she sat smoothing her yellow silk and opening and shutting her great fan, while the Secretary's handsome and sinister face leaned delightfully over her. Hear the talk of the dowagers.

"Really," says one, a little acrimoniously, "that girl grows more like her mother every day. What can Priscilla La Touche be about to permit it? And her friendship with Lady Edward, and those poor Bonaynes! Dear, dear! 'tis the way of the world."

"Yet, they say," says her kinder-looking neighbour, "that Lady Edward has much affection for her, and repels with anger those who would carry tales to her. And poor Mrs Bonayne; they say this girl travels every day to her country house at Drumcondra, to be with her and comfort her for the loss of her son in Kilmainham. And they say also that, by my Lord Castlereagh, she has procured for him in many ways a mitigation of the hardships of his prison."

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"By day she visits the sorrowful," says the other, with a saucer; "by night she charms away the evil humours of my lord. Surely a Christian life."

But Betty is unconscious of the comments of friend or foe. As the evening goes on she grows almost wild in her mirth, a scarlet flush lights into radiance her usually pale face; her eyes have diamonds in their golden depths, and my lord is enchanted. As David with his harp soothed Saul, so does she the hated Chief Secretary—who has many flatterers and no friends, whose hand is against his old companions and theirs against him.

"The little witch's tongue enchants me," he says to an intimate, "till I forget; and, by my soul, an hour of such forgetfulness is sweet."

Only Miss La Touche knows what wild gaiety costs in the expenditure of strength. After such scenes, once safely in the shelter of her coach, Betty La Touche's sparkle dies out suddenly, leaving a piteously wan face and an exhausted body. Once or twice after they are in the house, behind its tall walls and apple trees, she has broken down in wild fits of hysterical weeping, and often the lifeless day succeeds a disturbed night. She grows thinner and paler, despite her aunt's strengthening mixtures; but by night she makes her faithful pilgrimage to Drumcondra, "to get strength," she says to herself, and there her wanness is noticed and anxiously commented upon.

"My child," Mrs Ronayne says to her one day, "what have you been doing to yourself? How shall I answer my Archie when, God willing, he returns to me and asks how I have cared for his sweet-heart? Are not these nightly gaieties too much?"

"My dearest mother," says the girl, lifting her face from the knees on which it was hidden, "I am well, and only thin because I am very anxious. I fear to absent myself from even one event where Lord Castlereagh shall be, lest he should find some new distraction. Then there are years and years in which to get well. Now, I have to charm my lord till he be content to pay for his charming."

So for some weeks this continues. One night Betty had been in her most brilliant humour, and for once the mood does not fail her when they left the ballroom. She is still sparkling when they are safe at home in the brown parlour, much in need of a composing draught ere she shall sleep, her aunt thinks. But this night the gaiety is not merely feverish. She comes and kneels by the old lady in a pretty way she has, and begins stroking her face. Then she says with a wistful tenderness:

"Soft heart and brave soul. Dear, to-night I have won my wage after months of bondage. Look what my lord brought me to the ball."

And she withdraws a signed and sealed document from her bosom. It is an order from Lord Castlereagh that the mother of the prisoner, Archibald Ronayne, shall be admitted to visit him at any time on the presentation of the order, and as often as it is presented.

"My lord thought it no great boon to give me," she says. "He knows my rebel sympathies and my rebel friendships. He even complimented me on the softness of my virtues, which moved me to sympathy with a mother's heart."

"It was the thought of a kind heart, my child," says the old lady. "It will give his mother as much happiness as she can have while he is a prisoner and in peril."

"My dear," replies the girl, "it will make another happy, too. Listen while I whisper it to you, and forgive me for being so secret. I was but waiting to tell you. He is my dear love. I think I have loved him always, and he had been my dear husband if he would. He was silent all the time just for the foolish reason that his lands were impoverished and I was a rich woman. But I read it in his true eyes. And so when the trouble came I even put aside the woman in me, and going to him I besought him that he should make me a proud woman with the name of his wife. And though he was well-nigh beside himself with joy and gratitude—gratitude, ah me!" she said with her face flushed and pulling, "he would not because he knew not how the struggle would end; but I vowed that however it should be, no other man would ever call me wife. Think, dear, what I have endured for him these months. O, it must have been my share of my mother's flintiness which kept my heart from breaking. And now, dear, shall I leave him to rot in prison? You will be brave, brave heart, while I tell you all my plans. The pass will not take his mother to him: it will take me. O, Betty La Touche is a good actress; she has it in her inheritance; and she has things on her toilet table to turn a young woman old. And so some evening about the dusk, she, in her cloak, and her bonnet with its veil, shall pass into prison, and he, God willing, shall come out and be sailing to France ere the Governor of Kilmainham discovers his change of prisoners. Dear, how brave you are; you would not unnerve me. There is no danger to be feared except from his stubborn will; yet even that will I overcome. And I have planned it all: how here you will give him rest and refreshment; and afterwards there are kind friends who will relieve you of further responsibility. And even my lord, I think, though he may rage at being outwitted would scarcely fret to death if a kind fate were so to relieve him of half a score of his illustrious prisoners. And there will be a new life for us all over the sea.

"God grant it," said the older woman devoutly; "though it seems a wild enterprise, yet perhaps not so wild as it seems. Shall I be less lacking in spirit than you my child, seeing that my heart too bleeds for those brave gentlemen? At least you have set your will to it, a sturdy will as I well know, and we must but trust the issue to God. I would have done as much when I, too, was young, for one I loved. And, God willing, no harm can come to my brave girl. My lord's dread of the town's laughter will oblige him to shield you, if we succeed, though his friendship may fail."

So in an evening or two, about the wintry dusk, a tall old lady alighted from her sedan chair at the barred gates of Kilmainham, and having presented the all-powerful Secretary's permit, was conducted leaning on her silver-headed staff, down the dark corridors to Ronayne's cell.

"My dearest mother," said the prisoner, jumping up from his studies in old Greek Testament, and taking the two gloved hands, "this is a happy fortune. I had scarce hoped to see you so soon again," lifting up the heavy veil, when the warden had gone tramping down the echoing corridor.

This member of the United Irish Society was a man of thirty-five or so, straight and tall, and brown as a berry—a very goodly specimen of mankind. His grey eyes had not forgotten their merriment though there was a seriousness about the face which told of grave thought and strenuous endeavours, and perhaps of a steady-looking into the future, which must have seemed a troubled one indeed.

"Nay," said a voice which was not his mother's—the silvery, treble voice of a young girl—"not one so dear, perhaps, but one who loves thee so dearly that she must needs go masquerading in that mother's stead to look upon thy face."

"My dearest, dearest love," he said, "how I have hungered to hear your voice. And how brave of you, my dear one, to come to me like this. My mother has told me of all your tenderness and all your faith. But how shall I thank you for this?"

He was stroking back her hair, which she had taken to wearing after the fashion of the French Revolution, in a short curly crop.—The old woman's bonnet had fallen back and she had put her clasped hands upon his breast, gazing up at his face with a light of exultation on her own. Away in the prison there was a distant echo of laughter and singing, for the political prisoners were by no means kept in isolation, and outside they heard the tread of the sentry, and the occasional clank of his sword in the scabbard. There was a glimpse through the grated window of the skeleton boughs of an elm tree in the Governor's garden, stark against the fading rose of the evening sky; a robin was perched there singing his delicate song of hope that comforts us when the winter is here. In the cell the two lovers were speaking almost in whispers. His face had assumed a great gravity, hers was pleading and wistful and very pale in the growing dusk.

"O, believe me," she was saying, "that your honour is as dear to me as to yourself. For a mere chimera such as this is, will you condemn your mother to misery and perhaps to death? For, indeed, she has failed cruelly since they have taken her only son away from her. And me would you condemn to death in life without you? Your sacred honour is safe with me. I who have loved you because you are the most honourable gentleman in God's world. I am no weak woman to counsel you to safety at honour's cost. You will be gone, and Betty La Touche will be here; and what will they do with her but even open the prison gates and let her go quietly, seeing that my lord's warrant hath brought all this mischief, and seeing that she has many friends in high places."

"You are tempting me sorely, my dearest one," he said, "and what you say seems wise enough. Yet I should go as a craven for ever if one of these about the prison should harm one hair of this dear head. Yet I think they will not; and did not the Scotch lord in Prince Charles Stewart's rising win freedom so through his brave wife, while she also went safe and unharmed? But to-night I will give you no answer, my love. I must consult with one true friend as to whether I may do this thing. And be brave, my child."

And so he sent her away with a misgiving heart. But her feminine ingenuity brought strong allies to her aid. She and his Pamela pleaded so well with Lord Edward Fitzgerald, the young leader of the insurrection, that he came to view the matter in their light, and wrote a word to Ronayne to overcome his scruples.

"My friend," the note ran, "lead thy will to that of thy sweet-heart. What she wishes may be done with no scruple by thee. She will be as safe as in her own chamber, and what we have at heart will be served by thy presence in the French capital."

And it was signed with his beloved and immortal name: This precious letter Betty carried in her bosom on her next visit to Kilmainham, and it had the desired effect. The visit was shorter than usual the soldiers thought who were cleaning their carbines by the outer gates as the erect old lady passed out, with many a respectful salutation, for there was strong sympathy with the prisoners.

But a few hours later my Lord Carhampton paid an unexpected visit to the prison, and the cells being thrown open for his inspection, instead of Archie Ronayne and his Greek Testament there was Betty La Touche—a bewitching picture, half laughing and half weeping, in

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a charming flowered gown of rose brocade, and, for all the nervous tension of those endless five or six hours, in no mood to be quelled by the Commander of Forces, or any other State official in all Ireland. So there was a tremendous commotion, and the Secretary presently arrived from the Castle, and indicated his character as a gentleman by handing Miss La Touche, with most deadly courtesy, into a chair, and despatching her to her aunt's house; for, though he was livid with fury, he was too clever not to accept the situation. And there were soldiers despatched here and there, and the port of Dublin was guarded, and the Castle messengers were kept riding all night; but Archie Bonayne, in the French wine ship, was well out in the Channel.

So Betty La Touche fell under a cloud, and was severely excluded from all State festivities. But she became at once a popular heroine, and a street song was composed in her honour and sung at opportune moments at the street corners. All the old friends flocked around her, and many of those who had relatives in prison came and kissed her, and wept while they told her what a brave girl she was. But some of the wits circulated lampoons about my lord, and how little his statecraft availed him against the wiles of the fair; and it was reported that he was furiously angry over the whole business. So lest worse befall there was a flitting, and the old house at Inchicore—it is still standing behind its apple trees, a stone's throw from the narrow street with its jingling tramcars—was vacated, and Miss Priscilla La Touche, her niece and household, with her widowed friend, Mrs Ronayne, went away to foreign parts, and were said to have joined the latter's son in Paris. Soon Betty La Touche's wedding was announced; and it was said that the Secretary, when he heard the news, looked black as a thunder-cloud. But they say—what do they say? All such rumours may be baseless, for side by side with this some said that he entertained secretly a half-angry admiration for his whilome friend's daring and skill. But Betty La Touche over seas had nothing to trouble her happy and innocent life, except the heavy troubles of those she and her husband loved at home in Ireland, where they were "Hanging men and women for the wearing of the green."—Exchange.

## IRISH - AUSTRALIANS.

By ONE OF THEM.

(Argus, 23rd May.)

THE frequent references we have had lately to the subject of Roman Catholic education makes all thoughtful Irishmen, and many others, consider with concern the present and probable consequences of this system. The Irish came to this country at first much as others came. With others they pioneered, bore their part in politics and society as honourably helped their neighbours, and, in a word, shared the building of our basement. But it may be doubted whether this still continues, and present tendencies indicate that it will not continue. At first the Irish were distinguished from their fellows by dialect and a certain open-heartedness, but they were the equals of any, the comrades of all. Now the peculiarities of language are disappearing; but does the ingenuousness remain? Does the camaraderie, nay, the equality remain? An observant man cannot deny that there is a progressive differentiation of Irish-Australians from all others, and this must tend to the disadvantage of one or the other. Of which? From a philosophical standpoint, the answer is a simple one. A people whose sole moral sanction is the fear of eternal physical torture, will necessarily tend to become morally inferior to a people which has sanctions of a higher order. And history has shown, and will show again, that moral inferiority is but a prelude to racial or national inferiority.

There is another aspect of the question of disadvantage which must be considered. Races or peoples in the midst of unfriendly races or peoples tend to develop qualities inimical to the latter, and, according as these qualities make the former stronger or weaker than the others, tyranny or subjection, will be its policy or its fate. The possibility of the one is for the threatened people to consider early, and to devise means to check it; the danger of the other, a danger becoming imminent to the Irish in Australia, ought, when pointed out, to nerve the true patriots to work for the assimilation of their fellow-Irish with the rest of the people, and thus only avert the doom of their race. For I assert, with full knowledge of what I am saying, and with only too convincing phenomena to guide me, that the Irish in Australia are on the down grade to helotage.

What is the cause of this? Briefly, separate Roman Catholic education. This contains in itself another cause—the usual ascendancy of a priesthood when comparative prosperity follows indigence in their flocks. For the people themselves would not have refused the advantages of education and communion with their fellow-men which the Education Acts gave. Their present opposition is solely due to the action of their priests, and on their heads, of course, any evil results will, in the long run, rebound. Before the establishment of their exclusive schools the attitude of Roman Catholics to their fellow Australians of other religions was one of tolerance, or rather,

perhaps, of that "give and take" kind which is the forerunner of harmony. Since, the venom of suspicion has been slowly permeating the bulk, engendering, as is only to be expected, a similar suspicion in the objects of it; imagined wrongs have been made to seem wanton injuries inflicted by the bigotry of opposition sects; political acts have been done by the Irish-Australians which have caused others to distrust them, or to warily make tools of them; these political acts, showing that their politics are but a flywheel for their sect, condemn them as unfit to govern; rivalries that are not healthy, opprobrious catchwords bandied about by school boys and girls, and stories about the "Proddy dogs" that remind one of the licence of the Reformation period—render friendship between Catholic and Protestant, once common and growing, almost impossible between children, quite so between adults. The present attitude is in fact sullen. What the future will be I can only indicate. Not two different religions merely, or two classes, or two hostile camps even, but two castes—a ruling and a servile.

The attitude of other Australians to the Roman Catholic Irish-Australians was at first tolerant, and showed that they had a strong desire to get on amicably and helpfully with them. There were, of course, a few signs of ancestral quarrels, but these were fast disappearing. The Irish politician and the British fought the same battles side by side, were honoured together, and were trusted alike. Irish children were not distinguishable from English or Scotch in the school playgrounds. They were good "mates," nay, added a certain warmth to the union that our country cannot well afford to do without; but the Catholic education system came in, and before long the evil effects were seen. Irish politicians, sent to Parliament to make good laws, sent to represent the people, saw only one law on the statute book, viz., the Education Act. They were indifferent whether the scale of Government weighed to freedom or to slavery; they wanted that Act modified to suit their Church. The result was their professions were not believed; the very suspicion of being a Catholic was sufficient, and, justly, enough at times, to beget distrust, and so the Irish-Australians became degraded to the ignoble position of their fellows in the United States, a mere deadweight in the hands of any party that promises most support to its leader's demands. The attitude of other Australians to a party like this cannot be expected to be other than suspicious. If anyone wishes to know the attitude of State school children to their Catholic fellows, let him listen to the language used when some of the latter are passing the State school gates. A chasm is opening between them which will never be bridged perhaps unless by the help of civil war. The worst feature of the policy of the priests is the distrust and suspicion with which everything Catholic is regarded by good and worthy men and women of other sects—not because they are Catholic, but because each of them seems engaged in some secret conspiracy against the liberty of their fellows. So, as the highest offices in the land are becoming unattainable by Catholics, and as the careers where independence would be ensured are shut to them, as the private teaching establishments are closed to them, as the law seems chary to them, they are forced to earn a living, and to pursue their ambitions sheltered in some dependent position, shielded by bulk votes only in many cases, from being deprived of any but menial offices. Dependence seems their only hope, and it must be remembered that a people who can be, but refuse to be, self-reliant, become before long, organically unable to be. We talk of evolution so much nowadays that we are apt to forget there is such a thing as degradation, with complex organic accompaniments too. The attitude of others to them, then, was favourable, is suspicious, and will be, I fear, as the Brahman's is to the Sudra. All things point to this. There is a gradual differential tion by weakening of the Irish-Australian race into a distinct national organ, whose office must necessarily be menial. Another thing must be remembered. The gulf of religion is widening daily. The Catholic remains at a standstill; the others are ever expanding, consciously and unconsciously, their bases, their framework, and their spirits. When then, emotionally, the Irish-Australian is stronger than his fellows, while morally and intellectually he tends to become their inferior, when his political conduct is such that all must distrust him politically and thus grow suspicious of him socially, when he knows no other moral sanction than that of physical pain, when his seeking to hide himself from the pains of ordinary competition leads him to rush eagerly for parasitic positions, and thus weakens him intellectually and eventually physically, how can the most prejudiced soothsayer cast a favourable horoscope for his future?

We hear much of the evils of the Education Act, from Manchester to Melbourne, and it is too much State-directed not to have its faults, but if the most persistent critics of it were to turn their attention to the tendencies I have indicated, and honestly spell out their meaning, methinks they would be heard less often on their pet subject. There are thinking-Australians yet, and there is hope yet. Assimilation must be their watchword would they save their race here, nay, their adopted country itself.

Tigers are dying out in India. Sir Samuel Baker, during a recent expedition in the central provinces, only killed six.



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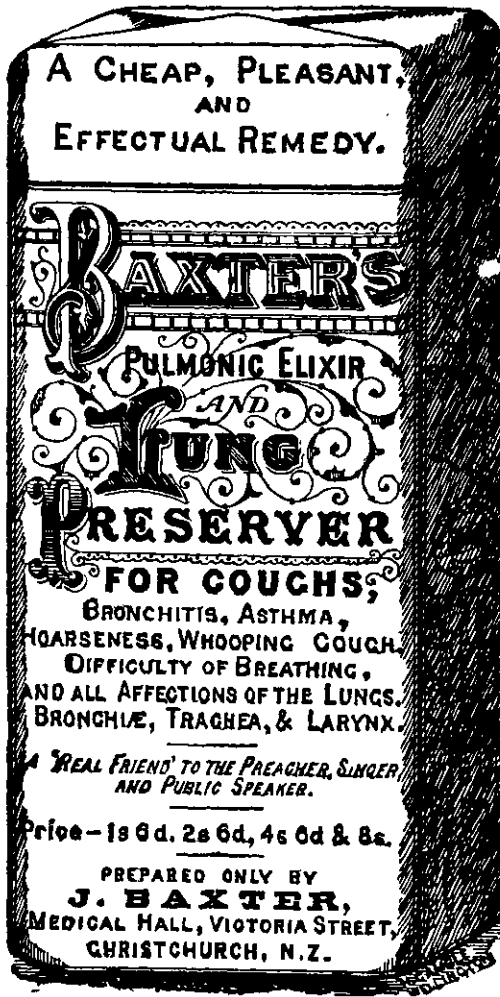
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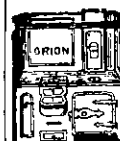
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## THE COLLAPSE OF THE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

(London Tablet, April 25.)

THREE years have passed away since the Holy See solemnly condemned the Plan of Campaign, and for four years the Plan of Campaign has persisted in, and defiantly supported by the leaders of the Nationalist party in Ireland. They received the decree of the Holy Office with laughter, and have scouted it till to-day. Even six months ago Mr Parnell and his Catholic lieutenants, Mr Dillon and Mr O'Brien, may have wondered of what the Old Man in the Vatican was dreaming when he made his vain decree, or on what strength he counted for its enforcement. Did the Uncrowned King smile in the day of his power as he recalled that there were no frosts in Ireland to make the weapons drop from the hands of his followers? With the Liberal Party in England tied to his chariot-wheels, and Mr Gladstone led captive at last into the camp of Home Rule, the sentence of Pope Leo must have seemed a little thing to the Nationalist leader, as he looked upon his legions and reckoned upon the faithfulness of a people. But what the snows of Russia did for a greater than he, the whisperings of a woman have done for Mr Parnell. Not even the retreat from Moscow was more dramatically disastrous than has been, in its scale, Mr Parnell's ruin and fall. Mr Parnell has this week had to see the immoral method which he sanctioned, and the Pope condemned, definitely abandoned. As far as Mr Parnell's followers are concerned, the Plan of Campaign is as truly thrown away as were the muskets which fell from the frozen fingers of the soldiers of Napoleon.

As far, therefore, as Mr Parnell and his party are concerned, this immoral conspiracy is at an end. It now remains to see what will be the attitude of the party which throughout this quarrel has invariably invoked the name of religion, and so often claims to have the support of the clergy. But when as Catholic journalists we are asked to accept them as representing in some sort a Catholic party, we must demur until we see a frank acceptance of the decision of the Holy See and an unqualified renunciation of the Plan of Campaign. However, we are not so much concerned with Mr Redmond or Mr Parnell, as with the newspaper which represents Mr McCarthy, and enjoys so large a measure of clerical support. What we have to note is that a Catholic journal, which is never tired of boasting of ecclesiastical patronage, and of denouncing the private immoralities of Mr Parnell, is setting itself to publicly bolster up the falling fortunes of the Plan of Campaign, and to encourage unfortunate tenants to persist in a course which has been condemned by Rome, and must inevitably end in their ruin.

## CARDINAL GIBBONS ON "THE STUDY OF CHRIST."

"THE Study and Imitation of Christ, the Shortest and the Safest Road to Perfection" was the subject of a sermon delivered in the Cathedral, Baltimore, on Sunday, March 15th, by His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons. The sermon was in part as follows:

"Various methods are proposed for obtaining Christian holiness. For my part I am firmly persuaded that the shortest and safest road to Christian perfection is found in the study and imitation of the life of Christ. Contemplate your Master as He is presented to you in the pages of the Gospel. Meditate on that life. No matter how fast we run on the road of perfection, He is ever before us, urging us on to the goal of victory. No matter how high we may soar into the regions of spiritual light, He is still hovering above us inviting us to ascend higher, as the eagle entices her young ones to fly. No matter how much we may endure in the cause of righteousness, we find Him laden with a still heavier cross and bearing deeper wounds. Jesus never inculcates any virtue that he does not practice in an eminent degree. We are drawn toward Him more by the charm of His life than by the sublimity of His doctrine and by the eloquence of His words.

"The most admired discourse He ever delivered was the Sermon on the Mount. But even the Sermon on the Mount pales before the Sermon on the Cross. There we find eloquence in action, and if Our Lord had restricted His mission to the preaching of the Word, like the Scribes and Pharisees, without illustrating that Word by His glorious example, He would never have caused that mighty moral revolution which has changed the face of the world. When we hear Him say, 'Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy,' we are delighted with His doctrine, but we are more profoundly moved when we witness His compassion to the hungry multitude in the desert and His mercy shown to the erring Magdalen, who was spurned by the sanctimonious but lecherous Pharisees.

"When he says, 'If you will not forgive, neither will your Heavenly Father forgive you,' He is only clothing an old commandment in new words. But when we see Him praying from the Cross for his executioners, 'Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do,' He gives us a sublime lesson of forgiveness never before exhibited by sage or prophet. When we see His calm dignity under

the most provoking insults, His sublime silence under the most blasphemous calumnies, what a lesson to us to keep our temper when hard words are said against us; to keep down the spirit of resentment that would arise in our breasts.

"In His conduct when He sees the temple of God changed to a market place you learn never to compromise with sin, but to set your face against all corruption whether it lurks at hand, or stalks abroad in social or political life. Now witness Him at the tomb of Lazarus. See how the lion of the temple is transformed into the lamb at the tomb, how the lion among thieves becomes the lamb among the mourners. The eye that flashed with indignation in the temple melts with tears at the grave of a friend. The Gospel tells us that when Jesus stood at the grave of Lazarus, He wept. I never read in the Gospel that Jesus laughed, but I read that He wept; and yet the tears of Jesus have brought more joy and consolation to the human heart than all the mirth-provoking books that ever were written. Jesus wept to teach us that He had a human heart as well as a divine personality.

"This incident teaches us that the most delicate sensibility is not incompatible with the most sturdy manhood. Nay, it teaches us more—that tender sympathy and sensibility are essential to true manhood. The courage of the man is not the courage of the brute. The man that has gone down in the human heart and sounded the depths of its sorrows as Christ has done, he is best fitted to bear his own cross when the hand of adversity presses heavily upon him. Make yourself familiar by frequent perusal with the words and deeds of your Master. Christ will be your light in darkness. He will be your companion in solitude, your rest in weariness of soul, your teacher in doubt, your joy and consolation in sorrow and affliction, and He will lead you into everlasting life."

## BODY-SNATCHING.

## TORN FROM THE GRAVE.

AN Extraordinary Case has lately come under our notice. It appears that Mr H. A. Crane, who travels over this and the adjacent colonies in the interests of one of the largest importing firms in this city, and therefore is a well-known man all over the colonies, has lately been in very indifferent health. He had suffered from a severe shaking at the Windsor Railway Smash, and had been under the treatment of the best physicians in Melbourne and Sydney. The most troublesome symptom was Neuralgia, which was excruciatingly painful; he had been a sufferer from this complaint on and off for years, but since the accident he had suffered ten times worse than ever. He consulted physician after physician without benefit; they told him amongst them, he had every complaint from atrophy of the liver to heart disease. His case was so remarkable that we give his own version of it in his own words, considering that he has had a miraculous escape from acute suffering, if not from an untimely grave. He says:—

"For the last seven years I have been a victim to the most excruciating agony from neuralgia, and also suffered from extreme nervousness. I tried hundreds of so-called specifics, but without avail, and, being a commercial traveller, am particularly liable to colds from exposure to draughts, etc.; a slight one even always led to my facial nerves, and caused acute neuralgic pains, preventing sleep, and causing excessive sympathetic headache. I saw CLEMENTS' TONIC advertised, procured a bottle, and in two days the pain was completely cured, a consummation I had never expected, and am deeply thankful for same. This was four months ago, and from then till now I have never had the slightest twinge of the excruciating torture I used to have. You may make what use of this you like.

Yours gratefully,

HENRY A. CRANE.

We also received similar letters from T. Garrett, Esq., M.P., who says:—"He has found CLEMENTS' TONIC a great aid to appetite and digestion," and from Mrs Whalley, who was quite worn out, tired, weak and unable to move. She took seven bottles of CLEMENTS' TONIC, and now can eat, work, and sleep, and is stronger than ever before.

We could go on like this with evidence that proves the value of CLEMENTS' TONIC in acute diseases right down the column, and then for yards over the edge of the paper, so inexhaustible is our supply of influential and positive endorsement. We will send full particulars of the diseases CLEMENTS' TONIC is suitable for on receipt of your name and address. F. M. CLEMENTS, NEWTOWN, SYDNEY

Old Castle Garden, through whose portals 9,000,000 immigrants have first trod upon the shores of America, is now to be turned into an aquarium.

For nearly eighty years the House of Commons has, says the *Weekly Register*, been accustomed to vote a pension of £10 a year to a person who appears in the Estimates as the "Daughter of a Toulonese emigrant." What her name is, and why her father's emigration established a claim on the British taxpayer, are questions frequently asked in the House of Commons, but never answered. The general, vague impression is that the unknown father of this anonymous daughter emigrated at the time that Napoleon was a captain in the French Artillery and began to distinguish himself at Toulon, and that is nearly a hundred years ago. The Treasury recently discovered that the lady is dead, and this year, for the first time within the memory of living man, this sum of £10 will not be asked for in Committee of Supply.

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**MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED**  
**STANDARD BRAND BOOTS & SHOES**  
**DUNEDIN.**

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HAVING COME TO YOUR KNOWLEDGE THAT INTERIOR MADE BOOTS ARE BEING SOLD FOR STANDARD MAKE PLEASE INSIST ON HAVING THE TRADE MARK ON THE HEEL

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 80 Princes street, Dunedin,  
 Have Just Landed, ex ship Dunedin, and  
 Suez Mail Steamer, large shipments of Gold  
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 Jewellery; English, French and American  
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 selected by their Mr. George Young, from  
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 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:—  
 81, Princes street, Dunedin; Great North  
 road, Timaru; and Thames street, Oamaru.



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**WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!**

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LONG experience has proved these famous remedies to be  
 most effectual in curing either the dangerous maladies or the  
 slighter complaints which are more particularly inci-  
 dental to the life of a man, or to those living in the  
 bush.  
 Occasional doses of these Pills will guard the system  
 against those evils which so often beset the human race,  
 viz:—coughs, colds, and all disorders of the liver and  
 stomach—the frequent forerunners of fever, dysentery,  
 diarrhoea, and cholera.

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Is the most effectual remedy for old sores, wounds,  
 ulcers, rheumatism, and all skin diseases, in fact, when  
 used according to the printed directions, it never fails to  
 cure alike, deep and superficial ailments.  
 These Medicines may be obtained from all respectable  
 Druggists and Store-keepers throughout the civilized  
 world, with directions for use in almost every language.  
 They are prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas  
 Holloway, 513, Oxford Street, London.  
 Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the  
 United States.

**COBB & CO'S**  
**TELEGRAPH LINE ROYAL MAIL**  
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**IN THE WORLD.**

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 Royal Mail Coaches from Christchurch to  
 Hokitika, Greymouth, Kumara, Ross, Reefton  
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**CASSIDY, BINNIE & CO.,** Proprietors  
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**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 large stock on hand and to arrive  
 will be offered at sweeping reductions.  
 The public are heartily invited to call and  
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One Ton will last longer than 1½ ton of the  
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 Private Rooms for Families.  
 Good Stabling, with Loose Box and Paddock  
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First-class Accommodation for Boarders  
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 Only the Best Brands of Liquors kept  
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 Good Stabling, with Loose Box and  
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 One of Alcock's Prize Medal Billiard  
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**RATTRAY STREET, DUNEDIN.**

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The Shamrock, which has been so long and  
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 attention as in the past, affording the best  
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Suites of Rooms for Private Families.  
 Large Commercial and Sample Rooms.

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Six years Foreman for Scott Bros.,  
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All kinds of Engines, Boilers, and Milling  
 Machinery Made and Repaired.  
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All kinds of Jobbing done.

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Mr. James Condon has taken over that  
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Patrons can rely on the best Accommoda-  
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None but the best liquors kept in stock.  
 A splendid billiard room. Two minutes' walk  
 to either wharf or G. P. Office.

**JAMES CONDON, PROPRIETOR.**

## CONCERT IN DUNEDIN.

A VERY enjoyable concert was given in the Choral Hall on Wednesday evening by Mr Arthur Clampett. Mr Clampett was assisted by Miss Lily Cameron, Herr Winckelmann, and Messrs Schacht, Beunert, and Arthur Hunter. The programme opened with a beautiful trio from Haydn's "The Gipsy," performed by the well-known instrumentalists whom we have named, and which was played with a refined brilliancy that was very charming. An Andante by Reissiger, given in a similar manner, was also most effectively performed. Another instrumental performance was Vieuxtemp's "Fantaisie Caprice," of which Mr Schacht gave an extremely clever interpretation on the violin, being well sustained by Miss Lily Cameron's piano accompaniment, which indeed might rather be reckoned as bestowing on the *moroccos* the character of a duet. Herr Winckelmann played as a 'cello solo a gavotte by Popper, and a selection from Offenbach, acquitting himself in a style well deserving of the high reputation as an artist he enjoys in this city. The chief burden of the evening, however, fell upon Mr Clampett, who sang again and again and always with complete success. "The Village Blacksmith," "The Heart Bowed Down," "The Death of Nelson," "The Warrior Bold," "The Song that reached my Heart," and "Will o' the Wisp," a goodly number all told, were given, either in accordance with the programme, or in response to enthusiastic encores. Mr Clampett is owner of a very clear, full, and mellow baritone voice, of remarkable sweetness, especially in the upper notes, and sings with culture and excellent expression. There is no concert platform in the colonies, in fact, where he is not qualified to hold his own. Mr Arthur Hunter sang in a very pleasing manner "Thou art passing hence" and "A Tar of the Queen's," and Mr Beunert gave with good effect "The Bell Call" and "The Mountebark." Miss Lily Cameron admirably filled the important place of accompanist throughout the evening, and contributed largely to the success of the concert.

## THE CRY OF THE DREAMER.

(From the poems of JOHN BOYLE O'BRIEN.)

I AM tired of planning and toiling  
In the crowded hives of men;  
Heart weary of building and spoiling,  
And spoiling and building again.  
And I long for the dear old river,  
Where I dreamed my youth away;  
For a dreamer lives for ever  
And a toiler dies in a day.

I am sick of the showy seeming  
Of a life that is half a lie;  
Of the faces lined with scheming  
In the throng that hurries by.  
From the sleepless thought's endeavour,  
I would go where the children play;  
For a dreamer lives for ever,  
And a thinker dies in a day.

I can feel no pride but pity  
For the burdens the rich endure;  
There is nothing sweet in the city  
But the patient lives of the poor.  
Oh the little hands too skilful,  
And the child-mind choked with weeds;  
The daughter's heart grown wilful,  
And the father's heart that bleeds!

No, no! from the street's rude bustle,  
From trophies of mart and stage,  
I would fly to the wood's low rustle  
And the meadow's kindly page.  
Let me dream as of old by the river,  
And be loved for the dream away;  
For a dreamer lives for ever,  
And a toiler dies in a day.

There are nearly 300 Catholic Arabians in St. Louis, Mo. The Rev. Mr Carter was very safe in declaring that the use of ether did not prevail most among Catholics. On the contrary, the Counties where it is most exclusively used are noted as the most Protestant and Orange in Ireland. In Catholic regions the vile and dangerous stuff is unknown, and long may it so continue. We do not say this with any spirit of boasting. It is sad enough to see Protestant Irishmen give over to a terrible vice. But this ether drinking with the effects attributed to it by the Rev. Mr Carter serves to explain the virulence of the Orangemen. It has long prevailed among them, and to it are doubtless due many of the savage outrages they have been excited to perpetrate upon Catholics. When the wine's in, the wit's out. Ether not only dethrones reason, but also introduces several devils.—*New York Freeman*.

## "THEY DROPPED OFF—POISONED BY MY BLOOD."

THESE is more or less of an impression upon the minds of some people that statements as to the merits and effects of popular medicines, should be received with a degree of allowance. That is to say, people are apt to think the proprietors of these articles often enlarge upon and exaggerate the real facts in order to create a demand for what they have to sell. We are inclined to believe this is seldom the case, as the intelligent persons who own these medicines are aware that any sort of over-statement tends to injure their sales rather than to increase them. The public are sure to form a correct judgment as to the value of an advertised article, and any false claims for it are certain to be recognized and denounced. Honesty is the best policy in this as in all other cases.

Therefore the reader need not hesitate to accept as true any announcements of which the following is an example:—

[COPY.]

"I, Thirza Daniels, of Wrafton, nr. Barnstaple, do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:—

"I was always a strong, healthy woman up to the early part of 1879, when I began to be troubled with my liver and stomach. In July of that year I took a chill from sitting on some wet grass, and this brought on sciatica and rheumatism. I had dreadful pain in my hips and legs; it was like knives cutting through me. My appetite left me, and what little I did eat gave me great pain in the stomach and chest. I had a bad taste in the mouth and pains in the sides and between the shoulders. Finally I got so weak I had to bring home my eldest daughter from service to look after the house and my four children. For several months I went on in this way. At first I doctored myself, rubbing my joints with a rubbing bottle and poulticing. Then I sent for the doctor, and he said my blood was poisoned. He blistered me and gave me medicine. I was under his care for five months, but I got weaker all the time and went thin as a skeleton. The pain whilst in bed was very severe, I could scarcely bear it, and I turned and turned, but could not find an easy place. Sometimes I was lifted to the floor, and lay there to see if any ease could be got. I became so bad I sent for a doctor from Braunton, but, as I got no better, my husband got a recommendation from the late Colonel Harding, of Upcott, and I attended at the dispensary at Barnstaple four months, and then went as an indoor patient in the Barnstaple infirmary, and was treated by two doctors. They agreed it was blood poisoning, and talked of performing an operation on my thigh, but concluded not to do it, saying I was too weak. They blistered me again, and no relief from this, they applied leeches, but as fast as the leeches were put on they dropped off, poisoned by my blood. I was so low-spirited in the hospital that I felt if I did not get home I should die, so they made arrangements to take me away. When I got into the open air my senses left me, and they thought I was dying. After reaching home I was in great agony, and sent my husband for our doctor. He said he would come, but it was of no use, as he could do no more than he had done. I lay for weeks and was so bad that when people spoke to me I had not the strength to reply. At this time my nephew, Robert Daniels, of Pontypridd, sent us word to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, as it had worked wonderful cures in the district where he lived. So my husband went to Mr. Farley's, the grocer, High street Barnstaple, and bought a bottle. Before I had taken all of that bottle I could eat, and my food seemed to do me good. By degrees I got stronger and stronger, and after taking fourteen bottles I was strong and healthy. My flesh came on, and all pain left my thigh and legs, and I have never ailed anything to speak of since. I thank God for making Seigel's Syrup known to me. I owe my life to it, and I wish others to know what I say. I consider it the Lord's doing, and I will be glad to answer any inquiries.

"And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, by virtue of provisions of the Statutory Declaration Act, 1835 (5 and 6 William IV., c. 62).

"(Signed)

THIRZA DANIELS.

"Declared before me, at the Guildhall at Barnstaple, in the County of Devon, by the said Thirza Daniels, on Tuesday, the 21st day of October, 1890.

SEAL.

"(Signed)

RD. ASHTON,

"Deputy Mayor of the Borough of Barnstaple."

The Connemara fund owes its existence to Mr Phillips. He has a cottage in Connemara, and the last time he was there looked into the condition of the people. He was horrified to find them in great distress—without clothing, food or the means of existence. He wrote letters to newspapers, and was well supported by Tories as well as Liberals. About a thousand pounds was collected, and Miss Sturge and Miss Phillips took the distribution of the money, blankets, and clothing in charge.

Among all the wild ideas which have emanated from the fertile brain of man, that of M Aristide Bergés, a French Engineer, is about the wildest (*Iron* says). His invention is to form one of the attractions of the Chicago Exhibition. He proposes the construction of another Eiffel Tower, from which those asking for new sensations are to be dropped in a car. He estimates that at the end of a drop of, say, 1,000ft., the velocity is more than double that of the fastest train. The chief point is to receive the passengers safe and sound at the end of their journey through space. M Bergés gives the car the form of a projectile, which he drops into a sufficiently deep well of water. His car is to be capable of holding fifteen passengers and its interior dimensions are 10 ft. by 13 ft., the floor resting on springs. The lower part consists of a series of cones, in order to prevent the compression of the air in the chamber when the projectile drops into the water. Its total weight is eleven tons, and its displacement thirty-one tons. For a drop of a little over 1,000ft. the depth of the water in the well would be 180ft. The designer of this novel plan proposes to fasten the passengers down in their seats.



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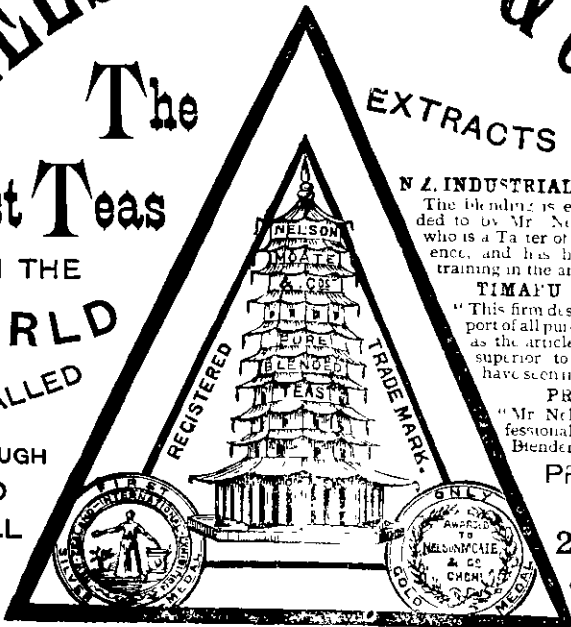
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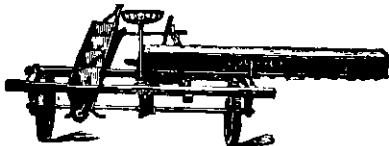
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DOUBLE FURROW PLOUGHS; Also their CHILLED DIGGING PLOUGHS, (With Reversible Chilled Points, 6d each) which if desired, can be made convertible into ordinary Double Furrows. The BEST IN THE MARKET, and much lighter in draught than those of any other makers.

CHAFFCUTTERS AND BAGGERS—Nos 1, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 Chaffcutters. Improved Broadcast Force-feed GRAIN, GRASS, AND TURNIP SOWER, with Gray's Patent Iron Canisters.

IMPROVED NEW ZEALAND GRAIN DRILL, with Positive Feed and Spring Coulters. DOUBLE DRILL TURNIP AND MANURE SOWER.

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[A. W. L.]

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Note the address— J. WELLS, PROVINCIAL HOTEL, Stafford Street, Dunedin.

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Printed and published for the NEW ZEALAND TABLET PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, (Limited), by J. J. CONNOR, at their Registered Printing Office, Octagon Dunedin this 19th day of June 1891.